

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, because of a family medical emergency that required me to remain in Colorado last week, I was unable to participate in a number of recorded votes. Had I been present for those votes, I would have voted as follows:

H.R. 2989, Transportation, Treasury, and Independent Agencies Appropriations: Rollcall No. 481, Hefley amendment—I would have voted “no.” Rollcall No. 482, Sessions amendment—I would have voted “no.” Rollcall No. 483, Flake amendment—I would have voted “yes.” Rollcall No. 484, Delahunt amendment—I would have voted “yes.” Rollcall No. 485, Sanders amendment—I would have voted “yes.” Rollcall No. 486, Hastings of Florida amendment—I would have voted “yes.” Rollcall No. 487, Van Hollen amendment—I would have voted “yes.” Rollcall No. 488, Davis of Florida amendment—I would have voted “yes.” Rollcall No. 489—passage of the bill—I would have voted “yes.”

H.R. 2765, District of Columbia Appropriations: Rollcall No. 490—Davis of Virginia amendment (2nd vote)—I would have voted “no.” Rollcall No. 491—passage of the bill—I would have voted “no.”

H. Res. 359: welcoming His Holiness the Fourteenth Dalai Lama and recognizing his commitment to non-violence, human rights, freedom, and democracy: Rollcall No. 492—passage of the resolution—I would have voted “yes.”

Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 1308: Rollcall No. 493—motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 1308—I would have voted “yes.”

Motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2555, Department of Homeland Security appropriations: Rollcall No. 494—on the motion to instruct—I would have voted “yes.”

H.R. 2622, Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act: Rollcall No. 495, Sanders amendment—I would have voted “yes.” Rollcall No. 496, Kanjorski amendment—I would have voted “yes.” Rollcall No. 497, Frank amendment—I would have voted “yes.” Rollcall No. 498, Ney amendment—I would have voted “no.” Rollcall No. 499, passage of H.R. 2622—I would have voted “yes.”

Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 1588, Defense Authorization Bill: Rollcall No. 500, motion to instruct conferees—I would have voted “yes.”

Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 1308, Tax Legislation: Rollcall No. 501, motion to instruct conferees—I would have voted “yes.”

Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 1, Medicare Prescription Drug Benefits: Rollcall No. 502, motion to instruct conferees—I would have voted “yes.”

HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE HON. CARLISLE McCLURE, JR.

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, the other day I lost a dear friend, Carlisle McClure, Jr., and I rise today to honor him and pay tribute to his memory.

Elected to the Monroe County Commission at a young age, Carlisle dedicated his entire adult life to the betterment of his home county and to the great state of Alabama. As you can imagine, I was deeply saddened to learn that Carlisle passed away on Wednesday, August 27, after battling a long illness. Not only did I lose someone I considered to be a good friend but even more importantly, his friends, family and fellow citizens have lost an individual who, during the course of his life, made countless contributions for the betterment of his district and for all of Monroe County.

Mr. Speaker, Carlisle McClure was the very essence of a true public servant. He faithfully—and unselfishly—served the people of Monroe County during some of the county’s most difficult times, economically speaking. He was always at work—tirelessly, I might add—with other local and state officials in trying to attract new industry to south Alabama, and he always had an eye to the future in an attempt to improve the vital infrastructure of the county.

Perhaps most importantly, however, Carlisle was deeply concerned for the personal well-being of his fellow Monroe Countians. A devoted and active member of Monroeville’s First United Methodist Church, Carlisle sought to extend help and support to his fellow man which often cannot be provided by any government office or public agency. He had a heart as big as the state of Texas and a deep concern and compassion for his fellow man.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering a dedicated public servant and long-time advocate for Monroe County, Alabama. Carlisle will be deeply missed by his family—his father, Howard Carlisle McClure, Sr., his daughter, Mary Michael McClure and his sister, Nancy Harrell—as well as the many friends he leaves behind. Our thoughts and prayers are with them all at this difficult time.

NO TAX \$’S FOR UN GUN LAWS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Right to Keep and Bear Arms Act. This legislation prohibits U.S. taxpayer dollars from being used to support or promote any United Nations actions that could in any way infringe on the Second Amendment. The Right to

Keep and Bear Arms Act also expresses the sense of Congress that proposals to tax, or otherwise limit, the right to keep and bear arms are “reprehensible and deserving of condemnation.”

Over the past decade, the UN has waged a campaign to undermine the right to keep and bear arms, which is protected by the Second Amendment of the US Constitution. UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan has called on members of the Security Council to “tackle” the proliferation and “easy availability” of small arms and light weapons. Just this June, the UN tried to “tackle” gun rights by sponsoring a “Week of Action Against Small Arms.” Of course, by small arms, the UN really means all privately owned firearms.

Secretary Annan is not the only globalist calling for international controls on firearms. For example, some world leaders, including French President Jacques Chirac, have called for a global tax on firearms. Meanwhile, the UN Security Council’s “Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Small Arms” calls for a comprehensive program of worldwide gun control and praises the restrictive gun policies of Red China and France!

Contrary to the UN propaganda, the right to keep and bear arms is a fundamental right and, according to the drafters of the Constitution, the guardian of every other right. Scholar John Lott has shown that respecting the right to keep and bear arms is one of the best ways governments can reduce crime. Conversely, areas where the government imposes gun control have higher crime rates. Thus, far from making people safer, gun control endangers innocent people by increasing the odds that they will be victimized!

Gun control also increases the odds that people will lose their lives and liberties to power-hungry government officials. Tyrannical governments throughout the world kill approximately 2,000,000 people annually. Many of these victims of tyranny were first disarmed by their governments. If the UN is successful in implementing a global regime of gun control, then more innocent lives will be lost to public (and private) criminals.

I would remind my colleagues that policies prohibiting the private ownership of firearms were strongly supported by tyrants such as Adolph Hitler, Joseph Stalin, and Mao Tse-Tong.

Mr. Speaker, global gun control is a recipe for global tyranny and a threat to the safety of all law-abiding persons. I therefore hope all my colleagues will help protect the fundamental human right to keep and bear arms by cosponsoring the Right to Keep and Bear Arms Act.

• 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.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF
ALEX MACHASKEE IN CELEBRA-
TION OF HIS AWARD OF INTER-
NATIONAL BUSINESS EXECUTIVE
OF THE YEAR

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a very special tribute to one of Ohio's leading business executives, Mr. Alex Machaskee. Alex Machaskee is the president and publisher of The Plain Dealer, Ohio's largest newspaper. On Thursday September 18, 2003, Alex Machaskee will be honored by the World Trade Center of Cleveland as the International Business Executive of the Year.

Mr. Machaskee's extensive career of forty-three years with The Plain Dealer includes thirteen as publisher. In addition to his many business achievements, Northeastern Ohio is proud of Alex Machaskee's civic involvement. His work on the Board of United Way Services, the Musical Arts Association, the International Children's Games, and Crime Stoppers of Cuyahoga County, Inc., are merely a few of his numerous civic activities.

Alex Machaskee embodies the very spirit of American workmanship through his dedication and service. His commitment to the community combined with his devotion to The Plain Dealer merit the award as International Business Executive of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, we are a nation built upon the ideals of capitalism and the embracing of freedom of speech. Mr. Machaskee advances that which binds us together as one great nation. It has often been said that America succeeds due to the remarkable accomplishments and contributions of her citizens. It is evident that Alex Machaskee has given freely of his time and energy to assist in the promotion of his community.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Mr. Alex Machaskee. On the occasion of being named the International Business Executive of the Year, we congratulate him for his service and wish him the best in all his future endeavors.

HONORING WELLINGTON E. WEBB

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the important public service accomplishments and leadership of the man who was Denver's mayor from 1991 until 2003, the Honorable Wellington E. Webb.

As many of our colleagues already know, Wellington Webb not only served the people of Denver and the State of Colorado with great distinction, he is also recognized as a leader of national stature. As Denver's first African-American mayor, Wellington Webb's leadership stirred hope to minorities across the nation, and gave proof and promise to the late Dr. Martin Luther King's plea for a time when people might be "judged, not by the color of their skin, but the content of their character."

Wellington Webb began public service in the Colorado General Assembly and in the cabinet of Governor Richard Lamm, where he served with distinction. He was a regional administrator for the Carter Administration and a senior campaign official in President Carter's reelection campaign. I hesitate to draw out the long list of his various public offices and awards because such a list does little to convey the depth of his record, or the weight of his contributions to the City and County of Denver, to the State of Colorado and to the United States of America. Suffice it to say that he and his wife, Wilma, were both drawn to public service from an early age and together, they have amassed an amazing amount of personal experience in local, state and federal public service.

Collectively and as individuals, Wellington and Wilma Webb have contributed a great deal to enhance the discourse that has shaped the last thirty years of politics in Colorado. They are both respected leaders, and as the Chair of the National Conference of Mayors, Wellington was particularly forceful in bringing needed attention to the issues that face America's urban centers. Although he has retired from the politics of city hall in Denver, Wellington has not retired from public service, and I believe the Bush Administration and Congress would do well to seek his advice on the myriad of issues that urban America faces in the aftermath of 9/11.

It has been said that the most effective political leaders are those who know how to combine the talents of listening well, inspiring followers and earning the respect, if not fear, of their adversaries. By these measures, Wellington Webb is an extraordinarily effective leader. Even those who were not supporters of Wellington Webb—and that number shrank to fewer and fewer as time went on and his record grew, would readily admit that he is a man who earns respect.

While I have had only a few opportunities to interact with Wellington Webb in my capacity as a Member of Congress, I learned from every one of our conversations. I admire the courage and perseverance he has shown on so many issues, talking bluntly but with wisdom on many topics, and with a sense of humor that cuts through the nonsense that so often characterizes political debate in our time. My sense is that Wellington Webb never suffered fools, but was not unkind either. I imagine he is uncomfortable with the tributes and accolades that are coming his way in the aftermath of his three terms as mayor, but I hope he will understand that these are important milestones that can inspire a whole new generation of young leaders.

I ask my colleagues in the Congress to not only join me in honoring the extraordinary public service of Wellington E. Webb, but also to join me in expressing the hope that he may find other ways to continue to serve our country.

FIRST ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL
CONFERENCE ON CIVIC EDUCATION

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, the problem of civic illiteracy and the ever-diminishing level of

public engagement in our representative form of government must be confronted.

I am pleased to report that a new national project, Representative Democracy in America: Voices of the People, funded by the U.S. Department of Education, was created by an Act of Congress to tackle this problem. The project is directed by the Alliance for Representative Democracy, a collaboration of three fine organizations: the Center for Civic Education, The Center on Congress at Indiana University, and the National Conference of State Legislatures.

The Alliance is holding an important conference here in Washington, D.C., from September 20 to 22. The joint bipartisan leadership of the U.S. Congress is serving as the honorary hosts for the conference.

The Conference will bring together key decision-makers on education policy from every state and representatives of professional and civic education organizations. Their common goal will be to create an initiative to encourage our schools to undertake the civic mission of preparing students for effective citizenship. The conference will encourage the establishment of state delegation working groups to improve the status of civic education in their state. I am pleased to note that Linda Start, who is the Executive Director of the Center for Civic Education Through Law, will be the state facilitator for the Michigan delegation.

Student achievement levels in civics simply must improve. I know we all share the hope that out of this conference will come a renewed commitment to make that happen.

REMEMBERING AND HONORING
THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON OF
AUGUST 18, 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 2003

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 40th Anniversary of the March on Washington when over 250,000 Americans convened near the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, brought together by a common cause—achieving equality for all Americans.

On that hot summer day in 1963, Americans arrived in Washington, D.C. to express a dire need for action against the dismal conditions of life for so many of our Nation's African-American citizens. Choosing to respond non-violently to injustices committed against them, the marchers rose above hate, calling for peace and justice with a clear voice that demanded change.

I rise today in support of H. Res. 352, honoring the March on Washington as one of the largest civil rights demonstrations in United States history. It is important that we recognize the monumental importance of this event and its significance in the ongoing struggle for civil rights and equal rights for all Americans. We should also commemorate the courageous and inspiring men and woman who organized and participated in the March and dedicated themselves to the pursuit of equality and justice.

We are a great nation of diverse backgrounds, drawn together by shared values and a common dedication to the cause of freedom,

both at home and abroad. We, as a people, cherish our freedom and should honor those who have helped secure for us, and for those who will follow us, the freedom to pursue opportunity, the freedom to challenge inequality, and the freedom to actively and peacefully participate in the political process.

Let the actions and poignant words of Dr. King serve as an example to us as well as the generations to come, that it is possible to dream and, through persistence and dedication, to realize those dreams. But let us not only commemorate these words, but continue to work to make Dr. King's dream a reality.

As we commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the March on Washington, let us remember the struggles of those who came before us, and in so doing, help fully realize their dream so that one day our children will truly "live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

CLARIFICATION OF SCOPE AND CONCLUSIONS OF PROFESSOR GUSTON'S STUDY

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, on May 7 of this year, the House debated and passed an important piece of legislation, the Nanotechnology Research and Development Act of 2003 (H.R. 766). During debate of this bill, it became clear that there was a misunderstanding regarding the conclusions of a scholarly study conducted at Rutgers University. The author of that study, which was cited during the debate, has written to me with the request that he be able to clear up the confusion.

I am enclosing for the record the attached letter from David Guston, Associate Professor and Director of the Public Policy Program at Rutgers. Professor Guston's letter clarifies the scope and conclusions of his study, and will help us move forward on issues related to nanotechnology in an informed and thoughtful way in the future.

RUTGERS, EDWARD J. BLOUSTEIN
SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND PUBLIC
POLICY, PUBLIC POLICY PROGRAM,
New Brunswick, NJ, September 17, 2003.

Hon. RUSH HOLT,
Longworth House Office Bldg.,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HOLT: I write regarding the debate on the House floor on 7 May on the Nanotechnology Research and Development Act of 2003 (H.R. 766).

It has come to my attention that, in responding to Representative Johnson's proposed amendment to the bill to provide for regularly occurring consensus conferences or citizens' panels, Representative Burgess cited (at CR H3727) "[a] scholarly review of the Danish-type citizens' panel process convened to study telecommunications and democracy [that] judged the process to be ineffective."

In later remarks on the amendment, Chairman Boehlert referred to the same "scholarly study," saying that he was told the study "concluded that not even those engaged in organizing the US citizens' panel thought it had any impact." Chairman Boehlert then quoted from the study the fol-

lowing passage (at CR H3727-28): "The single greatest area of consensus among the respondents was that the Citizens' Panel on Telecommunications and the Future of Democracy had no actual impact. No respondent, not even those government members of the steering committee or expert cohort, identified any actual impact."

I am the author of the study in question (which can be found in pre-published form at <http://policy.rutgers.edu/papers/> and via <http://www.loka.org/pages/panel/htm> and in peer-reviewed, published form in *Science, Technology, & Human Values* 24(4):451-82). I believe that these comments indicate real confusion about my findings. I am therefore writing to correct the record and to ensure that no misunderstanding about my study damages efforts to provide public input into the future of nanotechnology R&D.

There are three important aspects of my study on the Citizens' Panel on Telecommunications and the Future of Democracy of which you should be aware.

First, the study concludes that the citizens' panel had no actual impact on policy decisions because, in large part, it was not designed to. The sentence from the study immediately following the one Chairman Boehlert quotes reads: "A primary reason for this lack of impact is that having one was not a primary goal of the citizens' panel." The organizers of the panel designed it as a proof-of-concept, and they were more interested in understanding how to implement such a panel and in seeing how the experts and lay-citizens would interact than they were in having an actual impact on policy. Although conducting citizens' panels is not quite rocket science, questioning their effectiveness by claiming that this panel did not have an actual impact is like blaming the Gemini program for not going to the Moon: Its designers did not intend it to do so.

Second, my study distinguishes between what I call "actual impact," defined as "a concrete consequence to any authoritative public decision," and three other impacts: (1) those on the "general thinking" about a problem; (2) those on the "training of knowledgeable personnel"; and (3) those that result in an "interaction with lay-knowledge." I develop these other measures to evaluate the impact of citizens' panels for two reasons: (1) because—just as with more traditional research—the education of participants is a primary output of citizens' panels; and (2) because even very formal, expert studies such as those conducted by the National Academy of Sciences or by national commissions often fail to have an "actual impact." The comments made in the floor debate by members of both parties emphasize that scientists and lay-citizens need to learn from each other about nanotechnology, and my study finds that such learning can indeed occur in citizens' panels. To question the effectiveness of citizens' panels by pointing to no "actual impact" of this pilot panel misses the study's finding of "tantalizing evidence that many kinds of impacts can be achieved."

Third—and most importantly—rather than undermining the possibility of providing public input into technical decisions, my research concludes that citizens panels are real opportunities for productive interaction between experts and lay-citizens. My research concludes that future citizens' panels would need better "connection to non-participants" and "higher profile institutional partners" in order to achieve their potential. If citizens' panels were authorized by H.R. 766 and conducted by NSF and its partner agencies, then they would indeed have the institutional support my research indicates they require to succeed.

I hope that the record can be corrected to indicate that my research provides evidence

and analysis to support the productive use of citizens' panels under the conditions that H.R. 766 envisions them, rather than providing evidence against their effectiveness.

Please let me know if I may be of any assistance on such matters in the future, and I thank you for your work on H.R. 766 and for your attention here.

Sincerely,

DAVID H. GUSTON,
Associate Professor and Director.

COMMEMORATING THE 12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 12th anniversary of Armenia's independence from the Soviet Union. For many years, and on many fronts, the people of Armenia have been challenged; for their land, for their distinct heritage and culture and have endured the most atrocious of events, genocide.

On September 21, 1991, after the fall of the Soviet Union, a lifelong dream of many Armenians was finally within sight. The country achieved its independence after an astounding 94 percent of its voters turned out in support of Armenia's sovereignty. We would like to join with the Republic of Armenia in celebrating its 12th anniversary of independence and welcome the growing ties between our two countries.

Since 1991, relations between our two nations have been prosperous. Our common struggle against communism reflects the shared values between Armenians and Americans alike. We have also developed strong economic relations; the addition of Armenia to the World Trade Organization earlier this year demonstrates its commitment to free enterprise and lower barriers to trade. Armenia has also been a strong advocate of sustained stability in the Transcaucas region; it has made significant contributions to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's peace process for Nagorno-Karabagh.

Lastly, I would like to wish Armenians across the globe well on the day of their independence. I believe that with the continuing support of the United States, Armenia will prosper and continue to be a loyal friend to our country.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FREEDOM TO ESTABLISH STATE HIGH AIR QUALITY ACT OF 2003

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Freedom to Establish State High Air Quality (FrESH AIR Quality)" Act. I'm pleased that my colleague from Connecticut, Representative CHRIS SHAYS, is joining me as an original cosponsor of the bill.

This bill is designed to preserve the ability of States, Indian tribes, municipalities, and air

pollution control agencies to protect the public health and the environment. Specifically, it would give them discretion as to whether or not to implement the EPA's August 27, 2003 new source review revisions.

There is no question that our Nation's environmental laws have improved the health, safety and environmental quality of communities across the country. These laws have served us well. Of course, there is always room for improvement, and I am committed to working collaboratively to make sure our environmental laws not only work effectively to bring about environmental and health and safety improvements, but also allow our economy to prosper.

Environmental protection and economic prosperity are not mutually exclusive—in fact, they go hand-in-hand.

However, I'm concerned that the EPA's August revisions tip the balance, and do so in a way that puts the quality of our air at unacceptable risk.

The Clean Air Act allowed for routine maintenance of old, dirty electrical plants and other facilities, while requiring that more extensive changes in these plants would require installation of modern anti-pollution technology. This compromise was intended to allow a smooth transition, not to persist forever. The so-called new source review regulations were designed to draw a line between routine maintenance and the kind of changes that would require the installation of this newer anti-pollution technology.

Some revisions to these regulations might be appropriate. However, the revisions finalized in August, in my opinion, are out of balance. They would allow continued emission of airborne contaminants for many years after such pollution should have become history.

Millions of Americans, including the elderly and young children who are most vulnerable to air pollution, live close to the nearly 17,000 industrial facilities that would be shielded by this radical change in policy. But there would be no incentive for the owners of these facilities to make the investment needed to reduce or prevent continued emission of harmful airborne contaminants.

This is an abdication of the Federal Government's responsibility. But this new policy goes even further. It requires all States to adopt these new regulations in total.

In other words, the new rules would take away the States' legal ability under the Clean Air Act to develop programs that are more protective of health, safety and the environment than required by Federal regulations. This flies in the face of the Clean Air Act and of the principle of State flexibility. Instead of a regulatory "floor" which ensures some minimum level of protection for public health and the environment, these new regulations would create a floor, a ceiling and walls that would hem in every State, every Indian tribe, and every air pollution control agency.

My bill would tear down that structure. It would allow State, tribal, and local officials to decide whether to adopt these new EPA regulations as a "floor," or instead to maintain their current clean air programs—and it reestablishes the principle that these entities can go further to establish more stringent requirements to protect the health and safety of their citizens. They have this option right now under the Clean Air Act, and they should continue to have that flexibility, without fear of Federal

punishment or discouragement. It would be their choice.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that we must continue to make progress in improving our air quality, and we should continue to do so through partnerships between the Federal agencies, the States and Indian tribes. The new EPA rules would undermine those partnerships. My bill would preserve them and allow the Federal Government's partners to do all that they can to protect the public and the environment.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I am attaching a section-by-section digest of the bill.

THE FREEDOM TO ESTABLISH STATE HIGH AIR QUALITY ACT (FRESH AIR QUALITY ACT)
SECTION-BY-SECTION

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

The bill is cited as the Freedom to Establish State High Air Quality (FrESH AIR Quality) Act.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

The bill includes findings related to the August 27 new source review revisions, and states the bill's purpose: "The purpose of this Act is to preserve the ability of States, Indian tribes, municipalities, and air pollution control agencies to protect the public health and the environment by affording them discretion as to whether or not to implement the new source review revisions finalized by the EPA on August 27, 2003."

SECTION 3. PRESERVATION OF STATE AND TRIBAL AUTHORITY

The bill includes the following prohibitions:

(1) No State, Indian tribe, municipality, or air pollution control agency is required to implement or have implemented EPA's new source review revisions.

(2) No revision of a Federal implementation plan pursuant to the new revisions can take effect until the affected State, Indian tribe, municipality, or air pollution control agency notifies the EPA that it agrees to this revision.

(3) If a State, Indian tribe, municipality, or air pollution control agency does not implement the August 27 new source revisions or does not consent to revision of a Federal implementation plan pursuant to the new revisions, it is not subject to sanctions, to the revocation of an approved State implementation plan under the Clean Air Act, or to the imposition of a new or revised Federal implementation plan.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MISS
CATHERINE CROSBY, MISS ALA-
BAMA 2004

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, this weekend, in Atlantic City, New Jersey, a young lady from my congressional district, Miss Catherine Crosby, will represent Alabama in the 2004 Miss America Pageant.

A native of Brewton, Catherine is the daughter of Larry and Ann Crosby. A 1998 graduate of T.R. Miller High School, she subsequently received her Bachelor of Arts degree in History from Auburn University in 2002.

Catherine was crowned Miss Alabama on the campus of Samford University in Birmingham, on June 14, 2003, following a week of preliminary competitions. The fifty pageant

participants competed in four areas of competition: interview, in which she received first place honors; swimsuit; evening wear; and talent. As Miss Alabama, Catherine regularly receives State and national recognition and was awarded an \$11,000 scholarship.

Prior to traveling to Atlantic City, Catherine stopped by my office and visited with the other Members of the Alabama Delegation as well. She is as charming and talented as she is beautiful, and I could not help but be impressed with what she has chosen as her pageant platform, "First Vote: America's Freedom to Choose."

This message teaches young people about the importance of voting and works to instill in them the responsibilities and obligations of being good citizens.

Mr. Speaker, Catherine's message could not come at a better time. I trust her words will help open the eyes of many young Americans about the right and privilege of voting . . . one of the many freedoms that, unfortunately, we all-too-often take for granted in this great country.

On behalf of an entire State that will be rooting her on and wishing her well, I salute Miss Alabama Catherine Crosby. I know she will make our entire State—and Nation—proud this Saturday night, and I predict we will be hearing much more from this wonderful young lady in the months and years to come.

CONGRATULATIONS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor John and Geraldine Dettling, a couple with longstanding roots in the 14th congressional district of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Dettling recently celebrated 60 years of marriage, an incredible milestone that deserves recognition and great respect. The longevity of their marriage serves as an inspiration for all couples today.

John Dettling and Geraldine Wendel met in south Texas more than 6 decades ago. They married in El Campo, Texas in 1943, on the eve of World War II. Less than 1 year later, John left for Europe as a soldier. Like many couples of the era, the war separated the young newlyweds for some time. Happily, John returned from the war safe and sound and they began a long life together. The couple built a home in Wharton, Texas, where they still live today.

