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No. 77

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RENZI).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

June 4, 2004.

I hereby appoint the Honorable RICK RENZI to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend John Boyles, President, Faith Prepared Network, National Capital Presbytery, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

O Lord God, we come before You now to ask that You would bless and sanctify the service of this body on this day.

O Lord, bring both wisdom and knowledge to bear upon this Chamber's governance, that its rules of law, its business, done by and for this Nation's people, through those representing them here today, might in turn be an inspiration and example to those of other lands, who can now, in new time of liberation, begin to act together on a new path of freedom. May what is done here today in this body be a model for all of righteous governance.

May this Chamber and its offices, its Members and staffs, have Your strengthening, O God, for their work and draw upon Your guidance for their planning, Your vision for their path, Your compassion for their service to the people of our Nation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill and a concurrent resolution of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2363. An act to revise and extend the Boys and Girls Clubs of America.

S. Con. Res. 114. Concurrent resolution concerning the importance of the distribution of food in schools to hungry or malnourished children around the world.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1233) entitled "An Act to authorize assistance for the National Great Blacks in Wax Museum and Justice Learning Center."

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

A bill and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table, and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2363. An act to revise and extend the Boys and Girls Clubs of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. Con. Res. 114. Concurrent resolution concerning the importance of the distribution of food in schools to hungry or malnour-

ished children around the world; to the Committee on International Relations.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the House stands adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday next for morning hour debates.

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, June 8, 2004, at 12:30 p.m., for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8393. A letter from the Assist. Gen. Counsel, Div. of Regulatory Services, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Institutional Eligibility Under the Higher Education Act of 1965, as Amended (HEA); Patricia Roberts Harris Fellowship Program, Student Assistance General Provisions; Federal Perkins Loan Program; Federal Work-Study Programs; Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program; Federal Family Education Loan Program; William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program; Federal Pell Grant Program; and National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership Program (RIN: 1840-AC47) Received May 6, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8394. A letter from the Assist. Gen. Counsel, Div. of Regulatory Services, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Perkins Loan Program, Federal Family Education Loan Program, and William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program (RIN: 1840-AC84) received May 6, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8395. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Age in Programs or Activities

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Receiving Federal Financial Assistance From the Department of Labor (RIN: 1291-AA21) received May 7, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8396. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Class Exemption for the Acquisition and Sale of Trust REIT Shares by Individual Account Plans Sponsored by Trust REITS [Prohibited Transaction Exemption 2004-07; Application Number D-10659] received April 29, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8397. A letter from the Director, Corp. Policy and Research Dept., Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Participant Notice Voluntary Correction Program (RIN: 1212-AB00) received May 7, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8398. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-438, "American College of Cardiology and the American College of Cardiology Foundation Real Property Tax Exemption Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8399. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-435, "Retail Incentive Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8400. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-434, "Teacher Retirement Incentive Program Temporary Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8401. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-433, "Honoraria Temporary Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8402. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-432, "Use of Fraudulent Temporary Identification Tags and Automobile Forfeiture Temporary Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8403. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-426, "Deed Recordation Tax and Related Amendments Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8404. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-425, "Sibley Memorial Hospital Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8405. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-431, "Lot 878, Square 456 Tax Exemption Clarification Temporary Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8406. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-430, "Lead-Based Paint Abatement and Control Temporary Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8407. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a

copy of D.C. ACT 15-429, "Lower Income, Long-Term Homeowner Credit Administration Temporary Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8408. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-428, "National Capital Medical Center Memorandum of Understanding Approval Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8409. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-427, "Office of Administrative Hearings Independence Preservation Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

8410. A letter from the Vice Chair, United States Sentencing Commission, transmitting the Commission's amendments to the sentencing guidelines, policy statements, and official commentary, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(p); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3932. A bill to amend Public Law 99-338 to authorize the continued use of certain lands within the Sequoia National Park by portions of an existing hydroelectric project; with amendments (Rept. 108-525). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. POMBO:

H.R. 4513. A bill to provide that in preparing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement required under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 with respect to any action authorizing a renewable energy project, no Federal agency is required to identify alternative project locations or actions other than the proposed action and the no action alternative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. POMBO:

H.R. 4514. A bill to provide for exploration, development, and production of oil and gas resources on the Arctic Coastal Plain of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. POMBO:

H.R. 4515. A bill to promote natural gas production from the abundant natural gas hydrate resources on the outer Continental Shelf and Federal lands in Alaska by providing royalty incentives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee):

H.R. 4516. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to carry out a program of research and development to advance high-end computing; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas:

H.R. 4517. A bill to provide incentives to increase refinery capacity in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. BERMAN):

H.R. 4518. A bill to extend the statutory license for secondary transmissions under section 119 of title 17, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINCHEY:

H.R. 4519. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to promote better nutrition among school children participating in the school breakfast and lunch programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. CRANE, Mr. SHAW, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HERGER, Mr. MCCREY, Mr. CAMP, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. DUNN, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin):

H.R. 4520. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove impediments in such Code and make our manufacturing, service, and high-technology businesses and workers more competitive and productive both at home and abroad; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

350. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Tennessee, relative to Senate Resolution No. 110 memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to restore funding for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

351. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 64 memorializing the Congress of the United States to require that government uniforms and equipment be manufactured in the United States; to the Committee on Government Reform.

352. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Resolution No. 39 memorializing the Congress of the United States to oppose the proposed federal funding cuts to maintenance and operation of locks and dams along the Ouachita and Black River navigational system; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

353. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Illinois, relative to Senate Resolution No. 168 supporting the maintaining of the current federal truck size and weight limitations and opposing proposals to experiment with longer and heavier trucks on public highways; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

354. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 126 memorializing the Congress of the United States to increase funding for the continuation and expansion of veterans benefits and services; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

355. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 60 memorializing the Congress of the United States to continue to provide southwest Louisiana veterans a community based outpatient clinic in Jennings, Louisiana; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 742: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.

H.R. 2950: Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Mr. SCHROCK.

H.R. 4433: Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TERRY, Mr. MEEKS of Florida, Mr. KIRK, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. NETHERCUTT.



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Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable LINCOLN CHAFEE, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

God of love and laughter, what can we give You for all of Your benefits? You send the sunshine and rain and bring the bountiful harvest. You dispatch angels to protect us from dangers that we do not even see. You save us from ourselves and fill the void of our spirits with Your abiding presence. You keep us from wariness and despair. Great and marvelous are Your works; just and true are Your ways.

Thank You for the peace You give each of us, even in the midst of life's storms. Supply all the needs of our Senators out of the abundance of Your celestial riches. Transform our gratitude into service to those who know daily the pain of privation and hopelessness. Help us to express our faith in deeds of love. We pray in Your great name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable LINCOLN CHAFEE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. STEVENS).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 4, 2004.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of Rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable LINCOLN CHAFEE, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island, to perform the duties of the Chair.

TED STEVENS,
President pro tempore.

Mr. CHAFEE thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

SCHEDULE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, this morning the Senate will resume consideration of the Department of Defense authorization bill. It is the leader's hope that we would be able to temporarily set aside the pending amendment so that other Senators can offer and debate their amendments. Senators are encouraged to come to the floor to speak on the merits of the bill. There will be no rollcall votes today.

The next rollcall vote will be in relation to the Kennedy bunker-buster amendment and that vote will occur Tuesday of next week prior to the policy luncheons.

I remind all Senators that under an agreement reached yesterday, all first-degree amendments to the Defense bill must be filed at the desk no later than 5 p.m. on Monday. It is the leader's intention to complete action on this bill next week. Senators should expect a busy week next week as we move toward completion of the Defense authorization bill.

I see Senator DASCHLE is in the Chamber and yield any time that he would consume.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The minority leader is recognized.

COMPLETING DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Alabama and share his and the leader's view that given the agreements we have reached with regard to consideration of amendments on the DOD authorization bill, that we can work in a way that will accommodate that goal of completing our work on the bill before the end of next week.

FAREWELL TO SENATE PAGES

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I would like to again say farewell this morning to a wonderful group of young men and women who have served as Senate pages over the last 5 months and thank them for their contributions to the day-to-day operations of the Senate. This particular group of pages has served with distinction, and they have done a marvelous job of balancing their responsibilities to their studies and to this body. Today is their final day as Senate pages.

I want to say thank you to Andrew Blais of Rhode Island; Katherine Buck of New Hampshire; Sam Cannon of Utah; Erin Chase of South Dakota; Eric Coykendall of Arizona; Julie Cyr of Vermont; Joe Galli of Maine; Watson Hemrick of Tennessee; Jennifer Hirsch of Arkansas; Garrett Jackson of Mississippi; Kara Johnson of Illinois; Ben Kappelman of Montana; Andrew Knox of Vermont; Adam Lathan of Alabama; Betsy Lefholz of South Dakota; Brittny Moraski of Michigan; Alex Ogden of North Carolina; Jaclyn Pfaehler of Montana; Aaron Porter of Tennessee; Ingrid Price of Utah; Laura Pritchard of Virginia; Laura Refsland

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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of Wisconsin; Ryan Smith of Kentucky; Kyra Waitley of Idaho; Nathanael Whipple of California; and Elizabeth Wright of Montana.

I suspect few people understand how hard Senate pages work. On a typical day, pages are in school by 6:15 a.m. After several hours of classes each morning, pages then report to the Capitol to prepare the Senate Chamber for the day's session.

Throughout the day, and sometimes into the night, pages are called upon to perform a wide array of tasks, from obtaining copies of documents and reports for Senators to use during debate, to running errands between the Capitol and the Senate office buildings, to lending a hand at our weekly conference luncheons. Once we finish our business here for the day, no matter what time, the pages return to the dorm and prepare for the next day's classes and Senate session and, we hope, get some much-needed sleep.

Despite this rigorous schedule, these young people continually discharge their tasks efficiently and cheerfully. In fact, as one page said, "We like working hard. When things get hectic, that's when we like it best."

This page class had the good fortune to witness some historic moments. They saw President Bush present the Congressional Gold Medal to Dorothy Height, one of the giants of the modern civil rights movement in America. They were present for important debates in this chamber over such critical issues as the budget and the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. They have seen, and had their photos taken with, celebrities, including Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger. Two days ago, they saw another famous visitor, the actor Mike Myers, better known to some as "Austin Powers, International Man of Mystery."

I hope the close-up view that these exceptional young people have had of the Senate at work these last few months has made this institution a little bit less of a mystery. Our Government "of the people, by the people, and for the people" requires the active involvement of informed citizens to work.

I understand that many, if not most, of this semester's pages have decided to volunteer on political campaigns, both Republican and Democratic, when they return home. I am told the campaigns run the gamut from local school board candidates to Senate candidates.

I am sure I speak for all Senators when I say, we applaud your continued involvement in the democratic process. And we wish you well in all that you choose to do in your future. We hope we will see some of you back here some day, as staffers, or as Senators. We are grateful for the excellent work you have already given the Senate these past 5 months.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the distinguished Democratic leader for his ex-

cellent remarks. They are timely, and I would join in them. The pages have added so much to the Senate's ability to function. We appreciate them. I know Adam Lathan from Alabama has been a big help to me, and each Senator has had pages who have helped tremendously. I think it appropriate we express our appreciation at this time for their superb service.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 2400, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2400) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Kennedy amendment No. 3263, to prohibit the use of funds for the support of new nuclear weapons development under the Stockpile Services Advanced Concepts Initiative or for the Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator (RNEP).

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

EDUCATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is now quarter to 7 in Nevada. Children are walking on their way to school. Here in the East, children are already at school. In Nevada we have a wide range of school districts. We have 17 school districts, one for each county. The school district in Las Vegas, the Clark County School District, is approaching 300,000 students. It is one of the largest school districts in America. Esmeralda County, Goldfield, has 84 students. Because of the feeling I have and the complaints I received about the Leave No Child Behind Act, I thought it appropriate that I meet with those 17 school superintendents. I did that last week when I was home during the Memorial Day break. Jim Hager, the superintendent from Washoe County—that is Reno, which is the second largest school district—is the president of the Superintendents Association. At my request he convened this meeting.

I have had many meetings over the years, as we all have, dealing with a broad range of subjects, but I have never had a meeting that was more meaningful, more informative, more educational to me than the meeting I

had with the school superintendents. My only regret is I didn't spend more time with them. We spent an hour and 15 minutes. That is what we had scheduled. It was a tremendously good meeting.

I had no agenda with the superintendents other than to listen to them. I didn't bring them into the room and proceed to give a Senate filibuster to them. I wanted to make sure that every one of the 17, from the smallest school district to the largest, had an opportunity to speak—and that is what we did.

Every one of the 17 has tried so hard to comply with the intent and the actual substance of the Leave No Child Behind Act. They simply said, though, that in an effort to comply with this new law, they have robbed Peter to pay Paul with their budgets. They have compromised on all kinds of very important programs within the school districts. They have tampered with and eliminated art programs, programs for the academically talented, athletic programs, music programs, and history classes in an effort to meet the requirements of Leave No Child Behind.

There is no question, when I went to high school, that the courses I took—English, math, and sciences—were important. I was taught those subjects, of course. But also it was important that I have a full education, that I have the opportunity to participate in athletics, that teachers be given the opportunity to teach other subjects than math, science, and English. A superintendent said they had even had to shorten the time allotted for recess. Some say, Good, the kids are out too much. You know, recess time is time just like the time people take for coffee breaks. People take a break to get away from the drudgery, or even if somebody loves their job, a break is important. Children need a break just like adults. They have even shortened the time allotted for recesses.

Instead of just ignoring the law, they have tried to comply with it, all 17 superintendents. I commend them for their unified efforts in that regard. But there is only so much they can do with a law that is basically flawed, a law that is flawed because there are no resources to fulfill the requirements of that law. One after the other, these educators gave examples of how the No Child Left Behind Act is leaving these children behind. It is simply not reaching its goal.

One superintendent said: What if you, in Washington, passed a law that every child, to graduate from high school, had to dunk a basketball?

It didn't matter how hard I tried. I could never dunk a basketball. I couldn't dunk the basketball when I graduated high school at age 17.

If they passed a law saying every child who graduated from high school had to high jump 6 feet, they could not do it; if every child had to run a mile in 6 minutes, they could not do it. Physically and emotionally, it is impossible for children to do those things.

A select few can do it but not very many. But that is what we have required.

The Leave No Child Behind Act is based on the premise that we can track the progress of every school by using a one-size-fits-all approach, including standardized tests.

What I heard from these superintendents was their problems aren't standardized. The one-size-fits-all approach doesn't always work.

The Clark County School District is the fastest growing school district in the country. The New York Times published this week an article on education in Las Vegas, painting a very realistic picture of what we are facing. We are in the midst of a massive program to build 88 new schools to accommodate about 12,000 new elementary and secondary aged students who move into the county every year. This number is going to increase.

Clark County's teacher recruitment effort spans nationwide and costs more than \$1 million a year—just to recruit the teachers. According to Superintendent Carlos Garcia, about 2,000 were hired last year. They need 1,600 more teachers, as we speak.

To cite one pervasive challenge that Nevada as a whole and Clark County in particular faces, the Clark County School District has 81 documented foreign language barriers—not 18. I didn't make a mistake; 81 different languages are spoken in the Clark County School District.

There are so many children entering our public schools who do not speak English that, under the Leave No Child Behind, most of our public schools will eventually be on the "watch list" or considered a "failing school." Like many parts of this country, we know it costs more to educate these children.

The Leave No Child Behind Act promises that resources will be provided, but we haven't kept that promise to the 17 superintendents in Nevada—and the rest of this country. We have underfunded the Leave No Child Behind—not by a little but by billions and billions of dollars every year. We have not kept our promise, but we still expect fourth grade children who are struggling to learn English to perform well on a test they can't understand.

I don't say this to be boastful, but I did OK in school. But if I did not speak English, it would not have mattered what my mental capacity was. In the fourth grade, I would have had problems with a fourth grade test.

We haven't kept our promise. I don't think for one minute that these children are not aware they are part of a cell group causing their schools to fail—simply because they do not comprehend the language.

Superintendent Garcia told me something that certainly got my attention. He said: I am so tired of walking into a classroom of fourth graders and seeing kids with their heads down on their desks crying because they can't read the test.

He said: I see children with their heads on their desks crying—not because they are stupid, not because they are dumb, but because they cannot understand what they are being asked to do.

As a result, not only is that child failing but the whole school district is failing. The school that the child is in could be failing as a result.

These children are being left behind because they are forced to take tests in a language they can't speak, and it hasn't changed a thing. They still can't dunk a basketball. Testing a child doesn't make him any smarter any more than weighing a steer makes that steer heavier.

Superintendent Garcia said the obsession with testing is actually causing some children to learn because they are taking fewer lessons. Many high school kids are so worried about standardized tests that they only want to take math. They are afraid of failing the standardized tests, leaving no time for other classes—sometimes even history courses.

The distinguished junior Senator from Tennessee and I have sponsored legislation talking about having American government taught in school. We are not going to be able to do that.

Does this program we have make a child better prepared to succeed in college or in life? No.

I personally would have been a failing student in a failing school if this law had been enacted when I was growing up.

I decided to go to law school because I had a part-time counselor and teacher by the name of Mrs. Dorothy Robinson who pulled me out of the junior class in high school and said: I have looked over all of your tests and I think you should be a lawyer. I don't know what tests I took. I think she was trying to be nice to me. But I followed what she suggested. From that minute forward, I said: I am going to be a lawyer. I had never met a lawyer, I had never been to a courthouse, and I had never been involved in a court case, but because of Mrs. Robinson having confidence in me—not because of some standardized tests—I decided that was what I wanted to do, even though my grammar was atrocious. My parents were uneducated. She was able to do that, and it wouldn't have happened if she had been more concerned about punitive measures in our school if I had failed a standardized test.

It is easy to look at Clark County's woes under this law because it educates more than half of our State's elementary and secondary students. However, there are other counties in Nevada facing challenges that are much different but no less significant.

A school system right next door to Clark County is Nye County, which has seen much slower growth than Clark County but still growth. It is the largest school district in the continental United States. It is huge. Superintendent Rob Roberts is a West Point

graduate who worries about problems such as children riding schoolbuses in the desert with no air-conditioning. Nye County can only buy used buses because they are spending so much money on the Leave No Child Behind Act. They literally drive a million miles a year to get kids to school and back. And they are going to eliminate an extra bus which allows students from some of these outlying districts to participate in athletics and music programs and other enrichment programs. They are going to eliminate that. They can't afford it. Gas prices are going to speed up that demise.

Other counties have seen enrollment decline as industries such as mining went through cycles. Lincoln County is one of them, and it is struggling to keep its head above water to provide transportation for its increasingly scattered student population.

Elko County has been gradually slowing the decline in its enrollment. But they have increased expenses because of the Leave No Child Behind Act. They did what 14 or 15 other school districts wanted to do; that is, hire a grant writer. They had to pay a lot of money to do this. Most school districts can't afford a grant writer. They have people who try to write for grants but don't know how. One of the superintendents said: I tried to write for a grant. I do not know how.

Mineral, Lander, and Carson City Counties are also in the position of needing to hire grant writers—just to find new ways to supplement their financially strapped school districts, because the Leave No Child Behind Act is bankrupting the school districts.

In Esmeralda County, some of the children travel up to 160 miles every day to school. Transportation expenses are 70 percent of their budget. They are cutting special events because of rising transportation costs.

The Humboldt County superintendent concurred—that there are all kinds of problems with this Leave No Child Behind Act. They are concerned about the costs associated with the transfer of students to new schools, if one of the schools fails its annual yearly progress.

Under the Leave No Child Behind Act, if you do not like a school and it is failing, you can demand that your child go to a school someplace else.

These counties can't afford to haul these kids around. These are not schools located two or three blocks away, or 2 miles away—it could be 180 or 190 miles away.

White Pine County has two local schools that perform well. Parents know that they do a good job. But because of a situation with one or two special education students struggling in math—these are children who are emotionally or physically or mentally handicapped—these two fine schools will be classed as "failing" schools.

Douglas County's superintendent knows about the stigma of a failing school. Superintendent John Soderman

said he appreciates the accountability principles in the law but the punitive implications are brutal. It is the "label of blame" law.

Pershing County is fretful over the way its 23-percent special education students are being left behind.

Pershing County: The largest city in Pershing County is Lovelock, with 23 percent of the students in special education in that school district. They will be left behind.

Churchill County asked me when the Federal Government planned to fully fund this law. I said I did not know. Storey County is the historic county seat of Virginia City. The superintendent said the law was too inflexible.

Again, you cannot legislate a child to be able to dunk a basketball.

Every one of these counties agreed that providing teachers with professional development, ensuring that they are highly qualified in their subject—or, as in the case of Lyon County, multiple subjects—is proving to be expensive and frustrating.

The meeting with these superintendents took place in Nate Mack Elementary School in Henderson, NV. We were greeted by a student band featuring drums and xylophones. Another class presented a wax museum of famous Nevadans in history. They were dressed as historical characters. The first child, a little girl, was a special education student. She was physically handicapped, but she played her part very well.

Now, is this little girl going to make that school a failing school? If we had a law that was meaningful and fair and educated students, that little girl would not make it a failing school. She would make it a successful school. This law is going to make it a failing school because of this little girl.

I was so impressed with this wax museum of famous Nevadans. They were trained not to smile. They did not frown. They were mimes, there to be wax. They were not to move. They did a wonderful job dressed as the historical characters they studied.

These are examples of how experienced, creative teachers can find exciting ways to help children learn. Music and history are integral to education, but the Leave No Child Behind law focuses on standardized tests.

I hope these children and their instructors will continue their lessons in music and in history, their athletics and art classes, even though there will not be standardized tests on these subjects.

This was one of the best meetings, if not the best, I have ever had. It opened my eyes. But I am not alone. I am sure many Senators have heard similar stories from educators in their States. I hope we can work together to fix this law, mainly by either changing it or funding it, and do the other things needed that we have to do to achieve the laudable goal of ensuring that no child is ever left behind.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Nevada. He is a thoughtful and excellent speaker on issues important to the country.

I do not agree with him that the big problem we have in education today is the No Child Left Behind Act. My home county of Mobile is a large school system. What the Federal goal of No Child Left Behind set to accomplish was to encourage systems to confront schools that are failing; that we, in fact, have schools in America today that are not functioning well. As a matter of fact, they are failing. Some are failing utterly.

Who is the person who loses? Is it the wealthy American who, if their children are sent to a failing public school, do they leave them there? No, they do not leave them there. They move to another part of town, or perhaps they put them in a private school they believe is better. That happens all over America.