Over the years the Dettlings were blessed with 6 children, along with (so far) 11 grandchildren and 6 great-grandchildren. John worked as a barber for 30 years, and then worked as a security guard for 6 years. Throughout the decades Geraldine worked hard at home raising the children; when they were older she embarked on a nursing career. Both enjoy retirement today.

I'm happy to report that the Dettlings' momentous 60th anniversary did not go unnoticed. They renewed their vows at Holy Family Catholic Church in Wharton. Afterward, an anniversary reception was held for the couple at the Wharton County Historical Museum, where they celebrated with family and 200 well-wishers.

Mr. Speaker, in today's transient world the Dettlings stand out as a couple who maintained both their marriage and their local roots

for decades. It's my privilege to honor them in the House of Representatives today.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE
PAULDING COUNTY CARNEGIE
LIBRARY ON THE CELEBRATION
OF ITS OHIO BICENTENNIAL HIS-
TORICAL MARKER

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to stand before my colleagues in the House to pay tribute to a special library from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. Tomorrow, Thursday, September 18, 2003, the Paulding County Carnegie Library celebrates an important event—the dedication of its Ohio Bicentennial Historical Marker.

Mr. Speaker, the Paulding County Carnegie Library is one of a number of distinguished libraries in Northwest Ohio. The library was created in 1893 and housed within various homes and stores of the great community of Paulding County, Ohio. It earned its celebrated distinction when, in 1913, the Carnegie Foundation funded the creation of what remains today as the first county library in the United States funded by Andrew Carnegie.

We, in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, are blessed to have such endowed institutes of learning as the Paulding County Carnegie Library. Open for scholarship on March 3, 1916, the library continues to provide the community with the resources to succeed. The generous gifts of the Carnegie Foundation, funding the creation of 1,945 libraries across America, have contributed to the growth and quality of the American educational system.

As a Member of Congress, I have been fortunate enough to visit Paulding County several times. With the Carnegie library promoting excellence in education, Paulding County, Ohio remains a truly blessed community.

Mr. Speaker, the ingenuity of the American mind and the resolve to enhance our society are embodied in such public works as Paulding County's library. As we celebrate the dedication of the Paulding County Carnegie Library Ohio Bicentennial Historical Marker, I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in this special tribute. It is my hope that the promotion of excellence will continue long into the future.

IN RECOGNITION OF JIM
WILLIAMS

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the distinguished service of Mr. Jim Williams, KYSL-FM radio newscaster of Frisco, CO.

Mr. Williams arrived in Summit County in March of 2000 and has since proved to be the voice of Summit County news. Mr. Williams has provided Summit County residents with not only daily newscasts and sportscasts, but has been a major supporter of community

events. Williams got his start in broadcast journalism in 1979 in Wray. He has since moved from station to station and state to state.

This past spring, Mr. Williams was honored by the Colorado Broadcasters Association (CBA) with a first and second place in the best newscast category and was named CBA's medium-market broadcast citizen of the year for 2002.

The dedication, enthusiasm and activism with which Mr. Williams has pursued his work deserves our most sincere thanks. Thus, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Mr. Jim Williams for his service and many contributions to his community. He is much appreciated.

Sadly for the Summit County community, Mr. Williams will give his last live broadcast on September 10, 2003 and then head to Illinois to co-host a radio talk show.

For the benefit of our colleagues, I am attaching a copy of a recent story about Mr. Williams that appeared in the Summit Daily News.

[From the Summit Daily News, Sept. 3, 2003]

JIM WILLIAMS TO LEAVE KYSL

(By Jane Stebbins)

FRISCO.—Jim Williams, the rare committed radio newscaster to work in the community, is leaving KYSL-FM for a new job in Illinois as co-host of a radio talk show.

In addition to the news, Williams broadcast Summit High School football games and gave detailed, if not breathless, reports of other Tiger sports, perhaps most memorably the recent state tournament girls volleyball teams.

His last live newscast—he said it will be a difficult one—will be at 9 a.m. September 10. "It's one of the challenges left, one of the reasons it's so exciting," he said of the talk show gig. "It's something new, something different."

Williams got his start in broadcast journalism in 1979 in Wray, where he reported farm news, obituaries, hospital admissions and releases, maintained the transmitter, cleaned the toilets and sold ads, he said.

He then moved from station to station and state to state: Morris, Minn., Ogallala, Neb., Sioux Falls, S.D., Springfield, Ill., Myrtle Beach, and Columbia, S.C., Denver, Aspen, Vail, Avon and Frisco.

He landed in Summit County in March 2000 and has written and voiced daily newscasts and sportscasts, provided play-by-play broadcasts of high school games—a feature that was deleted this summer from KYSL's programming—and represented the station as an emcee at numerous community events.

Now, he will co-host an afternoon talk show with Beth Whisman on Citadel Communications' WJBC in a market that has the potential for more than 110,000 listeners.

"It'll be a little bit of everything," Williams said of the focus of the show. "They had a guy there who was really, really political, using the radio as his bully pulpit—you don't want that. The idea when people are going home is not to irritate them. It won't be light talk, but it'll be lighter than that."

He looks forward to discussing politics, entertainment and local politics. And in his new job, unlike in the news world where reporters try to be unbiased, Williams will be allowed to hold opinions.

"The thing that'll get me to cringe is when people will try to nail me down on social issues," he said. "That's when I'll be sweating and backpedaling. I need to get off the news fence and develop an opinion."

While here, Williams has reported on at least one major story each year. His first

year, he was on the sidelines when Carlos Ebert-Santos was tackled during Summit High School's homecoming football game. The aspiring pro-football player had broken his neck.

"Carlos was on a roll that night," Williams recalled. "He would have gone for 200, 300 yards offense that night. To see him go down and not get up was chilling. It was one of the moments I was speechless. I didn't know what to say to people. I didn't want to alarm them."

"To see him come back and walk was heartwarming," he said of Ebert-Santos' recovery. "It was a terrible story that had about as good an ending as it could have."

Equally as chilling was the Sharon Garrison murder story and husband Chuck Garrison's murder trial in 2002.

The big story in recent weeks has been basketball star Kobe Bryant's sexual assault charge in Eagle.

In between, Williams has been the emcee for the rubber duck race in Breckenridge—"Anything for the Summit Foundation," Williams said—Frisco's Barbecue Challenge, Fourth of July, Music on Main Street and Concerts in the Park, among many other events.

Williams said he will miss Summit County community events, his co-workers and people in the community—but most of all the high school kids, he said, wiping away a tear.

"I hate moving more than anything, but it's the nature of this business," he said. "This job has been pretty close to ideal. This community has been awesome; it's the best place I've been. But this challenge excites me. It's not an opportunity that comes along every day."

Normally an easy talker, Williams is stumped as to what he'll say that last time on Summit County's airwaves.

"I might try to be silly like Dennis Miller and say, 'That's the news, and I'm out of here,'" he said. "I think it'll be something more from the heart. These people have really gotten in my heart. If I could have this joy again (in another community), I'd be blessed."

He'll be back, he said, albeit as a tourist. "Hopefully, I'll still know enough people to get a lift ticket or two," he said.

HONORING ENNIS CENTER FOR
CHILDREN, INC.

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize Ennis Center for Children, Inc., for 25 years of dedicated service to six counties throughout Southeast Michigan. On November 13, 2003 Ennis Center will celebrate their anniversary with the community.

Ennis Center for Children is a non-profit, multi-service agency, providing community based in-home foster care, adoption and group home services to children and families. The center helps children from birth to age 19 by providing stability and permanent homes. Most children who utilize the center's services are poor, minority and have at-risk backgrounds, many of them abused, neglected and abandoned. Each year the center assists more than 2,500 children within the Southeast Michigan area. In 2002, they placed 640 children in foster care with 263 foster families, 130 children were adopted, 99 of which were by their foster families, 26 by relatives or

guardians, and 5 by recruited families. The center also assisted more than 900 juvenile delinquents through counseling, mentoring and reintegration services. The center had operating revenues of approximately \$12 million in 2002, and over 85 cents of every dollar received was spent on program services. Currently the center employs 200 people.

The center was founded in Flint, Michigan, in 1978. The founder is child advocate Robert E. Ennis. Mr. Ennis started the center with \$6,000, which he borrowed from a friend, and a responsibility to 33 foster children. Today the center is operating in four locations, 20100 Greenfield Rd., Detroit; 2921 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit; 3650 Dixie Highway, Waterford; and 129 E. Third Avenue, Flint, Michigan. Ennis Center for Children has been noted as one of Michigan's largest minority-led non-profit organizations of its kind.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, I ask that my colleagues in the 108th Congress join me in recognizing Ennis Center for Children on their 25th anniversary for dedication and service to the children and families of Southeast Michigan.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HOLOCAUST VICTIMS INSURANCE FAIRNESS ACT

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to introduce the "Holocaust Victims Insurance Fairness Act"—legislation to provide states with the authority to assist survivors of the Holocaust.

Before and during the Holocaust, millions of European Jews purchased life insurance policies with certain European insurance companies as a form of savings and investment for the future. After World War II, however, insurance companies rejected many claims presented by Holocaust survivors or heirs of Holocaust victims because the claimants lacked the requisite documentation such as death certificates that had been confiscated by the Nazi regime.

Some families have tried for years to obtain promised benefits, but insurance companies continue to demand that the survivors produce non-existent documents. In 1998, the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims (ICHEIC) was established to address the issue of unpaid insurance policies and to expedite payouts to Holocaust victims.

ICHEIC has received over 90,000 claims, but has only made a few thousand settlement offers. This shortfall has forced disillusioned claimants to turn to the states for assistance in obtaining the swift justice they deserve. To continue to deny these claims would be a further injustice to these survivors and would only serve to perpetuate the horrible acts that occurred years ago.

In a 5-4 ruling, the Supreme Court in *ALA v. Garamendi* recently struck down a California law aimed at assisting thousands of Holocaust survivors and their families in collecting on millions of dollars of outstanding Holocaust-era insurance policies. The court narrowly rejected the right of states to require insurance companies doing business in their

state to disclose information about Holocaust survivor insurance policies.

The court in *Garamendi* maintained that the president's preference is for Holocaust-era insurance claims to be handled by the International Commission of Holocaust-Era Insurance Claims—an approach that has wholly failed Holocaust victims.

I believe that states should have the authority to assist survivors of the Holocaust to recover benefits from policies lost or stolen before and during these tragic events. Therefore, I am introducing legislation to specifically allow states to collect insurance information for victims of the Holocaust. Unlike similar pieces of legislation that have been introduced, the "Holocaust Victims Insurance Fairness Act" also explicitly expresses Congressional disapproval of any Executive branch policy or agreement that preempts State efforts to collect insurance information for victims of the Holocaust to resolve outstanding claims. Please join me in this effort to finally provide justice to those who have been denied it for so long.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 2003

Mr. HOLT. Speaker, as an educator and avid reader, it's always a special pleasure for me to visit a library or a museum. Libraries and museums safeguard our freedom and keep democracy healthy. They preserve the past and offer brighter futures to all of us, and their resources surely benefit every community member. That is why I was pleased to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 13, the Museum and Library Services Act.

Libraries are often referred to as the "People's University." It is a fitting name. Libraries provide all of us with free access to a fabulous wealth of information. In this increasingly technology-driven society, they speak directly to what we call the Digital Divide. A recent survey by the Department of Commerce found that our libraries are the number one point of access for those who do not have Internet access at home or at work. Today, 90 percent of public libraries have some kind of Internet connection.

Research also shows us that Americans visit libraries 3.5 billion times each year; 1.6 billion items are borrowed annually from public libraries; and research librarians answer 7 million questions every week. Clearly libraries are responding not only to the daunting challenges of the Information Age and to the changing needs of our communities, but they are continuing to serve all of their traditional roles as well.

Libraries are also true community centers. They create environments where students can do their homework, townspeople can gather, families can interact, seniors can learn new skills, and job seekers can find advice. They are forums building partnerships, linking with everyone from garden clubs to Head Start programs to extend their reach throughout our communities.

Throughout our country, libraries serve as the catalyst for economic revitalization, bring-

ing together our communities civic and social leaders. They provide reading material for people of all ages by sending books into maternity wards, setting up reading stations in pediatrician's offices, developing teen centers, and establishing mobile book carts in nursing homes and senior centers.

At my own public library in Princeton, I can see improvements that are traceable to this authorization bill. The library is in the process of constructing a state of the art library security, inventory, and circulation system that will allow library users to automatically check in and check out books. Because of the Museum and Library Services Act, New Jersey residents will gain greater access to the resources available at their local public library.

Similarly, our nation's museums serve as community centers that offer people of every age access to our nation's cultural and natural heritage. Museums' special role in public education fixes on their unique capacity to provide the public with an interactive environment in which to better understand our communities, our nation, and our world.

From local art museums to the National Zoo in Washington, D.C., museums are gathering places for people to meet and spend meaningful time with families and friends.

The educational role of museums is at the core of their service to the public. People of all ages and backgrounds come to learn from the collections, exhibits and programs created by museums through their research and scholarship. Museums across the nation provide more than 18 million instructional hours of educational programs, including professional development for our nation's teachers, guided field trips to our students, staff visits to local schools, and traveling exhibits in our communities. Annually, they spend more than \$1 billion to share these activities with us.

Museums also have forged a deeply-rooted connection to the local communities that have created and cherished them. Americans from all income and education ranges visit museums, and each visit provides a wealth of information about our nation's heritage and our opportunities for the future. Across the country, there are 2.3 million museum visits each, adding up to 865 million visits per year. There are more than 15,000 museums in the United States and 90 percent of counties in America have at least one museum—75% of them considered to be small and 43% located in rural areas.

The 12th District of New Jersey is home to the New Jersey State Museum in Trenton, which was recently awarded a Museum Assessment Grant. This grant will provide the museum with technical assistance that will be invaluable in fulfilling its goal to educate the public. The New Jersey State Museum was one of the first state museums founded with this educational mission, and today it is home to a large collection of artifacts detailing archaeological, cultural, and artistic history. For all residents of central New Jersey, this museum offers exciting opportunities to learn about local history, to explore the far reaches of outer space at its planetarium, and to share time with family members at educational workshops. This museum—and the numerous others in the 12th District of New Jersey—enrich the lives of thousands of residents each year.

Mr. Speaker, Carl Rowan, a noted journalist, once said, "The library is the temple of learning, and learning has liberated more people

than all the wars in history." With the passage of H.R. 13, the Museum and Library Services Act, future generations of Americans can enjoy the rich cultural and educational opportunities available to them through our nation's museums and libraries.

COMMEMORATING NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK, 2003

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Virginia Union University during National Historically Black Colleges and Universities week. Historically Black Colleges and Universities have played an integral role in the higher education of students all across America.

Virginia Union University of Richmond, Virginia has been an institution of higher learning since 1870. Virginia Union University continually works hard to provide its students with a first-class education and stay competitive with larger, public schools.

During the last four years, Virginia Union University has achieved accreditation through the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, established a campus-wide wireless infrastructure, renovated residence and dining halls, added a forensic-science program, and expanded the school of theology.

America values the legacy and the contributions Historically Black Colleges and University graduates make to our country. The viability of Virginia Union University and all institutions of higher learning is of paramount importance to the future security of America.

I look forward to a strong and continued working relationship with Virginia Union University faculty, staff, students, and alumni in the days ahead. I also want to thank Virginia Union University Provost and Chief Operating Officer, Dr. Weldon Hill, for his valued service to the University since 1982. Without his involvement, the completion of the Lombardy Street project would not be possible.

TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND CHU

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Raymond Chu of Boulder. Mr. Chu died in Colorado on May 24th of this year at Rocky Mountain National Park at the age of 78. Throughout his life, he demonstrated his dedication to the earth, all people, and animals.

Raymond Chu was born Oct. 10, 1924 in Shanghai, China. He earned a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from Antioch College in Ohio. A few years later, in 1959, he married Janet Pattee in Yellow Springs, Ohio. Mr. Chu proudly served as a B-52 pilot in the Chinese National Air Force and graduated from the United States Air Force Academy.

During his life, Raymond Chu made countless contributions to our Colorado community. Those who had the good fortune to work with

him at the National Center for Atmospheric Research will not soon forget his long and distinguished career. Nor will he be forgotten by the people who benefited from the many respiratory appliances that he created and patented. Raymond was known for his translations from Chinese script to English for his fellow high school graduates, and he was a noted speaker on the subject of the China-Burma theater of World War II.

We will remember Mr. Chu as an environmentalist, an inventor, and most importantly, a loving father and husband. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Raymond Chu and the outstanding contributions of his life.

HONORING DR. DONALD CAPPS AND HIS WIFE, BETTY FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE BLIND

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Dr. Donald Capps and his wife, Betty for their leadership and 50 years of service to the blind in South Carolina.

Dr. Donald C. Capps, a lifelong resident of South Carolina, became legally blind in 1953. Capps, a fighter for social change for the underprivileged, attended the South Carolina School for the Blind and the public schools of this state. Upon graduation from high school, Capps received his diploma from Draughton's Business College.

He excelled after college in the vocational arena as a staff manager at Colonial life and Accident Insurance Company. Capps is married and has two children. He began his struggle for the blind with the movement to create the National Federation of the Blind of South Carolina (NFB of SC).

The NFB was originally known as the Aurora Club. Capps served several two-year terms as president of this organization—a position he currently holds.

Under Capps' leadership, his state organization has been responsible for the success of many initiatives to improve programs and services for the blind in this state. During his tenure as president of the state organization, 19 pieces of legislation affecting the blind have been passed in South Carolina, including the model White Cane Law.

A major accomplishment of the South Carolina affiliate under Capps' leadership was the 1966 establishment of the South Carolina Commission for the Blind, an independent state agency. Among his many activities, Capps is editor of the Palmetto Blind, the quarterly publication of the NFB of SC. In 1960 he directed a campaign which led to the construction of the Columbia Chapter's education and training center, which was expanded in 1970 and again in 1978.

Even though Capps has worked for the blind community, he has not been selfish in his endeavors to assist all the state's disabled population. Named to the Governor's committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped in 1963, Capps also was honored in 1964 as Handicapped Citizen of the Year by the City of Columbia and by the State.

Capps, an active member of the Kilbourne Baptist Church, serves as a deacon and member of the church personnel committee.

His honors in working with the blind continue to cross any avenues. He was the recipient of the prestigious Jacobus tenBroek Award, presented to the blind American considered to have made dedicated and outstanding contributions to the blind. In the many years of its existence, the award has only been presented three times.

Donald C. Capps Fellowship Hall at the Federation Center of the Blind was named in his honor for his lifetime service.

In 1981 Donald Capps was appointed to the Board of Commissioners of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind. He is the first blind member to be appointed to the policy-making board. In May 2001, Capps was given an honorary Doctorate of Public Service degree during commencement exercises at the University of South Carolina Spartanburg.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOANNE STOCKDALE, IOWA SMALL BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR

HON. STEVE KING

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Ms. Joanne Stockdale on the great honor of being named Iowa Small Business Person of the Year by the Small Business Administration. It is because of the excellent reputation that she established since purchasing Northern Iowa Die Casting, Inc. in 1984, that she deserves this recognition. Small businesses are the backbone of Iowa's economy, and it takes true entrepreneurial spirit and determination to ride economic waves in order to remain successful. It is to her credit that Northern Iowa Die Casting, Inc. has grown from six to 100 employees, with sales soaring from \$225,000 to \$10 million. She is to be commended for bringing jobs and commerce to Lake Park, Iowa.

I also recognize her for the great honor of representing Iowa small business at the National Entrepreneurial Conference and Expo held this week in Washington, D.C., while competing for the national Small Business Person of the Year Award.

As a small business owner for 28 years, I have great personal appreciation for both the struggles she faces and the joys of seeing the fruits of her labor. Since arriving at the U.S. Congress in January, I have made small business a legislative priority, and my work on the Small Business Committee has already enabled me to assist in creating legislation that will help small business leaders like Joanne Stockdale.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, September 10, I was unable to vote on the Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R.

1588, the National Defense Authorization Act for FY04 (rollcall vote 500). Had I been present, I would have voted "yea." Additionally, I was unable to vote on Motions to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 1308, the Tax Relief, Simplification and Equity Act (rollcall vote 501) and on H.R. 1, the Medicare Prescription Drug and Modernization Act (rollcall vote 502). Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on each motion.

REMEMBERING AND HONORING
THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON OF
AUGUST 28, 1963

SPEECH OF

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 2003

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of pride that I rise today in support of H. Res. 352, which remembers and honors the March on Washington of August 28, 1963.

Mr. Speaker, our nation recently celebrated the fortieth anniversary of this historic demonstration—an event that forever will stand for the proposition of full and equal rights for all Americans. This resolution will serve as a lasting tribute not only to one of the largest peaceful political demonstrations in U.S. history, but will also pay homage to the organizers and participants for their dedication and commitment to the realization of civil and equal rights for all Americans.

Culminating in Dr. King's famous "I Have a Dream" speech, the March on Washington demonstrated that a collective force dedicated to the principles of non-violent protest could successfully fight prejudice and discrimination against African-Americans and other minorities. Properly commemorating this historic event and those who participated in it will also send a message to our youth that the struggle for civil rights continues. That we must remain resolute in our efforts to realize Dr. King's dream of a nation where one is "judged by the content of their character and not the color of their skin."

Mr. Speaker, again it is my honor and privilege today to lend my wholehearted support to this important piece of legislation—which recognizes the monumental significance of the 1963 March on Washington in the ongoing struggle for equality and justice. I want to thank my colleague, Sanford Bishop for sponsoring this important resolution. I urge all of my colleagues to support the Resolution and to never let the dream of Martin Luther King die. I leave my colleagues with a quote from Dr. King which should serve as a gauge in every action and for every vote we take here in this esteemed body, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

BUSH MANUFACTURING PLAN

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, since President Bush assumed the presidency in January

of 2001, American and specifically Michigan manufacturing jobs have been lost because of our trade policies, the lack of effort by our President to open closed markets, and because of the tremendous cost of pension and health care legacy costs. Last week, the Michigan Democratic Delegation sent a letter to the President detailing a fourteen point plan that we felt could help alleviate the dire situation manufacturing finds itself in. Early this week, Commerce Secretary Evans detailed the Administration's plan to save American manufacturing jobs.

I am submitting an article from today's Washington Post, by Steven Pearlstein, which describes our President's efforts at reviving our manufacturing sector as "feeble." America has lost nearly three million jobs since January of 2001. The tax cuts have not worked. War has not worked. And President Bush's plan to save our manufacturing jobs won't work either.

A FEEBLE PLAN TO SAVE U.S.
MANUFACTURING

(By Steven Pearlstein)

After a dozen town meetings, a road trip by three Cabinet officers, months of study and countless meetings of assistant secretaries, the Bush administration has finally brought forth its program to rescue the American manufacturing sector. And it's a bad joke, a melange of tired ideas, empty promises and ideological slogans, and an embarrassment for the White House economic team.

The policy was unveiled in a much-anticipated speech to the Detroit Economic Club by Commerce Secretary Don Evans. Instead of offering his knowledgeable audience a cogent, thoughtful analysis of the problems facing manufacturers, Evans trotted out old Rotary Club canards about high taxes, oppressive regulation and frivolous lawsuits.

While correctly identifying runaway health insurance costs as a problem, he failed to come up with even one serious remedy.

And although Evans grabbed headlines with tough talk about China, the only action to back it up—hold on to your hat now—was a new Unfair Trade Practices Team at Commerce to "track, detect and confront unfair competition," as if there weren't already several hundred bureaucrats doing just that.

Perhaps most laughable was Evans's boast that George W. Bush had single-handedly revived the free-trade agenda—conveniently forgetting that President Bill Clinton expended enormous political capital to push through NAFTA and China's accession to the WTO, ignoring as well the inconvenient fact that his own administration had just sold out American manufacturers at trade talks in Cancun to protect subsidized beet farmers and cotton growers.

So what would a serious commerce secretary concerned about manufacturing have said?

First, she would have leveled with her Detroit audience, warning that there are industries and industry segments that are structurally vulnerable to foreign competition and can't be "saved."

She would have warned them that in key industries such as machine tools, survival depends on the consolidation of small, family firms into larger ones that have the clout to deal with large customers, the money to engage in research and development, and the size to realize economies of scale.

She would have acknowledged that the president had been ill advised to cut federal funding for manufacturing research and promised to make amends in the next budget cycle.

She might have floated the idea of a 1 percent tariff on all imports to finance extended unemployment benefits, health insurance and training vouchers for displaced workers, grants to their communities, and financial relief to employers offering early-retirement incentives.

Rather than ranting about regulations that have proven successful in protecting worker safety and public health, she might have said that fair trade requires trading partners to maintain minimal regulatory standards of their own, consistent with their level of economic development.

And she would have acknowledged that while China was making great strides toward developing an open, free-market economy, it wasn't there yet—and that continuing to trade with China as if it were had caused undue harm to American workers and companies. Then she might have announced the immediate imposition of temporary tariffs and quotas on imports of half a dozen key Chinese products, followed by an open invitation to negotiate their removal just as soon as China is ready to get serious about opening its distribution system to U.S. products, protecting U.S. patents and copyrights, and pegging its currency at a reasonable exchange rate.

It is possible to make the case for such an aggressive industrial policy. It is also possible to make a case for doing nothing. But the Bush administration has come up with the worst of both worlds—doing nothing while pretending otherwise and hoping nobody notices until after the next election.

THE PRAIRIE ROSE CHAPTER OF
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION SALUTES
CONSTITUTION WEEK

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, the week of September 17–23 has been officially designated as Constitution Week under Public Law 105–225. This marks the 216th anniversary of the signing of our Constitution.

The guardian of our liberties, our Constitution established our republic as a self-governing nation dedicated to rule by law. This document is the cornerstone of our freedom. It was written to protect every American from the abuse of power by government. Without that restraint, our founders believed the republic would perish.

The ideals upon which our Constitution is based are reinforced each day by the success of our political system to which it gave birth. The success of our way of government requires an enlightened citizenry.

Constitution Week provides an opportunity for all Americans to recall the achievements of our founders, the nature of limited government, and the rights, privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. It provides us the opportunity to be better informed about our rights, freedoms and duties as citizens.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I particularly want to take note of the outstanding work of the Prairie Rose Chapter of the Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which is actively involved in the Third Congressional District in events this week commemorating Constitution Week. The Prairie Rose Chapter has been involved with this effort in our communities for a number of years and I commend them for doing so.

Our Constitution has served us well for over 200 years, but it will continue as a strong, vibrant, and vital foundation for freedom only so long as the American people remain dedicated to the basic principles on which it rests. Thus, as the United States continues into its third century of constitutional democracy, let us renew our commitment to, in the words of our Constitution's preamble: "form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity. . . ." I know that the Prairie Rose Chapter of the Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution joins with me in urging all Americans to renew their commitment to, and understanding of, our Constitution, particularly during our current time of crisis, when Americans are fighting overseas to defend our liberties here at home.

**NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS
WEEK**

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to be here tonight, and I want to especially thank my good friend, Congresswoman NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ from New York and applaud my House colleagues for their hard work in bringing us together here to acknowledge the important role small business plays in our economy and thank those small business owners for their many contributions.

I've always said that small business is the backbone of our State and national economy. Many small businesses are suffering in these trying financial times. Government contracts and spending are a vital source of revenue for small businesses, and in economically tough times it is vital that all levels of government continue to pay diligent attention to small business in their purchasing and contracts. Small businesses do not have high powered lobbyists, and it is important that we ensure that businesses of all sizes have access to government contracts regardless of their ability to buy influence.

Today I would like to discuss some important federal legislation that I believe will have important and positive implications for small business, job growth, and economic recovery in this country. Two of the top priorities for the remainder of the 108th Congress are reviving the struggling U.S. economy and reauthorizing the federal highway and transit programs.

I am also pleased to announce a congressional resolution that I have authored which will continue aggressive advocacy on behalf of American firms competing abroad, and specifically encourage small and medium-sized American businesses to explore trade openings and gain access to potentially lucrative markets, such as Iraq.

We all believe that America's small businesses must not be left behind in the globalization process. Although small businesses are the backbone of the American economy, the overseas investment potential of the small business sector remains relatively untapped.

This resolution's objectives are to continue aggressive trade promotion and advocacy on behalf of American firms competing abroad as well as to focus on the next generation of trade issues growing out of the changing global marketplace.

As Congress continues its work, I will be working to make sure that more good news is on the way for small businesses. And I want to assure you that I will continue to strongly support Federal programs that benefit small businesses.

Both our Federal and state government has an obligation to aid, assist and protect the interests of small businesses. The future of America depends on it.

**TRIBUTE TO BASEBALL GREAT
MICKEY VERNON**

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, September 20, 2003 will be a special day for legendary baseball batting champ Mickey Vernon as his hometown of Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania honors their favorite son by unveiling a life size statue of Vernon on the same ball field where he played sandlot ball. The statue will be unveiled at 2:30 p.m. at the Marcus Hook Memorial Field on Market Street.

Mickey Vernon is a hero in my hometown. Marcus Hook is a close-knit, working-class town on the Delaware River. The people of Marcus Hook have community spirit and have much cause for civic pride. One of the unifying bonds in our hometown is our great pride in the career and achievements of Mickey Vernon. In the ballparks of Marcus Hook the name of Mickey Vernon is revered. Even today, more than thirty years after his retirement, kids in Marcus Hook still play ball in the Mickey Vernon Little League.

Mickey Vernon, one of baseball's greatest first basemen of all time has earned a special place in the annals of baseball history. Mickey played 21 years in the big leagues, thirteen of those in our Nation's Capital where he played for the Washington Senators. He was known as a slick-fielding left-handed first baseman with a short, compact lefty swing.

In 1946, Mickey won the first of his two American League batting titles, hitting .353 while banging out a league-leading 51 doubles and knocking in 85 runs. He won a second Silver Bat in 1953, when he again lead the league with a .337 average and 43 doubles. That year, he also smashed 15 home runs and drove in a career-best 115 runs.

For his career, Mickey batted .286, drove in 1,311 runs, and hit 490 doubles. He played in seven All-Star games, and after a time held career records for first basemen in assists, put-outs, chances, and games played. He was durable and consistent, playing 115 or more games for 14 straight years.

It is well known that Mickey Vernon was President Dwight D. Eisenhower's favorite player. On opening day, 1954, with Ike in attendance, Vernon hit a home run in the 10th inning to defeat the New York Yankees. President Eisenhower called Vernon into his box to congratulate him.

Typical of many ballplayers of his era, Mickey lost two years in the prime of his career,

1944-45, because he answered his country's call to service during World War II. When we honor individuals like Mickey Vernon we promote the essence of what is good and wholesome in our Nation. Individuals like Mickey Vernon represent the essence of courage and endurance—the qualities that helped make our Nation great. He is a true American hero in every sense of the word.

Few towns in America can claim to be birthplace of a genuine baseball hero, and the people of Marcus Hook are very proud to call Mickey Vernon one of our own.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mickey Vernon for his outstanding career and his major league contributions to baseball, to his community, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to the Nation with best wishes as well to his wife, Libby.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL
ALL SCHEDULES PRESCRIPTION
ELECTRONIC REPORTING
(NASPER) ACT**

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on September 4 my colleague FRANK PALLONE and I introduced the National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting (NASPER) Act. This legislation would establish a national electronic data bank for practitioner monitoring of schedule II, III and IV controlled substances.

Our Nation has been fighting a long battle against the scourge of drug abuse and its devastating effects upon our society. The lives that are ruined, the families that are destroyed, and the loss to societal productivity are almost impossible to comprehend.

Unfortunately, one of the fastest growing areas of drug abuse is through the diversion of prescription drugs. This diversion can include such activities as "doctor shopping" where individuals go from doctor to doctor obtaining multiple prescriptions, or through the illegal sales of prescription drugs by doctors and pharmacists, or by prescription forgery.

My own State of Kentucky has been hit particularly hard by the epidemic of oxycontin abuse. In a 2001 hearing before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice and State, Rod Maggard, a former police chief in Harzard, KY, testified on the effects of the oxycontin epidemic on our State. He told committee members how the drug had "demoralized our community . . . it bankrupted spiritually, morally, and financially people all over our area." The Associated Press reported how Kentucky was experiencing a crime wave as addicts sought to obtain the drug oxycontin.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that one of the most effective ways we can help prevent prescription drug abuse is by getting information to those who are on the front line in this battle—that is the doctors, themselves. Today, in most States when a patient walks into a doctor's office requesting prescription medication, that doctor has no way of knowing if he is the first physician that patient has seen or the fifth. He simply has to rely on the patient to be honest with him. Now obviously, if this patient is an addict or is trying to scam the doctor, the doctor is not going to be told the truth. And yet

we expect this doctor to treat the patient and to be responsible in prescribing medication.

The NASPER Act would take the guess work out of this situation. With a national electronic data bank, the doctor could simply access prescription information and determine what, if any, medication the patient should be given. The bill is consistent with the requirements of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and the patient would have to give his written consent before the doctor could access the data bank. Only the doctor or pharmacist who is currently treating the patient could request the information. Each request would have to be certified by the treating practitioner or pharmacist that the information is necessary for the purpose of providing medical or pharmaceutical treatment or to evaluate the need for such treatment for a bona fide current patient.

It is also important to note that as the population in our country ages, there will be more and more people who visit multiple doctors for various treatments. The NASPER Act would help doctors coordinate the medication their patient is receiving from other practitioners so that the patient does not experience an adverse medication reaction.

Currently 15 States have some type of Intra-state Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP). Two additional States are currently in the pilot stage of implementing such a program. A May 2002 General Accounting Office (GAO) study found that in States where a PDMP was in place, "the presence of a PDMP helps a State reduce its illegal drug diversion . . ." The same report also states that "the existence of a PDMP within a State, however, appears to increase drug diversion activities in contiguous non-PDMP States. When States begin to monitor drugs, drug diversion activities tend to spill across boundaries to non-PDMP States." In other words, those who want to scam the system know that they will have a difficult time doing so within a particular State, so they just move the problem across State lines.

The State of Kentucky has one of the most effective PDMPs in the Nation. However, there are a number of reports that show drug diversion problems, particularly in the area of oxycontin abuse, have increased in the contiguous States of Tennessee, West Virginia, and Virginia due to the presence of Kentucky's PDMP. I believe the only way we can truly address this problem is by coordinating our efforts across State lines.

The NASPER Act builds on the work that has already begun in the States. Under this legislation, individual States are permitted to set up their own PDMP to the exclusion of the Federal program created by the act, as long as the States submit the information required by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the Federal data bank. However, the NASPER Act recognizes that if we are truly going to address this problem, we need a Federal role to ensure that the States will be able to share the information across State lines. An interstate system would allow doctors to get the information they need to better serve their patients.

I would like to thank Chairman TAUZIN and the staff of the Energy and Commerce Committee for their assistance on this issue. The chairman has been very attentive to concerns that I and others have raised and I look forward to continuing to work with him on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, advances in technology have revolutionized health care delivery in this Nation. Isn't it time that we used this technology to better serve our citizens in the area of prescription drugs? I would ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: A CELEBRATION

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to appropriately draw attention to the contributions of our nation's prestigious Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and their proud tradition of educating and preparing African-Americans for the past 166 years.

This year, we celebrate these universities the week of September 14 to September 20, and I feel honored to participate in such a noble cause.

Over 100 Historically Black Colleges and Universities have been established in the United States. These institutions comprise only 3 percent of all centers for higher education in the United States, but account for 30 percent of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans each year.

I am very proud that Bowie State University, the oldest of Maryland's four HBCUs is located in my district and I am privileged to represent the students, faculty and staff members who make great things happen on this campus. (There are three other HBCUs in MD—Morgan State in Baltimore City, Coppin State in Baltimore and the University of Maryland—Eastern Shore). Bowie State is the descendant of the first school opened by the Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of Colored People in 1865. BSU rightfully boasts a number of significant and praiseworthy statistics:

First nationally in graduating African Americans with master's degrees in computer science and information sciences;

Second nationally in graduating African Americans with master's degrees in psychology;

Third nationally in graduating African Americans with master's degrees in communications; Eighth, nationally in graduating minorities with master's degrees in psychology;

Fourth among HBCUs in granting master's degrees of all disciplines;

Fourth in extramural funding in the University System of Maryland (USM) with the highest percentage of increase in the System (48.1 percent) for the 2000–2001 fiscal year.

Ninth nationally in graduating all minorities with master's degrees in communications;

Thirteenth nationally in graduating African Americans with master's degrees;

Additionally, in 1995 BSU won an 11-year, \$27 million award from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration/National Science Foundation to become one of the six national Model Institutions of excellence in science, engineering, and mathematics.

HBCUs provide a vital role in educating the next generation of our nation's leaders by extending to our students access to the best op-

portunities for personal and professional success. Most important, these schools champion the cause of equal access to education, access that is critically important during a time when fiscal constraints have burdened our state and ultimately our families, making affording higher education even more difficult for many Americans.

In fact, the Maryland Higher Education Commission recently announced that the number of Maryland college students on a waiting list for state-sponsored financial aid increased almost 50 percent this fall—at the same time, tuition and the number of college applicants has increased. Last school year 133,692 Marylanders filed the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), the nationwide form that determines aid eligibility. That was up from 118,537 applications from Maryland in the 2001–2002 school year, a 12 percent increase.

Many historically black institutions are facing similar financial challenges, and regrettably, for some, closing has become a reality. The federal government must realize that Historically Black Colleges do not simply provide educational opportunities and benefits to African Americans, but educating our nation's young people, regardless of race, improves the aptitude of all of our people. The entire country has gained from these fine institutions of education, and with the help of the federal government, the youth of our nation will continue to be well educated for generations to come.

Congress and the President can acknowledge this by adequately funding the programs that support the efforts of these important institutions. The House of Representatives included \$224 million in funding for the Strengthening Historically Black Colleges program and the Strengthening HBCU Graduate Institutions for fiscal year 2004. This is a \$10 million increase in funding from last year, and as a member of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee, I will continue to support these programs and will fight for increased funding to help them continue their mission and tradition of educating African-Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me this week in saluting the contributions of America's Historically Black Colleges and Universities, which have been educating students for more than 100 years. I am grateful to the nation's HBCUs for their commitment to academic excellence for all students, including low-income and educationally disadvantaged students, and am especially proud of the four HBCUs in the state of Maryland.

RECOGNITION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY, INCORPORATED

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize the 50th Anniversary of Electric Energy, Incorporated located in Joppa, Illinois. Electric Energy Incorporated has done an excellent job of providing energy to southern Illinois for the past fifty years.

I am very proud to have Electric Energy, Incorporated located in the 19th Congressional

District of Illinois. Construction first began on the Electric Energy, Incorporated Joppa location on February 15, 1951. Since the first synchronization on April 10, 1953, Electric Energy, Incorporated has been producing coal generated energy to serve the needs of southern Illinois.

I am proud to represent Electric Energy, Incorporated and to share in this special anniversary with them. I thank them for all they do to provide energy to southern Illinois and this great nation and wish them many successes in the years to come. Congratulations!

A TRIBUTE TO COACH DON
WATSON

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend, Coach Don Watson. Don will be inducted into the Hinsdale Central Hall of Fame during a dinner in Hinsdale on Friday, October 3rd, and his former swimmers are planning a reception and reunion to honor him on Saturday evening, October 4th.

The sport of swimming has been uniquely woven into Donald Dale Watson's life. Coach, mentor and friend, this unique man has been dedicated to pursuing excellence in the sport of swimming for over 60 years. Don is being honored at a reception organized by his former swimmers and staff on October 4, 2003 in Hinsdale, Illinois. He will be accompanied by his family—wife, Jan, daughter, Ann, and son, Jon.

Don first became interested in swimming at the age of 13 and elected to join a swim team that practiced at the local YMCA in St. Louis, Missouri. Back in the 1940's swimming was not a popular sport. The decision to join a swim team would require hard work and dedication from the young athlete. Without any support from family or friends, Don was required to travel across town via bus to attend daily practices. Many evenings he would arrive home long after dark. Fortunately, his hard work and diligence were rewarded with a trip to the national YMCA senior championships where he was awarded the senior champion medal. In 1946, as a 14-year old high school student, he qualified to attend the Olympic Trials, but unfortunately missed earning a spot on the U.S. Olympic team by 0.00001 of a second. Once again, his hard work was recognized and he was awarded as the "1946 Olympic Trials Outstanding Young Athlete". Missing a spot on the Olympic team did not discourage Don, and he continued to train hard throughout his remaining high school years. He showed significant ability and was given a full athletic scholarship to attend the University of Iowa in Iowa City, where he twice earned NCAA Collegiate All-American honors.

Upon graduation from Iowa, Don married fellow swimmer, Janet Louise Watson, but was soon called to serve his country in the Korean War. After serving as a Navy corpsman on an aircraft carrier for three years, Don returned home and accepted a position as an assistant swimming coach at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, where he was blessed to work under the direction of his

mentor, Coach James "Doc" Councilman. While coaching at Indiana, Don obtained a masters degree in physical education. He then accepted a coaching position at Proviso East High School in Maywood, Illinois. Although the school's swimming program had been virtually non-existent, after three short years of dedication and countless hours of practice, Don led Proviso East to an impressive eighth place finish in the Illinois State meet.

In 1963, Don accepted a position as assistant swimming coach at Hinsdale Central High School in Hinsdale, Illinois. This decision would alter and mold the lives of many young swimmers in the Hinsdale community. After serving as assistant coach for two years, Don was promoted to head coach and the dynasty of Hinsdale swimming began. It was not long before people realized that this special and quiet man had an extraordinary gift for coaching and encouraging young swimmers. Don would go on to amass an amazing record of unmatched success in high school swimming.

As Head Swimming Coach at Hinsdale Central High School over the period 1965–1978, Don's coaching record is one of the most successful in American history. From 1967 to 1978, his Hinsdale Central teams won 12 consecutive Illinois state high school swimming and diving championship titles and achieved a phenomenal dual meet record of 163 wins, 3 losses. His team won the National Interscholastic High School championship title in 1970, when he was selected as the United States Swimming Coach of the Year. Don coached four Olympians. His swimmers set seven individual or relay world records. He was selected as the National Interscholastic Swimming Coach of the Year in 1977. The list of athletic accomplishments attributed to Don's leadership is nearly endless.

In 1978, Don retired from coaching at Hinsdale Central. After spending the majority of his life around a swimming pool, he was not ready to throw in the towel and escape the chlorine gas. Don accepted a non-coaching position at the University of Texas at Austin where he continues to serve as Director of the Texas Swimming Center, managing the physical facility as well as collegiate, national and international swimming events. In 2000, he received the Frank Erwin Award for his outstanding achievements and contributions to the sport of swimming in the State of Texas. At the age of 73, Don continues to swim daily. He especially enjoys working out with notables like Governor of Texas, Rick Perry, and federal judge Sam Sparks, who frequently swim at the Center.

As incredible and important as his coaching accomplishments are, Don is fondly remembered by his former staff, friends, and swimmers as a man deeply dedicated to the character development of boys and girls, young men and women. Besides pouring countless hours into their development as athletes, Don diligently invested into building each individual's sense of commitment, sacrifice, and hard work. Through their commitment to family, community and country, Don's many proteges continue to ably contribute to the quality of life throughout our nation.

Don Watson and his family also contributed greatly to my life. I was a graduate student at the University of Missouri, Columbia when Don visited our swimming facility. I was an assistant to Coach Tom Harabediaw. Don offered me a position at Hinsdale High School

as an assistant swim coach. His leadership and trust in his students garnered high school All Americans, state championships, and Olympic gold and silver medalists. I was made to feel part of his family and given a lot of responsibility as a young coach. I only left to join naval aviation and fight in the Vietnam War. Much of what Don Watson taught me about team work, caring for the people you work with, and the drive to win helped me both in the Navy and now as a U.S. Congressman. It pains me to not be able to join this celebration of a great man.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VOTING
RIGHTS PETITION TO CONGRESS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Constitution Day to submit to Congress a petition from nearly 1,000 District of Columbia residents for voting rights in the Congress. I commend Joseph N. Grano, the leader of the Voting Rights Petition who has gathered the signatures of prominent Washingtonians contained in the petition. Full democracy and voting rights for the District of Columbia residents have been my chief goals since I was first elected to Congress. Joseph Grano has furthered the goal for DC residents through this petition.

Last year in the 107th Congress, a 9–0 Senate Committee vote sent my DC voting rights bill, No Taxation Without Representation, to the Senate floor for the first time in 25 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to join me in acknowledging that the denial of full congressional voting rights is a denial of fundamental rights to District of Columbia residents.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VOTING RIGHTS
PETITION TO CONGRESS, 2001–2002

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America: We, the undersigned residents of Washington, DC and citizens of the United States, respectfully petition for representation in Congress as is duly granted to all citizens residing in the fifty States.—Washington, DC, February 2, 2001–June 14, 2002.

PETITIONERS
Elected Officials

Delegate, U.S. House of Representatives: Eleanor Holmes Norton.

Mayor, District of Columbia: Anthony A. Williams. Council of the District of Columbia: Linda W. Cropp, Chairman; Harold Brazil, At Large; David A. Catania, At Large; Phil Mendelson, At Large; Carol Schwartz, At Large; Jim Graham, Ward 1; Jack Evans, Ward 2; Kathleen Patterson, Ward 3; Adrian Fenty, Ward 4; Vincent B. Orange, Sr., Ward 5; Sharon Ambrose, Ward 6; Kevin P. Chavous, Ward 7; Sandy Allen, Ward 8.

Advisory Neighborhood Commissioners: Jacqueline Arguelles, 1A01; Mack A. James, 1A04; Regina Upchurch, 1A08; Lawrence T. Guyot, Jr., 1B04;

Statehood Delegation to Congress: Florence H. Pendleton, Senator; Paul Strauss, Senator; Ray Browne, Representative.

Board of Education of the District of Columbia: Peggy Cooper Cafritz, President; Julie Mikuta, District 1; Dwight E. Singleton, District 2; Tommy Wells, District 3; William Lockridge, District 4. Theodore B.

Butler, 1B10; Josh Gibson, 1C07; Christopher Shaheen, 1E01; Maria Tyler, 2A03; Dorothy Miller, 2A05; Norma Z. Chaplain, 2B01; Alexander M. Padro, 2C01; Doris L. Brooks, 2C03; Richard B. Westbrook, 2D01; Roger Moffatt, 2D05; Len Levine, 2E02; Thomas L. Birch, 2E07; David H. Stephens, 2F01; All Lloyd Breed, 3B03; James C. Lively, 3B05; Kurt Vorndran, 3C02; Gertrude E. Reeves, 3C06; Lars H. Hyde, 3C07; Rosalyn P. Doggett, 3C08; Nancy J. MacWood, 3C09; Thomas A. Dibiasi, 3E03; David J. Bardin, 3F04; Frank Gordan, 3E05; Allen E. Beach, 3G04; Douglas Sloan, 4A01; Jourdinia S. Brown, 4A02; Louis Lieb, 4B03; Pat Kidd, 4B04; Luis W. Thurston, 4B06; Joseph Bowser, 5A03; George A. Jackson, 5B05; Kathy Henderson, 5B10; Cleopatra Jones, 5C03; Vicky Leonard-Chambers, 5C04; Matthew J. Hanka, 5C12; Ronald T.T. Nelson, 6A11; Kenan P. Jarboe, 6B05; Kathy Chamberlain, 7B05; Terrance Johnson, 7C03; Ramon Murchison, 7D06; Johnnie Scott Rice, 7E08; Charles Wilson, 8A03.

Former Elected Officials

United States Senator: Charles H. Percy (R-IL).

U.S. Representative: Fred B. Rooney (D-PA).

Delegate, U.S. House of Representatives: Walter E. Fountain.

Mayor, District of Columbia: Walter E. Washington; Sharon Pratt.

Council of the District of Columbia: Sterling Tucker, Chairman; Arrington Dixon, Chairman; Betty Ann Kane, At Large; William Lightfoot, At Large; Hilda H.M. Mason, At Large; Douglas Moore, At Large; John Ray, At Large; Frank Smith, Ward 1; James E. Nathanson, Ward 3; Charlene Drew Jarvis, Ward 4; William Spaulding, Ward 5; Nadine Winter, Ward 6; H.R. Crawford, Ward 7; Wilhelm Rolar, Ward 8.

Statehood Delegation to Congress: John Capozzi, Representative.

Board of Education of the District of Columbia: Tonya Vidal Kinlow, Member; Alaïre Rieffel, Member; Barbara Lett Simmons, Member; Wanda Washburn, Member; Phyllis E. Young, Member.