What about our low-income people who are sent by law to a school in Nevada or any other State and that school is failing by objective standards and those children are not learning and they are not gaining the kind of education critical to their success later in life?

In most aspects of the No Child Left Behind bill that passed—and I was on the Education Committee when we marked it up. Senator KENNEDY was there with other Democrats, and I believe it passed unanimously out of committee and moved forward in a bipartisan way to the Senate. If there is something wrong with it, I am willing to look at it and fix it.

Frankly, I would like to have accountability and virtually no controls, objective evaluation of how children are doing, and allow the school system to function as it will.

If we love these children, if we care about children deeply, and they are in a school that is failing, don't we want to help them?

What happened to the superintendent in my hometown? He realized they had schools that were not functioning well. They created a bonus to encourage outstanding teachers to go to those poor school systems to raise that level up because he cared about them. He did not want to ignore it and did not want to go along with some idea that self-esteem is the only thing that counts. If a child cannot read, how can they have self-esteem as they move forward? We have to confront that early and move in that direction.

No Child Left Behind basically requires the school system to have tests to make sure children are progressing.

If they are not progressing, we want to act to help them. If the whole school is not progressing, students in the whole school are not progressing in a rational way. They ought to be held to account and improvement ought to be made.

We simply cannot and will not continue to shuffle children through a system when they are not learning. That is what it is all about. If we care about children, we want them to have the best. If we care about children, we want to inquire as to whether or not their school is functioning and whether or not they are learning.

I feel strongly about this. I have talked to superintendents and teachers throughout my State. My wife taught a number of years. I taught 1 year. I don't think teachers are sufficiently appreciated. A lot of the problems are Federal regulations. One of them is IDEA, the Disabilities Act Program. We can do better with those. We are working, and I have been working, as a lead sponsor to give more flexibility and respect to the teachers and principals—many of them with master's degrees in special education—to help those children in the best way and remove them from Federal court and State court and lawsuits.

I note under President Bush's leadership, we have had greater increases in education since he has been President in funding from the Federal Government than we have throughout the entire time that President Clinton was President. There has been increased funding on the Federal side, but we do not want the Federal Government to be the prime sponsors of education in America. It is a local school deal that we care about.

IRAQ

I want to share a few thoughts about the war in Iraq. It is an important matter for the entire world. It is a defining moment for us as we confront terrorism and instability and violence in the world. How can we make this world better?

I had the honor Wednesday of hosting seven Iraqi citizens at the meeting of the Senate Steering Committee which I chair. These were courageous men who wanted to personally thank the Senate and the American people for liberating their nation. They urged us to stay the course in Iraq. I ask unanimous consent that the article in the Washington Post about these seven men be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit No. 1.)

Mr. SESSIONS. These Iraqis have a special perspective on the Abu Ghraib prison. It was there that they each had their right hand amputated by the Saddam Hussein regime. Their crime? Doing business with American dollars. Those were atrocities. That was life in Abu Ghraib before the liberation in Iraq, substantially different than under the American Army, even allowing for

the physical abuse and psychological abuse we have seen in the photographs recently.

There were several hours of videotapes that were discovered and found of other atrocities that came to my attention. This was discovered in the seizure of records and documents in Iraq by the American soldiers. People's hands, fingers, tongues, heads being cut off, as well as people being pushed off buildings—all on videotape.

These were not low-level rogues. These were not isolated instances. It was systematic torture by a regime that used torture, mutilation, and murder as a means to a political end. The videotapes were made, in fact, at Saddam Hussein's request and direction so he could be certain his brutal orders were carried out. In fact, that is what dictators such as Saddam Hussein do. If you have seen some of the films of the history of Saddam Hussein's regime, you know he used random terror, random violence, death and destruction and mutilation as a tool to instill fear throughout the populace and help strengthen his hold on that country and to make sure nobody would cross him.

America can never make these Iraqi men whole, but the sacrifice of our troops has made them free and has given each one of them a new life and a new hope. Thanks to the good will of doctors and businesses that donated money and services, they have been fitted with prosthetic hands. As I greeted each one of them in the Mansfield Room Wednesday, they proudly extended their newly restored right hands. I have shaken many important hands during my political life, but never was I more honored to shake a hand of one than these men.

Sunday is June 6, the 60th anniversary of D-Day. I would like to read a prayer that President Roosevelt delivered after the invasion. As I read it, I ask my colleagues to reflect on our mission and our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan.

President Roosevelt said:

Almighty God, our sons, pride of our Nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor; a struggle to preserve our republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity . . . They fight to end conquest . . . They fight to liberate . . . They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know by Thy grace and the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

Just as we did 60 years ago, our President and our people today pray for our brave soldiers in Iraq. They are serving superbly. They are serving with professionalism. They are serving with restraint and poise and discipline under very difficult circumstances. They are out in crowds every day. Most people are friendly. You never know when someone out there may not be. Sometimes there are protests and people are shouting and raising guns in the air and chanting or even throwing rocks.

We have seen them on television show discipline and poise and restraint and allow this spasm of anger to vent itself because, in the long run, that is probably going to be healthy as the Iraqis go through this painful transition from oppression to a decent government.

So we pray for their return home. We celebrate the magnificence of their service and the triumphs of their cause. Our cause is just. Our resolve must be firm. Our troops are brave and courageous. Some things have changed in 60 years. We have the ability to win a war much faster with less risk to our troops but still at great risk, and much less risk to innocent civilians.

Medical technology allows us to heal wounded soldiers faster and provide help to amputees. The Internet allows photographs of misconduct to reach the public with lightning speed. But some things remain the same. Mothers and wives of soldiers worry just as much. The pain felt by the families of a lost soldier hurts just as much. Those who live under tyranny, fear, with a thirst for liberty and a desire for peace, are just as grateful to those who bring them peace, liberty, and freedom. We pray for the Iraqi people that their suffering be ended, that they be liberated from tyranny.

Shortly before I met with the seven Iraqis who had their hands cut off as punishment by Saddam Hussein, I was meeting a group of schoolchildren from Alabama. I told them I was going to be meeting with these Iraqis, and the schoolteacher called me aside, a young teacher who was with the group. He said: Just tell them—this was so sincere—just tell these people we care about them. We want nothing but them to have a good government, and we wish them the best in the future. He said: Tell them that is not Washington talking. That is the people of America. That is what we want.

I shared that with them because I thought it was a meaningful expression of American love and affection for the good and decent people of Iraq who suffered so long.

So we pray for the Iraqi people. We pray that their suffering will be ended, that their liberation will continue, that tyranny will not return, and that economic progress and scientific advancement and education will flourish in their country.

D-Day brought about the last days of Nazi tyranny. As we liberated the country and the world was horrified to see the images of brutality, torture and murder that were brought to light in the prison camps, the world will forever remember what occurred there. We have a permanent record of those horrible events at the Holocaust Museum. They remind us to be vigilant forever against tyrants, wherever they be.

I urge my colleagues to meet with these seven Iraqis, to view the videotapes that showed what happened in those days under Saddam Hussein. This was Abu Ghraib prison not long ago. As

we look at the unfortunate actions at Abu Ghraib, as our military proceeds to investigate and take actions about our failures there, I urge my colleagues to reflect on the liberation of Abu Ghraib and to gather some perspective. Nothing we can say makes what happened in Abu Ghraib by our soldiers right. It was wrong. It cannot be justified. Our Nation was humiliated, and it occurred under our watch.

But to put it in perspective, we must reflect on who we are as a people, what is our purpose. Our Government investigated the images of abuse with the intent to prosecute those who committed criminal acts. Saddam Hussein investigated the images of mutilation to ensure that his torture was carried out.

American soldiers have shed their own blood to bring freedom to the Iraqi people and security to America and the world. Saddam Hussein spilled the blood of others to maintain his reign of terror and to expand his dictatorship. America wants peace, democracy, and freedom for the people of Iraq and Afghanistan. The terrorists want to destroy America and the values we hold dear.

President Bush, Secretary Rumsfeld, Condoleezza Rice, Secretary Powell, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, our troops, this very day are working to secure our Nation, to secure Iraq, and to establish a framework for an Iraqi government where state-sponsored torture, mutilation, murder, and terrorism can be a painful memory of the past. And the American people understand it. They understand what we are trying to do, that we only want the best for Iraq. They want our Government to succeed. But this is an election year and we have had some comments that, frankly, are wrong and need to be talked about.

I have waited. I have not responded aggressively. But the senior Senator from Massachusetts, summarizing his take on the Abu Ghraib abuses and photographs that came out, said:

Shamefully, we now learn that Saddam's torture chambers reopened under new management: U.S. management.

That is not correct, Mr. President. That is absolutely wrong. It has undermined and is an attack on our soldiers who serve in Iraq. It makes their job more difficult, it puts them at greater risk, and it provides ammunition for those in Iraq who are frustrated and want to oppose American efforts there. It was not good and it was wrong and should not have been said. You watch Saddam's torture videos and try to explain to the American people how the actions of President Bush or Secretary Rumsfeld or General Myers or General Abizaid or General Sanchez equate with this kind of activity. No, sir, that is not correct. It is wrong.

Saddam persecuted the people in prison. We are prosecuting people who violated the law of the United States concerning how to handle prisoners. Within days of the report being made

public, a single young soldier brought forth this information. Within a day, a criminal investigation was ongoing. Within a week, a public statement was made that abuses had occurred and an investigation was ongoing. A formal investigation by a two-star general was commenced. And we are making every effort to find out what happened, who did it, and punish those who did it. Some have already been court-martialed and sentenced to prison, and others will be. That is what the American people do.

When I was with the seven Iraqis who had their hands cut off by Saddam Hussein in his prison, one of the reporters asked one of them about these abuses. He said, well, President Bush—that is not his policy; it was Saddam Hussein's policy. The American people are punishing those who did wrong. They were not punished under Saddam Hussein. They were encouraged.

I think we need to talk about this. Former Vice President Gore, in a recent speech at New York University, said:

How dare they subject us to such dishonor and disgrace. How dare they drag the good name of the United States of America through the mud of Saddam Hussein's torture prison.

That is the kind of broad-based condemnation of the American soldiers who, at this moment—because three-fourths plus of this body sent them to Iraq to carry out an American policy to strike down terrorism and create a new government there—are putting their lives at risk for us because we sent them there. They ought not to be condemned in this fashion by the former Vice President of the United States of America. I don't know what has gotten into his head. It is wrong.

Last night, I was at Walter Reed and I met great soldiers. Time and again, they told me they want to go back. Some of them have lost limbs. Some are in serious condition. Some are coming along nicely and, in fact, are going back to Iraq. These are the best of America. They love this country, and they love the rule of law. They care about doing the right thing, and they want to see our policies succeed—the policies we sent them to carry out. We sent them. We owe them support and help and affirmation. We don't need political second-guessing by armchair quarterback.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, May 24, 2004]
FOR SEVEN IRAQIS, A VITAL PART OF LIFE IS RESTORED

(By Vince Bzdek)

HOUSTON.—Nine years ago in Abu Ghraib prison, on the night before doctors were to cut off his right hand, Nazaar Joudi wrote a letter to his wife. It was the final act he was to perform with the hand, which was to be methodically removed on Saddam Hussein's

orders as punishment for the crime of doing business in American dollars.

"Do not be sad," Joudi wrote to Um Fuqaan that night. "Hopefully Allah will replace my hand with an even better one. . . . God will reward you for standing next to your husband and being my right hand."

Thanks to a Fairfax-based film producer, a half-dozen health care providers and businesses in Houston, and a legendary "white knight in blue spectacles," Joudi's promise to his wife came true last Monday.

Doctors and prosthetists moved by the plight of Joudi and six other Iraqi merchants whose right hands were amputated at Abu Ghraib finished fitting each of the men with \$50,000 "bionic" hands. Black tattoos of crosses that had been carved into the men's foreheads to label them criminals were removed by a Houston plastic surgeon a few weeks earlier. All the services and products were donated.

As resentment of Americans in Iraq seems to swell each day, these seven Iraqis are unabashed in their gratitude, not just for their new hands, but for the U.S. role in ending what they call the "reign of horror" that claimed the lives of as many as 2.5 million of their countrymen.

"Tell the American people what all Iraqis want to tell to them," Salah Zinad said. "Tell them: Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you."

The other six Iraqis were equally effusive, their appreciation undimmed by the current prisoner abuse scandal at Abu Ghraib, outside Baghdad, and other occupation worries back home.

"We have freedom in Iraq. Now we say anything we want," Zinad said. "Under Saddam we whispered."

In recent interviews, the seven Iraqis were unflagging in their confidence about Iraq's future and the U.S. role in it.

Zinad on the prisoner abuse: "Some American soldiers are a problem. Not all Americans. These Americans who did this will be punished. Under Saddam, such abuses were rewarded and praised. Iraqis understand the difference."

Qasim Kadhim on Americans who think the invasion of Iraq was a mistake: "I think those people have made a mistake, because under Allah, all people are brothers. We must help each other if we have a problem. . . . How do we do it if nobody helps us?"

Basim Al Fadhly on why many Iraqis are angry: "They have good reasons to be angry. There have been many mistakes because of cultural differences. Iraq is not a country like America yet. We were 35 years under Saddam. But that does not mean Iraqis don't want democracy. People like freedom, but with freedom you need life."

The seven have become celebrities in Houston as they learn how to use their artificial limbs and soak up a bit of Texas hospitality when not at the hospital. They've watched an Astros game in the owner's box, donned cowboy duds for a barbecue at the historic Y.O. Ranch, even spent a night at the dog track.

This week, they make a pilgrimage to Washington to employ their new limbs shaking the hands of more Americans they want to thank, including soldiers at Walter Reed Army Medical Center who have undergone amputations. They also plan to lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

"Saddam is the past," Kadhim said. "Now we must make business contacts in America."

AMPUTATION CITY

Their odyssey began almost exactly a year ago, with an overheard conversation in a Baghdad cafe.

Don North, a former correspondent for both ABC and NBC who is currently a freelance producer, was in Baghdad last June helping set up the U.S.-sponsored Iraq Media Network when he received a videotape from one of the Iraqi journalists working for him. It showed doctors amputating the hands of nine Iraqi prisoners in Abu Ghraib in 1995.

"I'd seen a lot of videotape, but this was truly gruesome and shocking," North said. In Baghdad, the owner of a small video production shop had been asked to make 10 copies of the tape by secret police in 1995. He clandestinely made an extra to keep as evidence of the atrocities. That was the copy that found its way to North.

Al Fadhly said that, after a year in hellish prisons and five months in Abu Ghraib, he was almost relieved when he heard he and the eight other merchants were going to be freed after having their hands amputated.

"We were the lucky ones," Al Fadhly said. "Others stayed in prison much longer. Thirty thousand in Abu Ghraib went to the hangman's noose."

Their trial lasted 30 minutes. Al Fadhly said all nine men believe they were scapegoated by Hussein because his economy was collapsing after the Persian Gulf War, and U.S. currency was anathema to him. Two weeks after the men lost their hands, they said, the law banning trade in foreign currency was thrown out.

Hussein had the nine hands brought to him, to be sure the sentence was carried out, said Farhad Taha, an attending physician at the amputations who was later interviewed by Al Fadhly, who now works for the media network.

Amnesty International estimates that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Iraqis had their hands amputated for similar crimes. "Baghdad is Amputation City," North said. "Within a block you run into two to three people without a leg, or an arm, or an ear." Hussein's secret police, like Hitler's, kept meticulous records of who was killed or maimed, and why. A committee of former prisoners is sorting through 2 million to 4 million files in hopes of accurately quantifying the scope of the depravity.

One of the nine maimed men escaped to Europe after his release, and another has died. Over the next nine years, the seven who remained in Baghdad kept a low profile, living the life of scarred outcasts. They also became their own support system, forever bonded by their time in prison.

"They were their own best friends," North said.

HOUSTON'S "WHITE KNIGHT"

After viewing the tape, North was determined to make a documentary about the men. "It was already a famous story in Baghdad." When he met the seven, North decided he would shed his role of detached observer. "I decided I wasn't going to leave it up to chance that some doctor who saw my documentary would offer to help," he said.

An oil engineer from Houston, Roger Brown, overheard North talking about the men in a Baghdad cafe. He suggested North contact Houston's "white knight in blue spectacles," famed TV newsman Marvin Zindler.

Zindler is the kind of institution only Texas could spawn: a woofery-voiced champion of underdogs and the underprivileged who sports white pants, a silver hairpiece and blue-tinted eyeglasses.

Although Zindler made his name with muckraking, populist journalism—he uncovered the scandal memorialized in "The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas"—these days he uses his airtime on the ABC affiliate's "Eye-witness News" more to comfort the afflicted than to afflict the comfortable. "Why'd we

do this?" Zindler replies to a question. "Because the guys had their hands cut off."

Zindler is 82 but looks much younger thanks to 30 reconstructive surgeries. ("I was fired from my first TV job for being too ugly," he explains.) Those surgeries yielded a good friend in Joe Agris, Zindler's plastic surgeon. After talking to North, Zindler called Agris to get the good deeds rolling.

Agris, who has volunteered time in Vietnam and Nicaragua doing reconstructive surgery on children, rounded up the doctors, nurses, hospitals and clinics to give the men new hands. North spent his days off making the logistical arrangements. It took months to line up all the benefactors and cut through the red tape, but by early April the amputees were bound for Houston.

The Methodist Hospital, the Institute for Rehabilitation and Research, and Dynamic Orthotics and Prosthetics in Houston donated the operating rooms, rehab and training; Houston-based Continental Airlines paid for the seven Iraqis' flight; the Marriott and Warwick hotel chains housed them; and the Minneapolis branch of a German prosthetics company, Otto Bock, provided the artificial hands.

The Iraqis were met with a surprise in their first days in Texas: the prospect of another round of surgeries to further shorten their arms. Agris and another surgeon he'd enlisted, Fred Kestler, determined that the Abu Ghraib surgeries had left the men with far too much real pain and "phantom pain"—painful sensations where the limb used to be. Operations were needed to repair the nerves and create a new, smooth surface for the artificial hands.

Last week, the men had recovered enough for the final fitting of their bionic hands, microprocessor-assisted marvels that receive instructions from the brain via electrodes attached to muscles in the arm. The Iraqis are training themselves to fire the right muscles to control hand functions, a process that will take months. Already, they can throw balls, shake hands, raise a glass.

Agris and North will go back to Baghdad with the seven in early June to make sure they have the proper medical support. Agris has arranged to visit other amputees, and he will help Baghdad hospitals upgrade their knowledge about amputations and prosthetics.

"The thing that'll win hearts and minds in the humanitarian effort, not guns," Agris said. "You take care of someone's child, not only do you help the child but you win over the family. And the family talks to the neighbors and you win over the neighbors. It just escalates."

He thinks Al Fadhly, Joudi, Kadhim, Salah and the other three men—Laith Aggar, Hassan Al Gereawy and Al'aa Hassan—will change some minds, too.

"I think we're going to see a ripple effect, especially with a guy like Al Fadhly who's got a job working for the coalition's new TV station. They're bringing back a different attitude, a different look."

READY FOR HOMECOMING

No one turned down North, Zindler or Agris when they asked for help. L. Paul Bremer, the U.S. administrator of Iraq, wrote an executive memo authorizing the trip. The Homeland Security Department issued seven "medical emergency" visa waivers, and the Air Force transported the group to Germany to catch the Continental flight to Houston.

"This is really who we are as a country," Agris said.

After nearly two months in Houston, the Iraqis admit they are getting homesick. Kadhim has developed what he says is too much of a fondness for Budweiser, Aggar is

eager to get back to his jewelry shop, and the seven men have run up a \$6,000 phone and laundry bill at the hotels.

North is shopping his documentary about the men to major television networks. He worries, however, that the publicity the Iraqis have received and their new, expensive hands might make them targets back home. "Anybody in Iraq who is a decent, productive member of society has become a target," he said.

But the Iraqis themselves aren't that worried. "Saddam's friends don't have much power any more," Aggar said. "Iraq is many millions of people. They are only hundreds. They are the ones who live in fear now"

"Allah will watch over us," Kadhim added. "Once Saddam has his trial, it will be over. Hopefully, it will be quickly."

When Al Fadhly gets home, the first thing he plans to do with his new hand is wave vigorously to his friends and neighbors. Kadhim plans to embrace his seven boys and daughter all at once. Aggard said he will, for the first time, properly shake the hand of the friend who watched over his house and family while he was in prison.

Last week at Dynamic Orthotics, Joudi didn't answer when asked what he would do first. He was already busy using his prosthetic to try something he hadn't done since the night before he lost his hand. He was writing a letter to his wife.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I was moved last night to be with those supersoldiers and have dinner with them and talk with them and their families. They are so fine and so indicative of the strengths and values of America.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, as the Senate continues its consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act, I wish to commend our military forces for the exemplary and successful performance of their missions in the war on terrorism.

This bill provides the authorization for appropriations of funds needed to enable them to continue to protect our national security interests in Iraq, in Afghanistan, and elsewhere in the world. In Afghanistan, the Taliban leadership has been removed and is no longer able to provide a safe haven for al-Qaida operatives or to train terrorists or to plan attacks against people around the world. In Iraq, Saddam Hussein is in prison, and 46 of the most wanted operatives in his regime are no longer a threat to others.

Our military forces have helped provide an opportunity for Iraq to start a transition to democracy. The President's envoy to Iraq, Ambassador Paul Bremer, has led this impressive transition to peace and sovereignty. Under Ambassador Bremer's leadership, and with the assistance of many courageous Iraqi citizens, unemployment has fallen by nearly one-half. And for the first time in decades, Iraq's marketplaces are filled with consumer goods. More than 395,000 jobs have been created for the Iraqi people. All 22 universities and 43 technical institutes and colleges are open. Almost 2,500 schools

have been rehabilitated, and 240 hospitals and more than 1,200 health clinics are now open for the Iraqi people. Five million children have been immunized for measles, mumps, and rubella. Electricity generation has surpassed prewar levels and is more evenly distributed now than it was before. The number of telephone subscribers, including cell phone users, is nearly one-third above the level it was before the liberation began. More than 90 percent of Iraqi towns and provinces have local government councils. These are individuals who have voluntarily assumed responsibilities for moving their communities into this new era of self-government.

Iraq has a functioning judiciary now and is on its way to providing true and equal justice for all. More than 200,000 Iraqis are now serving in their own security forces, and 25,000 troops from other countries are present in Iraq as well, contributing to the peacekeeping operations.

This authorization bill also provides support for other defense activities in the central command area of responsibility and elsewhere around the world where our interests are threatened. It is important that we pass this bill.

Chairman WARNER and Senator LEVIN and their committee staff members have worked hard to put together a comprehensive authorization bill for the day-to-day operation and activities of our military forces. The bill provides essential authority for the funding that is necessary to keep our troops safe in the field, enabling them to protect themselves with the latest technologies and innovations that are available.

The amendment that has been offered by the chairman and ranking minority member authorizes an additional \$25 billion in supplemental appropriations for operations in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The other day, our Appropriations Committee, the Subcommittee on Defense, conducted a hearing with General Pace, the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of staff, and representatives from the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Defense, the civilian leadership. We were able to question them about the use of these funds and what it was for.

It is specifically allocated to services. It is not just a lump sum of money available to spend in any way the Department or the military chooses, but it is described in this supplemental appropriations bill that will be before the Senate as well.

This contingent emergency reserve fund is important to ensure that the Department of Defense has the ability to respond to the rapidly changing environment in which our troops are currently operating. The authorization for this additional funding helps ensure that the core funding authorized in the bill for routine operations of the Department, such as the training of troops, base operations, maintenance, and the planned procurement of equipment continue uninterrupted in the

next fiscal year, while still ensuring that our troops in Afghanistan and Iraq have the resources needed to perform their important missions.

This funding will likely be used to provide ammunition and supplies, fuel for aircraft and vehicles, and maintenance for the equipment, and to provide force protection needs, such as body armor and other armor for vehicles that are used by our troops.

In my State of Mississippi, more than 3,000 National Guard and Air National Guard troops have been deployed since Operation Iraqi Freedom began. A few weeks ago, we welcomed home to our State a battalion of combat engineers who had been sent to Iraq right after the airport at Tikrit had been overtaken. They built a perimeter around that airfield to protect it and to protect this operation from those who would do harm to our troops. They built structures for the defense of other military forces and activities throughout northern Iraq. Then they came home. They came home to the welcome that was earned—well earned—because of their brave service. They suffered not one casualty in the performance of their duties. They were under fire, but they protected themselves successfully. Thirty-two members of that battalion received Bronze Medals for their heroism and their courage under fire.

It makes me very proud that these soldiers from my State carried out their mission so successfully and with such distinction. I am proud of them and other troops from our State and throughout the country who have been called on to serve in this war on terrorism, many without complaints, many volunteering for that service in particular.

It has been a very impressive performance in behalf of the security interests of our great country. We appreciate their service, we appreciate their skill, and we want to be sure this legislation contains the resources that will be necessary for them to continue to safely carry out their duties in the future.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, first, I wish to thank my good friend from Alabama. Who says that words do not have weight and they are not remembered a long time. I was glad he recited the prayer from President Roosevelt on the eve of D-Day some 60 years ago this weekend. Words do have weight, and they are remembered a long time.

When we hear that prayer, maybe we ought to start thinking as a body and as representatives of our constituencies that maybe this might be the better approach to completing the mission in Iraq. Last night, the Senator from Alabama and 32 other Senators visited Walter Reed Army Medical Center. It is a moving experience whenever one sees warriors come home with limbs gone, but it is also moving to see

the miracles of healing, of what modern-day medicine and technology has done to rehabilitate these young people to put them back into the mainstream of American life.

It is remarkable to see their spirit because everything around them is negative. Yet they find a way to say this is my country, this one I will die for because I also understand there are generations behind us to which we must pass this great country.

Some of us inherited these freedoms. We have not paid for them. They were given to us. Sometimes we use them a little loosely because we did not earn them. That makes a lot of difference.

Last night was a remarkable night. I visited a young man from Montana who just within the last week returned. He lost one leg, the whole leg. With a series of surgeries and skin grafts and probably 6 or 8 months of hard rehabilitation, he will be back home again in the central part of Montana.

Earlier this week, we also got the word that a soldier, Owen Witt, from Sand Springs, MT—Sand Springs has one grocery store and one post office; that is all that is there—was killed in the line of duty in Iraq. David and Karen, his folks, ranch in that part of the world. Of course, we send them our prayers and our thoughts at this time.

When I talked with his mother, she said two of them in that community went into the Army as soulmates. Both of them wanted to go to the same outfit. His good friend, Kevin Rogge, is still over there, and we will be in touch with him, we hope, before the next couple of weeks are out.

Again, I go back to that prayer. Maybe it would be a good approach for every representative to go back and read that prayer because we all understand what the mission is. The people on the ground understand what the mission is. They are willing to take the risk. They are willing to see it through to victory: to liberate and do away with a tyrant, to give freedom to people who have never known it in their lifetime. That is a high calling and a calling worth our attention.

I was struck also a while ago when the distinguished minority leader was talking about No Child Left Behind. I remind this body that No Child Left Behind, when it went to the States, had enough flexibility in that law that the States could set their rules and regulations on how they wanted this to apply. If there is a little bit of tension or nervousness from our teachers or a little bit of pressure and they are a little uncomfortable because of testing, they are supposed to be a little uncomfortable because, for the first time, we are looking at not only the job they are doing but the job the administration of the school is doing and how we are doing as supporters of public education.

We all better be a little bit nervous, and if there is something wrong in my State and I can help it, I will go after it now. Do not come to the floor and

make excuses why it isn't working if you have not been involved.

There was some nervousness among my teachers. We are slowly getting those worked out. We are finding there is a comfort level whenever we see the progress of young people who are now being taught the basics, and the basics are the Three R's: reading, writing, and arithmetic.

That is what it is all about. The funds from the Federal Government are flowing at a level never seen before in the history of this country. Now, is it a perfect law? No. Is it a step in the right direction? It is.

I congratulate my friend from Mississippi, who talked about the contingency report. It is very important.

My good friend from New Mexico was with us last night, and it was truly a moving event when talking to those young people.

Let us comment a little bit about the budget. We are having a tough time. I do not think we as individuals have seen the urgency of having a budget. Having a budget is bigger than any one of us in this Senate. I urge my colleagues this coming week, as we go into the appropriations season, to work doubly hard to come up with a budget.

Also, my good friend from New Mexico has worked on an energy bill. That needs passing, too, this next week. Look around us and see what is happening in energy in this country and how it can slow down this economy.

This economy is booming. More people own homes now than at any time in the history of the country. More people are working in my State of Montana than ever before. We did not have huge unemployment. Even though our economy nationwide was stagnant, we continued to grow.

A lot of things in this country are working to the positive side, and we are not talking about them. More people are working today than at any time in the history of this country. More homes are being bought. There are more first-time home buyers. That is an accomplishment. We are putting more people back to work. That is an accomplishment.

I thank my good friend from Alabama this morning for allowing me this 5 or 10 minutes. I wanted to remind people that it is not all doom and gloom. If my colleagues think it is doom and gloom, then it is going to be doom and gloom. If my colleagues think we cannot win in Iraq, we will not win in Iraq.

Last night, I heard a young man comment—and my colleagues think words do not have weight? He said: Senator, you can pull us out of Iraq and bring us home, but the people who want to bring us down will follow us. They will be here. I do not think we want that.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico.

RECENT ECONOMIC NEWS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise to talk this morning about good news.

This morning we just received a current report on how many new jobs were created in America in the past quarter. There were 248,000 jobs created in May.

There is so much talk about unemployment. People say this Presidential race is going to depend on jobs and the performance of our President with reference to jobs and the American economy during his term. We all know that about the time he was elected, this country was going into recession. That means the big growth that occurred for about 4 years prior to that had reached its peak and was on the way down. That means if something was not done, we would have to wait for the natural give and take of the American economy to right itself. Who knows how long that would have taken. Perhaps it would have taken 2, 3 or 4 years to right itself because the lessons of economics take that long. Once the economy starts down, one has to wait for the economy to right itself, and who knows how long that will take. That recession was coupled with the bust of the stock market. Who knows when it would have filled that gap.

The recession did not last very long because somebody did something right. I surmise that Congress did not do anything right because I can look around and see what happened. They did not do anything. The President did something that was right. He suggested that we ought to interrupt that recession and startup the American economy again by cutting taxes.

I have been here when numerous tax bills were passed. They were passed in the name of new jobs, in the name of putting people to work, in the name of making sure there was some kind of fairness—whatever reason they were passed. Essentially one has to look at them and see how they worked and how good were they in comparison to the tax cuts that were done at the request of President Bush.

Frankly, I looked down the other day and saw this list of tax cuts that have occurred during this President's time. They were pushed and shoved through Congress, Democrats voting almost to a man against them. But if one looks at the list, it is the most astounding list of appropriate tax cuts for growth I have ever seen in my 31 years.

Normally, we pass all kinds of irrelevant tax cuts when we pass a tax cut bill. I think the Senator from Alabama knows that. This tax package, with Congress usually working its way to change the President's approach and do the wrong thing, adopted all of the essential features of the President's tax bill. They were directed at small business in America.

Guess what. It worked. Small business in America is booming. The job creator in America, small business, is absolutely moving ahead. Jobs are being added. Families that own businesses are buying trucks, adding on to their buildings because we were smart enough to adopt a tax bill that invited investment, invited growth type items for them.

My colleagues can look at the list. Even Congress went along with the President and adopted the right ones. I will admit there were two that were socially minded. That was the child credit and trying to get the marriage tax penalty closer to reality, closer to fairness, but all the rest had to do with growth.

What happened to all the clamor about jobs? In the last 10 months, this economy in America has created 1.4 million new jobs. Now, there was a lot of talk about the President and 2 million jobs that he lost. What a joke. First, he did not lose them. We had a recession going and he did not create that, but he did cause a shallow recession. Now we are kind of up, up and away on job creation.

I surmise this will continue right up and through the election. If it does, that 2 million jobs argument going on across America can be wiped out, and we will be back to the best way to create jobs is to create a tax system and tax cuts that are directed at corporate and small business in America so they can add jobs and still grow and prosper or indeed do better than they were doing. That is what the President did.

Unemployment had reached 7.8 percent during that shallow recession. It is now down to 5.6 percent. That is not too shabby. As a matter of fact, I predict it will continue to go down. I say to my friend that it has gone from 7.8 to 5.6 and holding steady or coming down.

The second argument being made is that these tax cuts caused this big deficit.

Let me suggest there are at least three things that can cause a deficit to grow. One is if you spend more, and one is if you have a recession or a downturn in the economy, and then the third one is if you cut taxes. Of course, if you cut taxes and assume it will not do anything in the economy, then you will do a straight line and say the tax cuts created part of the deficit.

Let me tell you, the numbers are absolutely startling. If they are correct, for those who think we will fix this by increasing taxes, they have to be in some way reading tea leaves that have already lost all their flavor and are not good for anything. That is because the Congressional Budget Office, which is a neutral body, has said the weak economy caused 40 percent of the deficit we have accumulated. Let me repeat. When a recession occurs, you don't collect taxes—you collect less, I should say, because there are fewer workers and businesses are making less money, and in a sense the weak economy causes losses in the tax take by the American Government and other things that create growth. So 40 percent came from that, from that one thing, the recession.

Increased spending? We know what we increased the spending for. Some was of our own doing, just because we spent it, but most of it was because of homeland security, increased defense

costs, and the like. Who would not have done that? That had to be done. That was increased spending by 36 percent. So we have 40 and 36 that had nothing to do with taxes. You would think, from those who are talking about it, that the tax cut created it all. It created the total of 40 plus 36, which is 76 percent. That leaves something like 24 percent that came from tax cuts.

If the tax cuts stimulated the economy and pulled us out of the recession, then you can almost say if we wait around that one will disappear because, with significant economic growth, the tax revenues of the country will go up almost automatically.

I can remember at one point when I was chairman of the Budget Committee, we were getting estimates of the tax take of the United States. We were so inept at measuring the result of the tax cuts and economic growth that every quarter we underestimated by a substantial amount how much revenue was coming into the Government. We had three successive quarters when the revenues came in at \$50 billion more than we expected. As a matter of fact, I assume that within the next 4 or 5 months with this growth, if it remains and is sustained, we will start seeing the revenue numbers of America change.

They are not going to change for the worse; they are going to change for the better. There is already a slight change, but I am not willing to brag about it yet because it has not passed \$20 billion. It is under \$20 billion. You know, we have to be careful assuming that estimates are going to remain right because they change from being right to being wrong, in terms of their validity.

We will get there, though. Soon this prosperous economy will start producing more revenue. The deficits will have to be affected positively. If we continue to restrain our budget growth, the country will have everything right. It will have the tax cuts that we have done still in place—there are a couple of more that we need to do. They will be in place and America will be able to say under the leadership of George Bush, the country came out of recession and started growing. Even with a war we did it right, and the Americans at home are investing in small businesses. And it is growing. American corporations are incurring more and more surplus and are looking around for investments, and that is good.

I repeat, I am very proud of what this President did. As with Iraq, this President has courage. On the economy, he exercised courage. There were more people around, including some Republicans—maybe more than a few—who were beating down his door, saying: Don't cut taxes. We are in a recession and the deficit is growing. Don't cut taxes.

He was steadfast. He said the only way to fix it is to cut taxes and cut

them in a way that investment will occur, that savings will occur. That is what we did, at his behest and under his leadership.

I yield the floor.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, before the Senator leaves, I thank him for his excellent comments. He served so ably as chairman of the Senate Budget Committee. He has been a Member of this Senate 31 years and has seen a lot of things occur.

I guess my question to the Senator is this: For some reason, the media or whatever, created an image—and some of the speeches on this floor nurtured that image—that President Bush created this economic slowdown that occurred. But as I remember, and I ask the Senator is it not correct, the third quarter of President Clinton's last year in office was negative growth, and the first quarter—and the President didn't take office until mid-January when he got sworn in—the first quarter of the year he inherited was negative growth. Then we had the September 11 attack. So a number of things that came together were not his fault. Is that fair to say?

Mr. DOMENICI. That is absolutely correct. Incidentally, in my list of things that have hurt the economy, that we had to eliminate, I failed to mention that we, the United States, had imposed upon us the 9/11 incident. It caused a lot of turmoil in this economy. I am not saying that trying to ignore the terrible deaths that occurred and the wrath that Americans have for the terrorists. But that should be in the list, also, of things that would add to the economic downturn.

But the Senator is correct. The President not only inherited a recession, but it continued afterwards, and it could not have been caused by President Bush because it occurred too quickly. With an economy this size you can't do anything in 2 months. If you wanted to hurt it, you couldn't hurt it. It is too big, too powerful. As a matter of fact, if you want to cut taxes, you have to be patient because they do not bring the economy back tomorrow or next week. It takes a while.

It took a while. While the doubters ran around the country talking about no jobs, the economy was percolating underneath and created the jobs. That is what happened today.

I forgot to mention one thing we did not do that is currently a political issue and is in this campaign. That is, what do we do about the fact that most of these tax cuts—I just told you what my view is about them, which is that they help—are temporary? They should not have been temporary; Congress would have made them permanent. But the problem is, the Budget Act of the United States, which governs budgets and governs the mandatory change in taxes, has provisions in it that mean you cannot cut taxes permanently. You can only do it over a number of years and your authority runs out. So many of these tax cuts are going to run out.

I am grateful they are not going to run out before this growth, but they are going to stop growth because those people involved in investing are expecting to have the same tax cut for a while. They don't expect to be turned off and on like a spigot. If you want them to respond, you have to tell them when you act on them you don't have to worry about next month that you are going to be in a business that you lost a hundred-thousand-dollar tax credit, or you lost whatever it was. You have to leave them in. I think we ought to have a full-blown debate on that. I hope we can. I don't know if we can because we don't have that budget and I am not sure we can do a tax bill without a budget.

Senator NICKLES is trying hard. There are some on our side who will not let us do it. I regret it because I believe for those who talk about "no more tax cuts because of the deficit," they actually have it backwards. Because of the deficit, you should be making sure the tax cuts remain because you can put more people to work. You can cause more revenues to come into the country. You can stabilize for long periods of time the status of the American economy, which is good at this point, not bad. I thank the Senator.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the distinguished Senator from New Mexico. His wisdom should not be lost on this body. It is very valuable, and we thank him for that.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. DOLE). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I want to follow up on Senator DOMENICI's comments and those of Senator BURNS about the growth we have in the economy.

This was a great announcement today about the 248,000 new jobs created last month. The month before that, we created 288,000 jobs, and the month before that, 315,000 new jobs. This is some of greatest growth we have had in many years. The third quarter of last year was over 8-percent growth.

People started to dismiss the economic growth. Where are jobs? All the experts told us that jobs follow growth. They don't come in the same week in which there is growth. We have had tremendous growth over the last four quarters. Actually, certainly the last three quarters represent the highest growth in 20 years. That 8-percent growth was the highest growth in 20 years, and this job expansion today is something we have to celebrate. It is the kind of thing that gives us confidence in America. We did it not by not raising taxes, creating bureauc-

racies, make-work programs and governmental deals; we did it by allowing the American people to have more of their own money so they could invest in their communities.

I know the Senator from North Carolina traveled her State as I traveled my State the last recess, and every city mayor I talked to said his sales taxes were up. Those are real numbers, aren't they? When a town's sale taxes are up—little and big towns—that means something good is happening out there. People are able to have more money to buy and spend and create growth in the economy.

Manufacturing jobs are up—something I know the Senator from North Carolina worries about as I do in Alabama. We see growth in manufacturing jobs for the first time in a long time.

Those are good things that are happening. If we stay the course, if we invest in the American people to allow freedom, productivity, innovation, and the dream of profit and progress to occur and continue to occur, I believe we will continue to have good growth in America.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 3281, 3282, 3283, AND 3244, AS MODIFIED, EN BLOC

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, on behalf of the managers, I have a set of amendments to the Defense bill that have been cleared by both managers. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered and agreed to and the motions to reconsider laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments were agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3281

(Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate that the Department of Defense should support the construction of schools in housing privatization agreements that severely impact student populations)

At the end of subtitle F of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 353. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE IMPACT OF THE PRIVATIZATION OF MILITARY HOUSING ON LOCAL SCHOOLS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) There are approximately 750,000 school-aged children of members of the active duty Armed Forces in the United States.

(2) Approximately 650,000 of those students are currently being served in public schools across the United States.

(3) The Department of Defense has embarked on military housing privatization initiatives using authorities provided in subchapter IV of chapter 169 of part IV of subtitle A of title 10, United States Code, which

will result in the improvement or replacement of 120,000 military family housing units in the United States.

(4) The Secretary of each military department is authorized to include the construction of new school facilities in agreements carried out under subchapter IV of chapter 169 of part IV of subtitle A of title 10, United States Code.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Department of Defense should support the construction of schools in housing privatization agreements that severely impact student populations.

AMENDMENT NO. 3282

(Purpose: To require a Comptroller General study and report on use of alternative technologies to address groundwater contamination at Department of Defense installations)

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 326. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY AND REPORT ON ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES TO DECONTAMINATE GROUNDWATER AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS.

(a) COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to determine whether or not cost-effective technologies are available to the Department of Defense for the cleanup of groundwater contamination at Department installations in lieu of traditional methods, such as pump and treat, that can be expensive and take many years to complete.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An identification of current technologies being used or field tested by the Department to treat groundwater at Department installations, including the contaminants being addressed.

(2) An identification of cost-effective technologies described in that subsection that are currently under research, under development by commercial vendors, or available commercially and being used outside the Department and that have potential for use by the Department to address the contaminants identified under paragraph (1).

(3) An evaluation of the potential benefits and limitations of using the technologies identified under paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) A description of the barriers, such as cost, capability, or legal restrictions, to using the technologies identified under paragraph (2).

(5) Any other matters the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

(c) REPORT.—By April 1, 2005, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the study under subsection (a). The report shall include the results of the study and any recommendations, including recommendations for administrative or legislative action, that the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 3283

(Purpose: To authorize a program to commemorate the 60th anniversary of World War II)

At the end of subtitle G of title III, add the following:

SEC. 364. PROGRAM TO COMMEMORATE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For Fiscal Year 2005, the Secretary of Defense may conduct a program—

(1) to commemorate the 60th anniversary of World War II; and

(2) to coordinate, support, and facilitate other such commemoration programs and activities of the Federal Government, State and local governments, and other persons.

(b) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The program referred to in subsection (a) may include activities and ceremonies—

(1) to provide the people of the United States with a clear understanding and appreciation of the lessons and history of World War II;

(2) to thank and honor veterans of World War II and their families;

(3) to pay tribute to the sacrifices and contributions made on the home front by the people of the United States;

(4) to foster an awareness in the people of the United States that World War II was the central event of the 20th century that defined the postwar world;

(5) to highlight advances in technology, science, and medicine related to military research conducted during World War II;

(6) to inform wartime and postwar generations of the contributions of the Armed Forces of the United States to the United States;

(7) to recognize the contributions and sacrifices made by World War II allies of the United States; and

(8) to highlight the role of the Armed Forces of the United States, then and now, in maintaining world peace through strength.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT.—(1) There is established in the Treasury of the United States an account to be known as the “Department of Defense 60th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Account” which shall be administered by the Secretary as a single account.

(2) There shall be deposited in the account, from amounts appropriated to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance of Defense Agencies, such amounts as the Secretary considers appropriate to conduct the program referred to in subsection (a).

(3) The Secretary may use the funds in the account established in paragraph (1) only for the purpose of conducting the program referred to in subsection (a).

(4) Not later than 60 days after the termination of the authority of the Secretary to conduct the program referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report containing an accounting of all the funds deposited into and expended from the account or otherwise expended under this section, and of any amount remaining in the account. Unobligated funds which remain in the account after termination of the authority of the Secretary under this section shall be held in the account until transferred by law after the Committees receive the report.

(d) ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES.—(1) Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary may accept from any person voluntary services to be provided in furtherance of the program referred to in subsection (a).

(2) A person providing voluntary services under this subsection shall be considered to be an employee for the purposes of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for work-related injuries. Such a person who is not otherwise employed by the Federal Government shall not be considered to be a Federal employee for any other purposes by reason of the provision of such service.

(3) The Secretary may reimburse a person providing voluntary services under this subsection for incidental expenses incurred by such person in providing such services. The Secretary shall determine which expenses are eligible for reimbursement under this paragraph.

AMENDMENT NO. 3244

(Purpose: To prohibit the storage of mercury from the National Defense Stockpile at certain facilities)

On page 411, after line 6, add the following:

SEC. 3303. PROHIBITION ON STORAGE OF MERCURY AT CERTAIN FACILITIES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of Defense may not store mercury from the National Defense Stockpile at any facility that is not owned or leased by the United States.