Additional Signers, in Alphabetical Order. Last Name First

Abate, Mary M., Abbott, Richard O., Adielou, Jean-Francois, Adkins, Mark, Agostinelli, Floyd H., Aikin, Robert H., Albers, Gerardine M., Albright, Craig M., Alexander, Clifford, Alexander, Harry, Tousseint, Alford, Susanne E., Ali, Kamil B., Ali, Virginia, Allen, Hugh, Allen, Mildred, Alley, Dioni, Alston, Wanda R., Alvarez, Anne, Anderson, Eleanor A., Anderson, John W. R., Anthony, Lewis M., Apple, Janet, Aranha, Lesley G., Archer, Vivian, Artiss, Robert, Athy, Andrew, Audette, Rose Marie, Auld, Barbara Ann, Axelrod, Kimberly, Baker, A. Cornelius, Baker, Johanna, Baker, Josephine C., Baldrige, Letitia, Barbara, Green, Barker, Dorothy, Barnes, Denise Rolar, Barnes, Johnny, Barton, Shari, Bashkin, June C., Bass, Gerald H., Bates, Barbara D.,

Battle, Roma, Bauch, Michael M., Baxter, Nathan D., Beach, Martha Page, Beach, Walter, Bearden, Janet, Becker, Mary H., Beghe, Bina, Bell, T. David, Benjamin, Julie, Bentley, Jerry, Berg, Al, Berk, Sally, Berkley, Marta W., Berman, Lawrence E., Bempohl, Barbara J., Bempohl, Charles, Bernhardt, Sonya, Berry, Jr., James D., Berry, Max N., Bertran, Silvia P., Best, Jr., Richard A., Bick, Barbara, Bicknell, Alesia, Bieri, Sandra J., Birch, Thomas L., Bitondo, Patricia S., Bixley, Donna M., Black, Ethel R., Blackwelder, Brent, Blair, Jr., Philip J., Block, Steven, Bluffer, Jennifer, Blume, Joshua S., Boasberg, Tersh, Bolden, A. Scott, Bolt, Janis M., Booker, R. H., Boorstin, Daniel J., Boorstin, Ruth F., Borbely, Marc, Borman, Susan G.,

Bost, Samuel F., Boswell, George W., Boteler, William, Boucher, Marie A., Bourgin, Simon, Bowen, Helen, Bowen, Tracy, Bowling, Kenneth R., Bradburn, Ben, Bray, Joan M., Brazier, Donna, Brizzil, Dorothy, Broderick, Katherine S., Bronstein, Harriet, Brooks, Doris L., Brooks, Earline, Brown, C. Dudley, Brown, Chelai, Brown, Danielle M., Brown, Elizabeth F., Brown, Janet Welsh, Brown, Janice, Brown, Sherry, Brown, Theresa F., Brown, William B., Brown, William N., Browne, Elaine A., Brower, Joan B., Brylawski, Henry H., Buavie, Earl, Burden, Valerie K., Burger, Charles A., Burgess, Julie, Burkhardt, Edwardo, Burton, Jr., Melvin M., Busang, F. Brett, Butler, Alice Y., Butler, Theodore, Cain, Bonnie J., Calbert, William E., Cantey, Gloria A., Capozzi, Susan U.,

Carliner, David, Carpenter, Anne, Carr, Novella M., Carter, Randolph, Carter, Virginia L., Cartland, Beth, Cassell, Charles I., Ceja, Kathy, Ceja, Paul, Chambers, Cathy, Champagne, Rita V., Chane, John B., Charles, Christopher, Chartowitz, Simon, Cheney, Carolyn, Chevalier, Melanie, Christian, Elois Felder, Clark, Bruce W., Clark, Jeanine Smith, Clarke, Carole E., Clarke, III, Francis M., Clarke, III, Randolph L., Clay, Carolyn, Clemmons, Richard L., Cleveland, Gwendolyn M., Coan, Nancie S., Coates, Mary M., Cohan, Marsha A., Cohen, Carla, Cohen, Claire, Cohen, David, Cohen, Jean, Cohen, Paul J., Cohen, Roberta S., Cohen, Stephen P., Cole, Carl C., Cole, Michelle C., Coleman, Stephen, Collins, Michael A., Condrell, William A., Conly, Robert J., Connors, Jill, Conroy, Sarah Booth, Cooke, Paul P., Cooper, Dawn M., Cooper, Ethel C., Cooper, Jerry I., Cooper, Madeline R., Cooper, Timothy, Corboy, Joan E., Corvington, Patrick S., Courtney, Sarah,

Critchfield, Margot, Crittenden, Ann, Croft, Howard R., Cropp, Dwight S., Cushing, Joan, Cymrot, Steve, Czapski, Ellen, Davis, Dorothy J., Davis, Ellen P., Davis, Judith, Day, Alice T., Day, Lincoln H., Deaver, Laura D., DeGoia, John J., Del Negro, Albert A., Del Signore, Gilda, Demczuk, Bernard, Derrick, Jr., John M., Devall, Donna, Devall, James L., DeVoto, Emily, Dial, Lacy Anne, diGiacomantonio, William C., Dillard, Russell L., Dinan, Donald R., Dixon, Cora O., Dixon, Jane Holmes, Dixon, Jr., Walter, Doctor, Charles A., Doctor, Marcia, Doggett, Bill, Domike, Joan R., Donkin, Steven G., Doucette, Dail D., Dougherty, James B., Douglas, Selma Ford, Downs, Barbara, Downs, Dalton D., Drew, Joseph, Drissel, Anne, Durant, Bene L., Eaddy, Phyllis C., Earhart, Farley, Eck, Barbara Coughlin, Eckles, Kathryn A., Edelman, Peter B., Edwards, Yvonne E., Egendorf, Paul, Eichenlaub, Dawn M., Eichhorn, Jan, Eiland, Genevieve,

Eilenberg, Eleanor F., Eisenhardt, Julie, Elsworth, Robert W., Elwood, Patricia, Emerine, Dan, Eng, Ronald M., Epperson, Audrey I., Erdman, Ann, Espenschied, Peter, Espy, Anita, Essaye, Eileen, Eugene, Elinor F., Evans, Ronald, Evelyn, Douglas E., Fagin, Roy V., Falk, David, Farlee, Coralie, Farley, Kacia M., Farrell, Mary, Farren, Linda, Fasano, Michael V., Fassler, Bettifae, Fay, Peter J., Feldman, Abraham E., Feldman, Margaret, Fenton, Mary E., Ferens, Michael, Fidler, Lillian, Fillmore, Terrence, Fineberg, Rachel, Fischer, Eleanor P., Fitzgerald, IV, William B., FitzGerald, William H.G., Flack, J. Kirkpatrick, Flack, Joan, Fleming, Carol E., Fleming, Jean, Ford, James R., Ford, Jessica M., Forster, John J., Fox, Catherine J., Fox, Howard, Francese, Marge, Freund, Charles Paul, Freundel, Barry, Frye, Denetra T., Furlong, Joan M., Gaffney, James C., Gaine-Jernigan, April C., Gaither, Jr., Charles, Gardiner, Laura, Gardner, Letitia,

Garnett, C. Vance, Gati, Charles, Gati, Tobi T., Gaull, Eric S., Gauntt, Barbara, Gautier, Philip R., Gemmill, Frances C., Gemmill, Robert, Gench, Roger J., Gerstle, Tracy, Gibson, James O., Gildemeister, Joan E., Goldenhorn, Jeffrey N., Gill, Sr., John W., Gilson, Anne E., Gist, John Earl, Gittens, Tony, Glickman, Andrew, Glover, Joseph A., Gold, Gregg H.S., Golden, Ryan, Golomb, Rita, Goodall, Nataka, Goode, James M., Gordon, Lillian A., Gottfried, Bobby, Gottfried, Margery, Gould, Michael A., Grana, Teresa, Grano, Joseph N., Granoff, Nadine, Grant, Denise E., Grant, Evelyn R., Grant, Miriam, Grass, Eleanor, Graves, Jr. Donet D., Gray, Evelyn T., Gray, Harold, Gray, Lawrence A., Graye, Eric S., Green, Charles C., Green, Marjorie Reed, Green, Tyler, Greenan, Linda, Greene, M. Sharon, Greene, Natalie C., Greenfield, Brad, Griffin, Susan, Gundersheimer, Werner, Gunn, Zanette, Gunn-Williams, Berna, Gurley, George E.,

Gwynne, J. Guy, Hagerty, Helen M., Hagler, Graylan S., Hahn, Jr., Gilbert, Hahn, Margot H., Hallman, E. Patricia, Hanrahan, Deborah, Hanrahan, John, Hansen, Erling, Hargrove, Ann Hughes, Hargrove, John Lawrence, Harigan, Merrilee, Haring, Ellen E., Harles, Andrea, Harles, Charles, Harraway, Jane, Harris, Janette Hoston, Harrison, Keyla, Hatry, Audrey H., Hawkins, Ann W., Hawthorne, Annie F., Hayden, Andrea R., Hechinger, Sr., John, Height, Dorothy, Hemphill, Gwendolyn, Henderson, Wade, Henry, James, Herman, Christina C., Herman, Christopher C., Heurich, Gary F., Hier, Thomas C., Hill, Barbara, Hinman, Brian R., Hinton, Shauntay, Hinton, Solomon, Hitchcock, Joanne, Hobbs, Loretta E., Hobson, Phyllis J., Holeman, Larry E., Holman, Kwasi, Holmes, Anastasia M., Hoover, Bette, Hopper, Janice H., Hoskins, Marilyn W., Howard, John M., Hubbard, Reginald, Huff, James E., Hughes, Reginald T., Hughley, Alisa M., Hugo, Glen, Hunter, Deitrich, Hurst, Paul R.,

Hussey, Sandra R., Hyde, Lars S., Hyman, Robert E., Hyman, Toby R., Imperatore, Catherine, Isaac, Donald, Isaac, Fulwood, Ivey, Mary E., Jackson, Jr., Arthur H., Jackson, Jumokey, Jackson, Maurice, Jacques, Kenneth R., Jaffe, Lorna S., James, Sandra P., Jamison, Kay, Janke, Lucinda, Jarvis, Ernest D., Jashinsky, Judy, Jenkins, Anise, Jenkins, Lauretta C., Jenkins, Mark, Jenkins, Timothy L., Jewett, Martha, Johns, Marie C., Johnson, Aaron L., Johnson, Edith, Johnson, Jermaine, Johnson, Linda, Johnson, Mark F., Johnson, Michael, Johnson, Mzilla Boyd, Johnson, Sr., James R., Johnson, Wendell R., Johnstone, James M., Jones, Brenda, Jones, Cecily, Jones, Cliftine, Jones, Elaine R., Jones, Germaine, Jones, Gwen, Jones, Jean C., Jones, Mary C., Jordan, Jr., Vernon E., Joynt, Carol Ross, Junge, Emilie, Kameny, Franklin E., Kaplan, Joel, Kaplan, Michael, Katz, Kenneth S., Kaufman, Sarah E., Keenan, Joan S., Keeny, Jr., Spurgeon M.,

Keeny, Sheila S., Kelley, Kitty, Kelly, Brandy, Kemp, Virginia, Kendrick, Dolores, Kennedy, Adele, Kennedy, Emily A., Kennedy, Mary T., Kidney, Judy, Kiger, Keven, Kimber, Stephanie, Kinch, Patricia, King, Branda J., King, Catherine Y., King, Jean A., Kingsley, Rebecca, Kinlow, Eugene D., Kissel, Sharon M., Klein, Max, Klein, Suzette, Kleinhenz, Laura M., Knot, Kenneth, Koernigs, Marion, Kopper, Starr, Korzenik, Jeremy F., Koskinen, John A., Kraft, Barbara S., Kreitzman, Elizabeth, Kreitzman, Horace, Krowl, Michelle A., Kukulski, Raymond J., Kurtz, Gwendolyn M., Larh, Jack, Larh, Joanna Hanes, Lake, R. Renita, Lancastre, Johnnie L., Lane, Joseph, Lane, Madelyn A., LaRoche, George S., Larsen, Amy Gracey, Lawrence, Charles, Lawrence,

Krystal, Lawton, Virginia, Lee, Ethel Delaney, Lee, Vilma L., Leiman, Robin, Leonard, Lloyd S., Levin, Vivian, Lewis, Charles Thomas, Lewis, Iris R., Lewis, Stacey L., Liberatore, Robert G.,

Lidoff, Marjorie, Lindenblad, Irving W., Linder, Geraldine, Linton, Ronald M., Loikow, Ann Hume, Lowe, Charles, Lowell, Kathryn Solorzano, Lucas, Anne, Luchs, Allison, Luchs, Barbara B., Lugo, Elena, Lynch, Jr., Willie J., Lynch, Terrance, Lytle, Lelia A., Madison, Joseph, Mahone, Othello, Malasky, Gary, Malone, Brenda D., Marsh, Anna, Marsh, Luther, Martin, Elizabeth, Marx, Jay, Marzin, Anne D., Mason, Charles, Mason, Ernest J., Mawber, Carolyn, Maza, Rudy, May, Jr., Ernest N., Mayes, Stanley J., Mayocho, Melanie, McBride, Lindsay, McCauley, Mary T., McClintic, Dusty, McFarlane, Jonda, McIntosh, Janet, McIver, Dale, Mckee, Pamela L., McKinney, Arthur D., McKoy, John H., McLeod, James, McLeod, Kate, McMahon, James B., McSweeney, Dorothy Pierce, McWaters, Mary Harris, Meade, Barbara M., Meehan, Robert, Meehan, Susan, Meigel, Robin, Melder, Keith E., Melendez, Norma.,

Melgren, Linda M., Mersha, Wondimu, Merz, Mary Frances, Method, Francis J., Metzger, Nancy Pryor, Miller, H. Crane, Miller, Iris, Miller, Janette S., Miller, Joan, Miller, Joyce D., Miller, Nancy E., Miller, Rosemary E. Reed, Miller, Sabrina, Miller, Victor J., Mills, Yvette, Minott, Gloria, Mitchell, Cynthia T., Mitchell, Hedrick E., Mitchell, Shirley G., Mitten, Carol J., Moe, Richard, Molinelli, Lucille, Monagan, Rosemary, Mondale, Clarence, Mondale, Virginia, Monteilh, Richard, Moody, Linda H., Moore, Carol, Moore, Carolyn, Moore, Robert L., Morris, Debra S., Mosely, Bill, Muier, Adam E., Mumford, Jennifer, Mumin, Ibrahim, Munson, Marit, Najjab, Jamal, Neal, Beverly, Neil, Cynthia S., Nelson, Judith G., Nelson, Karen, Neumann, Loretta, Neverson, Angela P., Neverson, Norman C., Newsman, Elaine L., Nichols, Susan, Nickerson, Lisa M., Nijjeri, Redus, Noherty, Sean Patrick, Norouzi, Parisa, Norris, Alice L., Noto, Nonna A.,

Nyguard, Debra, O'Field, Jr., William R., Odabas-Geldiy, Filiz F., Odum, Joel, Ogilvie, Phil, Oldham Molly, Olender, Jack H., Oliver, Anne, Pannell, Philip E., Parker, Cheryl A., Patrick, Jaquetta, Patterson, Michael, Payton, II, Douglas Neil, Payton, Pamela, Pearson, Shawn L., Pearson-West, Kathryn A., Peck, Robert A., Peete, Etta C., Perry, Keith Andrew, Peterson, Sushila J., Pigott, Howard, Plotkin, Mark, Pollard, William L., Pollock, Lucia, Pontius, John F., Pontius, Ruth C., Pope, George, Popkin, Joanne, Poteat, Willard C., Potter, Julian, Powell, John, Present, Sheri, President, Delure, Price, Woodruff, Pridgen, Marguerite, Priemou, Lina, Quander, Carmen, Quander, Rohulamin, Quinn, Bridgid, Raines, Franklin D., Rainwater, Peggy E., Rausch, Richard L., Ravens, Robert B., Ray, Kathryn C., Redman, Gail, Redwood, Rene A., Reed, Jeanne P., Reeves, Brian, Rega, Elizabeth, Rega, John, Regardie, Renay, Regardie, William,

Reid, Sheila A., Rhodes, Samuel W., Rice, Bill, Rich, Sr., Frank, Richards, Laura, Richards, Mark David, Richardson, Bernard, Richardson, Charles, Richardson, Neil, Richardson, Ronald, Rieffel, Lex, Riley, Paul J., Rimensnyder, James N., Rimensnyder, Nelson F., Rivers, Beverly D., Rivlin, Alice M., Robbins, Stacey, Robbins, Warren, Robin, Alex, Robinson, William L., Rodriguez, Hector, Rogers, Helen H., Rojo, Eric, Roles, Margaret, Rollins, Jr., Robert A., Romanek, Walter, Rooney, Angela, Rooney, Thomas P., Roosevelt, Kermit, Rose, Loraine, Ross, Glyndola C., Ross, Pete, Ross, Tayloe, Roth, Alan J., Rothschild, Kenneth, Rouncie,

Hollace, Rowan, Mary Pat, Rowen, Paul R., Russell, Elizabeth, Ruttenberg, Charles B., Rybeck, Richard, Sacks, Benjamin R., Saez, Miriam, Sanders, Charles E., Sandvold, Irene, Sarla, Leo, Saul, Judy Hubbard, Saunders, Sherry J., Schaefer, Christie, Schaefer, Mark A., Scher, Barry F., Schietinger, Egbert F.,

Schietinger, Helen, Schlefer, Marion K., Schyler, Krista, Schmidt, Kathy, Schott, Peter, Schussheim, Hanna L., Schwinn, Gerald Allan, Scott, Edith M., Scott, Paul D., Seegars, Sandra, Seligman, Michele, Sellin, Anne, Sellin, David, Semans, Linda K., Sericca, Cherie, Shaffer, Joseph, Shannon, Donald H., Shannon, Sally, Shapiro, Carol Ann, Shapiro, Sarah, Sheehan, Kathleen M., Shema Yah, Queen Mother, Sheppard, Anthony M., Shepperd, Randall J., Short, Jr. James N., Shulman, Judith L., Sibert, Karen M., Sigerson, Bartlett, Sivlerman, Gary S., Silverstone, Gail, Simmons, Jacquelyn S., Simmons, Nancy L., Simon, Gottlieb, Simmons, Elaine D., Simons, William H., Simpson, Alec, Singleton, Harry M. Sizinger, Kathryn N., Sisle, Myrna, Slemmer, Amy, Smalls, Betty L., Smith, B. Harold V., Smith, Dane F., Smith, Jeffrey, Smith, Judith A., Smith, Juliette W., Smith, Kathryn S., Smith, Kimberly R., Smith, Lloyd D., Smith, Naomi B., Smith, Nelson, Smith, Sherwood,

Smith, Vivian L. Smith, Wallace Charles, Smith, Walter, Snyder, Tanya, Sockwell, Robert N., Softli, Linda E., Solomon, Daniel, Solomon, Elizabeth, Solorzano, John, SoWell, Richard, Sparkman, Jennifer L., Speight, Chester, Spencer, Annette L., Spillinger, Barbara, Springmann, Ruth E., Standing, Benjamin M., Stanmore, Stuart, Starke, George, Steacy, Richard, Steen, Jim, Stein, Gary, Stephens, David H., Sternlieb, Joseph, Stewart, Rhonda, Stock, Richard H., Stout, Anna, Stowell, Kerry H., Strawser, Neil E., Sulton, Cynthia Gayle, Sussman, Michael, Szulgit, Karen A., Talbott, Strobe, Tangherlini, Daniel, Tank, Mary L., Tanney, Faith, Tate, Constance P., Tayler, William, Taylor, Clara S., Taylor, Inell P., Teasley, Inez L., Tellis, Edward L., Temple, Donald M., Tennly, Emanuel Tanen, Terry, Diane, Tess, Dillon, Theobald, Ursula, Thomas, Annie Marcs,

Thomas, Hazel B., Thomas, J. Maurice, Thomas, Martin, Thomas, Romain B., Thomas, W., Thorne, Doris, T., Thorp, Matthew B., Tierney, Mary B., Tillman, Joan E., Tinging, Michele A., Tobias, M., Todd, Ellen, Tottenberg, Polly, Tractenberg, Stephen Joel, Trumbull, Kuann, Tuckerman, Jane, Turner, Wayne, Tyrance, Marian T., Tyson, Harriet, Updike, William A., Valenti, Jack, Van Susteren, Lise, Van Williams, David, Vandivier, Elizabeth, Vicary, Scott, Vigerhouse, Mildred, Volk, Joann, Walker, Alice, Wallace, Elizabeth F., Ward, Derrick, Washburn, Abbott M., Washington, Mary Burke, Washington, Paul, Washington, Robert E., Washington, Shirley A., Waters, Joyce N., Watkins, Erikka B., Watkins, Frank, Watkins, Robert P., Watson, Loretta M., Ways, Sherry B., Weaver, Gladys C., Wedderburn, Daniel H., Weill, Daniel F., Weisman, Jr., Malcolm L., Weiss, Chris, Weiss, Marc A.,

Weiss, Nancy, Welch, Delores H., Wellborn, Clay H., Wellborn, Edna P., Wenham, Gerard R., Werronen, Betsy W., West, Jr., Togo D., Westbrook, Richard B., Wheeler, A.L., Whitman, Sue, Wilbourn, Beverly J., Wilcher, Vickey M., Wilkins, Roger, Willet, Sheila A., Williams, Anthony M., Williams, Elsie B., Williams, Paul, Williams, Shelore, Williams, Virginia Hayes, Wills, Kathleen H., Wilson, Charles, Wilson, Joan R., Wilson, Joann L., Wilson, Raymond J., Wilson, Vaughn, Winborne, Annie M., Wirtz, Jane Q., Wirtz W. Willard, Wiseman, Dewey, Wholberg, Jeffrey

A., Wolf, Muriel D., Wolf Richard N., Wolff, P.L., Wooby, William, Woodfork, Ethel S., Woodfork, Sterling V., Woods, Elizabeth M., Woodson, Roderic L., Woosley, Dorothy L., Worthy, Ruth, Wynn, Lester M., Yancey, Elizabeth C., Yeomans, Barbara, Zanders, Miriam, Zeldin, Zeldia, Zobgy, James, Zupa, Mary Beth.

HEALTH CARE FOR VETERANS OF PROJECT 112/PROJECT SHAD ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 10, 2003

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2433, the Health Care for Veterans of Project 112/Project SHAD Act of 2003. From the year 1962 until 1973, the Department of Defense conducted various biological and chemical warfare tests, which involved several armed forces participants. These veterans were susceptible to the harmful effects of those biological and chemical agents, resulting in various illnesses that have been detrimental to their health and to their general welfare. The fact that these brave veterans have not been ensured essential medical services, hospital care, and nursing home care is a shameful one indeed.

Experimental warfare testing has had notoriously degenerative effects upon its participants. The consequences of Vietnam-era toxins, for example, are still being researched to better understand just how damaging the exposure has been. Another instance, Gulf War Syndrome, has been attributed to numerous military endeavors, such as petroleum-related hazards to the depleted uranium shells of the M1-A1 Abrams battle tank. These unintentional, unfortunate side effects of warfare must not go unheeded.

The noble service and duty of our proud veterans deserves gracious recognition and appropriate compensation on the part of the federal government. We cannot shun the treatment of unnecessary and preventable illnesses, nor can we rest idly while our nation's defenders succumb to such illnesses. There should be no requirement for proof of service-connection for the veterans who participated in the 1962 to 1973 testing. With their health care guaranteed by the federal government, we are rightly paying them back and providing the treatment that they need.

In addition, the VA medical workforce is in need of a significant improvement of healthcare facilities. Working against the VA are the fluctuating staff levels of the medical staff who form the backbone of the facility workforce. Their weekend pay is also subject to confusing advantages and disadvantages, depending on one's position. Current standards of promoting nurses do not take into account experience, but rather favor those with a Bachelor's degree in Nursing Science. These issues further complicate and hamper the efforts of honest, hardworking healthcare employees to administer proper care and treatment to patients.

We must develop innovative methods of attracting medical personnel into the veterans' healthcare field, especially given the flight of skilled workers and patients to hospitals in the

private sector. Through fair labor negotiations between the VA and medical staffs, adequate staff levels and the means for the delivery of patient care can be properly outlined. Without sufficient communication and coordination on the parts of both the VA and its medical workers, everyone will ultimately suffer, and no one more than our veterans. The physical and emotional well being of our veterans should not be marginalized and this legislation is one step towards ensuring that they receive the proper high-quality care that they deserve.

TRIBUTE TO MOTHER TERESA OF
CALCUTTA

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay special tribute to Mother Teresa of Calcutta in celebration of her extraordinary life.

The world has always been filled with great humanitarians, people who donate millions of dollars, and people who make their voices heard. Yet, Mother Teresa stands out in this group. She dedicated her entire adult life to caring for the terminally ill, the unwanted and unloved. Despite these people's pain and suffering, she gave them a reason to smile. Mother Teresa received her calling in 1946 and humbly spent the next 51 years devoted to helping the people of India. In 1979 she received the Nobel Peace Prize and in 1985 she received the highest U.S. civilian award, the Medal of Freedom.

Mother Teresa had love in her heart for all God's children, and for that, I am honored today to pay tribute to her.

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS C. MOHR
OF HILLSDALE, MI

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Thomas C. Mohr of Hillsdale, MI as a friend, a great American, and most recently for being named Michigan's "Clerk of the Year."