(b) NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “National Defense Stockpile” means the stockpile provided for in section 4 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98c).

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LADIES AUXILIARY DEPARTMENT
PRESIDENT LYNN MUSSELMAN

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, we often recognize military veterans for their many contributions to our country. Where would this country be were it not for their sacrifices made in times of wars? Today, I would like to recognize other Americans who also give freely of their time and energy to the public good. These unsung heroes are the women of veterans' auxiliaries who conduct youth activities, community service and promote the ideals of America without compensation and without sufficient recognition.

One such woman is Lynn Musselman, the Pennsylvania department president for the VFW's Ladies Auxiliary. Lynn's late father Otto Musselman was a combat engineer in the European Theatre during World War II. As a result of her father's service, Lynn decided to join the VFW Ladies Auxiliary in Sellersville, PA, in 1973. The rest is a lifetime of very active public service. While serving as auxiliary president, she has held a number of chairmanships and has served as a trustee. On the department level, Lynn has chaired the Youth Activities, Voice of Democracy, Community Service, Scotland School, Americanism and Loyalty Day and Membership Committees. For her ability in gaining high participation by Auxiliaries in each program under her direction, the National Office of the Veterans of Foreign Wars has cited her accomplishments. It is no wonder that in June 2003 she was elected as department president.

In addition to her full time job as the controller for a commercial roofing company, she is also a member of the Quakertown American Legion Auxiliary No. 242 and a life member of Freedom Valley Girl Scout Council for 39 years.

In June 2004, President Musselman completes her tour of duty as Department President; and I officially recognize her for her outstanding service to veterans and her country.

AMVETS DEPARTMENT
COMMANDER REGIS W. RILEY

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, today, I would like to recognize an American patriot, one who has served his country faithfully and dutifully for over 30 years both in military service and as a leader of one of Pennsylvania's most active veteran service organizations—the American Veterans or, AMVETS as it is called. In June 2004, Regis W. Riley will complete his elected tour of duty as AMVETS Department Commander. As he departs this position of responsibility, it is appropriate that he be recognized not only for his successful year as Department Commander, but also for his many contributions and his many years of leadership in AMVETS.

Following his honorable discharge from active duty in the U.S. Army in 1974, Rege, as he is known to all, worked his way through the ranks of AMVETS in a number of leadership positions including Post Commander for 9 years, Commander of the Western Region, and President of the Pennsylvania State War Veterans Council. Rege is also a voting member of the Pennsylvania State Veterans Commission.

His dedication to the cause of veterans has been his hallmark including coordination of the Memorial Day, Pearl Harbor Day, and Veterans Day Ceremonies in the Mon Valley and surrounding areas and service in the cause of homeless veterans as Chairman of the National Homeless Veterans Committee. He is a recipient of the Leadership of Excellence Pin, the National AMVETS' Recruiter of the Year Award and in 2001, he was honored as the Department of Pennsylvania AMVET Member of the Year.

As Rege departs the position as Department Commander, it is appropriate that Pennsylvanians, particularly Pennsylvania's veterans say thank you for dedication and leadership and a job well done.

VFW PENNSYLVANIA STATE
COMMANDER CHARLES PRINCE

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, today, I would like to recognize an American patriot, one who has served his country faithfully and dutifully for over 50 years. During this period when recognition was recently given to America's greatest generation through the World War II Memorial in Washington, DC, it is my honor and pleasure to recognize an American patriot, one who has served his country faithfully and honorably not only in World War II, but also in the Korean War. Charles Prince served in the United States Navy aboard four Navy men-of-war, the

USS *Missouri*, the USS *South Dakota*, and USS *Quincy* and the USS *Donaldson*. For his service, he received the Victory Medal, American Campaign Ribbon, Asiatic Pacific Ribbon with seven stars, the Philippine Liberation Ribbon with two stars and the Good Conduct Medal.

Following his military service, Charles Prince did what many veterans returning to Pennsylvania did; he joined the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. He rose through the ranks of the VFW and became the Post Commander in Confluence, PA and All American District Commander for the 23rd District in 1996. On June 28, 2003, Charles Prince was elected State Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars and in June 2004, he will complete this tour of duty. In addition, Charles has been an advocate for national security and veterans employment and has served on VFW committees in support of these endeavors.

His government service did not end with the military. After 17 years of service in the Somerset county Assessment Office, he retired as Somerset County Appraiser.

While Commander Prince is rightfully proud of his service to his country, I suspect that he ranks as the greatest event in his life his 55 years of marriage to his wife Jean. I wish them continued health and happiness.

AMVETS LADIES AUXILIARY DEPARTMENT
PRESIDENT DELIA ANN KREILING

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, on the occasion of completion of her tour as Pennsylvania's President of the AMVETS Ladies Auxiliary, it is honor and pleasure to cite Delia "Dee" Ann Kreiling for her leadership, her many years of service with AMVETS and her compassion in the care of veterans.

Dee's late father Elmer was a World War II veteran and like the daughters of many veterans, she saw service in the cause of veterans as a duty. As the coordinator of Veterans Services at the University of Pittsburgh, she has overseen for many years a staff of student veterans who assist eligible veterans and family members in receiving their education benefits. During the past year, Dee has focused her energies on "Sharing and Caring," a program of service to hospitalized veterans. In 2001, she was the recipient of the Pennsylvania AMVETS Ladies Auxiliary Member of the Year Award.

In addition to her enthusiasm in addressing veterans' issues, Dee has also been active for several years in "Shoes for the Needy" and the St. Jude's Ranch for Children.

On behalf of Pennsylvanians and Pennsylvania veterans, I salute her for her many contributions and for her leadership.

VEST BUSTER

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, I have long been concerned about a new .50

caliber handgun manufactured by Smith and Wesson Corporation declared the "most powerful production revolver in the world today." Now, the Violence Policy Center reports that these handguns can blast through the body armor of our nation's law enforcement officers. This should disturb all Americans and all who care about the safety of our law enforcement personnel.

This new weapon fires a .500 Smith and Wesson Magnum bullet packing a muzzle force of 2,600 foot-pounds. The bullet is half an inch wide and is more powerful than comparable ammunition because it is much longer and contains more gunpowder. According to the Violence Policy Center's analysis, the .500 Smith & Wesson Magnum round far exceeds the protection level of the highest grade of concealable body armor normally used by law enforcement officers.

Body armor has saved the lives of countless numbers of law enforcement officers because of its ability to stop handgun rounds. The .500 Smith & Wesson Magnum round is more powerful than some rifle rounds. According to data compiled by the Violence Policy Center, during the 1990 to 1999 period, 20 officers were killed by gunshot wounds as a result of rounds penetrating their body armor. A rifle fired each one of these rounds. However, the .500 Smith & Wesson Magnum takes pistol power to rifle-power level and presents a deadly challenge to the life-saving record of law enforcement's body armor.

The decision to produce the .50 caliber handgun represents a great step backward in efforts to improve gun safety. Instead of sensible steps to make guns safer and keep guns from getting into the wrong hands, this moves in the opposite direction, creating a handgun that is reported to have double the power of most assault rifles.

I am a cosponsor of the Military Sniper Weapon Regulation Act, a bill which would change the way .50 caliber sniper rifles are regulated by placing them under the requirements of the National Firearms Act. This bill would subject the sniper rifles to the same regimen of registration and background checks as other weapons of war, such as machine guns. The new Smith and Wesson .50 caliber handgun should be included in this legislation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT
OF 2003

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I wish to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

On May 10, 2001, in North Richland Hills, TX, David Israel Avery, 17, was charged with criminal mischief for allegedly attacking two gay teens.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.●

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 2498. A bill to provide for a 10-year extension of the assault weapons ban.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. MURKOWSKI:

S. 2504. A bill to make improvements to the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 2505. A bill to implement the recommendations of the Federal Communications Commission report to the Congress regarding low power FM service; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1840

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1840, a bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to encourage owners and operators of privately-held farm and ranch land to voluntarily make their land available for access by the public under programs administered by States.

S. 2015

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2015, a bill to prohibit energy market manipulation.

S. 2072

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2072, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a nonrefundable tax credit for elder care expenses.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 2505. A bill to implement the recommendations of the Federal Communications Commission report to the Congress regarding low power FM serv-

ice; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. MCCAIN. Madam President, I rise today to introduce the Low Power Radio Act of 2004. This bill would allow the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to license Low Power FM stations on third adjacent channels to full power stations without limitations and eliminate the requirement that the FCC perform further testing on the economic impact of Low Power FM radio. Additionally, the bill seeks to protect stations that provide radio reading services, which some have suggested are more susceptible to interference than other stations because they are carried on a subcarrier frequency. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by Senator LEAHY who is a co-sponsor of the bill. I thank him for his support.

This bill would also right a serious wrong. Four years ago, Congress wrongly delayed the full implementation of a new community based radio service called "Low Power FM" due to broadcasters' grossly exaggerated claims of interference. The FCC recently found, based on data from an independent engineering study, that the broadcasters' claims of interference are groundless. As required, the FCC sent a report to Congress in February describing the study's results and suggesting legislative actions to further the growth of Low Power FM. This bill would implement these recommendations.

In January 2000, the FCC launched Low Power FM radio service to "enhance locally focused community-oriented radio broadcasting." Low Power FM stations are just that—low power radio stations on the FM band that generally reach an audience within a 3.5 mile radius of the station's transmitter. In rural areas, this signal may not reach many people, but it provides rural citizens with another media outlet—another voice in the market. In urban areas, this signal may reach hundreds of thousands of people and provide not just local content, but very specific neighborhood news and information.

Localism is increasingly important in today's changing media landscape. Rampant ownership consolidation has taken place in the radio industry since passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Since that time, many Americans have complained that the large media conglomerates fail to serve local communities' interests and seem to use their local station license as a conduit to air national programming. Low Power FM was introduced, in part, to respond to such complaints.

Low Power FM is an affordable broadcasting option for many community organizations because a full power radio station license is extremely expensive and broadcast spectrum is very scarce. In 2003, the average cost to acquire a commercial radio station was more than \$2.5 million dollars.

Between May 1999 and May 2000, the Commission received over 3,400 applica-

tions for Low Power FM stations from non-commercial educational entities and community organizations. However, before the Commission could act on many of the applications for this new community service, broadcasters frightened legislators into halting the full implementation of Low Power FM. Broadcasters masqueraded their true concerns about competition from a real local radio broadcaster in thinly veiled claims of interference.

Due to the broadcasters' subterfuge, Congress added language to a 2000 appropriations bill requiring the FCC to hire an independent engineering firm to further study broadcasters' claims of interference. Well, the results are in! I am not happy to report that after spending almost two years and over two million dollars, the independent study revealed what the FCC and community groups had said all along: LPFM will do no harm to other broadcasters. The study has stripped the broadcasters of their veiled claims by concluding that Low Power FM stations on third adjacent channels would cause virtually no interference to other broadcast stations.

The broadcasters masquerade has now cost American taxpayers over two million dollars. This was two million dollars taken from the FCC's budget that could have been used to further study efficient spectrum use to promote public safety needs, process license applications faster, hire more high quality engineers for the FCC and much more. Perhaps, we should send a bill to the National Association of Broadcasters. Nevertheless, that is the past, and it is time to focus on the future.

That brings us to the future of Low Power FM. The FCC, as required by the appropriations language, has reported the study's findings to Congress and recommends full implementation of Low Power FM. This bill simply follows the FCC's recommendation: begin licensing Low Power FM stations on third adjacent channels to full power stations without limitations. Additionally, the bill seeks to protect full power stations that provide radio reading services. It is estimated that about 1.1 million people in the U.S. are blind, and it is important to ensure this helpful radio reading service remains interference free.

The enactment of this bill will immediately make available a number of Low Power FM frequencies. By some estimates, Congress' legislation delaying the full implementation, which mostly affected metropolitan areas, led to the elimination of half the Low Power FM applications filed during 2000.

For example, Congress' action eliminated the LPFM slot in Fresno applied for by El Comite de los Pobres. The group had hoped to address the dearth of local programming for the Latino community by airing bilingual coverage of local issues. New Orleans' Music Business Institute's application

was eliminated as well. The Music Business Institute teaches young people how to get into the music business. The Institute had planned to use the station to help start the musical careers of local artists, and to educate listeners about the city's jazz and blues musical heritage. Let's get these valuable stations on air.

There are some wonderful LPFM stations that are up and running. A recent article published in *The Nation* called these stations, "beacons of grassroots democracy." The article discussed WRFR in Rockland, Maine: "Shunning the canned programming approach of Rockland's two Clear Channel stations, WRFR offers an array of local talent, tastes and interests, and was recently named Maine station of the year by a state music association. Although country music, a Maine favorite, is heavily represented, hardly any WRFR deejay restricts himself to a single era, genre or Top-40 play list." Started by a local city council member who was concerned about the lack of local media outlets in his town, today, WRFR has over half the city listening. This is what scares broadcasters about LPFM: competition.

In 2000, the Southern Development Foundation established a Low Power FM station in Opelousas, Louisiana, which sponsors agriculture programs, leases land to farmers, raises money for scholarships for needy kids and helps citizens learn to read. The station director told a local community newsletter: "You've got local radio stations that are owned by larger companies. There should be some programming concerning the music that is from here, and the people from here. But there's not."

I ask the public and commercial broadcasters to come clean and join us in promoting LPFM. More good radio brings about more radio listening and that's good for all broadcasters. Therefore, in the interests of would-be new broadcasters, existing broadcasters, but most of all, the listening public, I urge the enactment of the Low Power Radio Act of 2004.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2505

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 led to increased ownership consolidation in the radio industry.

(2) At a hearing before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, on June 4, 2003, all 5 members of the Federal Communications Commission testified that there has been, in at least some local radio markets, too much consolidation.

(3) A commitment to localism—local operations, local research, local management, locally originated programming, local artists,

and local news and events—would bolster radio listening.

(4) Local communities have sought to launch radio stations to meet their local needs. However, due to the scarce amount of spectrum available and the high cost of buying and running a large station, many local communities are unable to establish a radio station.

(5) In 2003, the average cost to acquire a commercial radio station was more than \$2.5 million dollars.

(6) In January, 2000, the Federal Communications Commission authorized a new, affordable community radio service called "low power FM" or "LPFM" to "enhance locally focused community-oriented radio broadcasting".

(7) Through the creation of LPFM, the Commission sought to "create opportunities for new voices on the air waves and to allow local groups, including schools, churches and other community-based organizations, to provide programming responsive to local community needs and interests".

(8) The Commission made clear that the creation of LPFM would not compromise the integrity of the FM radio band by stating, "We are committed to creating a low power FM radio service only if it does not cause unacceptable interference to existing radio service."

(9) Small rural broadcasters were particularly concerned about a lengthy and costly interference complaint process. Therefore, in September, 2000, the Commission created a simple process to address interference complaints regarding LPFM stations on an expedited basis.

(10) In December, 2000, Congress delayed the full implementation of LPFM until an independent engineering study was completed and reviewed. This delay was due to some broadcasters' concerns that LPFM service would cause interference in the FM band.

(11) The delay prevented millions of Americans from having a locally operated, community based radio station in their neighborhood.

(12) Approximately 300 LPFM stations were allowed to proceed despite the congressional action. These stations are currently on the air and are run by local government agencies, groups promoting arts and education to immigrant and indigenous peoples, artists, schools, religious organizations, environmental groups, organizations promoting literacy, and many other civically-oriented organizations.

(13) After 2 years and the expenditure of \$2,193,343 in taxpayer dollars to conduct this study, the broadcasters' concerns were demonstrated to be unsubstantiated.

SEC. 2. REPEAL OF PRIOR LAW.

Section 632 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, (Pub. Law 106-553; 114 Stat. 2762A-111) is repealed.

SEC. 3. MINIMUM DISTANCE SEPARATION REQUIREMENTS.

The Federal Communications Commission shall modify its rules to eliminate third-adjacent minimum distance separation requirements between

(1) low-power FM stations; and
(2) full-service FM stations, FM translator stations, and FM booster stations.

SEC. 4. PROTECTION OF RADIO READING SERVICES.

The Federal Communications Commission shall retain its rules that provide third-adjacent channel protection for full-power non-commercial FM stations that broadcast radio reading services via a subcarrier frequency from potential low-power FM station interference.

● Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I am pleased today to join Senator MCCAIN in introducing important legislation to increase the number of frequencies available for low power radio stations in America. Low power stations serve their communities with broadcasting that reflects local needs and local preferences. In this way, low power FM offers a valuable counterpoint to nationwide media consolidation. For this reason, I have been a strong supporter of low power FM for many years now. In fact, I recently urged FCC Chairman Powell to expedite licensing for new low power stations.

Unfortunately, for many years now, the number of low power FM stations the FCC could license has been limited by unrealistic and unnecessary rules requiring these small stations to find available frequencies far from any full power broadcaster. Interference must be avoided if we are to make use of the airwaves. The current rules, however, go beyond what is necessary to protect full power stations from interference, and instead protect them from competition. The focus of today's legislation is the so-called "third-adjacent rule," which requires that a low power station not broadcast within three frequency intervals of a full power station.

For example, if a full power station were broadcasting at 101.1, the first-adjacent frequencies would be 99.9 and 101.3 and those would be unavailable for broadcasting. The second-adjacent frequencies would be 99.7 and 101.5 and they too would be off-limits. Finally, the third-adjacent frequencies would be 99.5 and 101.7, and under the current rule, those frequencies would also be unavailable. Thus, the existence of just one full power station effectively keeps low power radio from broadcasting anywhere between 99.5 and 101.7. It is easy to see how a radio dial can quickly become off-limits for any low power broadcaster.

A recent study by the FCC concludes that this third-adjacent rule is not necessary to protect full power broadcasters from unreasonable interference. Our new bill simply implements those findings and conclusions. It eliminates the third-adjacent rule, and allows the FCC to license low power stations in accordance with its own studies and findings about potential interference from these stations.

Of course, the need for low power FM radio must be balanced against other important uses of nearby frequencies. I have worked hard to protect reading services for the blind, and this bill protects those services by retaining the third-adjacent rule where such services would be affected. In addition, this bill protects commercial broadcasters of all sizes from actual interference by leaving intact the FCC's expedited interference claim review procedures.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to move this important bill forward, to strengthen local broadcasting. ●

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3281. Mr. SARBANES (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

SA 3282. Mr. SESSIONS (for Mr. McCAIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2400, supra.

SA 3283. Mr. SESSIONS (for Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. LEVIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2400, supra.

SA 3284. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3281. Mr. SARBANES (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 353. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE IMPACT OF THE PRIVATIZATION OF MILITARY HOUSING ON LOCAL SCHOOLS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) There are approximately 750,000 school-aged children of members of the active duty Armed Forces in the United States.

(2) Approximately 650,000 of those students are currently being served in public schools across the United States.

(3) The Department of Defense has embarked on military housing privatization initiatives using authorities provided in subchapter IV of chapter 169 of part IV of subtitle A of title 10, United States Code, which will result in the improvement or replacement of 120,000 military family housing units in the United States.

(4) The Secretary of each military department is authorized to include the construction of new school facilities in agreements carried out under subchapter IV of chapter 169 of part IV of subtitle A of title 10, United States Code.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Department of Defense should support the construction of schools in housing privatization agreements that severely impact student populations.

SA 3282. Mr. SESSIONS (for Mr. McCAIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 326. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY AND REPORT ON ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES TO DECONTAMINATE GROUNDWATER AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS.

(a) COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to determine whether or not cost-effective technologies are available to the Department of Defense for the cleanup of groundwater contamination at Department installations in lieu of traditional methods, such as pump and treat, that can be expensive and take many years to complete.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An identification of current technologies being used or field tested by the Department to treat groundwater at Department installations, including the contaminants being addressed.

(2) An identification of cost-effective technologies described in that subsection that are currently under research, under development by commercial vendors, or available commercially and being used outside the Department and that have potential for use by the Department to address the contaminants identified under paragraph (1).

(3) An evaluation of the potential benefits and limitations of using the technologies identified under paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) A description of the barriers, such as cost, capability, or legal restrictions, to using the technologies identified under paragraph (2).

(5) Any other matters the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

(c) REPORT.—By April 1, 2005, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the study under subsection (a). The report shall include the results of the study and any recommendations, including recommendations for administrative or legislative action, that the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

SA 3283. Mr. SESSIONS (for Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. LEVIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title III, add the following:

SEC. 364. PROGRAM TO COMMEMORATE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2005, the Secretary of Defense may conduct a program—

(1) to commemorate the 60th anniversary of World War II; and

(2) to coordinate, support, and facilitate other such commemoration programs and activities of the Federal Government, State and local governments, and other persons.

(b) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The program referred to in subsection (a) may include activities and ceremonies—

(1) to provide the people of the United States with a clear understanding and appreciation of the lessons and history of World War II;

(2) to thank and honor veterans of World War II and their families;

(3) to pay tribute to the sacrifices and contributions made on the home front by the people of the United States;

(4) to foster an awareness in the people of the United States that World War II was the central event of the 20th century that defined the postwar world;

(5) to highlight advances in technology, science, and medicine related to military research conducted during World War II;

(6) to inform wartime and postwar generations of the contributions of the Armed Forces of the United States to the United States;

(7) to recognize the contributions and sacrifices made by World War II allies of the United States; and

(8) to highlight the role of the Armed Forces of the United States, then and now, in maintaining world peace through strength.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT.—(1) There is established in the Treasury of the United States an account to be known as the “Department of Defense 60th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Account” which shall be administered by the Secretary as a single account.

(2) There shall be deposited in the account, from amounts appropriated to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance of Defense Agencies, such amounts as the Secretary considers appropriate to conduct the program referred to in subsection (a).

(3) The Secretary may use the funds in the account established in paragraph (1) only for the purpose of conducting the program referred to in subsection (a).

(4) Not later than 60 days after the termination of the authority of the Secretary to conduct the program referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report containing an accounting of all the funds deposited into and expended from the account or otherwise expended under this section, and of any amount remaining in the account. Unobligated funds which remain in the account after termination of the authority of the Secretary under this section shall be held in the account until transferred by law after the Committees receive the report.

(d) ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES.—(1) Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary may accept from any person voluntary services to be provided in furtherance of the program referred to in subsection (a).

(2) A person providing voluntary services under this subsection shall be considered to be an employee for the purposes of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for work-related injuries. Such a person who is not otherwise employed by the Federal Government shall not be considered to be a Federal employee for any other purpose by reason of the provision of such service.

(3) The Secretary may reimburse a person providing voluntary services under this subsection for incidental expenses incurred by such person in providing such services. The Secretary shall determine which expenses are eligible for reimbursement under this paragraph.

SA 3281. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 394, after line 22, insert the following:

SEC. 3122. REPORT ON EFFORTS OF NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION TO UNDERSTAND PLUTONIUM AGING.

(a) **STUDY.**—(1) The Administrator for Nuclear Security shall enter into a contract providing for a study group of scientists to carry out a study to assess the efforts of the National Nuclear Security Administration to understand the aging of plutonium in nuclear weapons. In contracting for the performance of such services, the Administrator shall seek to enter into that contract with the study group of scientists that is affiliated with MITRE Corporation and known as the JASON group.

(2) The Administrator shall make available to the contractor under this subsection all information that is necessary for the contractor to successfully complete a meaningful study on a timely basis.

(b) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—(1) Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the findings of the contractor on the efforts of the Administration to understand the aging of plutonium in nuclear weapons.

(2) The report shall include the recommendations of the contractor for improving the knowledge, understanding, and application of the fundamental and applied sciences related to the study of plutonium aging.

(3) The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. BURNS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Friday, June 4, 2004, at 10 a.m., on a judicial nomination in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, Room 226. *Witness List:*

Panel I: Members of Congress.

Panel II: Judge Michael H. Watson to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Southern District of Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. BURNS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that privilege of the floor be granted to Mark Kaniut of my staff during consideration of this legislation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 2498

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I understand there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

The clerk will read the title of the bill for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2498) to provide for a 10-year extension of the assault weapons ban.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceeding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill will be placed on the calendar.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 4478

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4478, the SBA reauthorization bill, that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, this bill passed the House yesterday. Senator SNOWE and a number of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle are negotiating with the White House to accommodate women's businesses in particular. It is my understanding there is the real possibility that some accommodation can be reached in the next couple of days. In order to accommodate that possibility, I object to moving at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 7, 2004

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 1:30 p.m., on Monday, June 7. I further ask consent that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the

Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 2:30 p.m., with the time equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; provided that at 2:30 p.m. the Senate resume consideration of Calendar No. 503, S. 2400, the Department of Defense authorization bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. SESSIONS. On Monday, following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of the Department of Defense authorization bill. Again, it is the leader's hope that we could set the pending amendment aside so other Senators could offer their amendments. We will debate the Defense bill throughout the afternoon on Monday. As announced earlier, there will be no rollcall votes on Monday. The next vote will occur on Tuesday morning prior to the weekly party luncheons. That vote will be in relation to the Kennedy earth-penetrator amendment.

I also remind Senators that under an agreement reached yesterday, all first-degree amendments to the Defense bill must be filed at the desk by no later than 5 p.m. on Monday. This agreement will allow us to move the bill forward, and it is the leader's intention to complete action on the bill next week. Therefore, Senators should expect a busy week, with rollcall votes throughout.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 7, 2004, AT 1:30 P.M.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 11:27 a.m., adjourned until Monday, June 7, 2004, at 1:30 p.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, on June 1, 2004, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes numbered 210 and 211. Rollcall vote 210 was on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H. Con. Res. 295, a resolution congratulating and saluting Focus: HOPE on the occasion of its 35th anniversary and for its remarkable commitment and contributions to Detroit, the State of Michigan, and the United States. Rollcall vote 211 was on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H. Res. 612, a resolution recognizing and honoring the firefighters, police, public servants, civilians, and private businesses who responded to the devastating fire in Richmond, Virginia, on March 26, 2004.

Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes numbered 210 and 211.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this Memorial Day we honored the sacrifices that every generation of U.S. soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines has made to protect our country and ensure that the hope and light of liberty never dies. This includes the current generation of America's military men and women who are defending us right now, as we gather in peace and freedom.

Our troops today are following in the proud tradition of those who have gone before them to defeat tyrants and oppressors and keep America secure and free. In doing so, they have taken on great risk, putting their lives on the line to accomplish their mission. In Wisconsin and throughout our nation we have lost some of our bravest young men and women in the ongoing operations to combat terrorism and help freedom take root in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Among them, a soldier from the district I represent, Private First Class Sean Schneider, was killed in Iraq in March when a bomb hit his convoy.

Sean grew up in Janesville, Wisconsin, and graduated from Craig High School—the same school I graduated from. Sean liked to hunt, canoe, and tinker with cars and motorcycles. His high school teachers talk about what a caring individual he was and how he was the kind of student you respected. At the same time, he was an independent young man who knew what he wanted to do with his life.

Sean joined the Army in 2002 with a strong desire to serve and protect his country. In

doing so, he made that incredible commitment that our military men and women and our veterans throughout history have made: he was willing to make the ultimate sacrifice and put his life in danger to preserve our rights and freedoms.

It is because of Sean and people like him that our country remains free today. America owes Sean and all who have given their lives serving in our Armed Forces a tremendous debt that can never be repaid. We must commit to remembering forever their lives and valiant sacrifices. And we must be grateful for our veterans who have stood up, like Sean did, for our country and the cause of freedom.

Our thoughts and prayers are with our fallen servicemen and women and their families. May God bless them and all Americans serving with honor today.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, Memorial Day is a day set aside to remember all of the brave men and women that have died serving the United States in the name of freedom. I rise on this day to express my fervent prayers and sympathy to the families and friends of all the American heroes who unselfishly fought for a cause greater than them. I want to specifically highlight those who served in Iraq, recently bringing hope and freedom to a people who have never known it before.

Indiana's Sixth Congressional District lost three brave men during the War in Iraq in 2003, and I want to recognize and honor them. Lance Corporal Matthew R. Smith, of Anderson, died in a Humvee accident on May 10 while serving in Kuwait. Staff Sgt. Frederick L. Miller Jr., of Hagerstown, was killed on a security patrol when terrorists struck his vehicle with an improvised explosive device on September 20 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq. Chief Warrant Officer Brian D. Hazelgrove died January 23 in an OH-58 helicopter that crashed on its way back from a combat mission near Mosul, Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, these men deserve to be remembered for their great service and sacrifice for the United States, and for the welfare of humanity. My thoughts and prayers are with them and their families each day.

Mr. Speaker, their job was to serve their country. Our job this Memorial Day is to remember them. I hope that their service and sacrifice may be an encouragement to many, as they have been for me.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RICHARD WYATT

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to rise today to pay tribute to Richard "Rick" Wyatt and thank him for his outstanding commitment to serving the people of Colorado as a Jackson County Commissioner. As he celebrates his retirement, let it be known that he leaves behind a wonderful and strong legacy of dedication to the citizens of Jackson County and the State of Colorado.

Born in Wyoming, Rick has spent most of his life as a resident of Jackson County. He graduated from North Park High School and attended college for two years before answering his nation's call to duty by joining the Marines and serving in Vietnam. When Richard's tour was over, he returned to Jackson County, working in construction until he started a business with his brother that he still operates today. In 1986, Rick was elected the Mayor of Walden, Colorado, and served in that position until 1990. As a commissioner, Rick has worked hard for responsible and sustainable use of the natural resources in the county.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that County Commissioner Rick Wyatt has ceaselessly dedicated his time and efforts to serving his county and the people of Colorado as a County Commissioner for Jackson County. I am honored to bring his hard work and commitment to the attention of this body of Congress and this nation today. Thank you for all your service Rick, and I wish you and your wife Sarah all the best in your future endeavors.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Staff Sergeant Randy Scott Rosenberg of Berlin, New Hampshire. He bravely served the Army's Company B, 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom, and was considered a Task Force "All-American" soldier. Staff Sgt. Rosenberg made the ultimate sacrifice to protect his country and aid the Iraqi people when a vehicle-based improvised explosive device detonated near a U.S. checkpoint in Khalidiyah, Iraq, on January 24, 2004.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Staff Sergeant Randy Scott Rosenberg and our other servicemen and women who have courageously given their own lives in order to protect and defend the democracy we enjoy in America and to extend the freedoms that come with democracy to those who live in fear and oppression worldwide.

● 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.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the heroic life of United States Army Staff Sergeant Joseph Garyantes who died May 19, 2004, while securing freedom for the people of Iraq. Staff Sergeant Garyantes was patrolling Muqadiyah, Iraq, just outside of Baghdad when his vehicle was attacked by sniper fire, ending the life of this dedicated soldier.

Staff Sergeant Garyantes was born in Wilmington, Delaware, and for most of his childhood called the Rehoboth Beach area home. He attended Epworth Christian School in Laurel, and at an early age contemplated a life in the Christian ministry. Eventually his selflessness and unwavering desire to help others drew him to military service. From what I have learned about this remarkable young man, it is apparent that Staff Sergeant Garyantes truly enjoyed helping others overcome the difficulties in their lives. For example, he wrote a letter to the editor while stationed in Germany, in response to a young soldier's complaint about the difficulties of Army life. His response was not negative or demeaning, he offered solutions and words of encouragement to this fellow soldier.

Staff Sergeant Garyantes, because of his inherent desire to lead and guide others to greatness, certainly would have found a way to inspire others in any career he chose, but he chose to join the U.S. Army. He chose to subject himself to the daily rigors of military service because he valued the well-being of others—ultimately at the cost of his own life. And although he will be missed tremendously by his wife and children, his family and friends, and his fellow soldiers, it is my hope that they can take comfort in his devotion to serving those in need, which will be his legacy.

Mr. Speaker, it is not often that I have the opportunity to honor the life of a true hero and American patriot such as Staff Sergeant Joseph Garyantes. His devotion to his fellow man is truly amazing, and he deserves our utmost respect and admiration.

RECOGNIZING KRIS ANNE
VOGELPOHL FOR RECEIVING THE
GOLD LANTERN AWARD FROM
THE GALVESTON ISLAND RAIL-
ROAD MUSEUM AND TERMINAL

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, the Galveston Island Railroad Museum and Terminal is one of Texas's most outstanding historic places, recognizing the importance of the railroads in building our great state. Galveston's success as a major American port was built on railroads, and the Museum celebrates that heritage.

In May the Museum gave its distinguished Gold Lantern Award to Mrs. Kris Anne

Vogelpohl of Galveston. Mrs. Vogelpohl personifies the mission of the Museum—to build a better community, illuminate the lives of Galvestonians, and teach thousands of visitors about its heritage.

Mrs. Vogelpohl is legendary in the gift of her time and energy to many local and national humanitarian organizations, including the Salvation Army and Prevent Blindness Texas.

Galveston has grown in greatness in recent years, and we have Mrs. Kris Anne Vogelpohl to thank for her tireless efforts toward making it a very special place.

FREEDOM FOR PEDRO PABLO
ALVAREZ RAMOS

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about Pedro Pablo Alvarez Ramos, a prisoner of conscience in totalitarian Cuba.

Mr. Alvarez Ramos is a true leader for freedom, human rights, and worker rights for the Cuban people. He is President of the United Cuban Workers Council (CUTC), an organization dedicated to improving the condition and treatment of workers in totalitarian Cuba. As the President of CUTC, Mr. Alvarez Ramos has been a constant advocate for every Cuban worker currently toiling under the nightmare of repression called the Castro regime. Mr. Alvarez Ramos has bravely denounced the cruel policies of the tyrant and demanded that every Cuban laborer be allowed their inalienable human rights and worker rights.

Because Mr. Alvarez Ramos committed himself to achieving workers rights for every Cuban, he has been a constant target for the dictator's thugs. According to Amnesty International, Mr. Alvarez Ramos has been the subject of harassment and detention for his trade union activities since at least 1996. In October 2000, in connection with his work in preparing the first CUTC congress, Mr. Alvarez Ramos was thrown in the totalitarian gulag. Eventually, in November 2001, he was charged with resisting arrest and Mr. Alvarez Ramos was finally released from the horrors of the gulag in late January 2001.

On March 19, 2003, as part of the tyrant's brutal crackdown on peaceful pro-democracy activists, Mr. Alvarez Ramos's home was searched and his private library confiscated. He was subsequently sentenced by a sham court to 25 years in the totalitarian gulag because of his efforts for worker rights in Cuba.

Mr. Alvarez Ramos is languishing in the inhuman conditions of the totalitarian gulag, because he believes every Cuban worker should have rights, not repression. It is unconscionable that, at the dawn of the 21st century and just 90 miles from our shore, Mr. Alvarez Ramos is imprisoned in a gulag because he is attempting to achieve workers rights for the citizens of Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress convenes in a building that represents freedom to those languishing in the darkness of repression. It is incumbent on those of us who have the privilege of serving in this monument to liberty to demand freedom for all pro-democracy activists locked in infernal gulags. My Colleagues,

we must demand the immediate release of Pedro Pablo Alvarez Ramos, and every prisoner of conscience in totalitarian Cuba.

WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL STORY
IS CLASSIC AMERICAN DEMOC-
RACY

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 29, the National World War II Memorial was dedicated on the National Mall here in Washington. This memorial honors the courage and sacrifice of the millions of men and women who served our Nation during one of the most critical times in history.

How this monument came about is a classic story of American democracy. The spark came from Roger Durbin of Berkey, Ohio, who made the request to his U.S. Representative, MARCY KAPTUR. With the help of America's veterans, Congresswoman KAPTUR led the effort to pass legislation that authorized the memorial. I commend my distinguished colleague and good friend for her deep commitment to all our Nation's veterans and her extraordinary work on behalf of those who served in WWII.

The story of this legislation was told in an article which appeared in a special section of The Washington Post Sunday Magazine on May 23. For the benefit of my colleagues, I present the full text of the article.

[From the Washington Post, May 23, 2004]

A DREAM REALIZED

(By Suzan Richmond)

"This is really an American story," Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D., Ohio) began. "It all started at a township trustees fish fry, in February 1987. I was standing in the middle of a very large room, holding my plate. And all of a sudden, this big booming voice shouted across the large room: 'Congresswoman Kaptur, why is there no World War II memorial in Washington, D.C.?'"

"I turned. I see this man, standing erect, shoulders squared.

The man was Roger Durbin, then age 67, a retired letter carrier from Berkey, Ohio, population 272, who once was a tank mechanic in the Battle of the Bulge. "He had everyone's attention," Kaptur recalled.

She replied: "There is one."

"Oh, yeah?," he said. "What is it?"

"Two Jima."

"Wrong," he shot back. "That memorial is to one service in one campaign.

"I'm telling you, there's no place. I wanted to bring my grandchildren to a memorial when I was in Washington to show them what had affected my life. It's not there."

Once back in Washington, Kaptur did some research.

"I was stunned to find we had no central place in the capital to pay tribute to this generation. Durbin was right. I thought, this kind of omission couldn't be possible.

"I had been a member of Congress for a few years by then, but I really understood what being a representative was about after I met Roger," Kaptur continued.

"After that, we entered a marathon effort to pass the legislation essential to placing a memorial to World War II in Washington. I thought it would be easy. Boy, was I wrong."

Indeed, from fish fry to legislation to site selection to design competition to winning design to construction to a World War II Memorial ready for dedication took 17 years.

Roger Durbin died in February 2000 without ever seeing the memorial he inspired. "In a sense," said his granddaughter, Melissa Growden, an art historian who has served on the WWII Memorial Advisory Board since 1994, "the torch has been passed to me." Just after the war, she said her grandfather "had the mindset of a lot of that generation. They went over there. They had a job to do. Then they went home and picked up life where they'd left it."

It was only years later, Growden said, that Durbin began to talk in detail about his time with the 10th Armored Division, the force led by the legendary Gen. George Patton that stormed across northern Europe and into Germany.

"He did a lot of public speaking then," Growden said. "And when he spoke he always cried." Over the years, she saw evidence of his wartime service. "I remember once seeing his scrapbooks and its photos of a concentration camp—people stacked eight deep."

"My brother and I were raised with this incredible sense of patriotism and gratitude. Our grandfather said to us, 'We fought so that you can enjoy the freedom and liberties that we have today. I never want you and your generation and the generations that follow to ever fight a war like the one we fought in.'"

"He usually closed his talks by saying, 'The World War II generation is an endangered species. Soon we'll be extinct.' With this memorial they won't be."

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JOHN KLOMP

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to John Klomp and thank him for his dedication to Colorado as a two-term Pueblo County Commissioner. His dedication and tireless efforts have done much to ensure a promising future for his constituents. As John celebrates his retirement, let it be known that he leaves behind a terrific legacy of commitment to the people of Pueblo County and the State of Colorado.

Before being elected county commissioner, John worked for thirty-four years in education, retiring in 1994 as Associate Superintendent of Pueblo School District 70. During his tenure as commissioner, John has worked hard on a vast array of issues, including welfare reform, county growth, educational and recreational programs for the county's youth, and law enforcement programs. A dedicated member of the community, John is also involved in several local organizations. He currently serves as the Chair for the Citizens' Advisory Commission for the Pueblo Chemical Dept for the Pueblo Area Council of Governments and for the Front-Range County Commissioners. He is also a board member of the Pueblo Chamber of Commerce, Pueblo Latino Chamber of Commerce, and Junior Achievement. In addition to his community involvement and work as commissioner, John is the Outdoor Editor for the Pueblo Chieftain Newspaper for which he writes a bi-monthly article.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that County Commissioner John Klomp has ceaselessly dedicated his time and efforts to serving his county and the people of Colorado as a County Commissioner for Pueblo County. I am honored to

bring his hard work and commitment to the attention of this body of Congress and this nation today. Thank you for all your service John and I wish you and your wife Pat all the best in your future endeavors.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Private 1st Class Andrew D. Stevens of Stratham, New Hampshire. He bravely served the Army's 10th Mountain Division supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom and earned his Expert Infantry Badge. Pfc. Stevens made the ultimate sacrifice in service to his country when the Blackhawk helicopter he was riding in tragically crashed during a training accident at the Fort Drum, New York on March 11, 2003.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Private 1st Class Andrew D. Stevens and our other servicemen and women who have courageously given their own lives in order to protect and defend the democracy we enjoy in America and to extend the freedoms that come with democracy to those who live in fear and oppression worldwide.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Marine Sgt. Brian McGinnis of the Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 169, who made the ultimate sacrifice for his country on March 30, 2004 in southern Iraq. In the words of his fellow Marines, Sgt. McGinnis was a trusted mentor, a brother, and a hero.

Sgt. McGinnis, a graduate of William Penn High School and native of St. Georges, Delaware joined the Marine Corps because as he stated, he, "wanted to be a part of the best." As a member of the United States Armed Services, Sgt. McGinnis had fulfilled his goal of becoming a part of the best fighting force in the world. Sgt. McGinnis had the opportunity to take part in activities he loved in the Marine Corps and had received his crew wings the day before he met with tragedy in southern Iraq. The most important aspect of Sgt. McGinnis' service in Iraq was the sense of pride he felt knowing that he was serving his country.

Mr. Speaker, it is not possible to quantify the sense of loss our great nation feels when faced with the loss of life of our men and women in the United States Armed Services. Nonetheless, I will say that Sgt. Brian McGinnis will be deeply missed by his family, his friends, the Marine Corps, and by his nation. His service for our nation and the service of countless men and women before and after him will never be forgotten.

RECOGNIZING OSF SAINT FRANCIS ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF LIFE FLIGHT

HON. RAY LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend OSF Saint Francis Medical Center, based in Peoria, Illinois, for the 20th Anniversary of their Life Flight program. The OSF Life Flight program is the largest of its kind in Illinois. Due to the central location of Peoria, the Life Flight helicopter travels great distances to ensure my constituents, and others in surrounding areas, access to lifesaving medical technology at their innovative medical center.

In 1984, OSF Saint Francis initiated the Life Flight air transport service to serve 18 Central Illinois counties and 26 area hospitals. Since its inception, 20,000 critically-ill patients have been successfully transported by Life Flight, making it the busiest such service in Illinois. The flawless safety record and level of medical care maintained by Life Flight is a testament to the professionalism of the pilots, mechanics, nurses, communication specialists, and physicians involved in every voyage. With the addition of a second helicopter in 2002, OSF St. Francis now has the unique honor of being the only hospital-based, two helicopter program in Illinois.

It is with great pride that I recognize OSF Saint Francis on the 20th Anniversary of their Life Flight program and thank them for the past two decades of outstanding service to Central Illinois.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL H. MICHAUD

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, on the legislative day of Tuesday, June 1, 2004, the House had votes on H. Con. Res. 295, H. Res. 612, and H. Con. Res. 417. On these House rollcall votes—#210, #211 and #212—I was unavoidably detained at the airport while in transit. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on each.

INTRODUCING THE LONG-TERM CARE (LTC) ACT

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the House's attention to the Long-term Care (LTC) Act. This act, which was introduced today by myself and nine bi-partisan cosponsors, would allow individuals to use their IRAs, 401(k), and 403(b) plans to purchase long-term care insurance with pretax dollars at any age and without early withdrawal penalty. Under the LTC Act, the consumer has the option to purchase LTC insurance at the most appropriate amounts for their needs for themselves and their spouses.

Preparing for future costs of health care is something that every American should be doing. Long-term care insurance is one way for Americans to plan for periods of extended disability without burdening their families, going bankrupt, or relying on government assistance.

Nineteen percent of seniors over 65 years old and 55 percent of those 85 years and older require long-term care—the personal assistance that enables impaired people to perform daily routines such as eating, bathing, and dressing. This care is expensive:

For nursing home care, the nationwide average cost of care is \$181.24 a day; for assisted living, the nationwide average cost of care is \$78.21 a day; and for home care, the nationwide average cost of care is \$18.12 a day.

Further, Medicare covers only 14 percent of long-term care expenditures while traditional health insurance programs typically do not cover daily living assistance costs for long periods of time. Poverty is required to qualify for Medicaid. This Catch 22 causes many Americans who become chronically ill to spend their entire life savings at a time when they need it most.

Last year, Congress passed and President Bush signed into law legislation creating Health Savings Accounts (HSAs) which allows the public to set up reserves to use for medical purposes, like the purchase of LTC insurance. This was a great step toward consumer-directed health care; however, as Baby Boomers retire, the number of individuals age 65 and older will double and most will not have the advantage of building an HSA to provide for the purchase of LTC.

The LTC Act is a low-cost, common sense approach to providing long-term care to more Americans. It is not a solution for all retirees. But it is one more tool to provide all Americans with adequate health insurance coverage, the freedom to use their own resources how they determine, and to reduce costs to the government under Medicaid.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I yield back the balance of my time.

HONORING KAREN SCHOENFELD
AND LACROSSE ROADS SCHOOL

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, rise today to recognize Karen Schoenfeld and all of the faculty and students at La Crosse Roads School, which is a high school in my district in western Wisconsin. The students and faculty at the school are performing a great service to our country and deserve our praise and recognition.