Selected by a seven-member panel, Mr. Mohr was honored for over 15 years of service to the state and as the Hillsdale County Clerk. Mohr has been active in community service and is responsible for recording the official county statistics as well as criminal and civil trials in Circuit Court. Additionally, Mr. Mohr has supervised elections for the past 15 years in a most professional manner.

Thomas Mohr puts his job first and personal feelings second. It's no wonder then that the local newspaper calls him a leader of Hillsdale. Peers say he is "dependable, trustworthy, and very conservative."

Mr. Mohr has a long list of accomplishments: a former teacher in Litchfield, a U.S. Navy Veteran, township clerk, county commissioner, and father of two. In addition to his County Clerk duties he serves as the treasurer for the Michigan Association of County Clerks. He received his Bachelor of Science degree

from Central Michigan University and Masters in Public Administration.

Mr. Mohr sets an example for all of us as he has quietly gone about his life and work. As Theodore Roosevelt said, "The first duty of an American citizen, then, is that he shall work in politics; his second duty is that he shall do that work in a practical manner; and his third is that it shall be done in accord with the highest principles of honor and justice." Thomas C. Mohr has done just that.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Historically Black College and Universities of the Second District of South Carolina. Benedict College, South Carolina State University and Claflin University serve more than 10,000 minority students seeking a better future for themselves and their families through education.

I've personally had the chance to visit many of these institutions and have seen firsthand what a tremendous job they are doing in preparing our youth for the future. I have proudly cosponsored legislation to strengthen minority-serving institutions and help to break down barriers that currently prevent some students from pursuing their dreams through education. I have also cosponsored bills to assist minority-serving institutions as they participate in graduate programs under the Higher Education Act, as well as international and foreign language studies programs.

Republicans in Congress have recognized the value of schools like Benedict, SCSU, and Claflin and have increased funding by 96 percent and by 172 percent for Historically Black Graduate Institutions (HBGIs) since 1995. This year, HBCUs received \$214 million and the HBGI program received \$53.4 million. The House-passed spending measure for next year adds another \$10 million for HBCUs, bringing funding to nearly \$225 million.

And earlier this year the House approved legislation, the Ready to Teach Act, to strengthen the nation's teacher training programs, including creation of "Centers of Excellence" at minority-serving institutions to bolster teacher quality and training.

The strong leadership provided by Presidents Dr. David Holmes Swinton of Benedict College, Dr. Andrew Hugine, Jr. of South Carolina State University, and Dr. Henry N. Tisdale of Claflin University combined with Congress' commitment to increase access to college for all Americans will ensure a brighter future for the students of South Carolina's Second District.

HONORING THE GRAND VALLEY
STATE UNIVERSITY PIONEER
CLASS OF 1967

HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Grand Valley State University Pioneer Class of 1967. The first graduating class of Grand Valley State University assembled on the Allendale Campus in September, 1963. There were 226 members of the class, with 156 ultimately graduating with baccalaureate degrees from the institution. The college in that first year consisted of only two fully completed buildings: Lake Michigan Hall and the Seidman House student center. During the four-year journey of the Pioneer Class through Grand Valley State College (as it was then known), the campus was constantly changing as new buildings and facilities were added.

The class was comprised primarily of students from the West Michigan area who were carefully selected for academic aptitude and other indicators of potential success at the new, largely non-residential college. They concentrated and succeeded in their college programs despite the distractions of the increasing turmoil of the Vietnam War and the American cultural revolution that began in the mid-1960s.

The students were challenged by a rigorous curriculum, coupled with shortages of facilities and equipment, rudimentary library and audiovisual resources, and a virtual absence of traditional student life opportunities during their four years on the campus. The college did not receive academic accreditation from the North Central Association until late in the Pioneers' senior year. Members of the Pioneer Class competed on Grand Valley's first intercollegiate athletics teams, and inaugurated new housing, arts, writing, intramural sports, and community service programs at the college. They truly paved the way for generations of Grand Valley students to come.

Nevertheless, the Pioneer Class met all academic expectations and graduated in June, 1967. Class members have gone on to succeed in business, industry, education, religion, science and government. They met the challenges of life and study at the new college and are the first in a long line of distinguished, accomplished graduates from what has become a major regional institution of higher learning.

They are saluted upon the occasion of the 40th anniversary of their arrival at Grand Valley with a gala reunion in connection with Grand Valley State University's Homecoming 2003 on Oct. 3 and 4. The theme of this year's celebration honors them and all those who came after them at Grand Valley: "Grand Valley State University: A Pioneering Spirit."

INTERDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring the attention of this body to an event

that took place last week. On September 12, 2003, some of the finest citizens from around the world assembled in Philadelphia, the birthplace of our democracy, to recognize the first "Interdependence Day".

This historic event brought together public, civic and corporate leaders, distinguished academics and diplomats, and interested citizens and students, to reflect together on the fact that the world is becoming more and more connected. In a global climate that is too often rife with conflict, the participants of Interdependence Day examined ways to best diffuse the tensions that exist between nations and cultures. Indeed, the choice of September 12th for Interdependence Day was made in the hope that the symbolism of "the day after" would encourage citizens from around the world to see that terrorism and war are also opportunities for civic renewal and global cooperation.

Those in attendance had the opportunity to sign the Declaration of Interdependence—a document affirming the interdependent character of the post-modern world—to ponder questions of the relationship of independence to interdependence, and to celebrate the creation of an important 21st century commemorative event.

Interdependence Day events took place this year not just in Philadelphia, but in Budapest and in a number of schools and colleges in the United States. By the year 2004, the sponsors at the Democracy Collaborative expect to have many more venues. Mr. Speaker, I commend those who came together to celebrate Interdependence Day in Philadelphia, and those around the country and the world who are working to see that that horrors of September 11 are never repeated.

CELEBRATING THE SITE DEDICATION OF THE GERALD R. FORD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the site dedication of the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy at the University of Michigan, which is located in my district.

This University has always been at the vanguard of education, research, and preparing the best minds in the nation to confront the problems of this world. In 1916 the Institute of Public Administration was founded as one of the first schools to prepare students for the challenges of the public sector. It was reorganized as the Institute of Public Policy in 1968, and the curriculum expanded to include economic analysis, political science and quantitative methods. In 1995, the Institute was re-established as an independent school within the University of Michigan—the School of Public Policy, which was renamed for my dear friend President Gerald R. Ford in 1999. President Ford is the only U.S. President from Michigan and the only president to graduate from this University. He took office at a dark hour in our nation's history and restored its faith in the Presidency through his wisdom, his courage, and his integrity.

The Ford School is guided by the expertise of Dean Rebecca M. Blank, a former advisor

to President Clinton. She leads a small, close-knit community that fosters academic rigor, intellectual curiosity, and vigorous debate. Regular luncheon meetings and special presentations draw people together for discussion of pressing policy problems. A wide range of student activities—from soccer teams to lecture series—creates a lively and energetic environment. Students serve on all decision-making committees and play an important role in Ford School governance.

Public policy is a multidisciplinary field and the Ford School is home to several multidisciplinary research centers. The Center for Local, State, and Urban Policy Research (CLOSUP) and the National Poverty Research Center are housed at the Ford School. Their work gives policy makers, from Lansing to Washington, DC, accurate analysis and innovative ideas on society's most pressing problems.

Most importantly, this school prepares our nation's leaders. It takes the best minds from across the country and helps to focus their energies to making this world a better place. This school seeks solutions to our most intractable problems, and ennobles those who have the calling of patriotism, selflessness, and leadership. It is a testament to our great state, our great university, and our great former president, Gerald Ford.

Mr. Speaker, the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy is a tremendous asset both to the University and the state of Michigan. I ask that you and all of my colleagues rise to congratulate the school on this important event.

ON THE INAUGURAL BRIEFING OF THE CONGRESSIONAL SPINA BIFIDA CAUCUS AND RECOGNIZING THE SPINA BIFIDA ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of Congress' newest caucuses—The Congressional Spina Bifida Caucus.

This Congressional Member Organization (CMO) was co-founded and is co-chaired by my good friend Representative BART STUPAK of Michigan and me. The Congressional Spina Bifida Caucus is dedicated to improving the healthcare and overall quality of life for the 70,000 Americans and their families living with spina bifida.

This year has been a successful year for the patients and families who live with spina bifida, especially the members of the non-profit Spina Bifida Association of America who have done indefatigable work promoting an agenda of hope and research. In addition to securing \$2 million to establish the National Spina Bifida Program at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) earlier this year, a major gathering of leading spina bifida researchers was held here in Washington this past May. The successful conference played a major role in helping to chart the future path of spina bifida research.

Yesterday, we marked another milestone—the official launch and first briefing of the Congressional Spina Bifida Caucus. In very short time, more than 20 Representatives supportive

of our mission have joined the caucus. As more Members learn of the mission and legislative focus of the caucus, we are confident they too will join. I look forward to hosting additional informative briefings to better educate both Members and staff about spina bifida.

All of these successes would have been impossible if not for the work of the Spina Bifida Association of America and the Spina Bifida Foundation. Under the Leadership of Foundation President Hal Pote, Association President Alex Brodrick, and CEO Cindy Brownstein, the SBAA has made tremendous strides these past few years in helping all Americans—and their families—who live with spina bifida.

I wish the SBAA the best for continued success and I look forward to continuing to lead efforts in Congress on behalf of spina bifida patients and families.

REMEMBERING GENERAL BILL CREECH

HON. JIM GIBBONS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a distinct man of service and to join Nevadans and Americans in honoring the memory of retired Air Force General Wilbur L. "Bill" Creech.

Bill Creech started at the bottom as a private in the Air Force in 1944, and he retired forty years later as four-star general, and commander of Tactical Air Command, or TAC. However, he will not be remembered only as a man who rose from the bottom to the highest of heights. He will be remembered as a man who changed the United States Air Force.

The current Chief of Staff of the Air Force, General John Jumper, who served as Creech's executive officer at TAC, said, "No single officer has had greater influence on the Air Force in recent times than General Bill Creech. He transformed the way the Air Force conducts warfare."

Bill Creech did indeed change the Air Force. The General revitalized TAC by improving its efficiency, modernizing the forces with transformational weapons and tactics, and developing the teamwork that still exists in our Air Force. As a fighter pilot, I personally experienced the impact Bill Creech had on the Air Force. His leadership philosophy made everyone in a unit-flyers, maintainers, and support personnel-believe in the value of making things better. This philosophy spread beyond TAC to the entire Air Force. The men and women who are fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan today are the beneficiaries of his wisdom and leadership.

For Nevadans, General Creech is probably most appreciated as the "father of the Thunderbirds". After a tragic accident on January 18, 1982 claimed the lives of four team members, many people questioned the value of the Aerial Demonstration Squadrons. But Bill Creech believed in the Thunderbirds. He saw the values that the team demonstrated and knew they were important for the Air Force and our nation. General Creech put himself on the line to back the team and make it the great organization it is today. Even today, in the shadow of the accident on September 14,

2003, the first major accident since the tragedy in 1982, there is no question about the value of this team. The earth will continue to tremble under the great wings of the Thunderbirds because of Bill Creech.

To Bill's wife, Caroline, I offer the condolences and admiration of Nevadans and Americans. The loss of Bill Creech is a loss for our great Nation. We all join together to express our gratitude for the service and sacrifice of a great man.

REOPENING OF BAILEY AND
BARCLAY HALLS

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to acknowledge the reopening of Bailey and Barclay Halls on the campus of Urbana University in Urbana, Ohio, after extensive renovations to both buildings.

Founded in 1850 by the Swedenborgian Church, Urbana University is known for its strong liberal arts tradition and the solid moral education provided to its students. Bailey Hall is the university's oldest building, constructed in 1853 and named after Francis Bailey, who fought alongside George Washington at Valley Forge. Bailey also served as the official printer of the Continental Congress, and was a close colleague of his fellow printer Benjamin Franklin.

Barclay Hall, completed in 1883, was the third building constructed at Urbana University. It was named for Hester Barclay, an orphan taken in by Francis Bailey. Both Bailey and Barclay Halls appear on the National Registry of Historic Places.

Francis Bailey and Hester Barclay are considered to be the first male and female Swedenborgian converts in North America, and were themselves instrumental in the conversion of John Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed. Appleseed distributed Bailey's paper *The True Christian Religion* on his own missionary and apple-planting travels, and was a frequent visitor to the Urbana area. Bailey Hall houses the Johnny Appleseed Education Center and Museum, the largest known collection of the conservationist's memorabilia. The Center is devoted to promoting Chapman's vital role in helping to develop the Northwest Territory through spreading both apple seeds and his faith in God.

The \$1.8 million renovation to these two buildings provides needed improvements to the Appleseed Museum, as well as additional modern classroom space, meeting rooms, and faculty office space. These facilities will enhance the learning experience both of Urbana's students and visiting scholars to the Appleseed Center. I salute the hard work and dedication of everyone who has helped to make this project a success.

CONGRATULATING MS. JOANNE
STOCKDALE

HON. STEVE KING

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Ms. Joanne Stockdale on the great honor of being named Iowa Small Business Person of the Year by the Small Business Administration. It is because of the excellent reputation that she established since purchasing Northern Iowa Die Casting, Inc. in 1984, that she deserves this recognition. Small businesses are the backbone of Iowa's economy, and it takes true entrepreneurial spirit and determination to ride economic waves in order to remain successful. It is to her credit that Northern Iowa Die Casting, Inc. has grown from six to 100 employees, with sales soaring from \$225,000 to \$10 million. She is to be commended for bringing jobs and commerce to Lake Park, Iowa.

I also recognize her for the great honor of representing Iowa small business at the National Entrepreneurial Conference and Expo held this week in Washington, D.C., while competing for the national Small Business Person of the Year Award.

As a small business owner for 28 years, I have great personal appreciation for both the struggles she faces and the joys of seeing the fruits of her labor. Since arriving at the U.S. Congress in January, I have made small business a legislative priority, and my work on the Small Business Committee has already enabled me to assist in creating legislation that will help small business leaders like Joanne Stockdale.

HONORING THE SMALL BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION ON ITS 50TH
ANNIVERSARY

SPEECH OF

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 2003

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor our Nation's small businesses. Today we are marking the 50th anniversary of the SBA, an agency with the critical role in our country of supporting and promoting small businesses. Twenty-three million small businesses nationwide produce more than two-thirds of all new U.S. jobs; generate more than half of our Gross Domestic Product; represent 99.7 percent of all employers; and provide almost all workers with their first jobs. Small businesses in America form the backbone of the American economy and they are economic anchors in our communities.

In my home State of Illinois, close to 98.2 percent of our almost 280,000 employer businesses are small businesses with fewer than 500 employees. Currently, there are an estimated 6.2 million women-owned businesses in the United States, accounting for 28 percent of all privately held firms. These firms generate \$1.15 trillion in sales and employ 9.2 million workers. Minority-owned businesses have quadrupled over the last decade. Minorities now own 15 percent of American businesses

and 99 percent of these firms are small businesses. The fact that small businesses make a substantial contribution to our economy is undeniable.

America's small businesses could also act as a driver for our weakened economy. But they are struggling. They are struggling to cover the soaring cost of providing their employees with healthcare and they are struggling to simply survive in the Bush economy. Only 3 percent of the benefits of the \$350 billion tax cut package that President Bush sold as a "job creation plan" went to small businesses. Instead of benefiting those companies that create the most new jobs, the President's tax breaks go into the pockets of the wealthiest Americans.

We should do more than mark the 50th anniversary of the SBA. We should take immediate action to help our small businesses and their employees. We should pass this resolution today, but we must then follow through with real relief to small businesses. Our small business owners and employees know that if you expect to succeed, you don't keep your customers waiting. We can't allow President Bush to keep our small businesses waiting much longer.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE EMPLOYEE BENEFIT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the valuable work of the Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI) as it celebrates its 25th anniversary. Established in 1978, EBRI is a nonprofit nonpartisan organization committed exclusively to data dissemination, policy research and education on economic security and employee benefits.

Few issues are as complex and important as those involving retirement security policy. For the past quarter century, EBRI has provided Members of Congress and other policymakers with objective, unbiased information on this critical issue. EBRI helps provide a context for our debates, and because it makes no policy recommendations, EBRI's facts can be comfortably used by all participants in debates.

The information provided by EBRI has served Congress well for the past 25 years. During this time, we have seen some significant changes and improvements to our nation's retirement system. EBRI consistently illuminates the real issues and clarifies the key questions about retirement, which helps us to provide a better future for America's workers and retirees. I am certain that EBRI will continue to be an invaluable resource to policymakers as we continue to strengthen our nation's retirement security laws.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the contributions of EBRI. As it celebrates its 25th anniversary, all of us congratulate EBRI for its commitment to advancing policymakers' knowledge and understanding of retirement security issues and their importance to our country.

MIEASHA HICKS NAMED NATIONAL
YOUTH OF THE YEAR BY BOYS &
GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to announce to our colleagues that Mieasha Hicks, 18, a member of Boys & Girls Clubs of Toledo, Ohio, was named National Youth of the Year by Boys & Girls Clubs of America at its annual Congressional Breakfast held today in Washington, D.C. As noted by the Boys & Girls Clubs of America national office, sponsored by the Reader's Digest Foundation, the Youth of the Year program recognizes outstanding contributions to a member's family, school, community and Club, as well as personal challenges and obstacles overcome. She competed against four other regional finalists, Kewanna Daniels (Gulfport, Miss.), Ambrosia Hafen-Hayes (Las Vegas), Yamarie Negron (Mt. Kisco, N.Y.) and Luis Vasquez (Greeley, Colo.).

In their announcement of this award, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America describe Mieasha Hicks, as a survivor. Her parents were 13 and 15 years old when she was born. Periodically, she was shuffled between households as the family grew. Being the oldest of seven children, Mieasha had no choice but to mature quickly.

Today, she helps her brothers and sisters with their homework and prepares them for tests. She often takes them to the library, the movies, shopping and out to dinner. Thanks to Mieasha, all of her younger siblings have become honor students.

Her father died when she was 12 and her mother left the state when she was 11. Despite these traumatic occurrences, Mieasha's visits to the East Toledo Boys & Girls Clubs gave her a reason to stay positive.

For the last 10 years, the Club has given her a place to belong. There she served as vice president of the Keystone Club, a group which gave her the opportunity to lead community service projects. She has also learned marketing and sales skills while organizing bake sales and candy sales as fundraisers. Among other activities, Hicks assists with Power Hour, her Boys & Girls Club's after-school homework help program.

Mieasha Hicks was an academic standout at Central Catholic High School, where she has been a member of the National Honor Society and the school choir, a cheerleader, and student council representative. She is also actively involved with the African-American Culture Club.

She began attending Bowling Green University this fall where she will study medicine and science.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly a pleasure to commemorate this accomplishment by one of the first leaders of tomorrow's generation. For the next year she will have the opportunity to represent the Boys and Girls Clubs of America throughout the nation, and be an inspiration to thousands of young people who will see proof that success is possible when young people are willing to commit themselves to life's important goals. Congratulations, Miesha!

IN HONOR OF THE PIONEER
MOTHER MONUMENT

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 23, 2003, in my hometown of Lexington, MO, a rededication was held on the Pioneer Mother Monument, known as the Madonna of the Trail.

In 1928, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) erected 12 duplicate monuments known as the Madonna of the Trail paying tribute to the pioneer motherhood of the covered wagon days. The monuments were placed along the Old Trails Memorial Highway in twelve states across the United States. Statues are located in Springfield, Ohio; Wheeling, West Virginia; Council Grove, Kansas; Lexington, Missouri; Lamar, Colorado; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Springerville, Arizona; Vandalia, Illinois; Richmond, Indiana; Washington County, Pennsylvania; Upland, California; and Bethesda, Maryland.

At the original dedication of the Pioneer Mother Monument, 75 years ago, my father Ike Skelton III, spoke as a representative from the Lexington Legion Post. Also speaking that day was the Jackson County Court Judge Harry S. Truman.

The rededication of this monument was under the direction of the Missouri DAR. The moving force behind this event was LaVeda Cross, of Lexington, MO, with the help of her devoted husband Bill. However, without the support of the Lafayette/Lexington Chapter DAR and all the local citizens, the day would not have been possible.

I was privileged to deliver the rededication speech which is set forth as follows:

RE-DEDICATION OF THE PIONEER MOTHER
MONUMENT LEXINGTON, MO—AUGUST 23, 2003

Thank you for inviting me to take part in this special ceremony to rededicate the Madonna of the Trail, the Pioneer Mother Monument, here in Lexington. This event could not have taken place but for LaVeda Cross and her devoted husband, Bill. A special thanks to the Lafayette/Lexington Chapter DAR and local citizens for their efforts to make this day possible.

To be able to participate in this event is very special to me, and not just because my wife Susie has been an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Seventy-five years ago, when this very monument was dedicated, many prominent people participated: Mrs. Benjamin L. Hart, the Missouri DAR's State Regent; Edward J. White, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company; Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Chairman of the DAR's National Old Trail Committee; Mrs. Henry C. Chiles, Regent of the Lafayette Lexington DAR Chapter; and Judge Harry S Truman, President of the National Old Trails Road Association, to name a few.

But according to the program, and according to history passed down in my family, my father, Ike Skelton, III, Lafayette County's young Prosecuting Attorney, was allowed to give remarks while presenting a memorial flag and flag pole at the monument site. He was acting as the representative of the Lexington American Legion Post.

On that day, my father first made the acquaintance of Judge Harry Truman, the "Man From Independence", the man who

would later become President of the United States. Because of the lasting friendship that was formed at the inaugural dedication of this monument, my wife and I in later years came to know President Truman as well—and he was a genuinely nice person.

But imagining that Monday afternoon, September 17, 1928, it's unlikely anyone dreamed that among them stood a future President—a man whose decisions would set the course for the second half of the twentieth century and alter the future of the world. Makes you want to look around a bit at the crowd gathered here today, just in case.

The Pioneer Mother Monument in Lexington has been a landmark in this city for my entire life. As you may know, there are twelve duplicate DAR monuments known as the Madonna of the Trail paying tribute to the pioneer motherhood of the covered wagon days. The monuments have been placed along the Old Trails Memorial Highway in twelve states across the United States.

According to an article in the DAR Magazine written some years ago by Helen Bartlett of the Samuel Huntington Chapter in Huntington, Indiana, the idea of a monument to pioneer mothers came to Mrs. John Trigg Moss of St. Louis after she saw a picture of a statue in Portland, Oregon, dedicated to Sacajawea, the Shoshone Indian woman who guided Lewis and Clark from Fort Mandan, North Dakota, to the mouth of the Columbia River. That Sacajawea was the inspiration of this statue seems quite appropriate.

Lexington sits on the bluffs overlooking the river Lewis and Clark traveled, not quite half-way through their trek across the unknown continent. And like the pioneer mothers who followed, Sacajawea also knew what it was like to care for an infant while leading a party of travelers through the wilderness.

In this world of 24-hour news channels, satellite dishes, thousands of newspapers, magazines, and internet sites, it is difficult to overstate the leap of faith it must have taken for the pioneers who bravely ventured into largely uncharted territory as participants in the Westward Movement. In many respects, it was a jump into the great unknown. And in some cases, what the pioneers thought was true—from pamphlets, from books, from word of mouth—was far from it.

A verse that pays tribute to the covered wagon people goes like this:

The coward never started;
The weak died on the way;
Only the strong came through.

The women and men who pioneered the West built this country, but the role played by the women who built this country deserves special attention and recognition. This statue, symbolizing all of the women who settled the West, is larger than life—just as the women we celebrate led lives that were larger than life.

With a baby in her arms and another child at her side, the Madonna of the Trail glorifies the value of family. We can see her sturdy boots, visible as she strides Westward, but we also see that the Pioneer Mother carries a rifle. Looking at her, there is no reason to doubt that she would be able to use it.

The women who endured the trip West were tough, sturdy and strong. They traveled the mountains, the hills, and the plains, crossed rivers, fought heat and cold, wind and rain. They cared for their husbands, bore children, and protected their families. They tended their animals, hunted and prepared their food, repaired their wagons, camped under the stars, and staked out homesteads.

While men and women together built new communities in a new, strange land, it was

the women who ensured that the communities were actually settled. They built homes, schools, and churches, worked farms and ran businesses.

Some moved West by choice, others by circumstance. They faced terrible hardships. They made great sacrifices. They struggled mightily. Many of these pioneers—women, men, and children alike—did not survive. But those who did passed along to us a rich American heritage—a heritage based on the values of courage, independence, strength, determination, and freedom.

In addition to the pioneer women whose accomplishments are commemorated by this monument, the statue in Lexington also pays tribute to leaders in our local community who were instrumental in our country's development during the covered wagon days.