Four years ago, after listening to my father and uncle talk about their experiences serving our country overseas, I realized that our Nation needed to record the valuable stories of our veterans and those Americans who supported them. And it was this simple experience that led me to author the Veterans Oral History Project Act. After passing the House and Senate unanimously and being signed into law by President Clinton, the project was turned over to the able staff at the Library of Congress's Folklife Center. This small but

dedicated staff relies heavily on volunteers to collect the stories of veterans, and La Crosse Roads School has risen admirably to this challenge.

Partnering with the local Rotary Club, of which Karen is a member, the students and faculty at La Crosse Roads have taken on the task of contacting and interviewing veterans and submitting their interviews for inclusion in the Veterans History Project. The interaction between these high school students and our Nation's veterans has been an amazing one to watch. The teenagers tell me that they have never before been interested in history; by hearing our veterans' stories first-hand, they are not only interested, but they also feel that they are a part of preserving an important part of American history. They are making a significant contribution to our country and get enormous satisfaction from doing so. The veterans, some of whom have never talked about their experiences before, feel gratified that their stories are important to others. The excellent work done by Karen and the students has been aided by the National Court Reporters, led by my wife Tawni, who are transcribing the interviews. In all, the work that Karen and the students have done has been incredibly successful. They are an excellent example of the kind of partnerships that make the Veterans History Program a national success.

Karen is truly a remarkable person who brings her enthusiasm and energy to the classroom working with these "at-risk" students. There is no half-effort or lower gear for Karen, and that is reflected in the success her students achieve. She not only has had her students involved with the Veterans History Project for the past three years; she has also worked with the local CESA office to develop a website and lesson plan for other teachers and students to use for the project. And every year Karen teams with a WWII veteran, Bill Bruring, to have an awards ceremony in La Crosse to recognize the students and particularly the veterans. It is a very moving and patriotic ceremony that I have had the pleasure of attending.

Many of us were lucky enough to be on the Mall this past weekend and visit with some of the veterans who were here for the dedication of the National World War II Memorial. It was truly inspiring to talk to these great men and women, who had sacrificed so much and have a great deal to teach us. I believe that Karen and her students have learned many important lessons from our veterans, and I would like to end by reading a poem Karen wrote that beautifully expresses the experience she and her students have had with the veterans:

I NEVER SAW YOUR FACE BEFORE

I never saw your face before.
I never knew your name.
But now our paths have crossed
And I will never be the same.

I never saw the flag before.
Not really, not its soul.
I only saw the stars, the stripes,
a fabric on a pole.

Now as I gaze upon the flag
I can see young faces.
All called away from our proud land
to other distant places.

They did what they were called to do.
They put their dreams on hold.
They knew that others needed them.
They did what they were told.

And you, my friend, have taught me this—

the sacrifices made.

You helped me know what I have earned
From the price that others paid.

I've been in class, I've read the books.
I've seen the movies too.

But now I know our freedom's price—
All this I've learned from you.

Karen Schoenfeld

HONORING LOWELL BRYANT
STANBERRY

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished constituent of mine, Mr. Lowell Bryant Stanberry of Dade City in Pasco County, Florida.

Mr. Stanberry is a loving husband of fifty-one years, father of one, and grandfather of three. After serving his country in the U.S. Army in the Korean conflict, Lowell moved to Dade City in my district in 1964.

A former board member of First National Bank of Pasco, Lowell is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Shrine. He is an active supporter of the Highway Patrol and Sheriff's auxiliaries.

Affectionately known as the "grandfather of Pasco County's Republican Party," Lowell and his beloved wife, Evelyn, are known far and wide for their passion and dedication. In addition, he is a charter member of the East Pasco Republican Club and was the first recipient of their Lincoln Heritage Award in 2004.

I am grateful to have a civic leader as dedicated to his convictions and community as Lowell Stanberry. His lifelong commitment to his ideology and neighbors has improved the lives of countless Floridians. I am proud to call him my constituent and honor him on the floor of this House.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DON DAVIS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Don Davis and thank him for his exceptional contributions to his community and the State of Colorado as a Rio Blanco County Commissioner. He will always be remembered as a dedicated public servant and leader of his community. As Don celebrates his retirement, let it be known that he leaves behind a terrific legacy of commitment to the people of Rio Blanco and the State of Colorado.

For the last twenty-two years Don has dedicated his efforts to public service. He served on the School Board for seven years, and was President of Colorado Counties Incorporated in 1993. He has been very active in public land issues, serving on various commissions and committees, and was a part of the team that assisted in lobbying for the increase in PILT. He also was able to lead NACO into supporting the energy bill. Above all, Don is dedicated to his lovely wife Paula.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that County Commissioner Don Davis has ceaselessly dedicated his time and efforts to serving his county and the people of Colorado as a County Commissioner for Rio Blanco County. I am honored to bring his hard work and commitment to the attention of this body of Congress and this nation today. Thank you for all your service Don, and I wish you and Paula all the best in your future endeavors.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Sergeant Jeremiah "Jay" Holmes of Dover, New Hampshire. He bravely served the Army National Guard's 744th Transportation Company of Hillsborough, N.H., supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. Sgt. Holmes made the ultimate sacrifice to protect his country and aid the Iraqi people when his vehicle hit a roadside bomb on a bridge near Balad, Iraq, on March 29, 2004.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Sergeant Jeremiah "Jay" Holmes and our other servicemen and women who have courageously given their own lives in order to protect and defend the democracy we enjoy in America and to extend the freedoms that come with democracy to those who live in fear and oppression worldwide.

RECOGNIZING ALEX STEPHEN
ECKARD FOR ACHIEVING THE
RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Alex Stephen Eckard, son of Stephen and Linda Eckard of Saint Joseph, Missouri. Alex is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 45, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Alex has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the eight years Alex has been involved with scouting, he has earned 51 merit badges and 21 special scouting honors. Alex has participated in such major scouting activities as a Venture Trip to Quetico, Canada, New York, the Bimini Islands, Durango, Colorado, and a Junior Leadership Camp where he served on staff.

Alex helped preserve natural, botanical, and historic Saint Joseph, Missouri for his Eagle Scout project. In conjunction with Mount Mora Cemetery, Alex located, mapped, photographed, and identified all bushes and shrubs in the cemetery. Mount Mora has been working to produce a brochure detailing all trees, shrubs, and bushes in the cemetery.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Alex Stephen Eckard for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the minute of silence observed by Members of the House of Representatives on Thursday, May 20 was an appropriate way of showing our deep respect for the servicemen and women who have made the ultimate sacrifice while fighting for our country in Iraq.

The Democratic and Republican leaderships have invited all members to submit written statements, honoring our fallen soldiers, for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. A special section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, dedicated to Memorial Day statements, will be kept open for submissions until Thursday, June 3.

I encourage you to submit such a statement. The fallen soldiers and their families deserve our highest recognition.

WINSTON CHURCHILL REMARKS
FOR THE RECORD

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I was honored to serve as Honorary Co-Chair of the Churchill Centre and Churchill Archives Centre Gala Dinner on June 1, 2004, along with Senators WARNER and LIEBERMAN and Sir David Manning, KCMG, British Ambassador to the United States.

Over the past few months and until July 10, 2004, the Churchill Centre and the Churchill Archives Centre have been instrumental in bringing the exhibit "Churchill and the Great Republic" to the Library of Congress.

This is the first major exhibit in the United States dedicated to the memory of a man who saved a nation, a leader who stood in defiance of evil, and a warrior-poet who gave voice to mankind's will to freedom.

Winston Churchill understood that the battle his nation faced in World War II was not a test of weapons as much as it was a test of will.

He understood—as a matter of fundamental reality—that evil, no matter how terrifying, only exists to the extent that people of good-will allow it to exist.

That was the lesson of World War II: that sooner or later, evil will become aggressive.

While the outside proportions of what was being prepared inside the Third Reich throughout the 1930s could hardly be imagined, the fact remains that throughout Hitler's military build-up, the continent of Europe and the rest of the world whistled past the graveyard.

And while perceptive voices—most notably that of Sir Winston himself—implored the West to act before it was too late, the West chose not to act, at a cost of 60 million lives.

Today, the civilized world faces a similar choice. An aggressive evil that spent a decade steeling itself for war finally pounced.

As we did 60 years ago, the United States and Great Britain have led a coalition in opposition to it.

That aggressive evil, while down, is not out.

What is not open to debate, it seems to me, is the need for the trans-Atlantic alliance to maintain its moral and political clarity about the war on terror.

Our enemy, like it was 60 years ago, is not so much a collection of men as a collection of ideas, or rather, a collection of lies, principal among them the lie that with enough violence and intimidation, human cruelty can subdue human freedom.

Politics aside, the responsibility today of the two nations honored by Churchill's citizenship is to remain vigilant—and vigilantly honest—about the earth's gathering storms.

Mistakes will be made, and lives will be lost, but in the end, civilization must be defended, and the sword and shield of that eternal defense must remain the cooperation and friendship of the British and American people.

That is the legacy of Churchill, a legacy which—despite our individual loyalties and prejudices—we can all agree on and honor.

TRIBUTE TO FAYETTEVILLE-
MANLIUS HIGH SCHOOL'S
SCIENCE OLYMPIAD TEAM

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Fayetteville-Manlius High School's Science Olympiad Team which won first place in the national Science Olympiad Tournament.

The team won the regional and the New York State competitions to qualify for the national level where they competed against 53 other teams from the United States. At the tournament, there were 23 events related to science with medals given to the top five winners in each event. The Fayetteville-Manlius team brought home four Gold medals, five Silvers, one Bronze, one 4th place and two 5th places from the national competition, a truly exceptional accomplishment.

The Fayetteville-Manlius team is comprised of fifteen members and coached by Jamie Cucinotta. Team captain Jeff Izant led Brian Bayes, Christine Chin, Mary Collins, Grayson Fahrner, Leyla Isik, David Marsh, Jordan Mandel, Samiksha Nayak, Shridha Nayak, Sarah Rahaman, Zaki Rahaman, Brian Stoeckel, Bianca Verma, and Nora Ward in representing Fayetteville-Manlius so successfully at the tournament.

I would like to express my congratulations to the team for such an outstanding achievement and wish them luck in all their future endeavors.

EXPRESSING THE GRATITUDE OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES TO ITS PARLIAMEN-
TARIAN, THE HONORABLE
CHARLES W. JOHNSON

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to propose the acceptance of the ill-advised attempt by the finest Parliamentarian I have ever known to tender his resignation. While I do not disagree with any of the language contained in H. Res. 651 expressing the House's gratitude to Charlie Johnson, I will vote to table the consideration of the resolution since I strongly oppose the House accepting Charlie's resignation.

Charlie Johnson has served two separate roles during his distinguished 40-year career in the Office of the Parliamentarian. First, he has steadfastly guided the proceedings of the House on a day-to-day basis by assisting the presiding officer in a fair and evenhanded manner. His objectivity, dedication to fairness, and respect for precedent have made him an invaluable asset to the people's House.

Just as importantly for the long-term continuation of the fair and consistent workings of the House, Charlie has been an educator. He has assembled what I consider to be the very best office on Capitol Hill, and clearly the most professional. Charlie and his staff work in a collegial and dedicated manner, frequently in the eye of the hurricane, and sometimes even in front of it. The Office of the Parliamentarian has historically been nonpartisan.

One of the very best things Newt Gingrich did when he was elected Speaker in 1995 was to ensure that the Rules and Precedents of the House would continue to guide the proceedings of the House. He recognized that Charlie and his staff are the institutional memory of the House. Speaker Gingrich knew it was important to have nonpartisan professionals guiding the proceedings of the House.

While Members come and go, the Office of the Parliamentarian, led by Charlie for the last decade, has continued its proud history. Charlie has continued the legacy of his mentor and friend, the late Bill Brown.

My own experience with Charlie has been gratifying and truly educational. When I was in the minority, I learned to understand and appreciate the nonpartisan nature of the Office of Parliamentarian, and of each and every member of that staff. While I'm sure Charlie has his own strong personal opinions on the great issues of the day which we debate, I do not know what those opinions are, nor, I venture, does any other Member. Those personal feelings have never been a part of the way in which Charlie carries out his professional duties.

When I became the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in 1995, and as part of the new majority, the Committee took on the responsibility for consideration of many of the items outlined in the Contract with America. At that time, I became even more aware of the importance of the Parliamentarian and the necessity of that office being nonpartisan. A great majority of the matters in the Contract, including amendments to our founding document, the

Constitution, were considered and processed by the Judiciary Committee. Having the advice and counsel of Charlie was crucial to that endeavor. It was a difficult and heated period of leadership transition, and, through it all, Charlie maintained his impartiality, professionalism, and desire to preserve the integrity of the proceedings of the House.

Little did I know at that time that I was to find myself in a position several years later when I would need Charlie's help in an even more difficult and heated endeavor—the consideration of the impeachment of the President of the United States. Throughout those long and agonizing proceedings, Charlie was always in the background with answers to questions, and a nonpartisan professional attitude. He was a crucial part of the proceedings in the Committee and on the House floor.

During the entirety of my working relationship with Charlie, he has taken his job seriously, but not himself. He is a man with a wonderful sense of humor. That quality helped both him and the Members get through some difficult times. I know Charlie is a great fan of the one-liner. One of his favorite comedians was the late Henny Youngman of "Take my wife—Please" fame. I have it on good authority that when Henny Youngman visited the House, Charlie was given a gift of two of his joke books which Henny autographed, and which Charlie keeps right next to his House Manual. It has been said that, occasionally, Charlie has grabbed the wrong volume and based some of his rulings on the Henny Youngman book, but I doubt that.

We frequently throw around clichés in this body, but, in this case, I say without a doubt that Charlie Johnson has served his country well. He has also served well the Members of this House, the House as an institution, and the American people with distinction and dignity, and I honor him here today.

I wish Charlie and his family a long and happy retirement.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARIANNA
RAFTOPOULOS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Marianna Raftopoulos and thank her for her dedication to Colorado as a Moffat County Commissioner. Her dedication and tireless efforts have done much to ensure a promising future for her constituents. As Marianna moves on in her career, let it be known that she leaves behind a terrific legacy of commitment to the people of Moffat County and the State of Colorado.

Marianna attended Grand Junction High School and graduated from University of Colorado at Boulder. Before being elected county commissioner in 1996, she was the public relations director for Memorial Hospital in Craig, Colorado. Marianna's commitment to her community includes serving as chair of Colorado Works Allocation Committee, Yampa Valley Economic Development Commission, Yampa Valley Partners, a member of NACO Telecommunication & Technology Committee, and extensive involvement with United Way. She is also a past president of Colorado Counties In-

corporated, serving on the General Government, Tax & Finance, Transportation & Telecommunication, and Health & Human Services Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Commissioner Marianna Raftopoulos before this body of Congress and this nation, and to congratulate her on an outstanding career of public service. Her selfless dedication to her community and the people of Colorado as a Moffat County Commissioner is truly remarkable. I wish her and her husband John all the best in their future endeavors.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor LCpl Peter J. "P.J." Sora, Jr. of Londonderry, New Hampshire. He bravely served the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division as an assistant machine gunner and was awarded the National Defense Service Medal. Lance Corporal Sora made the ultimate sacrifice in service to his country when the military vehicle he was riding in tragically rolled over during a training accident at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, in Twentynine Palms, California on May 4, 2004.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring LCpl Peter J. "P.J." Sora, Jr. and our other service men and women who have courageously given their own lives in order to protect and defend the democracy we enjoy in America and to extend the freedoms that come with democracy to those who live in fear and oppression worldwide.

HONORING THE TUSKEGEE AIR-
MEN AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION
IN CREATING AN INTEGRATED
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

SPEECH OF

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 1, 2004

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 417 honoring the Tuskegee Airmen and their amazing contributions during World War II and the impact they had in creating an integrated United States Air Force.

As the first African-American combat unit in the Army Air Corps, the Tuskegee Airmen helped shatter stereotypes by fighting for freedom both abroad and here at home. Through their heroism in the skies above North Africa and Europe, the Airmen demonstrated that African-Americans could be effective members of the military. Completing over 500 missions during the war, the Tuskegee Airmen destroyed over 250 enemy aircraft without losing a single American bomber. Their individual and collective acts of courage helped pave the way for the desegregation of the Army in 1948.

I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize four members of the Tuskegee Airmen with ties to my hometown of Baltimore,

Maryland. Alfred L. Woolridge, Gordon T. Boyd, Leroy A. Battle, and Alfred McKenzie were four individuals with separate lives and histories. Each brought unique skills to their service and each helped to form this historic group of Tuskegee Airmen. I would like to take this opportunity to speak briefly about each of these incredible men and share a bit about them with you.

Mr. Alfred L. Woolridge, a Baltimore resident, joined the Tuskegee Airmen after enlisting in the Army in 1942 and being assigned to the Tuskegee Army Air Field in Alabama. A scientist with a master's degree in chemistry and mathematics, Mr. Woolridge worked as an aircraft engineering officer ensuring that the planes were safe to fly every morning. After leaving the Army in 1946, Mr. Woolridge worked as an analytical chemist in Maryland until 1974. He remained an active member of his Baltimore community until his death in March of 1998.

After being inducted into the Army Air Corps during World War II, Mr. Gordon T. Boyd Jr. became a bombardier and a navigator. He joined the Tuskegee Airmen after being assigned to the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Mr. Boyd ascended to the rank of First Lieutenant and is credited with helping newer cadets adjust to military life. After being honorably discharged in 1946, Mr. Boyd worked as a management specialist for the U.S. Census Bureau until his retirement in 1979. Before his death on May 5, 1995, Mr. Boyd became a charter member of the East Coast Chapter D.C. Tuskegee Airmen Inc.

Mr. Leroy A. Battle was a jazz musician who played with Billie Holiday before he was drafted into the Army in 1943. He volunteered to join the Tuskegee Airmen and soon became a bombardier and a navigator. On April 5, 1945, Mr. Battle along with 100 other airmen, defied orders by attempting to desegregate the officer's club at Freeman Field in Seymour, Indiana. The Freeman Field Incident played an important role in African-American attempts to combat racism in the Armed Forces and eventually paved the way for President Truman's order to desegregate the Army in 1948. After being honorably discharged from the Army, Mr. Battle spent 29 years teaching before retiring in 1978. He continues to be an active member of his community by speaking out about his experiences as a Tuskegee Airman.

Mr. Alfred McKenzie joined the Tuskegee Airmen after being drafted into the Army in 1942. After completing advanced training, Mr. McKenzie became a B-25 pilot. He was sent to Freeman Field in Indiana where he later joined Mr. Battle and 100 other airmen in attempting to desegregate the officer's club. After World War II ended, Mr. McKenzie continued to fight for the cause of civil rights. After being passed over for a promotion numerous times at the Government Printing Office, McKenzie filed a class action lawsuit. The suit resulted in an order to end discrimination in promotions and a \$2.4 million award in back pay to over 300 people. He continued to work for various civil rights causes until his death on March 30, 1998.

These four men exemplified the bravery of the legendary Tuskegee Airmen. They served their country both on the battlefield and off and were valued members of their Maryland communities. Mr. Speaker I am honored to speak today on behalf of H. Con. Res. 417 honoring all of the Tuskegee Airmen including

these four gentlemen. At a time in our history when we mark the unbelievable accomplishments of the Greatest Generation, dedicate the new World War II Memorial, and commemorate the 60th Anniversary of D-Day—I think it is only fitting that we recognize these men and their fellow airmen of Tuskegee.

A TRIBUTE TO TAIWAN VICE
PRESIDENT ANNETTE LU

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this weekend the eyes of the world will return to the beaches of Normandy as we commemorate the 60th Anniversary of D-Day, a seminal event in the liberation of Europe from tyranny that ensured peace and prosperity for generations. And as it turns out, D-Day was not the only event sixty years ago that would have a major impact on world history and the cause of freedom and justice. On June 7th, we will also celebrate the 60th birthday of Annette Lu, who has become one of most tireless fighters for democracy, women's rights and equality, and who has just been re-elected vice president of Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, Vice President Lu's understanding of human rights is rooted in part in her graduate studies in the United States. She received her Masters degrees in Law from both the University of Illinois and Harvard University. After that, it would have been relatively easy for Annette Lu to stay in the United States to practice law, or to pursue a quiet legal career in Taiwan. Instead, she returned home in 1978 to run for Taiwan's National Assembly. In 1979, the authoritarian regime threw Annette Lu in jail because she had the temerity to make a speech commemorating International Human Rights Day. She spent five years and four months behind bars, but she took up the cause again immediately upon her release.

Out of prison, Annette Lu continued her fight for democracy and international recognition for Taiwan. As a local official, as the National Policy Advisor to former President Lee Teng-hui, and as a leading member of the Legislative Yuan—Taiwan's highest lawmaking body—Annette Lu fought successfully for a greater role for her homeland in international affairs, for women's rights in Taiwan and around the world, and for adherence to internationally-recognized human rights.

In May 2000, Annette Lu was elected Taiwan's first female Vice President, which is no small achievement. Vice President Lu has since traveled the world demonstrating Taiwan's efforts and achievements in human rights, democracy, and humanitarianism. She has built bridges to the people of Tibet and India, and for her efforts has received the Peace Corps Academy's World Peace Prize.

In short, Annette Lu has made a great contribution to Taiwan and to the international community, thanks to her steadfast beliefs and her unwillingness to remain silent in the face of injustice.

In that same spirit, Mr. Speaker, we here in Washington should take meaningful steps to end a continuing injustice: the manner in which our nation treats senior officials from

Taiwan, including the President and Vice President. When former President Lee Teng-hui was invited to give a speech at his alma mater, Cornell University, in 1995, it was my great honor to win passage of a resolution demanding that the State Department grant him a visa. Despite fierce resistance from an administration reluctant to defy China, we won that battle, and the world kept spinning after President Lee's visit to Ithaca. Now that Taiwan's Presidential elections are past, it is high time that President Chen and Vice President Lu be welcomed in Washington, DC.

This coming Sunday in San Francisco, I will have the enormous privilege of presenting Annette Lu with an award for her untiring efforts in the cause of human rights, her devotion to equal rights for women, and the personal sacrifices she has made to help uplift those who are suffering injustice. I will bring her a copy of this statement as a sign of the respect that she commands in the U.S. Congress. But Mr. Speaker, the day is coming when the Vice President and President of Taiwan will be able to visit our nation's capital and we in this body should do all that we can to hasten that historic day.