As noted on the statue's pedestal, Lexington was settled in 1820 by pioneers moving west from Virginia and Kentucky. The town became an early terminal for river transportation and also served as the starting point on the Western Trail of the pack pony and ox cart. Traders and wagon outfitters in Lexington were some of our most prominent citizens—John, James, and Robert Aull, William Russell, Alexander Majors, and William Waddell.

These successful businessmen made their names not only by selling essential supplies to men and women traveling West, but also by running their own wagons into the frontier to supply settlers and U.S. soldiers in their outposts. Russell, Majors, and Waddell's later enterprise, the Pony Express, was extraordinary in its ambition and still today enjoys legendary status.

Our pioneer ancestors seized opportunities that were available to those willing to take risks and settle our young country's Western territories. But unlike Harry Truman, who likely did not foresee in 1928 the prominent role he would play on the world stage, the early pioneers of our country realized that they were making history. From contemporary letters and diaries, we know that they understood that their adventurous spirits and determination to begin anew would shape our new country.

Their motives were diverse. Some may have come West because they could own land. Others traveled to make fast fortunes—some succeeded, and some simply held on to the dream of "getting rich quick". But whether immigrating from overseas, leaving crowded cities in the east, or moving from Midwestern cities that at one time bordered the frontier, their optimism was reflected in the belief that westward expansion was our nation's manifest destiny.

After seventy-five years, the DAR's Pioneer Mother Monument, the Madonna of the Trail, remains a fitting reminder of those days. Seventy-five years since the initial dedication of this statue, we again recognize and pay tribute to those who made possible the permanent Westward expansion of the United States, as well as the twentieth century leaders who commissioned this monument and worked to ensure that we would never lose sight of the vital contributions of pioneer women in our nation's history.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY BORDERS AND TRADE ACT OF 2003

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a bill to improve transportation

efficiency and to facilitate trade along our country's major international borders and trade corridors—the National Highway Borders and Trade Act of 2003.

Congress created two programs in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century to assist the flow of people and goods through the United States-Canada and United States-Mexico borders and international trade corridors. Over the last 6 years, the funds provided through the borders and corridors programs have contributed to the critical improvement of the roads and bridges along these routes. However, despite this dedicated funding, our trade infrastructure is increasingly strained. Border crossing times are significantly delayed, interrupting the efficient flow of goods and disrupting the just-in-time delivery that is critical to our manufacturing and commercial sectors. Moreover, our highway system currently carries 70 percent of the total goods shipped in the United States, and freight traffic is expected to double in the next 20 years. This increased congestion will lead to lost productivity and have a negative impact on our economy. Changes to the borders and corridors programs are essential if we hope to address these increasingly growing concerns.

The National Highway Borders and Trade Act of 2003 will help reduce border crossing congestion and delays and will improve the highway corridors that carry international commerce by boosting funding for the borders and corridors programs to \$200 million for each program annually for the next 6 years.

Under the bill, the borders program is converted to a more predictable, formula-based program in order to stabilize funding levels for States' border projects. Under a common-sense formula that considers factors that are directly related to delays and the effect of trade on the economy, funding will be based on cargo weight, trade value, and the number of commercial and passenger vehicles passing over the border. Eligible uses for border program funds include improvements to infrastructure, construction of safety enforcement and inspection facilities, operational improvements such as ITS technology, and coordinated planning with Canadian and Mexican authorities.

The bill also makes improvements to the existing corridors program. The legislation focuses funding eligibility on roads that are one of the previously designated high priority corridors, as determined by Congress, and an intermodal road connector to an ocean or inland sea port that accepts a certain minimum amount of international commercial cargo. The corridors program is maintained as a discretionary program, and eligible uses include corridor planning and design activity, location and routing studies, multistate and intrastate coordination, environmental review, and construction costs.

Finally, the bill maintains fiscal responsibility and ensures State investment by mandating a 20-percent State or local share for projects carried out under either program.

This bill is similar to S. 1535, a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator LEVIN from my home State of Michigan. I look forward to working with Senator LEVIN toward passage of this important legislation.

TO PAY TRIBUTE TO TOMMY NUÑEZ FOR HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION AND TO HIS COMMUNITY

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to a man who has served as not only a pioneer in his profession but as a shining role model to our community. I speak of none other than Mr. Tommy Nuñez, who recently retired as a referee from the National Basketball Association (NBA) after thirty years of service.

Considered one of the most respected and honored referees of the game, Tommy began his officiating career with the NBA in 1972 earning the distinction of being the first Latino to referee in any major sport. Throughout his thirty-year career, he has officiated 2,019 NBA games, 64 playoff games and the 1992 All-Star Game.

He began officiating basketball games in predominantly black and Hispanic leagues in his hometown of Phoenix, Arizona. Sharpening his skills he moved on to officiate high school and junior college games. His big break came when an NBA official happened to see him work an exhibition game with the Phoenix Suns and suggested he try out to become an NBA referee. He went on to become one of 16 out of 1000 applicants to join this elite group.

However, Tommy's accomplishments off the court far exceed what he has accomplished with the NBA. His dedication and service to his community have been widely recognized. He speaks and gives clinics for children throughout the country encouraging them to stay in school. His annual National Hispanic Basketball Classic for young Latinos raises money for youth activities. To add to this, he directs a summer work program designed to introduce young adults to the basic principals of employment and instill in them a sense of responsibility and pride.

Tommy's recognitions, to name a few, include being an honoree of the 1994 Hispanic Heritage Awards, inducted into the National Hispanic Sports Hall of Fame in 2001, and presented with the 1992 Roberto Clemente Award for excellence by the National Council of La Raza.

As you can clearly see he serves as an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Tommy Nuñez for his work and dedication to his community and to his sport; and best of wishes on his retirement.

RECOGNIZING THE PLIGHT OF THE ISRAELI PEOPLE DURING THE RECENT CEASE-FIRE PERIOD IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to an article written by Rabbi Israel

Zobennan. His article centers around a trip he recently made to Israel.

Rabbi Zoberman is spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach. Born in Chu, Kazakhstan, in 1945, and raised in Haifa, Israel, he lived in Israel of 1949 to 1966.

In the midst of renewed cautious hope to overcome the deadly impasse between Palestinians and Israelis through implementation of the Roadmap, I had the opportunity to witness the resumption of the very lively Israeli way of life during this cease-fire (Hudna in Arabic) period accepted by the Palestinian terror organizations.

The solidarity mission sponsored by my Reform movement whose hallmark is prophetic values, focused on social justice issues in the Jewish state. We were exposed to inspiring efforts to make a difference on the internal front in spite of on-going security concerns. For that will ultimately determine the very quality of Israeli society and the meaning of a challenged yet enduring Zionist enterprise. Surely a nation's strength is a function of its social climate and democratic vitality even more so than its undergirding and reflective military might. But only peace allows for the essential societal flourishing which budded prior to the onset of the Second Intifada and the latter's back setting impact when Chairman Arafat chose the path of destruction over that of dialogue.

A major concern remains the welfare and integration of the 1,200,000 Israeli Arabs who live along five million Jews. While the Arab population in Israel proper has made progress, it still lags behind the Jewish majority socially, economically and educationally. The wide gap is bound to create understandable resentment and dangerous alienation with Israeli Arabs already undergoing troubling Palestinization and Muslim radicalization leading to terrorist acts which work against them, playing into the hands of those who claim they cannot be trusted. The state of war with Israel's Arab and Palestinian antagonists has exacerbated matters, though neglect will only fester a wound whose healing is essential for Israel's long-term well-being. Our group was addressed by volunteer Jewish members of "Sikkuy" (meaning a chance) which includes Arab counterparts and offers training to empower Arab municipalities as well as encourage their women to become leaders. We toured the Lower Galilee mountain range, discussing the disadvantaged Arab community in receiving state allocations, the attempt to improve the weak demographic Jewish presence, and the urgent need to improve communication between the two groups.

At the Wolfson Medical Center in Holon we visited the pediatric intensive care unit and saw children kept alive by the unique Israeli project Save A Child's Heart (SACH). It was founded in 1995 by the late American born legendary cardio-thoracic surgeon, Dr. Ami Cohen. A nurse on the hospital team was trained at our own King's Daughters in Norfolk. I was particularly moved by a Palestinian mother and her infant son from the Gaza Strip. The boy is among over 800 children from developing countries, a third from the Palestinian areas, who have benefited from the program which is supported by private funds, volunteer medical care and hostel service when necessary. There was no interruption of service to Palestinians when devastating suicide bombings took place in nearby Tel Aviv and Netanya, and space was needed for emergency treatment of victims. Imprisoned Palestinian leader Marwan Barghouti on terrorism charges had a family baby treated there. Also a free clinic offered services to over 3,000 Palestinians. To save a life, any life, is a supreme sacred Jewish act practiced lovingly by Israelis.

In Jerusalem near the Machene Yehuda marketplace and its lingering memory of a suicide bombing, a community center embraces a most diverse neighborhood of religious and secular Jews, Arabs, Palestinians, foreign workers, haves and have nots. They benefit from a joint educational program where the children of all are attended to. We also lent moral support to demonstrating single parents, mostly women, encamped in tents outside the Knesset (Parliament). They are upset over their subsidies cut following an Israeli version of the "Wisconsin Plan," as Israel is moving more and more from a welfare state to a capitalistic one, leaving the weaker classes behind, thus creating a potential social explosion also in the Jewish majority.

In Haifa, where I grew up, I stunningly paused to offer a memorial prayer at the site of last March's terrorist attack claiming seventeen lives, at the bus stop I use to visit my aging parents. Guards are still posted at the entrance to public places, checking bags and reassuring people. Tears welled up in me upon hearing the breaking news that six elderly Iraqi Jews were brought home to Israel in a special operation representing practically the last survivors of a 2000 year old great exiled Jewry. What a reminder of what a resilient Israel is all about with the complexities and contradictions of a violated yet valiant land!

REMEMBERING STATE SENATOR
AND COOK COUNTY JUDGE ROBERT J. EGAN

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the life of a respected and exceptional public servant for the people of Chicago, the Honorable Robert J. Egan, who passed away on September 15, 2003.

Robert Egan was born in Elmhurst in 1931. In 1958, he married his lovely wife Marie. Together they had five wonderful children, Beth, Margie, Sarah, Robert Jr., and Frank and four grandchildren, Tony, Meggy, Kaitlyn and Sarah.

Judge Egan served as a first lieutenant from 1954–1956 in the U.S. Army infantry in Korea. He then worked his way through law school at Loyola University and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1959. He later joined the Illinois Attorney General's Office, where he served as Chief Legislative Counsel and Chief Attorney in its antitrust division.

In 1970, Judge Egan was elected to the Illinois State Senate. Although defeated in 1972, he was subsequently reelected in 1974. He served in the Senate until 1984.

During his first year in the State Senate, Judge Egan sponsored seven anticrime measures that were enacted into law. He also was a leader in the movement to strengthen sentences for serious and repeat offenders.

Judge was his last title, gained when he was appointed to the Cook County Circuit Court in 1987. He retired from the bench in 1988.

From 1990–1999, he served on the review board of the Illinois Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the people of the northwest side of the City of Chicago in recognizing the life of Robert Egan, and wish to ex-

press my deep sense of sorrow to Marie and the rest of Robert's loving family.

TO CONGRATULATE AND HONOR
FELIX AND SOLEDAD CORONA
FOR THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY
AND CONTRIBUTIONS
TO OUR COMMUNITY

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate a couple who will soon celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary and to honor their outstanding contributions to our community in Phoenix, Arizona.

Felix came to the United States as a migrant worker, toiling the fertile fields of California in the late 40's working for the Acosta Company. In 1950 he accepted a construction position refurbishing the Sacramento Fairgrounds. He worked very hard so that he could send money back home to his beloved family. Mexico was never far from his heart and he would visit when time allowed. On one of his trips back home in 1950 he met Soledad. He returned to California to continue to help support his brothers and sisters but his heart was in Autlan, Jalisco where he returned in 1952 to work and on September 29, 1953 Felix and Soledad were married in the company of friends and family. Felix worked for the Mexico Department of Geology and Minerals from 1952 to 1957. The young couple had their first son, Juan Manuel in 1956 followed by their first daughter Maria in 1957.

Felix and Soledad made the difficult decision of leaving loved ones and moving to the United States. They knew that their future and that of their children was in the North. They maintained a fierce loyalty to the family that they left behind and continued to help fund and educate their siblings while living in their new adopted home.

The Coronas first worked as laborers on the Dansie Farm in Northern California. They wanted to achieve the American dream for themselves and their children and in 1958 they developed a company that helped ranchers cultivate their crops.

During this time the young family grew to include six more children, all born in Marysville, California. They welcomed Armando in 1958, Teresa in 1959, Esperanza in 1961, Hector in 1962, Alex in 1964 and Beatrice in 1965.

In 1967, Felix started what has been a rich legacy of success, achievement and accomplishment when he formed a partnership with life long friends, Raul Ybarra, Albert Rodriguez and Francisco Mejia. They owned and operated Spanish Movie houses in Marysville, San Jose, San Bernardino and Orange County.

In 1970, Felix, Soledad and all eight children moved to Phoenix, Arizona to expand the business. They ran the Palace West Theater from 1970 to 1987. During that time, they saw the need for expanding the Hispanic family entertainment in Arizona and they met that need by opening the Cine Mexico in Chandler in 1979 and the Hayden West Plaza in 1980.

This was a busy time for the young and ambitious family, running a couple of restaurants such as the Courtroom Restaurant in downtown Phoenix as well as a record distribution

company, entertainment promotions, and gift shops.

During this time the Coronas started working on what was going to be their greatest accomplishment as both a family and as leaders in the Hispanic business community. In 1976 they started construction of the Lienzo Charro El Herradero in Laveen, Arizona. Little did they imagine that they were embarking on a project which one day would be known nationally and internationally as Corona Ranch. With Felix at the mast, few deals were made that were not successful. His dream of bringing true Mexican culture and entertainment to the masses has been accomplished during the last 25 years.

The Coronas have enjoyed an accomplished, successful and fulfilling life with their 8 children and 18 grandchildren by their side. And although semi-retired, this couple is not content to sit on their laurels. They have been active in community, cultural and religious organizations such as the Friendly House, Ala de La Gente, St. Anthony's Catholic Church and the Laveen Lions.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, Felix and Soledad have truly achieved the American dream and have contributed greatly to our community in Phoenix, Arizona. Therefore, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating them on their 50th anniversary and for their contributions.

REMEMBERING ANNA LINDH

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the people of Sweden in mourning the loss of Foreign Minister Anna Lindh, a dedicated public servant who died last Thursday.

Her brutal murder has shaken the foundation of that proud and peaceful nation. To lose such a young and promising leader is an international tragedy that is difficult to comprehend.

In only 46 years of life, Anna Lindh rapidly ascended the European political community to become one of its most capable, competent, and respected members. She was a singularly instrumental figure during the Swedish presidency of the European Union in 2001.

From joining the Swedish Social Democratic League at age 12, Ms. Lindh was destined for a career in public service. She was elected to the Swedish parliament the year she graduated from law school. She later became the Deputy Mayor of Stockholm, Minister of the Environment, and eventually, Foreign Minister.

The impact of her political skill and achievements touched people worldwide, most notably in the Balkans, where her remarkable talents helped prevent war in Macedonia.

Building coalitions was her calling, and her success in this critically important area earned the respect of leaders from around the globe. When asked once what he appreciated most about Sweden, our own Secretary Colin Powell once replied "Abba, Volvo, and Anna."

Anna Lindh truly epitomized a new generation of internationally-minded politicians. Her murder was a tragedy that cannot be forgotten, but it must not overshadow her achievements and her lasting contributions to the international community.

Mr. Speaker, I join today with the people of Sweden and more than 12,000 of my constituents of Swedish descent in their grief as they remember and honor Anna Lindh's life. And I send my condolences to her husband and her two sons.

FOR A SAFER WORLD, ELIMINATE TORTURE

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concerns about reports that some US authorities may have used methods on prisoners captured in Afghanistan and Iraq that may be illegal under accepted definitions of torture. As a member of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I am especially concerned about the treatment of prisoners of war.

From its foundation, our country has been clear in its condemnation of torture and in prescription of its use, both at home and abroad. Our position on human rights has been affirmed repeatedly, in our ratification of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the Third Geneva Convention (1949), the UN Convention against Torture (ratified by the U.S. in 1994), and other international treaties.

These treaties have forbidden torture and inhumane and degrading punishment in all circumstances and for any purpose. This prohibition is binding on all countries and cannot be overruled by any other law or declaration. It also forbids the extradition of a person to another country "where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture." This policy was adopted officially by Congress on October 21, 1998, and applies "regardless of whether the person is physically present in the United States."

Our policy with respect to torture inflicted by U.S. nationals, whether at home or abroad, is clear. I am concerned, however, of reports that our practice does not always match our principles. Accounts in the media have described "stress and duress" tactics used on terrorism suspects. One U.S. official who has supervised the capture and transfer of accused terrorists was quoted as saying, "If you don't violate someone's human rights some of the time, you probably aren't doing your job." More recently, on March 4, the New York Times described the death of two prisoners while under interrogation at Bagram air base north of Kabul and the mistreatment of others.

Some claim that these alleged actions are necessary for our national security, and therefore should not preoccupy us. However, once torture on a small scale is accepted, it corrupts those who inflict it, and it inevitably expands. For the nation as a whole, it undermines the legal and moral principles on which our society is founded. The U.S. repeatedly has criticized countries that have used inhumane techniques. If we use torture, our efforts against torture in other countries will carry little weight.

International human rights organizations have documented torture and ill treatment in more than 150 countries, including the United States. The torture is widespread in more than

seventy countries, and in eighty countries people have been tortured to death. The elimination of the use of torture is a prerequisite for the achievement of a more just and safe world.

The laws of the U.S. are unambiguous with respect to the use of torture, and we must adhere to that high standard. We must not lower that standard by asserting special circumstances and inventing new categories of detainees. It is my hope that our military forces, the most powerful in the world, set an example of the highest integrity.

TRIBUTE TO TODD MARTIN

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to an extraordinary citizen from my district. Todd Martin of Silverton, Colorado showed remarkable bravery and dedication as a member of the Montezuma County Sheriff's Department. His courage and sacrifice show the spirit of a true hero, and I am honored to share his story here today.

On May 29, 1998, an All Points Bulletin (APB) went out that three armed suspects had stolen a water truck. Todd and his fellow law enforcement officers raced to respond to what would prove to be a dangerous situation, with one officer losing his life in an encounter with the armed men. Todd met the wanted men at an intersection, where the suspects opened fire. He bravely faced them, selflessly putting the well-being of his community before his own safety.

Todd sustained severe injuries from his fateful encounter. He received gunshot wounds to his elbow and knee, lost a significant amount of blood, and required five and a half hours of surgery. Todd's will was strong and he refused to give up. He pushed his way through months of therapy and, on January 11, 1999, Todd returned to active service and joined the Colorado State Patrol.

Mr. Speaker, Todd Martin's bravery and commitment to duty in the face of extreme personal danger is an inspiration. It is through the hard work of law enforcement officers like Todd that our communities stay safe and secure. I am honored to join with my colleagues today in paying tribute to one of Colorado's finest. Thank you, Todd, and keep up the good work.

TRIBUTE TO SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH IN KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Salem Baptist Church in Kansas City, Kansas, and to honor Rev. Charles Buford Bailey and his wife Geneva Stephens Bailey, who have guided the Salem Baptist Church since 1955.

After combat military service during World War II, Charles Bailey met and married Geneva Stephens. In 1948, Charles was called to

the ministry. In 1954, he graduated from the Western Baptist Seminary. The Baileys are the proud parents of Charles, Nozella, Timothy, and Gelaine.

In 1955, Rev. Bailey became pastor of the Salem Baptist Church, which was founded by a small group on congregants in 1953. The fledgling church began by meeting for services in the Economy Dance Hall on Fifth Street of Kansas City, Kansas. Rev. Bailey's reputation grew as a fiery and dynamic preacher. A year later, the church moved to 1820 N. 11th Street, in Kansas City, Kansas, which became the permanent home of the congregation.

After serving her community as a public school teacher for 14 years, Mrs. Bailey became Director of Christian Education of Salem Baptist Church in 1970. In 1987, she earned her Master's in education from Kansas State University.

The Salem Baptist Church grew in numbers and reputation under the Baileys' stewardship. When Rev. and Mrs. Bailey retired, Rev. Tony Carter, Jr., became pastor of the congregation, and Rev. Bailey became Pastor Emeritus of the church.

Today, on behalf of the hundreds of lives that have been touched by their work and ministry, I would like to thank Rev. and Mrs. Bailey for their years of commitment to the church and the community. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to Salem Baptist Church on this wonderful anniversary!

FRWA 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Farmington River Watershed Association (FRWA) on its 50th anniversary of actively protecting one of our state's crown jewels, the Farmington River. The Farmington River is the most fished river in Connecticut, provides drinking water to over 600,000 residents of the Farmington Valley and Greater Hartford region, and was the first river in Connecticut and one of the first in New England to have a section designated as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. While the river's outstanding value to fish, wildlife, and people speaks for itself, it would not be so today without the Farmington River Watershed Association.

Since its founding, the FRWA has always focused on substance over style, plugged away effectively behind the scenes rather than basked in the limelight, and worked locally to arrive at solutions to regional conservation issues. FRWA lives by the credo "Eighty percent of success is showing up," and show up they do with compelling facts, figures, and enthusiasm. FRWA shows up at public hearings, provides their Congressional Representatives with great information, presents educational programs to the public, initiates research on key issues, shares its findings broadly, and unwaveringly focuses on its mission of river protection.

Fifty years ago, John Ellsworth and John Leonard discovered that the Farmington River was receiving over 3.4 million gallons of untreated industrial wastewater every day. They and other community leaders decided to do

something about this and together, they founded the FRWA. As a result of dedicated, local leadership over many years, and the benefits of the Clean Water Act and designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Farmington River is today a healthy, vibrant river, beloved and protected by its people. Now the challenge for FRWA and for all of us is to continue to solve the parade of problems that threaten river life and preserve the outstanding quality of life enjoyed throughout the watershed.

On the occasion of this 50th anniversary, let me add a personal note. When I was elected 21 years ago, the FRWA had sought recognition of the river under our Wild and Scenic River program but had failed to be designated for study, the first step. Working together, we introduced a new bill and I maneuvered for a hearing. I can attest to the simple, plain fact that FRWA at that hearing won our case. Their testimony simply mowed down the opposition with solid facts and documentation of the river's problems and potential. Their answers to all questions were calm, in depth, and substantive. The committee was won over.

But that was just one battle. Over the next three years there were many, many challenges and it was always the steady, knowledgeable leadership of the FRWA board members and executive directors that got the needed volunteers to serve on the study committee, that helped all to lay aside their suspicions and differences and focus on the facts, and that helped me win additional funding for the national study when the need became clear. I am proud that together, the federal, state, and local team developed the best base data and analysis of any river in our state.

It has also been the FRWA that has helped towns learn how to implement the Wild and Scenic designation protections and round up funds when needed. Rivers run through many towns and river health depends on there being a strong river voice, focused, informed, dedicated and steady. That voice has been the Farmington River Water Association in the form of skilled executive directors and very active board members and volunteers.

I congratulate you all on your fine work over 50 years! We and our children are the richer in environment and spirit because you were there to fight like heck to reclaim the Farmington River and then to husband this outstanding natural resource. May you have many more anniversaries and continue to keep our Farmington River the beautiful, vital part of our lives it is today.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to enter a timeline of 50 Years of Accomplishment by FRWA into the RECORD in recognition of their outstanding efforts, and wish them well on the next 50 years of protecting the Farmington River.

50 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT: FRWA TIMELINE

1952: Chief Engineer for the State Water Resources Commission informs John Leonard that over 3.4 million gallons of untreated industrial waste is entering the Farmington River daily.

1953: 70 business leaders, farmers, sportsmen and teachers meet at the Ensign-Bickford Toy Building and form the Farmington River Watershed Association. John Leonard becomes President.

1957: John E. Ellsworth reactivates FRWA (after John Leonard's death in '55).

1958: FRWA hires its first Executive Director, Sydney Howe, who begins the newsletter, educational lecture series, and ecological demonstration site.

1960: FRWA expresses concern over Colebrook Dam design. Army Corps incorporates FRWA comments in final design (1964).

1962: FRWA convinces Governor of CT to investigate effects of DDT use. DDT banned nationally in 1972.

1964: FRWA helps secure Talcott Mountain as a State Reservation.

1967: With the Appalachian Mountain Club, FRWA sponsors the first white-water slalom races at Tariffville Gorge.

1970: FRWA publishes the first 'Farmington River Guide.'

1970: FRWA initiates negotiations between the Stanley Works and the State for a shad fishway at Rainbow Dam. Fishway is completed in 1976 and shad pass dam for first time in 50 years.