RECOGNIZING BRANDYWINE
HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL MARCH-
ING BAND

HON. JIM GERLACH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Brandywine Heights High School Marching Band. The Marching Band was selected as one of the few bands to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the official dedication of the World War II Memorial over Memorial Day weekend.

The Brandywine Heights High School Marching Band is unique in that it is one of few bands in the country that is modeled after a Revolutionary war music regiment. The Marching Band is steeped in this tradition and is able to maintain its revolutionary style by wearing authentic reproductions of Continental army uniforms and by marching with precise military bearing. The only songs performed by the marching band are patriotic, again keeping with the tradition set forth by the Continental soldiers in the 18th century.

The Brandywine Heights High School Marching Ensemble consists of four parts: the Marching Band, the Fife and Drum Corps, the Band Front, and the Bugle Corps. The Marching Band consists of 70–80 musicians and to maintain its military bearing, the band strives for not only for uniformity in dress, but also in marching. The goal of the Marching Band is to be recognized as a single unit rather than as individuals. In order to achieve this, the band performs the "Drill of Attention," which is a check list to focus band members and assemble them with correct stance and posture.

The Fife and Drum Corps consist of ten to fifteen fifes and three drummers. They play a selection of fife tunes that were played over 200 years ago by their revolutionary counterparts. As one of the very few fife bands in the country, the corps has done much to enhance the image of the band as a whole.

The Band Front consists of an honor guard, flag corps, and majorette squad. The honor

guard carries the national and state flag as well as many revolutionary artifacts. The flag corps performs routines with flags that represent each of the original thirteen colonies and the majorette squad performs precise routines with flags in synchronization with the band.

In 2003, the band introduced a new aspect to their ensemble, the Bugle Corps. The Buglers have many responsibilities, most importantly calling to the band to formation and playing taps.

The Brandywine Heights High School Marching Band has made quite an impact on their community and has been given the opportunity to perform in numerous local and national parades. In 2002, the band was awarded 1st place in the King Frost Parade and 2nd place in the Miss America Parade. The Five and Drum Corps was given the prestigious honor to perform at the ceremony marking the movement of the Liberty Bell to a new location in Philadelphia and the Band Front won first place at the Ephrata Fair parade.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in recognizing the Brandywine Heights High School Band for their unique style, hard-work and dedication, and great enthusiasm that have made the band one of the most successful and unique bands in Berks County, Pennsylvania.

RECOGNIZING CAPTAIN DON REDD

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievement of Captain Don Redd, who was presented with the General Douglas MacArthur Army Leadership Award on May 26, 2004. The MacArthur Leadership Award is presented to 27 recipients each year to company grade officers and warrant officers who show exceptional leadership in command and embody the principles of duty, honor, and country that are central to the Army tradition. Captain Redd's selection recognizes his proven ability to motivate and inspire his fellow soldiers, and to provide leadership at critical moments.

Captain Redd currently serves as commander of Headquarters and Support Company, 3rd Battalion, 10th Special Forces Group (A) in Fort Carson, Colorado. He has served in combat tours in Kosovo and twice in Iraq. He also has a Master's Degree in National Security Affairs from Georgetown University.

I am honored to have this opportunity to recognize Captain Redd for his achievement and to thank him for his exceptional service in defense of our country.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO COURTNEY HUTTON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I stand to pay tribute to Courtney Hutton for her poem

voicing the resolve of the American people in support of our troops and our country. Courtney is a student at Riverside Middle School in New Castle, Colorado. I wish to share this poem with you:

DEAR SOLDIER

Do you sing the Star Spangled Banner before you head out to war? Are the Star Spangled Banner's words held close to your heart as you serve our country and it's beliefs? Your eyes have witnessed so much devastation because of your dedication to America. But yet citizens continue to take for granted our lives. Dear Soldier you have so much integrity so much honor. Thank you dear soldier.

Can you see as you gaze into the horizon at dawn a bright and hopeful flag waving diligently in the breeze? Frances Scott Key could, on a morning during the war of 1812 he jotted down a poem as he remembered the Star Spangled Banner that had waved there just the night before. It was transformed though, into the flag that Americans would honor and love for years to come. He asked himself through the next few verses, whose stars and stripes could last through so many rockets and bombs that flew from the forts below? Only the flag of America could stand true through so much hardship. The red glare of the bombs gave him proof that the American flag stood. It waved valiantly over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

I remember 9/11/01 the first time this song ever meant anything to me. Though I'm sure has always meant so much to you Dear Soldier. It, I'm sure, inspired your love for the service and your country; our country's national anthem, a symbol of America, the majestic Star Spangled Banner. It stands for our lives, Dear Soldier. Your memories are filled with guns, flags, blood, fights between great people and enemies, and acts of integrity. That is how your life is the Star Spangled Banner in action. Americans alike turned to the words of the Star Spangled Banner for hope and wisdom during 9/11, and because of its special place in the hearts of citizens around the country we will continue to act with the same love and honor as you Dear Soldier. Although the rise and fall of people and their beliefs will always be constant in the US, the meaningfulness of our dear anthem will never change.

I once read, "To follow the path of an American, is to honor the words of the Star Spangled Banner," and I believe that to be true because you have shown me how Dear Soldier. You honor the Star Spangled Banner with your devotion, patience and love to the USA and your job. In doing this you, Dear Soldier, you see destruction beyond the thinkable. You have followed the American path and have been strong. Yet I am concerned, during the days of 9/11 America was brought together, but now everything is back to normal, we fight and compete. Citizens forget or even ignore the words of the Star Spangled Banner and take our lives for granted. They forget the many treacherous battles both won and lost in Iraq, Korea, and Afghanistan. I have hope though that the few good acts of kindness and compassion will expand to millions over the years and the Star Spangled Banner will be kept in mind when making choices.

So my heart, my soul, my feelings, about the Star Spangled Banner, and its definitions, to me and to America have been poured out to you dear soldier, my gratitude for your service and devotion. Your life is the Star Spangled Banner in action. Strong feelings arise in my heart when those verses are sung. Thank you Dear Soldier for the service and love you so freely give America, the world, and me.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to share Courtney's poem with you. Her support is indicative of the strength of our proud nation, and I want to thank her for voicing this support.

IN SUPPORT OF THE TEACHER TRAINING ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern over the fact that we are taking the time to once again vote on legislation that is good, but not great. I would like to ask my colleagues why, if we are going to do the same job again, we are not taking the opportunity to do it better?

I support the Teacher Training Enhancement Act, H.R. 4409, and I voted for this legislation the first time it was offered on the House floor as H.R. 438, the Teacher Training and Recruitment Act. By extending loan forgiveness for up to \$17,500 for qualified math and science teachers in secondary schools and special education and reading teachers in elementary schools who work for five years in low-income areas, H.R. 4409 will help those schools attract qualified teachers. But, this legislation could be significantly improved by expanding loan forgiveness to all teachers in high poverty schools, head start teachers and teachers in extremely rural school districts.

When we passed the No Child Left Behind Act, we made a promise to parents and children that there would be a qualified teacher in every classroom. In the 1999-2000 school year, over a fifth of secondary school students took at least one class from a teacher who neither majored nor minored in the subject they are teaching; over a third received instruction in at least one class from a teacher who was not certified in the subject taught and did not have a major in that subject. There is an extreme shortage of qualified teachers across all of the academic disciplines, especially in areas that are economically depressed. Unfortunately, this legislation only provides assistance to math, science and special education teachers. While there are shortages in these fields on a national basis and they need and deserve our support, our most disadvantaged school districts and communities need highly qualified teachers in all subjects and early education.

We should be taking advantage of our second chances. As long as we are going to take the time to re-vote on legislation, I urge my colleagues to take the time to ensure that we are passing the best legislation possible. Our constituents deserve nothing less.

TRIBUTE TO A DIPLOMAT

HON. WM. LACY CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to pay tribute today to Taiwan's top representative in the United States, Ambassador C.J. (Chien-Jen) Chen who is planning to return to

Taiwan. A great diplomat and close friend of our Nation, C.J. has served with distinction in Taiwan's Foreign Service for thirty seven years. He has spent most of that time working to improve and strengthen the close and friendly ties that exist between Taiwan and the United States.

After he arrived in Washington, DC in 1971, C.J. became the Third Secretary assigned to the Republic of China Embassy in the United States. He was present when formal diplomatic relations between our two countries were terminated in 1979. By then he had been promoted to First Secretary and from that position he was to play a pivotal role in the establishment of a new framework for relations between the people of Taiwan and the people of the United States.

During the 1980s and the 1990s, as C.J. earned a series of promotions to posts of greater and greater responsibility—both in Taipei and in Washington—he continued to serve as an effective catalyst for bringing Taiwan and the United States even closer together. As Taiwan's Deputy Foreign Minister and later Foreign Minister, he insured his nation's foreign policy reflected the tremendous economic progress and democratic development taking place in Taiwan. And, by emphasizing the common values and joint interests that the United States and Taiwan share, C.J. helped to foster mutual trust and cooperation between successive administrations—from Ronald Reagan to George W. Bush in the United States and from Chiang Ching-kuo to Chen Shui-bian in Taiwan.

Over the past four years, C.J. Chen has, in his capacity as Taiwan's chief representative in the United States, endeavored to further enhance the military, political, cultural and economic aspects of our bilateral relationship. Along with his personal friendships with a number of high-ranking administration officials, he has built quite a following in Congress. He strongly encouraged and supported the establishment of the House Taiwan Caucus and the Senate Taiwan Caucus and working closely with members of Congress he has earned our highest respect and affection.

Mr. Speaker. As C.J. concludes his very successful tour of duty in Washington and returns to Taipei, I bid him a fond farewell and wish him all the best in the future. He has been a true friend to so many American people; he is a man of principle and integrity and we will surely miss him on Capitol Hill.

**BUILDING A CULTURE OF PEACE
FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE
WORLD**

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, while we face unfinished work to create stability and peace both in Iraq, and throughout the Middle East, the challenges we face there and the lessons we have learned there make it all the more compelling that we set upon the task of planting firmly the seeds of peace.

In the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., "We must concentrate not merely on the negative expulsion of war but the positive affirmation of peace. We must see that peace rep-

resents a sweeter music, a cosmic melody that is far superior to the discords of war. Somehow, we must transform the dynamics of the world power struggle . . . to a positive contest to harness humanity's creative genius for the purpose of making peace and prosperity a reality for all the nations of the world."

It is with this in mind that I am proud to introduce the exhibit "Building a Culture of Peace for the Children of the World" which is being presented in cooperation with the Congressional Children's Caucus and will be on display in the foyer of the Rayburn House Office Building on Thursday-Friday, June 3-4, 2004.

This exhibit brings together the creative ideas and examples of hundreds of people, organizations and movements and focuses on the potential of the individual to build peace and security in today's world. It seeks to promote a sense among viewers of empowerment as well as an awareness of the United Nations declaration of the years 2001-2010 as the Decade of Building a culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World.

I also want to recognize the role of Soka Gakkai International which has created this remarkable exhibit, and the work of its president, Daisaku Ikeda, a widely recognized educator and peace activist, in persisting as a voice for peace during these challenging times.

I urge each of my colleagues to not only view this exhibit; but to be mindful of the example we set today for the generations of tomorrow. More important for our children than model of the brave warrior, is the example of the courageous and creative peace builder. For as the noted writer James Baldwin observed: "Children have never been very good at listening to their elders, but they have never failed to imitate them. . . ."

**HEALTH, SAFETY, AND SECURITY
OF PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS
ACT OF 2004**

SPEECH OF

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 1, 2004

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, as we consider H.R. 4060, the Health, Safety, and Security of Peace Corps Volunteers Act of 2004, I want to bring to my colleagues' attention the tragic disappearance of a Peace Corps Volunteer from my Congressional District, Walter Poirier of Lowell, Massachusetts.

Walter Poirier served as a tourism advocate in the Zongo Valley of Bolivia from August of 2000 until May of 2001 when he was officially declared missing by the U.S. Embassy. He has never been seen since. Following Walter's disappearance, I requested a GAO investigation of this case, which concluded that the Peace Corps failed to adequately supervise Walter and eventually lost track of him. The GAO also found that the Peace Corps provided "uneven" implementation of its own safety and security procedures that could pose a risk for its volunteers. I am now writing a letter to Peace Corps Director Gaddi Vasquez urging him to appoint an official to focus solely on the investigation of Walter's disappearance.

Unfortunately, the case of Walter Poirier is not unique. The GAO reports that the incident

rate for major physical assaults nearly doubled from an average of 9 per 1,000 volunteer years from 1991-93 to an average of 17 per 1,000 volunteer years in 1998-2000. Despite concerns from Congress and the public that the Peace Corps has not provided the necessary safety and security for its participants, the organization continues to send volunteers alone to remote and isolated areas and fails to provide adequate housing, supervision, or jobs to keep volunteers busy. I remain very concerned about the ability of the Peace Corps to implement its own safety and security policies in the face of rising violence.

I applaud the House International Relations Committee for holding hearings on the safety and security of Peace Corps volunteers and swiftly reporting out the Health, Safety, and Security of Peace Corps Volunteers Act. I also thank the committee for inviting Walter Poirier's father to testify and share his personal story about the tragic loss of his son. I have urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to follow suit.

This legislation takes a number of critical steps to enhance safety and security procedures within the Peace Corps, including creating an ombudsman to receive complaints, questions and concerns from current or former volunteers regarding safety and security. The bill also establishes an Office of Safety and Security of the Peace Corps responsible for all safety and security activities at the agency and requires the Peace Corps to report to Congress on the effects of limits imposed on the duration of Peace Corps assignments and a study on medical screening procedures used by the agency.

For decades, Peace Corps volunteers have played a critical role in promoting stability and prosperity in developing countries. Today they are asked to play an even more important role in correcting the misperceptions that many have of America. It's a troubling fact that anti-Americanism is on the rise in many parts of the world. That makes the mission of the Peace Corps more important than ever. But it also makes the task of protecting volunteers more urgent than ever.

While the passage of this legislation is by no means a solution to all of the Peace Corps' security problems, it is certainly a positive step forward. If the Peace Corps wants to fulfill its goal of doubling the size of its agency over the next five years—a goal we all share—it must provide its volunteers the safety and security they need.

I therefore strongly support the passage of this bill.

**HONORING FRANKENMUTH FIRE
DEPARTMENT 100TH ANNIVERSARY**

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today on behalf of the residents of Frankenmuth, Michigan, to recognize their fire department for 100 years of skilled and dedicated service. On Friday, June 4, 2004, the Frankenmuth community will gather to celebrate this milestone during a special open house and ceremony to be held at the Frankenmuth fire station.

The Frankenmuth Fire Department was organized in 1904. Martin Eischer was named the fire chief, and he held the post until his retirement in 1937. The department at the time of establishment had an appointed staff of 19 men, a \$750 steam powered and horse drawn fire engine, and a \$535 hose and hose cart. Although the department was fully equipped and staffed, it did not acquire a home until 1905 when the Village Hall was constructed. The hall would serve as the home of the fire chief and fire engine. To ensure a reasonable water supply, the village council provided fire cisterns throughout the village. In 1918, they purchased a Waterous Motor Propelled fire engine, which would be considered as the forerunner of the modern fire engine. The department retained the original horse-drawn engine, and relocated it to a garage across the river. The department assigned a crew of men to the garage to provide fire protection during floods, when normal access across the river was blocked.

In 1937, the department appointed a new chief, Herman "Whitey" Eischer; son of retired Chief Martin Eischer. He held the post until resigning in 1947, and Waldemar Veitengruber was appointed. During Chief Herman Eischer's tenure, which was during the onset of World War II, 22 volunteers were added to the roster, the department purchased a 1942 Ford engine, and a Civil Defense team was organized. In the late 1940s, the department received its first gas mask, and in 1979 the Frankenmuth Women's Club donated money to purchase the "Jaws of Life." In 1976 George Reinert was appointed fire chief, after the sudden death of Chief Veitengruber. He served 10 years and was succeeded by Gene Rittmueller. Chief Rittmueller resigned in 1997 and was replaced by the current chief, David Wright.

Aside from work and training, the department is also a community group. They have sponsored several community and station events, including the annual community picnic, fireman's ball, Christmas party, and in the last few years they have sponsored the fire muster. This year over 200 participants are expected. Currently, the department roster for 2004 lists 30 volunteers, including the chief, two assistants and three captains. The department with its skilled crew has handled each emergency over the years with great attention to detail and duty. In the wake of September 11th, the American public has come to better understand and acknowledge the heroic commitment and responsibility that is charged to our nation's fire departments. We are all indebted to you for protecting our community each day.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, I ask my colleagues in the 108th Congress to please join me paying tribute to the Frankenmuth Fire Department for 100 years of service to the community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, June 2, I was unavoidably detained and

unable to vote on rollcall votes 213, 214, and 215. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall 213, "aye" on rollcall 214, and "aye" on rollcall 215.

FALLEN HEROES

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the men and women who sacrifice their lives every day in support of our nation as members of the armed services, both in times of peace and war. In the two and a half years since our nation was attacked, the service of America's armed services has been priceless—both in helping defend America at home and serving abroad. We should be thankful and grateful to all service members.

This Memorial Day marks the dedication of the World War II memorial in Washington, DC, the 60th anniversary of the D-Day Invasion at Normandy, and the 60th anniversary of the passage of the GI Bill of Rights. We recall with love and gratitude the 16.1 million that served in World War II and remember the 292,000 service members killed in action. Today our government provides care and services to the hundreds of thousands of disabled veterans of World War II.

While today we reflect on our veterans that have fought and our troops that serve, we must also commit ourselves to ensuring better lives for these people and their families. I will continue to fight to protect and honor our troops and their families. We must guarantee health care, adequate burial and bereavement services, support services for military families, and financial security to those who serve this nation.

As we take time this Memorial Day to remember our service men and women, I am sad to add the names of six fallen heroes from my community to those whose lives we celebrate and deaths we mourn. Marine Corporal Jorge A. Gonzalez, Army Sergeant Atanasio Haro Marin, Army Private First Class Jose Casanova, Marine Private First Class Francisco A. Martinez Flores, Army Specialist Leroy Harris-Kelly III, and Marine Corporal Rudy Salas are among the more than 700 service members that have died fighting in Iraq. Their service to this community and to this nation will not be forgotten.

CONGRATULATING KRISTOPHER TANTILLO ON HIS SELECTION TO REPRESENT FLORIDA AT THE NATIONAL PANASONIC ACADEMIC CHALLENGE

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Kristopher Tantillo, a high school student who attends Lincoln Park Academy in Port St. Lucie, Florida. Kristopher

was recently selected as one of six students in Florida to represent the State at the National Panasonic Academic Challenge to be held this June.

The 17th annual Panasonic Academic Challenge is a "quiz-bowl"-type tournament in which teams of our nation's top students test their knowledge with difficult questions in mathematics, science, English, social studies, fine arts, foreign language, and computer science. This Academic Challenge, started years ago as a small local effort, has now blossomed into one of the premier high school academic tournaments in the United States, involving thousands of students from every state and U.S. territory.

Kristopher Tantillo exemplifies exceptional academic skills and scholarship, and I hope that he will continue to dedicate himself to further study and academic opportunities. Once again, I offer my congratulations to Kristopher on this noble achievement and wish the best of luck to him in all of his future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING JAMES A. SWANSON

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend James A. Swanson, Supervising Biologist for the Central Coast region of Department of Fish and Game, who is being honored on the occasion of his retirement after over 30 years.

A native of California, Jim Swanson grew up in Pasadena and received his Bachelors Degree in Wildlife Management from Humboldt State University. He began his outstanding career in the Department of Fish and Game as a Fish and Wildlife seasonal aide in California in 1969.

In 1975, Jim became a Junior Wildlife Manager-Biologist in the Central Coast Region. From 1977-78 he was the Project Manager coordinating the San Francisco Bay Study. He then returned to work as an Assistant Wildlife Manager-Biologist and went on to work as an Associate Wildlife Biologist. In 2001, he assumed the duties of Supervising Biologist for the Central Coast Region.

As Supervising Biologist for the Central Coast Region he served many counties including: Alameda, Contra Costa, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Sonoma, and part of Solano. He helped to acquire over 14,000 acres for the Napa-Sonoma Marshes State Wildlife Area and was instrumental in the restoration of that habitat.

Mr. Swanson and his wife, Kathey, have two daughters, Renee and Jamie as well as three grandchildren. Jim is an avid fisherman and bird watcher.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize James A. Swanson for his contributions to the preservation of the natural resources of our nation. He will be missed and we extend our best wishes to him in his retirement.

NATIONAL TRAILS DAY

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, June 5, marks the American Hiking Society's 12th annual National Trails Day. This year's theme: "Trails and Health . . . A Natural Connection." More than 1 million people across the country will participate in a trail related activity in observation of this special day.

All 50 states have participated in National Trails Day, along with the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The significant role trails play in Americans' lives often goes underappreciated—nearly 70% of all Americans 16 or older participate in at least one trail-related activity on the United States' 200,000 miles of trails. The use of trails appeals to almost any individual, allowing access to nature for exercise, study, photography, camping, relaxing, and a variety of other recreational activities.

With an increased rate of obesity amongst Americans and a growing trend of sedentary lifestyles, it makes more sense than ever to take advantage of trails, which provide an excellent means for individuals to incorporate exercise into their lifestyles. I urge every member to take note of the National Trails Day events in their Congressional District and to become involved in a day that celebrates important aspects of livability—health, fitness, and the great outdoors.

TRIBUTE TO MELISSA CENTRELLA

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and to remember a courageous young lady from my home state of New Jersey, Ms. Melissa Anne Centrella, the only child of Claire and August Centrella. It is with great sadness that I inform you that Melissa passed away two years ago on June 4th, 2002; she was only 25 years old.

As a child, Melissa was like every young girl—she was cheerful, she loved her parents, and she greatly enjoyed dancing. However, at an early age, Melissa was diagnosed with a rare illness called Dystonia. Dystonia is a neurological disorder characterized by powerful and painful involuntary muscle spasms that cause a twisting of the body, repetitive muscle movements, and sustained postural deformities. Melissa lived with the constant pain of Dystonia for 18 years. As the years passed, Melissa's life became increasingly constrained. She was eventually confined to a wheelchair and then bedridden until she passed away from complications of this disorder.

Melissa endured many medical procedures to assess and attempt to treat her Dystonia. She suffered through a series of spinal taps, intrathecal pump implantations, and preparations for deep brain stimulation surgery. On several occasions, Melissa was overdosed with medication, leading to seizures and once, to a three-day coma. Through all the pain, she accepted her suffering with dignity and, ac-

ording to her family and friends, never once complained.