1972: FRWA holds a public meeting to explain the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Bill.

1975: FRWA and the Granby Conservation Commission sponsor an educational meeting on cluster housing.

1980: FRWA becomes first CT conservation organization to receive U.S. Interior Department's highest award.

1981: FRWA launches a campaign to educate the public about Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) plans to divert the West Branch of the Farmington. Referendum is defeated.

1983: The FRWA Hazardous Materials Spill Plan is published and over 120 copies distributed to watershed towns.

1985: Congresswoman Nancy Johnson introduces legislation for Wild and Scenic feasibility study.

1987: FRWA receives the prestigious "Outstanding River Advocate" award from American Rivers.

1989: FRWA sponsors 1st "Annual River Clean-up."

1990: FRWA hosts 1st "RiverSplash" river festival.

1990: FRWA builds public awareness and support for Wild and Scenic designation.

1991: FRWA implements land protection program.

1992: All CT watershed towns show support for Wild and Scenic designation.

1993: FRWA adopts Watershed Ecosystem approach, expanding mission to include all watershed lands.

1994: Wild and Scenic legislation passes on August 26, 1994 creating protection for the 14 mile segment from Hogback Dam in Hartland to Canton.

1996: FRWA incorporates GIS mapping technology as a conservation tool.

1998: FRWA negotiates agreement with the MDC to establish a Farmington River watershed withdrawal limit which would require MDC to develop groundwater resources outside the watershed for additional water.

1999: Farmington River Resource Center is established to collect, analyze and disseminate scientific information and encourage stakeholders to develop a long-term sustainable watershed management plan.

2001: FRWA launches the Farmington Valley Biodiversity Project with towns of Avon, Canton, East Granby, Farmington, Granby, Simsbury, and Suffield.

2002: 'State of the Farmington River Watershed' is studied. Report published in 2003.

2003: FRWA publishes the Farmington Valley BioMap.

2003: FRWA launches Farmington Watershed Education Project.

2003: FRWA celebrates 50 years of protecting and preserving the Farmington River and its watershed at Peoples State Forest in Barkhamsted.

TRIBUTE TO CHRIS CUTRONE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to stand before you today and pay tribute to a truly heroic individual from my district. Colorado State Patrol K9 Technician Chris Cutrone of Cortez, Colorado was shot three times while on an otherwise routine traffic stop, nearly ending his life. It is my privilege to pay tribute to Chris in recognition of his inspirational service to the State of Colorado.

Chris was shot after pulling over a car with stolen license plates on a rural highway near the Ute Indian reservation. After being shot, Chris made his way to a nearby casino, where an employee was able to call for help. His most critical wound was a shot to the chest just above his bulletproof vest. After several weeks in critical condition, Chris was released from the hospital and is making a steady recovery.

During his five years with the Colorado State Patrol, Chris has been rapidly promoted and just last spring achieved the rank of technician. He has been described by his peers as a zealous officer who is very dedicated to his profession. Most importantly, Chris is a loving husband and father to two young children.

Chris Cutrone displayed signs of bravery long before he was shot. State patrolmen risk their lives each and everyday to protect the citizens of our state. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chris for his dedication to the protection of Colorado's citizens and wish him the best for a full and speedy recovery. It is truly an honor to recognize his bravery and dedication before my colleagues in this distinguished body here today.

TRIBUTE TO MOTE MARINE LABORATORY'S 25-YEAR PARTNERSHIP WITH THE CITY OF SARASOTA

HON. KATHERINE HARRIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a remarkable partnership between the City of Sarasota, Florida and Mote Marine Laboratory that continues to thrive in its third decade. On October 27, 2003, this extraordinary institution will celebrate its 25th anniversary at its current site on Sarasota's City Island. I am proud to have served as a volunteer and advisory council member for this remarkable organization for the last seventeen years.

Founded in 1955 as the Cape Haze Marine Laboratory, Mote Marine Laboratory began as a two-room field station located in Placida, Florida. Under the direction of Dr. Eugenie Clark, the Laboratory developed a strong reputation in shark research over its first decade, during which it moved to Sarasota's Siesta Key. In 1967, the Laboratory assumed its current name to honor the major contributions of William R. Mote and his sister Elizabeth Mote Rose.

Despite its growing prominence as a center for marine research, the emerging inadequacy

of Mote Marine Laboratory's Siesta Key location brought its future in Sarasota into doubt. The vision and determination of Sarasota's leaders, however, forged a dynamic public-private relationship that enabled the laboratory to remain in Sarasota, while fueling its dramatic evolution into the powerhouse of education and exploration that we celebrate today.

Today, as one of the preeminent marine research facilities in the world, Mote Marine Laboratory encompasses seven research centers that conduct a diverse variety of studies, which range from sharks and marine mammal behavior to biomedicine and aquaculture, as well as from manatee and dolphin conservation to coral reefs, red tide, fisheries, and coastal ecology. Moreover, the laboratory has expanded its scope to include year-round marine science educational programs. Through its traditional on-campus offerings and student internships as well as through its interactive teleconferencing SeaTrek program and its participation as a Primary Interactive Network Site for National Geographic Explorer-in-residence Dr. Robert Ballard's JASON Project, Mote Marine Laboratory reaches more than 30,000 students in 22 Florida school districts. SeaTrek and JASON have enabled students to climb Hawaiian volcanoes, explore the wilds of Alaska, walk on rainforest treetop canopies in rainforests, and encounter underwater marine sanctuaries—often without leaving their classroom or the laboratory's campus.

Mote Marine Laboratory has also become a resource of discovery and imagination for persons of all ages from Southwest Florida and around the globe. In 1980, the laboratory opened the Mote Marine Science Center. Now known as the Mote Aquarium, the original one-room visitor center has evolved into a world-class facility that has received accreditation from the American Zoo and Aquarium Association and the American Association of Museums. Now hosting 400,000 visitors every year, Mote Aquarium has become the top tourist attraction in Sarasota.

Mr. Speaker, this amazing institution could not have developed without the commitment and foresight of several outstanding public servants, businesses, and private individuals, including the local officials who saved the laboratory for Sarasota: Mayor Elmer Berkel, Vice-Mayor Tony Saprito, and Commissioners Ron Norman, Fred Soto, and Ted Spurling, who in 1976 provided 4.5 acres of land on City Island for the laboratory's new location; the Arvida Corporation, which generously donated 2.2 acres of waterfront property for that facility; William R. Mote, the Honorable Bob Johnson, Dr. Perry Gilbert, then City Manager Ken Thompson, and then Arvida Vice-President John Siegel, who spurred the creation of the unique public-private partnership between the City of Sarasota and Mote Marine Laboratory; the members of the 1992 City Commission (Mayor Jack Gurney, Vice-Mayor Gene Pillot, Commissioners Fredd Atkins, David Merrill, Nora Patterson, and then City Manager David Sollenberger) who arranged for the addition of 3.5 acres of land to the laboratory's complex for the construction of the Ann and Alfred Goldstein Marine Mammal Center for Research and Rehabilitation; and the current leaders of Sarasota's city government (Mayor Lou Ann Palmer, Vice Mayor Richard Martin, Commissioners Fredd Atkins, Danny Bilyeu, Mary Anne Servian, and City Manager Michael McNeese).

We venerate their indispensable contributions, together with the incredible leadership that Mote Marine Laboratory continues to receive from the Chairman of its Board of Trustees, Monfort Runyan, and its Executive Director, Dr. Kumar Mahadevan. We also honor the sterling scientists and other professionals who comprise the laboratory's staff, as well as the dedicated corps of 8,000 members and 1,600 volunteers who serve as aquarium guides, turtle patrols, dolphin and whale hospital volunteers.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RIGHT TO KNOW SCHOOL NUTRITION ACT

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an issue that has the potential to affect the lives of 27 million of our children across the nation, who are participants in the National School Lunch Program or the National School Breakfast Program.

The issue is the inclusion of irradiated food in federally-funded programs that are designed to help our disadvantaged children. Last year's Farm Bill opened the door for school districts to purchase irradiated food for use in our school feeding programs.

There are many questions that remain about the scientific validity of serving irradiated products to our growing kids, particularly in regards to nutritious content and the long term-effects of regular consumption of irradiated food.

In anticipation of issuing regulations on serving irradiated food, the U.S. Department of Agriculture opened a comment period for the public to express its opinion on irradiated food. An overwhelming number of the comments received by USDA opposed serving irradiated food in the national school lunch program, over 90% in fact.

Four school boards in California have already moved to ban irradiated food products in their schools, including the city of Berkeley in my district, Point Arena, Ukiah, and Los Angeles Unified. And based on a recent survey conducted by the public interest group Public Citizen, many more school districts and states have indicated that they will not purchase or serve irradiated food during this school year.

But for those school districts and states that may decide to serve irradiated food, under current regulations, there is no requirement for irradiated food to be clearly labeled at lunch areas where it is served. In addition, parents and children who rely on our school nutrition programs are not given the option to refuse irradiated products, and they will have no choice but to eat whatever type of food is served that day.

I am seeking to correct this current deficiency in law by introducing the Right to Know School Nutrition Act. My bill would require the USDA to ensure that: Balanced information on irradiation is given to parents and children before such products are served; that a standard option of non-irradiated food products be served at every meal; that irradiated food be properly labeled and appropriate signage be displayed in the lunch room; and finally, that irradiated and non-irradiated food products are not commingled.

The Right to Know School Nutrition Act represents a simple commonsense solution that empowers individual parents and children to decide for themselves what they will eat. I encourage my colleagues to join me in support of this bill in order to protect our children from the potential dangers of irradiated food products and to preserve consumer choice.

TRIBUTE TO STARS BICYCLE
REPAIR PROGRAM

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress today to honor an outstanding community program. The Grand Junction Parks and Recreation STARS Bicycle Repair Program collects old, used bicycles, repairs them, and places them in the hands of children who would not otherwise know the joy of owning their own bicycle. In the process, the program teaches the children of our community both responsibility and community service. It is for these notable accomplishments that I recognize the STARS Program here today.

The idea for STARS originated in the Central High School El Pomar Youth in Community Service Club. This club helped to enable the STARS Bicycle Repair Program and enabled the program to collect bikes, repair them and distribute them to needy individuals and families. There is simply no substitute for the joy in a young child's eyes when he is the recipient of one of STARS' refurbished bikes.

The STARS program allows the children to learn, hands-on, how to repair and maintain bicycles. More than that, they learn that there are many ways that everyone, even children, can help the community.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in honoring the Grand Junction Parks and Recreation STARS Bicycle Repair Program. Through STARS, the children of our community learn responsibility and the excitement of being a positive force in the community. Recognition for this program is long overdue, and I am privileged to honor the STARS Bicycle Repair Program here today.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JOHN C. SPERRY

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend, Mr. John C. Sperry. John is retiring from the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, Local 324 after 30 years of dedicated service. He is the second most senior International Vice President in the UFCW.

When President Arthur Berland retired in 1973, Local 324 had 12,000 members with wages at \$187.30 per week. John C. Sperry was elected by the Executive Board to succeed Berland. I was a member of Local 324 myself, and was employed at the SavOn drug store in Anaheim—scooping ice cream. I was a very good ice cream scooper, and was thrilled to be a member of the UFCW.

John started as a Box Boy (now called "Courtesy Clerk") at age 15. He worked part-time at a Safeway Market. He then worked as a Box Boy and Produce and Food Clerk at Alpha Beta, A&P, Shopping Bag and Hiram's—the latter being subsequently bought by the Lucky supermarket chain. He was hired on May 4, 1959 as a Union Organizer, and then elected (the practice at the time) as Union Representative. He was confirmed as President of Local 324 in 1975, and has been re-elected unanimously 10 times since then—quite a record of longevity and leadership.

John has served as the acknowledged leader and official spokesperson of the UFCW in Southern California for 28 years. He has served for decades on the food industry's Joint Labor Management (JLM) Committee, is one of two rank-and-file officials in the National JLM, and was for 20 years Chairman of Food Benefits Trust and Secretary of the Pension Fund.

With John as the spokesperson and chief negotiator for all Southern California UFCW Locals, wages have gone from under \$200 per week when he became President to the current \$716 for Clerks and \$767.20 for Meat Cutters. In addition there have been vast increases in Health and Welfare and Pension benefits; establishment of weekly hour guarantees; establishment of the Defined Contribution Plan; creation of the "Golden 85 (full retirement benefits for active participants with 30 full-time credited service years at age 55); establishment of the Housing and Educational Fund; and combining of the Food and Meat Agreements to increase the Union's bargaining Power. John was the force behind the UFCW work stoppage of 1978 that resulted in significant increases in wages, night premiums, health benefits and pensions for union members.

From its earliest years, Local 324 has participated in many community activities, with the goal of improving the quality of life of all those who live in Southern California. Under President Sperry, the Union Local has earned a reputation as one of the most general philanthropic organizations in the state for its consistent financial support of worthy causes.

With some 24,000 members, UFCW Local 324 is the eighth largest Union Local in the UFCW. No other sister Local in the United States or Canada enjoys a better or more strictly enforced collective bargaining agreement, a statement that has been true primarily as a result of the leadership of John C. Sperry.

We will all miss John, but know that he will continue to be of counsel to not only Local 324 but also the national union. I will miss him as my union president, and count him not only as a leader, but a valued friend and advisor.

STATE DEPARTMENT TERRORISM
VIDEO OFFENSIVE, MUST BE
WITHDRAWN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, recently the State Department put out a video called "Terrorism: A War Without Borders" that is offensive. The video portrays all Sikhs as terrorists.

This characterization is inaccurate. It is also offensive to any fair-minded person. How can the State Department portray an entire group as terrorists? Secretary Powell should order the immediate withdrawal of this offensive video. This kind of stereotyping is simply unacceptable.

There are more than half a million Sikhs in the United States. Are they all terrorists, Mr. Speaker? They are active in all phases of American life, from law to medicine to agriculture to information technology. These are people who contribute a lot to America's way of life. Many of them were attacked after September 11, yet they still believe in America.

To label all Sikhs terrorists demeans the Sikh people, their faith, and their national aspirations and culture. This is extremely unfair. Yet the video consistently labels Sikhs as "terrorists" while ignoring the brutal atrocities carried out against minorities by the Indian government. For example, the video's description of the attack on the Golden Temple in June 1984 simply refers to "Sikhs," thus condemning all Sikhs as members of a terrorist organization.

What the video ignores is that Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, General Shabeg Singh, and many other Sikh leaders took refuge in the Golden Temple to protect themselves from the atrocities that the Indian government was already carrying out. They had been threatened with violence for peacefully speaking out on behalf of the rights of their people.

Over 20,000 Sikhs were killed over that three-day period in June 1984 as the Indian government attacked the Golden Temple and 38 other Sikh Gurdwaras throughout Punjab to frighten the Sikhs and end their movement to free themselves. Instead, just as Bhindranwale predicted, they laid the foundations for an independent Sikh state called Khalistan, which finally declared its independence from India on October 7, 1987. Let me be among the first to congratulate the Sikhs on the upcoming anniversary of that event.

Mr. Speaker, we all seek good relations with India. But it is offensive and inappropriate to suppress atrocities and spread inaccurate propaganda to achieve this objective. Why is our government placing the derogatory label of terrorist on an entire people? This is not something the government of the United States, which was founded on tolerance, should be doing.

The State Department should immediately remove this from circulation immediately so that it can either be corrected or withdrawn. Fairness demands that we stop labelling entire peoples with derogatory characterizations like "terrorist."

Our government should stop American aid and trade with India until the Sikhs, the Nagas, the Kashmins and all the people of South Asia enjoy full freedom and democratic rights and we should strongly and actively support these peoples in their effort to have self-determination in free and independent states.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the recent letter from International Sikh Organization to Secretary of State Powell about this video into the RECORD.

GURU GOBIND SINGH JI, TENTH MASTER

Washington, DC, July 29, 2003.

Hon. COLIN POWELL

Secretary of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY POWELL: On behalf of the 25 million strong Sikh Nation and over

500,000 Sikhs in the United States, I am writing to express the outrage of the Sikh community at the new video "Terrorism: A War Without Borders." While Sikhs fully support the war against terrorism, your video inaccurately depicts Sikhs as terrorists.

The video is offensive to Sikhs around the world. It significantly misrepresents the Sikh faith and the Sikh culture. The video inaccurately uses the term "Sikh terrorist" to broadly label all of the world's 25 million Sikhs—500,000 of whom live in the United States—and condemns all people of the Sikh faith. This is offensive and inaccurate.

The video's description of the June 1984 Indian military attack on the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the most sacred of Sikh shrines, is completely bogus and entirely false. Every terrorist act cited in the video is described as either the work of an individual or a group of a certain nationality or a group with its own identity. But in the 1984 Attack on Darbar Sahib, the video refers to the terrorists as "Sikhs". It shows Sikhs, easily recognizable from their turbans and beards, with weapons in the Darbar Sahib complex along with some Indian soldiers. The fact is that there were no "terrorists" in Darbar Sahib. Sikh leaders, including Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and others, took refuge there to protect themselves from Indian government violence against Sikhs. Letters reprinted in the book Chakravayuh: Web of Indian Secularism show conclusively that India pre-planned this attack in order to kill Bhindranwale and other Sikh leaders who spoke out peacefully for Sikh sovereignty. After the attack, Indira Gandhi said, "I have broken the back of the Sikh Nation by attacking the Golden Temple." If the sanctity of the Golden Temple cannot be protected, how can the Sikh Nation survive?

Labelling all Sikhs who support an independent, sovereign Khalistan as terrorists is the propaganda line of the repressive Indian regime. I would expect better from the State Department, especially under your outstanding leadership, than to spout the clichés of Indian disinformation.

The segment on the Darbar Sahib attack states: "In an effort to establish an independent state, Sikh terrorists seized Darbar Sahib Shrine in Amritsar, India. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ordered a military campaign to drive out the terrorists. Hundreds were killed." In fact, over 20,000 were murdered in the attack on Darbar Sahib and 38 other Sikh Gurdwaras throughout Punjab, which was known as Operation Bluestar. The aim of this operation was to wipe out the Sikh religion.

In actuality, it is the Indian government that is the terrorist organization. The Washington Times reported on January 2, 2002 that the Indian government is sponsoring cross-border terrorism in the Pakistani province of Sindh. India stationed troops on the border in Kashmir while Pakistani troops were helping American forces look for Al Qaeda operatives, forcing Pakistan to divert troops to that border and reducing the effectiveness of their help in the search for Al Qaeda. This was a de facto pro-terrorist action. It has provided heavy water to Iran and has done business with Iraq for many years. The Indian oil minister declared Iraq "a strategic partner."

In November 1994, the Indian newspaper Hitavada reported that India paid the late Governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, about \$1.5 billion to organize and support covert terrorist activities in Punjab and Kashmir. Two independent reports and an article in the New York Times magazine all showed that Indian forces were responsible for the massacre of 35 Sikhs in Chithisinghpura in March 2000 during President Clinton's visit. Indian forces were caught red-handed trying

to set fire to a Gurdwara and some Sikh homes in a village in Kashmir. The book Soft Target conclusively shows that India blew up its own airliner, killing 329 innocent people, to blame the Sikhs. Why is the State Department trying to appease such a state?

In all, over 250,000 Sikhs have been murdered by the Indian government since the Golden Temple attack, according to figures compiled by the Punjab State Magistracy and human rights groups and reported in The Politics of Genocide by Inderjit Singh Jajjee. According to a report by the Movement Against State Repression (MASR), the Indian government admits to holding 52,268 political prisoners under the brutal, repressive "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act" (TADA), which expired in 1995. Another 50,000 have been arrested, tortured, killed in custody, declared "unidentified," and secretly cremated. The man who exposed this secret cremation policy, Jaswant Singh Khalra, was kidnapped by the police and murdered while in police custody. His body was never handed over to his family.

India has murdered over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, over 85,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Bodos, Dalits, Manipuris, Tamils, and others. An Indian Cabinet minister said that everyone who lives in India must either be a Hindu or be subservient to Hinduism.

Since Christmas 1998, priests have been murdered, nuns have been raped, churches have been burned, Christian schools have been attacked. Missionary Graham Staines and his two sons, ages 8 and 10, were burned to death while sleeping in their jeep. Their killers chanted "Victory to Hanuman," a Hindu god. None of these people has been brought to justice. Missionary Joseph Cooper was deported back to Pennsylvania after Hindus attacked him so severely that he had to spend a week in the hospital. No action has been taken in these cases. Police broke up a Christian religious festival by opening fire on it. All over India, laws are being passed that ban conversion to any religion except Hinduism.

Newspaper reports show that the Indian government pre-planned the attack on Muslims in Gujarat last year in which 2,000 to 5,000 Muslims were killed, according to the Indian newspaper The Hindu. Police were ordered to stand aside and let the massacre happen, in a striking parallel to the 1984 Delhi massacre of Sikhs in which police were locked in their barracks while state-run television and radio called for more Sikh blood.

Secretary Powell, the State Department owes the Sikh Nation an apology. On behalf of the Sikh community in America and worldwide, I request an apology and correction from you for this offensive and inaccurate video. The video should be corrected or withdrawn. I thought that the United States of America was dedicated to the truth, not to spreading the disinformation of a terrorist regime.

I would like to meet with you about this at your earliest convenience. Please contact me at the above number to let me know when we can meet. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

DR. GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,
President, International Sikh Organization.

TRIBUTE TO MABEL WALLIS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress today to pay tribute to an

outstanding citizen from my district. Mabel Wallis of Delta, Colorado has dedicated her life to serving her country and her community. She selflessly gives of her time and her talent to a grateful community. I am honored to stand before you today to recognize Mabel and her lifetime of service.

Mabel grew up in Colorado and attended Colorado University, where she earned a Bachelor of Arts degree. She worked as a student teacher before deciding to join the Navy and attend Officer Candidate School. As an Ensign, Mabel was assigned to Lowry Air Force Base in Denver, Colorado, but was chosen shortly thereafter to serve on the staff of Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, the Father of the Nuclear Navy. Mabel retired after twenty years in the Navy with the rank of Commander. Since retiring, Mabel has volunteered extensively in her community. She was active with Meals on Wheels, she volunteers for the Delta County Historical Society by typing their quarterly newsletter, and she volunteers in the Medical Records Department of the Delta County Memorial Hospital. Mabel has logged more than 700 volunteer hours with the hospital alone.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in recognizing Mabel Wallis. Her dedication and desire to give back to her community are inspiring and serve as an example to all Americans. I am honored to share her story before this Congress today.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SKIPPACK LIONS CLUB

HON. JIM GERLACH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Skippack Lions Club during its 50th anniversary celebration. The Skippack Lions Club was chartered in September of 1953, with the assistance of the nearby Kulpville Lions Club.

As we all know, Lions Clubs across the nation are made up of active and energetic citizens who undertake numerous initiatives and projects to make their communities better places to live and raise families. Beginning in 1917, Lions Clubs have offered people the opportunity to give something back to their communities. Since 1925, when Helen Keller addressed the Lions Club International Convention and challenged the group to become "knights of the blind in the crusade against darkness," the Lions have been committed to providing assistance and service to the blind through a wide variety of activities. Today, with more than 46,000 clubs in 192 countries, Lions activities have expanded to help meet the needs of the global community.

The Skippack Lions Club hosts several annual events, including a community Halloween parade, an Easter egg hunt and a Veterans Day program. The Club fulfilled an important need within the Skippack area by sponsoring the Skippack Community Ambulance Association. The Lions were also instrumental in forming the Skippack Recreation Association, which continues as an active community organization, providing swimming and other recreation to Skippack area residents.

I am proud to represent an organization that has spent so many years in the service of others. I wish to extend my thanks, and the thanks of all those who have been helped by members of the Club. I encourage my colleagues to join me in saluting Skippack Lions Club on reaching this milestone.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF
RUTH BARBER

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the achievements and honoring the service of Ruth Barber.

Ruth has devoted much of her life in the service of others. Much of that time was service to the United States Postal Service. Most recently, Ruth served as the National PAC Chair with the National Association of Postmasters of the United States (NAPUS) until she retired.

Ruth grew up in New Athens, Illinois, "on the wrong side of the tracks" as she puts it. Her father was a coal miner and her mother was a housewife. Ruth married Raymond Barber on August 30, 1941 and he passed away in 1982. Ruth and Ray had two children, a son Richard who passed away in 1995 and the "joy of her life," her daughter Barbara.

Ruth worked as a drill press operator at the Bostich Wire Staple plant during World War II. While at Bostich, Ruth was responsible for drilling the barrels on Garrand rifles and inspected the 30 and 50 caliber shells at the small arms plant in St. Louis, Missouri.

Her service with the United States Postal Service began in 1967, as a clerk in the U.S. Post Office in Freeburg, Illinois. The local Postmaster at the time, Mr. Herbert Baltz, hired Ruth and she then worked in every position available at the Post Office in Freeburg. She started as a clerk, and also worked as a window clerk, Supervisor, finance office, Assistant Postmaster and the Officer in Charge (OIC). She was appointed the U.S. Postmaster of Freeburg in October 1979.

Her involvement with NAPUS started in 1975, when she was a Supervisor. Her active involvement in NAPUS activities allowed her to be appointed as the State Chair in 1990. Ruth has attended every state convention of NAPUS since 1982 and has attended all the national conventions as well. Ruth also has attended every Leadership Conference in Washington, DC since 1982. She retired from the active service with the United States Post Office on August 30, 1990 but remained active in the community having served with the Freeburg Chamber of Commerce.

Ruth works tirelessly in the service of the USPS and NAPUS. I have visited with Ruth on more than one occasion where she has strongly advocated the issues and concerns of the working men and women of the United States Postal Service. She has a genuine, personal interest in helping to improve the working conditions at the Postal Service. Ruth performs all of her duties with a tremendous gusto and enthusiasm, unique to her. I am proud to honor the service of Ruth Barber and wish her all the best in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the service and the achievements of Ruth Barber and wish her and her family all the best.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHANIE MUELLER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress today to honor an outstanding citizen and a community hero. Stephanie Mueller of Pagosa Springs, Colorado showed quick thinking and level-headedness in the face of personal danger and helped to prevent a catastrophic forest fire. I am honored to share her story here today.

Stephanie was traveling in Archuleta county when she noticed a fire in the trees. Unable to contact local authorities immediately, Stephanie took her shovel and began digging a fire line around the burn area. As others arrived at the site, Stephanie was able to use the skills she learned as part of a Forest Service hand crew to instruct onlookers as to what they could do to help her keep the fire contained until Archuleta Country firefighters arrived and extinguished the blaze.

This is the second time Stephanie has saved her community from a devastating fire. Three years ago Stephanie encountered another fire while driving in the Coyote Park area, which she helped to extinguish. For her efforts in that fire, Stephanie received the much-deserved Angel of the Highway award.

Mr. Speaker, Stephanie Mueller's courage is an inspiration to us all. As ashes fell on her head and shoulders, Stephanie sacrificed her own personal safety for the good of her community. I join with my colleagues and a grateful community in extending my thanks and appreciation to Stephanie Mueller.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMPLOYEE BENEFIT RESEARCH INSTITUTE (EBRI)

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI) on its 25th Anniversary. Over the last quarter century, Congress has been expertly informed by the Institute's bipartisan and balanced analysis of retirement and health benefits issues. I, therefore, ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this important milestone for EBRI.

Efforts to privatize Social Security, the ongoing corporate governance and pension scandals, and the need to add a prescription drug benefit to Medicare make the work of EBRI now more important than ever. Members have come to trust the Institute's data and analysis of these complex issues and today we recognize their contributions to the ongoing debates in these areas.

In addition, I appreciate the fact that they are not advocates. Instead, the Institute simply provides the unvarnished data and let the

numbers speak for themselves. Their work has helped me to more thoroughly evaluate policy options. I would like to thank them for the assistance they've provided over the years.

Mr. Speaker, as the Employee Benefit Research Institute celebrates its 25th Anniversary, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to its significant accomplishments and dedication to public service. I'm sure they will continue to serve Congress and our nation for decades to come.

THE PENSION FUNDING EQUITY
ACT OF 2003

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join BILL THOMAS, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, JOHN BOEHNER, Chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and GEORGE MILLER, Ranking Democrat on the Committee on Education and the Workforce, to introduce the "Pension Funding Equity Act of 2003." This bill responds to the most pressing pension issue of the day that affects the retirement benefits of 44 million American workers, their families, and beneficiaries. I am pleased that bipartisan cooperation has allowed this process to move forward and enabled us to take action on this important issue.

The lack of retirement security for millions of workers is an issue that demands our immediate attention. More than 50 percent of American workers who work full-time and play by all the rules of corporate America have no retirement benefits. I will not rest until this Congressional body takes the necessary steps to correct this disparity.

The issue addressed in this bill is of great importance as well. The fortunate few workers who do have a pension benefit under our defined benefit system are depending on us to protect those benefits. This bill would accomplish this goal for the next two years by providing plan sponsors the certainty they need in determining the amount that must be contributed to the plan. However, a permanent solution to this issue must be found.

The long-term viability of the defined benefit plan system is crucial for the secured retirement of millions of American workers. Designing a plan to maintain this viability will be a challenge we must undertake over the next two years. Any permanent solution must balance the competing elements of this issue, including (1) providing financial relief to employers who maintain defined benefit plans, (2) protecting the financial security of the pension benefits promised to workers under these plans, and (3) protecting the financial strength of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, the agency that insures benefits under these plans. I remain hopeful that we can work together to accomplish these goals.

I have long supported the idea of advancing legislation on this issue in a free and unfettered manner. This issue should not be held hostage to additional pension reforms that have little or no chance of being enacted this year. I am pleased to co-sponsor this legislation, and I look forward to working with my colleagues to develop a long-term solution to this issue.

TRIBUTE TO LOWELL THOMPSON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to a selfless community servant and dedicated veteran from my district, Lowell Thompson of Trinidad, Colorado. As Commander of the local chapter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Lowell tirelessly dedicates his time to his fellow veterans and the youth of his community.

Lowell was drafted to fight in World War II prior to completing high school and served in Germany for two years. Thanks to a law recently passed by the State of Colorado, veterans who left high school early to serve their nation can now receive their diploma. Last year, alongside four of his fellow veterans, Lowell received his diploma in a ceremony at Rio Grande High School. Selflessly, Lowell chooses not to focus on his military service, but rather on his community.

Lowell's VFW chapter works with local schools, promoting various competitions among all grade levels. Lowell loves spending his time with other veterans and often visits them in hospitals and nursing homes throughout Las Animas County. In addition to his service to the VFW, Lowell worked as a Sears Catalog Merchant for twenty-three years. Prior to his time with Sears, Lowell tried his hand at farming in the San Luis Valley. Today, when not attending to his duties with the VFW, Lowell spends his time with his family.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues here today in applauding the hard work of Lowell Thompson. I commend Lowell on receiving his diploma and on his many successful endeavors as Commander of his local VFW chapter. I wish him all the best in the years to come.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ZETA TAU ALPHA'S EPSILON CHAPTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS-FAYETTEVILLE

HON. JOHN BOOZMAN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Zeta Tau Alpha Epsilon chapter at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, who will celebrate their 100-year anniversary this year.

Founded back in 1903, Epsilon is the longest existing chapter of the Zeta Tau Alpha (ZTA) national sorority. Seven women in particular—Elizabeth Kell Rose, Hattie Williams, Margaret Hutcherson, Grace Jordan, Bess Byrnes, Della McMillan and Mabel Sutton—were instrumental in establishing the first ZTA chapter west of the Mississippi River.

The mission of Zeta Tau Alpha is to make a difference in the lives of their membership by developing the potential of each individual through visionary programming. They emphasize leadership development, community service, academic success and continued personal growth for women.

Later this month, Epsilon will celebrate this historical milestone with a series of events in Fayetteville, Arkansas. I look forward to joining them for an Arkansas-Alabama football game watch party they are holding on September 26, 2003.

Mr. Speaker, I truly believe that Epsilon has enjoyed 100 successful years because of the wonderful women they attract to their sorority. Epsilon sisters are committed to their traditions, heritage and friendships that last a lifetime. These are among the core values that tie us together as a society and as Epsilon has proven are important ingredients to the success of any organization. Please join me in honoring the Zeta Tau Alpha Epsilon chapter at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville on reaching the 100-year milestone and wishing them another 100 more to come.

WILLIAM DEARY, SBA 2003 MICHIGAN SMALL BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of William Deary the United States Small Business Administration 2003 Michigan Small Business Person of the Year.

In 1994 William Deary and his wife Cheri Lyn returned to her hometown of Jackson, MI and founded Great Lakes Home Health Services. Since that time the business has not only survived adverse conditions that saw almost a third of home health care companies close their doors, they have thrived. His commitment to his employees and the community was reflected by his decision to cut costs, but not lay off a single employee.

Today they have expanded the business now known as Great Lakes Home Health and Hospice, and are recognized nationally for their excellence in the field. In a national study conducted by Fazzi Associates Great Lakes Home Health ranked #1 in the country among agencies of similar size.

Mr. Deary is a leader in the Jackson community actively involved in assisting various organizations from the grass roots level to serving on the board of directors. He and his wife Cheri Lyn are the primary benefactors to the St. John Parish Educational Scholarship Program where they are parishioners. He serves as a member of the Board of Directors of this program that allows children from families who cannot afford the expense, but feel their children would benefit from a parochial school education to do so.

William is also Chairman of the Board and a member of the Executive Committee of the Jackson Downtown Development Authority. In addition he is active and has served in various capacities on the boards of the United Way of Jackson, Disability Connection, Child Benefit Program, Junior Achievement and helped to raise funds for the Ella Sharp Museum in Jackson. He was honored in 1998 to serve as one of the Congressional appointees for the state of Michigan at the inaugural Small Business Summit and has a been on the National Board of Directors of the Home Care Association of America.

William Deary is truly deserving of his recognition as 2003 Michigan Small Business

Person of the Year. He has met and exceeded all the criteria of: Staying power; Growth in employees; Increase in sales; Improved financial position; Innovativeness; Response to adversity; and Contributions to aid community-oriented projects. He has made the Jackson community a better place to live by his commitment to excellence in the services he provides and in his willingness to give something back to the community.

TRIBUTE TO DONALD PALTHE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before this body of Congress to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen from my district. Donald Palthe of Grand Junction, Colorado is both a devoted teacher and a talented entertainer. From writing lesson books to performing for the elderly in retirement centers, Donald's dedication and civic mindedness make him a credit to our community. I am privileged to share his story here today.

As a boy growing up in Holland during World War II, Donald taught himself to play the ukulele and later the banjo. Donald turned his love of music into a career and has entertained thousands of people over the years, playing under the name Don Van Palta. He played at several restaurants and bars before taking a position at Caesar's Palace on the Las Vegas strip. From there, Donald was then offered a position on a cruise ship, where he had the opportunity to travel all around the world sharing his music with others.

Today, Donald brings joy to the lives of many when he visits retirement centers and reminds the residents the music of their youth. Donald does not stop at playing the banjo, though. He also teaches the instrument to others. He has hundreds of students across the country who have benefited from his instruction books, finger charts, and videotapes. Donald is dedicated to these students and still takes phone calls from them whenever he can.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize a citizen who has given so much to his community. Donald Palthe's life-long efforts to spread joy through music have made Grand Junction a better place to live. His example of service and creativity model the spirit that make this country great. I join my colleagues in recognizing Donald's achievements here today.

TRIBUTE TO CLARENCE MEDDERS (1927-2003), FORMER MAYOR OF BAKERSFIELD, CA

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a public servant, a devoted family man, and a close friend. Clarence Medders was born in Mississippi on December 7, 1927. Clarence served in the Army Signal Corps and graduated from teaching school, beginning a life-long pursuit to promote the education of young people.

After moving to Bakersfield, California with his wife, Billie Jo, and their two children, Clarence worked for the Bakersfield City School District in various capacities for three decades. As a teacher, Clarence made sure his students received a quality education and understood the fundamentals. As a principal, Clarence was passionate about ensuring that his students were well-educated, and relentlessly worked with teachers, parents, and students to create an environment where his students could excel, both in the classroom and as young people. While Clarence received great recognition for his work, he did not measure his body of work by the accolades and awards he received; he measured it by the success of the students he taught, embraced, and advocated for.

Clarence devoted himself to the lives of Bakersfield's youth, but he also found time to serve the community he so loved. He served as Bakersfield City Councilman, held a leadership role in the League of California Cities, and was elected Mayor of Bakersfield in 1989. As Chairman of the Kern County Republican Central Committee, Clarence also worked to raise awareness of local and national issues with the community and involved his peers and neighbors in politics. In these different capacities, Clarence served with integrity, a plain-spoken straight-shooter that counseled and led with the convictions and strength of his heart. The enthusiasm to serve others is a quality shared by Clarence's family. His wife Billie Jo has been on my staff for the length of my career in the House, and I have always been grateful to Clarence for sharing her with me and with the thousands she has helped.

Bakersfield will miss this wonderful man who shared a rich legacy of accomplishment with his neighbors and students. More personally, I will miss Clarence. Clarence Medders was first and foremost a family man. He leaves behind his wife, his two loving daughters, Emily and Pam, and a large family that grieves an extraordinary loss.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I join many of my neighbors in mourning the loss of a close friend, Clarence Medders. A patriotic American, he embodied our country's best ideals: love for family and a dedication to public service.

INTRODUCING THE RENEWABLE
FUELS AND TRANSPORTATION
INFRASTRUCTURE ENHANCE-
MENT ACT OF 2003

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. HULSHOF], and my distinguished colleagues, in introducing the Renewable Fuels and Transportation Infrastructure Enhancement Act of 2003. A companion bill entitled, the Volumetric Ethanol Excise Tax Credit Act of 2003, has already been introduced in the Other Body.

I have long been a supporter of ethanol, which blended with gasoline, results in a cleaner automotive fuel that reduces harmful vehicle emissions. In addition, ethanol is generally made from corn; it is produced domestically; and it provides our farmers with an addi-

tional market for their goods. Further, and perhaps most importantly, the production and use of ethanol and other alcohol-blended fuels help reduce our country's debilitating dependency on foreign oil.

Ethanol production has increased steadily over the past several years. Today, there are 68 ethanol production facilities in 20 states. In 2002, these facilities produced 2.13 billion gallons of ethanol—a 45 percent production increase within the last three years. And there are proposals currently pending in the Conference Committee on the Energy bill to increase that production amount to 5 billion gallons of ethanol over the next decade. These ethanol successes are due in large part to the various tax incentives that encourage ethanol production and use.

To promote the use of ethanol-blended and other alcohol-blended fuels, these fuels are taxed at a lower rate than gasoline. It appears, however, that we have become a victim of our own success. As the production and use of ethanol has increased, it has had a deleterious effect on the Highway Trust Fund. Without the change authorized by this legislation, the current system is projected to cost the Highway Trust Fund more than \$2 billion in fiscal year 2004 and more than \$25.7 billion over the next ten years.

This bill provides the needed "ethanol fix." By providing an alternative tax credit system to the current system of reduced excise taxes for gasohol, the bill continues to encourage the production and use of ethanol, while at the same time protecting the revenues of the Highway Trust Fund.

Currently, ethanol-blended fuel receives a partial exemption from excise taxes. The current excise tax on gasoline is 18.4 cents per gallon. In contrast, ethanol- and other alcohol-blended fuel (10-percent blend) receive a 5.2-cent exemption from this tax. As a result, the excise tax on these fuels is 13.2 cents per gallon. Tax receipts deposited into the Highway Trust Fund are further reduced because 2.5 cents of that 13.2 cents is transferred to the General Fund. This combination of a partial excise tax exemption and transfer of 2.5 cents into the General Fund severely reduce the amount of funds coming into the Highway Trust Fund, challenging our ability to provide necessary maintenance and improvement to our Nation's highways and bridges.

Not only does the current system of taxation have a detrimental effect on the Highway Trust Fund, but it also disproportionately hurts those states—mostly the Midwestern states—that are the largest producers and consumers of ethanol. The minimum guarantee formula is based in part on a state's contributions to the Highway Trust Fund. Because states that use large amounts of ethanol under the current system contribute less to the Highway Trust Fund than states that use comparable amounts of gasoline, the states' apportionments are comparably reduced.

This bill addresses these issues by eliminating the current reduced excise tax rate for alcohol-blended fuels and introducing a tax credit for ethanol- and other alcohol-blended fuels. Under this proposal, alcohol-blended fuels would be taxed at the same rate as gasoline (18.4 cents per gallon), however producers of these fuels would receive a tax credit of 52 cents per gallon. Amounts claimed for the tax credit would be deducted against General Fund revenues—not Highway Trust

Fund revenues. Therefore, the bill continues to provide alcohol-blended fuel producers with the same economic incentives they have under the current tax system, while protecting the receipts of the Highway Trust Fund. The bill also eliminates the 2.5-cent tax transfer to the General Fund and directs all tax revenue on these fuels to the Highway Trust Fund.

Further, the bill introduces a credit for biodiesel fuels. Like ethanol, biodiesel is derived from farm products, most often soybeans. Although biodiesel provides many of the same benefits as ethanol, there currently are no tax incentives for the production and use of biodiesel fuels. This bill would remedy that omission by instituting a 50-cent credit for producers of biodiesel fuel. Accordingly, under the bill, biodiesel fuel would be taxed at the same rate as diesel fuel (24.4 cents per gallon), but producers of the fuel would be eligible to receive a tax credit of 50 cents per gallon of biodiesel fuel.

By substituting these tax credits for the current scheme of varying rates of excise taxes, this bill establishes a simpler, more straightforward approach to providing important incentives for the production and use of ethanol and biodiesel fuels. At the same time, it protects the revenues of the Highway Trust Fund. Highway Trust Fund revenues are dedicated revenues that go directly to pay for the maintenance and improvement of our Nation's highway system. At a time when we should be investing more funds in the improvement of Nation's highways—funds that will improve safety and reduce congestion—we can not afford Highway Trust Fund revenues to be adversely effected by the current system of varying excise tax rates.

As we move forward in crafting the successor to the landmark Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century legislation, this bill is particularly important to ensure that those states at the forefront of producing and promoting the use of these cleaner, alternative fuels are not punished by receiving reduced highway funds from the Highway Trust Fund, and to ensure that the Highway Trust Fund continues to receive the funds necessary to maintaining and improving our Nation's highway system.

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET LAMB

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen from my district. Margaret Lamb is a lifelong resident of Creede, Colorado and a fixture of her community. She is extensively involved in the local community and gives freely and selflessly of her time to many different organizations. I am honored to recognize her selfless service here today.

Margaret has twice served as the Creede Postmaster, once in 1941, and then again in 1956. Margaret has given freely of her time for many years, serving as the secretary and treasurer for many organizations, including the Mineral County School Board, Creede's St. Augustine Episcopal Church, and the Order of the Eastern Star. She also helped found the Creede Community Church Board of Christian Education.

Mr. Speaker, Margaret Lamb is an inspiring woman who has lived her life according to her motto that getting along with people is the key to a successful and satisfying life. Margaret has served her community throughout her 83 years. Her hard work and dedication are an inspiration to all those around her, and I am honored to join with my colleagues today in saying thank you to her and wishing her good luck in the years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO FRIENDSHIP
BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Friendship Baptist Church in Pasadena, California. Friendship Baptist Church is one of the oldest congregations in Pasadena—celebrating its 110th anniversary this month with the theme “God’s People Working Together.”

Founded in September 1893, it was the first Negro Baptist church in the city and for many years had the largest membership of any African American church. Throughout its history, the church has played an important religious and civic role not only here in Pasadena, but also in Mexico, Australia and Africa as well.

Beginning as a Sunday school for Pasadena’s early Negro settlers, the devoted members later chartered themselves as a full-fledged Baptist Church. The church was organized in the hall located at 12 Kansas Street which has since become known as Green

Street. In 1897, the first building was erected on South Vernon Avenue at a cost of \$950.

The church grew and prospered under the leadership of several ministers until the 1920’s when Reverend W.H. Tillman led the members to acquire a new site and erect the present edifice. In January of 1925, the Reverend W.D. Carter was called to lead the congregation spiritually and complete an ambitious building, which stands today as a monument to the heritage of Pasadena’s African American citizens.

Since its ground breaking ceremony held in March of 1925, the Friendship Baptist Church has stood prominently for over 70 years as one of the visible landmark churches in Pasadena. It is the first African American related cultural landmark, recognized as a state of California landmark, and in 1978 was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in the United States of America.

I consider it a great privilege to recognize Friendship Baptist Church for its 110 years of service to the people of Pasadena. I ask all Members to join me in wishing Friendship Baptist Church many more prolific years of service to the community.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE BOWEN
FAMILY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay

tribute to a creative and enterprising family from my state. Bill Bowen, along with his sons David and Roby, of Grand Junction, Colorado operate a unique business creating beautiful art out of large slabs of steel. For their hard work and many contributions to the Grand Junction community, I am honored to pay tribute to the Bowen Family here today.

Bill Bowen began working with metal as a young boy. The welding torch he used to build his mother a rose trellis soon became his ticket to building motorized vehicles and, eventually, amazing works of art. Most of the art that Bill and his sons started making in large quantities about 15 years ago revolve around the theme of dinosaurs, and their work has created quite a stir. People from all over the country and around the world have purchased the Bowen family’s hand-made sculptures, and the joy their work has brought to the thousands of owners and admirers is truly immeasurable.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Bill, David, and Roby Bowen here today. This trio often toils up to 70 hours a week in order to fashion their artistic creations for others to enjoy. The hard work and dedication they devote to their craft is reminiscent of the work ethic that helped make this nation great, and I am proud to bring these special individuals to the attention of my colleagues in this Congress. I congratulate the Bowen family for their success, thank them for their contributions to the Grand Junction community, and wish them all the best in the future.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 18, 2003 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 23

9 a.m.
 Environment and Public Works
 Business meeting to consider a bill to extend the authority of TEA-21 (Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century) for five months, to be immediately followed by a hearing to consider the nomination of Michael O. Leavitt, of Utah, to be Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. SD-406

9:30 a.m.
 Aging
 To hold hearings to examine HIPAA medical privacy and transaction rules. SD-628

10 a.m.
 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine the implementation of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and restoring investor confidence. SD-538

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 To hold hearings to examine health technology. SD-430

2 p.m.
 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 Business meeting to mark up the National Consumer Credit Reporting System Improvement Act of 2003, the Defense Production Reauthorization Act of 2003, and The Federal Transit Extension Act of 2003. SD-538

2:30 p.m.
 Judiciary
 Immigration, Border Security and Citizenship Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine information sharing and coordination for visa issuance in relation to homeland security. SD-226

Energy and Natural Resources
 Water and Power Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine S. 213, to clear title to certain real property in New Mexico associated with the Middle Rio Grande Project, S. 1236, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to control or eradicate tamarisk in the western States, S. 1516,

to further the purposes of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 by directing the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the commissioner of Reclamation, to carry out an assessment and demonstration program to assess potential increases in water availability for Bureau of Reclamation projects and other uses through control of salt cedar and Russian olive, H.R. 856, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise a repayment contract with the Tom Green County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1, San Angelo project, Texas, and H.R. 961, to promote Department of the Interior efforts to provide a scientific basis for the management of sediment and nutrient loss in the Upper Mississippi River Basin. SD-366

SEPTEMBER 24

9 a.m.
 Environment and Public Works
 Clean Air, Climate Change, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the findings of the GAO concerning the Federal Emergency Management Agency's financial allocations and activities after the terrorist attacks on September 11th, and to conduct oversight on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's effectiveness since becoming part of the Department of Homeland Security. SD-406

9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine discrimination against employees and retirees relating to social security government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions. SD-342

Judiciary
 To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Dale S. Fischer to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Claude A. Allen, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, and Gary L. Sharpe to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York. SD-226

10 a.m.
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 To hold hearings to examine intellectual diversity. SD-430

Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine S. 1601, to amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act to provide for the reporting and reduction of child abuse and family violence incidences on Indian reservations. SR-485

2:30 p.m.
 Judiciary
 Crime, Corrections and Victims' Rights Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation. SD-226

SEPTEMBER 25

9:30 a.m.
 Armed Services
 To hold hearings to examine the report of the Panel to Review Sexual Misconduct Allegations at the United States Air Force Academy. SH-216

10 a.m.
 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine counterterror initiatives in the terror finance program. SD-538

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 Business meeting to consider S. 606, to provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions, the Workforce Investment Act Amendments of 2003, the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, and pending nominations. SD-430

Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation to reauthorize the Head Start program. Room to be announced

2:30 p.m.
 Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Richard Eugene Hoagland, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Tajikistan, Pamela P. Willeford, of Texas, to be Ambassador to Switzerland, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Principality of Liechtenstein, and James Casey Kenny, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to Ireland. SD-419

SEPTEMBER 30

10 a.m.
 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine the state of the securities industry. SD-538

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine underage drinking. SD-430

OCTOBER 2

10 a.m.
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Energy and Commerce to examine activities of the National Institutes of Health. SD-106

2 p.m.
 Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine S. 1438, to provide for equitable compensation of the Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation in settlement of claims of the Tribe concerning the contribution of the Tribe to the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam. SR-485

OCTOBER 16

10 a.m.
 Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine the Missouri River Master Manual. SR-485

OCTOBER 21

10 a.m.
 Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine S. 1565, to reauthorize the Native American Programs Act of 1974. SR-485