Melissa believed she was put on earth for a reason, that God had a plan for her. That reason was to be a part of the mission to find a cure for Dystonia so that no one else would have to experience the torture that she did in her short life. Many in her position would have given up, but not Melissa. She was relentless in pushing her mother, Claire, to establish the New Jersey Chapter of the Dystonia Medical Research Foundation (DMRF). Whenever Claire became depressed or overcome with distress, Melissa would gently prod her along and remind her of their shared family mission. I would like to salute Claire Centrella and her family for making such strides against Dystonia in Melissa's memory. Today, the Chapter holds many events to raise funds for Dystonia research and to promote awareness of the disorder.

Sadly, Melissa's body lost its battle with Dystonia; however, her soul continues on in her mother and with the New Jersey DMRF Chapter, whose goal is to improve the quality of life for people with Dystonia. Melissa Centrella will never be forgotten and her legacy, to find a cure for Dystonia, will be carried forth through the hard work and determination of her family and friends.

HONORING ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON ITS 160TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join The Reverend Dr. Victor Rogers, members of the congregation, and the New Haven community in extending my sincere congratulations to the St. Luke's Episcopal Church as they celebrate its 160th Anniversary. This is a remarkable milestone for this community treasure and I am proud to help them celebrate this momentous occasion.

Our churches play a vital role in our communities—providing people with a place to turn to for comfort when they are most in need. By strengthening our bonds of faith, St. Luke's gives its members a place to find their spiritual center and to solidify and support their values. The members of the St. Luke's have also given much to the City of New Haven. Throughout the years, as their membership grew so did their commitment to the enrichment of our community.

Over the course of its history, St. Luke's has been a prominent member of our community, not only providing traditional worship services, but by offering much needed outreach programs for those most in need. From an emergency food pantry to GED classes to volunteers who care for the sick and shut-in, the clergy and congregation have worked hard to identify the problems faced by members of our community and to establish programs which will make a difference in their lives. By providing these resources, the St. Luke's Parish has touched the lives of thousands and made New Haven a better place in which to live.

For one hundred sixty years, the St. Luke's Episcopal Church has been a fixture in New

Haven. In fact, St. Luke's was recently placed on the National Register of Historic Places—a reflection of its deep roots and cultural importance. Through their ministry and outreach efforts, they have left an indelible mark on our community and continue to enrich the lives of others. I am proud to stand today and extend my very best wishes to them as they mark this milestone in their history. Happy 160th Anniversary!

IN RECOGNITION OF PAULSBORO, NEW JERSEY'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Centennial Celebration of the Borough of Paulsboro, New Jersey. Paulsboro has a long and colorful history, as well as a promising future of which its citizens should be quite proud.

The town of Paulsboro lies next to the Delaware River across the border from—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Though the Borough was officially established in 1904, the history of the region dates back many more years. Settlers first came to the Delaware River area in 1623 and, over time, Paulsboro developed into a small farming community. On March 2, 1904, Paulsboro joined with a nearby town by the name of Billingsport, and the two were together incorporated as the Borough of Paulsboro.

William Penn once said that the land that Paulsboro now sits on would never become a great industrial center because it was an island with a swamp on one side and a creek on the other. However, just before World War I, Paulsboro was selected as the location for an oil refinery. The Paulsboro Plant, which began in 1917, was designed to manufacture lubricating oil, and began the transformation of Paulsboro from a residential town into an industrial town. While the plant, which still exists today as an ExxonMobil research laboratory, is actually located in neighboring Gibbstown, it is still referred to as the Paulsboro Plant, and many of its loyal employees are residents of Paulsboro.

With a keen eye on the future, the Borough of Paulsboro is now considering a proposal for the creation of a deep-water port on the Delaware River. County officials predict that such a port could create 2,300 jobs, and generate \$100 million each year in revenues and taxes, becoming a vital component of the community's future. From its humble beginnings at the turn of the century, Paulsboro is set once again to reinvigorate and diversify our regional economy and community.

The residents of Paulsboro should be proud that their community has prospered for 100 years, an accomplishment in and of itself. The Paulsboro area has made significant cultural and economic contributions to our country throughout its history, and I am certain that there is a bright future ahead for the Borough and its citizens. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in congratulating the citizens of Paulsboro, New Jersey as they celebrate 100 years of pride and accomplishment.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor the heroes who have so far given their lives in Iraq. Every generation of Americans has been asked to leave their farms and towns and cities so that freedom could be spread through the world. As a citizen of this great nation I am here to honor the sacrifice of the fallen in Iraq, and those who before them paid the ultimate price for freedom.

Like their forefathers in World War II, the 23 Floridians who gave their lives in the name of freedom were selfless citizens who answered the call of duty. Among these I would like to personally honor the 4 soldiers from South Florida. I and all of the citizens in my district are thankful for their service.

This nation can never repay the debt owed to these 4 men; their honor and service however, will never be forgotten. Private First Class Charles M. Sims was only 18 when he died in Baghdad on October 3, 2003, Sergeant Edmond L. Randle was 26 when he perished in the north of Taji on January 17, 2004, 1st Lieutenant Christopher J. Kenny was 32 when he fell in Balad on May 3, 2004, and Private First Class Jeremy Ricardo Ewing, who at 22 gave his life in Baghdad on April 29, 2004.

These men remind us that freedom is indeed not free. We must forever be vigilant to the rise of tyranny and be willing to fight it wherever it rises. We must never take for granted our democratic government, we must remember that in places like Cuba, North Korea, and Iran, human beings are still oppressed by their horrible dictators. Let us fight these regimes, until freedom rings in every nation of the world.

God bless all the men and women who gave their lives so that others may live in freedom.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the members of the United States armed services who make sacrifices daily in defense of our nation, and to pay my respects to those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in the service of their country. As our men and women in uniform continue to answer the highest calling and place themselves in harm's way, their sacrifices have touched us all—regardless of race, economic status, or party lines. We all must honor the bravery and commitment that each of these men and women have so proudly displayed, as well as the courage and resilience of their families and loved ones.

This moment of silence provides an opportunity for us to remind our troops that they remain in our thoughts and prayers. In my own district, California's 31st District, our commu-

nity has suffered the loss of a heroic, noble, and admirable young man—Eric A. Ayon. I wish to take this opportunity to recognize his strength, valor, and bravery as well as the sacrifice endured by his wife, son and family. This family is just one of hundreds whose sacrifice we are recognizing and honoring today.

Let us continue to pay our respects to our fallen soldiers and their families who suffer the greatest loss. Through this honor and remembrance, we can stand unified with gratitude for their sacrifice.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL
ROGER E. COMBS**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Major General Roger E. Combs, former Assistant Adjutant General/Air of the Missouri National Guard, Deputy Commander of the Missouri Joint Forces Headquarters, and Air National Guard Assistant to Commander, First Air Force, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida. Major General Combs was recently promoted and re-assigned to a most prestigious position as Director, J-5, at the National Guard Bureau in Washington, DC.

The General has been a member of the armed services since 1968 when he attended Officer Candidate School in the United States Marine Corps. Having served a tour of duty in Vietnam as a helicopter pilot, he is an aircraft commander and has earned ratings as a Naval Aviator and Senior Army Aviator even though he holds no United States Air Force rating. General Combs is nationally recognized for his expertise in long range and strategic planning and is a former member of the ANG Director's Committee of Advisors serving on two committees at the national level. In 2002, he was appointed to the Air Reserve Forces Policy Committee. Major General Combs is a former member of the 139th Airlift Wing located in St. Joseph, MO.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending the career as well as the future of Major General Roger E. Combs, who exemplifies stellar qualities of dedication and service to Northwest Missouri and the United States of America.

DEMOCRACY ON DRUGS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to draw my colleagues' attention to a new report by Common Cause, "Democracy on Drugs, The Medicare Prescription Drug Bill: A Study on How Government Shouldn't Work." This report does a very good job of highlighting the egregious methods used to gain passage of the Medicare prescription drug legislation. I encourage each of you to review this report to remind yourselves how democracy was trampled in the passage of the Medicare prescription drug law.

The Medicare/Prescription Drug Bill: A
Study in How Government Shouldn't Work

DEMOCRACY ON DRUGS

(A report by Common Cause)

Introduction

Our Constitution reflects the over-arching concern of the Founding Fathers that the rights of the minority be jealously preserved and protected, even in the presence of a strong majority. From start to finish, the \$535 billion Medicare bill passed by Congress and signed by President Bush late last year has been a study in shutting out opposing voices and suppressing the flow of vital information.

This Common Cause report chronicles a series of incidents, large and small, that add up to a consistent effort by the Administration and Congressional leadership to bypass or undermine the rules and laws that are in place to ensure that our government works in an open and accountable manner and that all voices are heard on critical public policy issues.

The Medicare bill (see appendix) is the product of a process that included:

Charges of bribery, delayed votes, inappropriate cabinet member lobbying and censoring of C-SPAN cameras.

The Administration misleading Congress by withholding its own cost estimates for the prescription drug legislation—estimates that greatly exceeded what the President was telling the public. A career civil servant being threatened with his job if he told Congress the truth.

Congressional Members excluded from the House-Senate conference committee that finalized the bill. Only a "coalition of the willing" was invited to participate.

A principal author of the bill was forced to step down as head of a powerful House committee after it was reported that he was negotiating a \$2 million a year lobbying job with the drug industry while he was moving the proposal through his committee. And a key Administration official involved in pushing the legislation was also offered lucrative private sector healthcare jobs.

The drug industry showered Congress with campaign contributions and spent millions of dollars on highly paid lobbyists who swarmed Capitol Hill while the bill was being considered.

A propaganda campaign waged by the Department of Health and Human Services. The Administration paid people to pose as journalists in television segments that praised the benefits of the new Medicare law, and spent tens of millions of dollars on a campaign promoting the new program.

Charges of Bribery on the House Floor

At the break of dawn on Nov. 22, 2003, Representative Nick Smith (R-MI) was about to cast his vote against a Medicare/prescription drug bill so flawed and controversial that the Republican House leadership held the vote open for three hours while they pressured their own Republican colleagues to vote for the bill. Votes in the House typically are open for 15 minutes.

Strong-arming Members of the House to vote with the leadership is routine business, but what went on in those early morning hours appears to have slid over the line from political pressure to outright bribery.

A Nov. 23, 2003 column written by Rep. Smith appearing on his website reads: "I was targeted by lobbyists and the congressional leadership to change my vote, being a fiscal conservative and being on record as a no vote. Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson and Speaker of the House Dennis Hastert talked to me for a long time about the bill and about why I should vote yes. Other members and groups made

offers of extensive financial campaign support and endorsements for my son Brad who is running for my seat. They also made threats of working against Brad if I voted no."

On Dec. 1, 2003, in a radio interview with Kevin Vandenbroek of WKZO in Kalamazoo, Mich., Rep. Smith said: "They started out by offering the carrot, and they know what's important to every member, and what's important to me is my family and my kids. And I've term-limited myself, and so Bradley my son is running for [my congressional seat] and so the first offer was to give him \$100,000-plus for his campaign and endorsement by national leadership. And I said No, I'm gonna stick to my guns on what I think is right for the constituents in my district."

Since Rep. Smith went public with his allegations, he has made several attempts to modify his original statement. Speaking to David Frownfelder of the Daily Telegram in Adrian, Mich. Rep. Smith said: "I was told there would be aggressive, substantial support for my son, Brad [in his race for Congress] if I could vote yes on the bill. There were offers of endorsements and so maybe a member [of Congress] sitting close by said, 'Boy that really could be big money.' Tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands. But never was I offered any exact amount of money in exchange for my vote. Technically, in the legal description that I later reviewed on what a bribe is, probably it didn't meet the legal description of a bribe."

Censoring C-SPAN

C-SPAN cameras perched above the House floor have for 25 years allowed the public to see for themselves how their representatives are carrying on the public's business. But the night of the vote on the prescription drug bill, the House leadership censored the public's view of the chamber.

In an interview on the 25th anniversary of C-SPAN's television coverage of Congress, the head of C-SPAN, Brian Lamb, noted that the congressional leadership has always controlled the cameras in the House and Senate chambers, generally focused on whoever is speaking, but also panning across the chamber to show activity on the floor. Lamb pointed out how the leadership's control of the cameras can subvert C-SPAN's studiously nonpartisan, objective coverage of Congress. Lamb said: "You saw what happened in the middle of the night over the vote on Medicare on the floor of the House of Representatives, when they controlled the cameras. And I noticed that the camera wasn't moving from—it usually moves constantly from side to side. For almost the entire two or three hours that they had it open, the camera was showing the Democratic side. And that's where people don't get a fair shot."

In other words, the Republican leadership of the House intentionally diverted the C-SPAN cameras away from the Republican side of the House floor. Consequently, there is no visual record of who was talking to who that night while votes were sought by the leadership.

HHS Secretary on the House Floor

Rep. Smith said he was pressured during the three-hour vote by his own House leadership, but also, to his surprise, by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary Tommy Thompson, who made an unusual appearance on the House floor that night.

While House rules allow federal department heads to be in the House chamber, it is rare for such an official to be lobbying for legislation being considered by the House. According to National Journal's CongressDaily, Secretary Thompson defended the fact that he had broken House

customs by lobbying members on the House floor during the final, three-hour roll call vote on the Medicare reform bill. "I spent five months working on this bill. I think it was only proper my being on the floor," Thompson said. But it appears Thompson's activities that night were a sharp departure from House customs.

Misleading Congress and Withholding Pivotal Information

In 1997, Rep. Bill Thomas (R-CA) added language to the Balanced Budget Act conference report citing the importance of access by Congress to the estimates of HHS chief actuary (then, as now, Richard Foster). Some of that language in the conference report reads as follows: "It is important to emphasize that the Senate Committee on Finance, the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the House Committee on Commerce all rely on their ability to seek estimates and other technical assistance from the Chief Actuary, especially when developing new legislation. . . . The process of monitoring, updating and reforming the Medicare and Medicaid programs is greatly enhanced by the free flow of actuarial information from the Office of the Actuary to the committees of jurisdiction in the Congress. When information is delayed or circumscribed by the operation of an internal Administration clearance process or the inadequacy of actuarial resources, the Committees' ability to make informed decisions based on the best available information is compromised."

Flying in the face of this statement, Foster, who has been the chief auditor in HHS for several years, said that he was threatened with dismissal if he released his official estimate of the cost of the prescription drug bill. His estimate added \$156.5 billion to the estimated cost and likely would have led to several conservative Republicans voting against the bill.

In a public statement, Foster said: "For many years my office has provided technical assistance to the administration and Congress on a nonpartisan basis. But in June 2003, the Medicare administrator, Tom Scully, decided to restrict the practice of our responding directly to Congressional requests and ordered us to provide responses to him so he could decide what to do with them. There was a pattern of withholding information for what I perceived to be political purposes, which I thought was inappropriate."

Foster has said that he gave analyses in June 2003 to the White House and the Office of Management and Budget—which were not shared with Congress—predicting that prescription drug benefits being drafted on Capitol Hill would cost about \$156 billion more than President Bush said he wanted to spend. Since Congress passed the Medicare bill, the Administration has revised its estimated 10-year cost of the program to \$534 billion. Its original estimate was \$395 billion.

Foster, the government's chief analyst of Medicare costs, says that he was warned repeatedly by his former boss, Thomas A. Scully, the Medicare administrator for three years, that he would be dismissed if he replied directly to legislative requests for information about prescription drug bills pending in Congress. In an email released by Foster, Scully's assistant, Jeffrey Flick, instructed the actuary to answer Republican queries regarding provisions in the Medicare bill but was warned—in bold font—not to provide information for Democratic requests "with anyone else until Tom Scully explicitly talks with you—authorizing release of information. The consequences for insubordination are extremely severe." Flick wrote in bold type. Interviews with federal officials, including Foster and Scully, make clear that the actuary's numbers were circu-

lating within the Administration, and possibly among some Republican supporters of the bill on Capitol Hill, throughout the second half of last year, as Congress voted on the prescription drug bill, first in June and again in November.

At a hearing on Feb. 10, Secretary Thompson told lawmakers as much. Thompson said, "we knew all along" that the administration's cost estimates would be higher, but said he did not have a final figure until Dec. 24, 2003, after the bill was already signed into law.

On April 26, the Congressional Research Service issued a letter on the legality of Scully's decision to withhold information from Congress. Its conclusions read in part as follows: ". . . actions which purposefully result in the transmission of knowingly false information to the United States Congress, and actions that involve the intentional and active prevention of the communication of accurate information to Congress in derogation of Federal law or responsibilities, might in certain circumstances involve activities which constitute violations of federal criminal provisions. . . . The issuance by an officer or employee in a department or agency of the Federal Government of a 'gag order' on subordinate employees, to expressly prevent and prohibit those employees from communicating directly with Members or committees of Congress, would appear to violate a specific and express prohibition of federal law."

Conference Committee Lockout

When the House and Senate each passed their own version of the Medicare bill, the Republican leadership at first followed routine procedure by appointing a 17-member conference committee to work out the differences between the two pieces of legislation. Seven Democrats were appointed to the committee. However, only two of those Democrats, Senators Max Baucus (MT) and John Breaux (LA), were included in the closed-door meetings that had actually produced the final legislation. Why? Because they were among the few Democrats who would not raise significant objections to the bill. According to conference members from both parties, when the bill was made available to the rest of the committee, they were given just one hour to review the 678-page document before they voted.

The ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Charles Rangel (NY), was among the members of the original conference committee. However, he was excluded from the closed-door meetings. He arrived uninvited to one meeting, and Rep. Thomas, the conference chairman, stopped substantive discussion of the legislation until Rep. Rangel left.

Democrats and others have complained the tactics like those employed during the conference on the Medicare bill are becoming more common. Similar lockouts were staged during crucial conference committee meetings on huge energy and transportation bills. More and more the role of the full conference committee is perfunctory while the details of the legislation are hammered out in closed meetings that include only a small coterie handpicked by the party leadership.

Scully Cashes In

In December 2003, as the ink of the President's signature was drying on the Medicare bill, Thomas A. Scully, the government official responsible for Medicare, announced that he was leaving the government for lucrative healthcare jobs in the private sector. He joined Alston & Bird, a law firm that represents hospitals, drug manufacturers and other companies in the health care industry.

Scully also accepted a job with Welsh, Carson, Anderson & Stowe, a New York investment firm specializing in telecommunications and health care.

Surprisingly, even though federal law generally bars presidential appointees such as Scully from discussing possible employment with firms involved in matters handled by those officials, Scully obtained a waiver from the HHS ethics officer so that he could negotiate with potential employers while he helped write the Medicare law. These jobs did not just drop into his lap in December. He had apparently been negotiating with healthcare-related firms at the same time he was helping the Administration push the controversial prescription drug legislation through Congress, which directly affected those industries.

Apparently in response to criticism of Scully's waiver, the White House ordered federal agencies to cease issuing ethics waivers for senior Administration appointees that would allow them to pursue jobs with private companies while influencing federal policies that could affect those companies. A memo issued on Jan. 6, 2004 by the White House Chief of Staff stated that, effective immediately, such waivers could only be approved by the White House.

Tauzin Negotiates PhRMA Job While Negotiating Prescription Drug Bill

As Medicare chief Scully was job searching while also helping pass the drug legislation, a powerful Member of Congress was also looking for a new job.

The Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers Association (PhRMA), the trade group for name-brand drug producers, reportedly offered Representative Billy Tauzin (R-LA) the top position at PhRMA and a compensation package that "would be the biggest deal given to anyone at a trade association," around \$2 million a year, according to *The Washington Post*. The offer came just two months after Rep. Tauzin helped negotiate a \$534 billion Medicare prescription drug bill widely viewed as a boon to pharmaceutical companies, which stand to make billions in profits while avoiding government price restrictions.

In February 2004, Common Cause called on Tauzin to resign his chairmanship of the powerful House Energy and Commerce Committee, saying "Even if your job negotiations with PhRMA began after your work on the Medicare bill was over, as you have reportedly said, it leaves one wondering whether you were trying to please PhRMA and what PhRMA may have promised you in return."

Tauzin denied there were any dealings with industry in exchange for his work on the bill, but he stepped down from the chairmanship of the House Energy and Commerce Committee in early February, while negotiations over the PhRMA lobbying post continued. The job remains open and Tauzin may still be eligible if it remains open at the end of his term.

Drug Industry Money Undermined the Process

As the Congressional fight on prescription drugs loomed, the drug industry drew up plans for raising millions of dollars to defeat efforts to reduce drug prices. The financial stakes were huge and the industry began to spend enormous amounts of money on campaign spending, lobbying, and advertising to influence the outcome of the legislation.

No group epitomized this more than PhRMA. PhRMA not only had a tremendous stake in the bill, but also turned out to be a major winner. The law prohibits the federal government from negotiating for lower drug prices and prohibits the reimportation of prescription drugs that are produced in the

U.S. but sold for significantly less in other countries, which would also bring down the price of drugs.

PhRMA increased its yearly budget 23 percent to \$150 million in anticipation of the upcoming Medicare fight. While PhRMA's interests range from international policy to local initiatives, industry protection in the Medicare reform bill was its top priority. According to published reports, PhRMA planned to spend \$1 million for an "intellectual echo chamber of economists—a standing network of economists and thought leaders to speak against federal price control regulations through articles and testimony, and to serve as a rapid response team." Says one PhRMA document, "Unless we achieve enactment this year of market-based Medicare drug coverage for seniors, the industry's vulnerability will increase in the remainder of 2003 and in the 2004 election year."

PhRMA is well known as one of Washington's most powerful lobbying forces. The trade group alone spent \$16 million on lobbying in 2003, according to federal lobby disclosure reports filed with the Senate Office of Public Records. Including lobbying spent by all of PhRMA's companies, the group spent at least \$72.6 million lobbying in 2003—or roughly \$135,701 per member of Congress.

PhRMA has capitalized on hiring former Members of Congress and their staffs as part of its lobbying army. According to reports, PhRMA lobbyists include former Reps. Vic Fazio (D-CA), Vin Weber (D-MN) and Bill Paxon (D-NY). Other drug industry lobbyists include David W. Beier, former domestic policy advisor for Vice President Al Gore; Dave Larson, former health policy advisor to Senator Bill Frist (R-TN); and Edwin A. Buckham, former chief of staff to Rep. Tom DeLay.

The industry maintains a constant presence among policymakers. For example, in the weeks following the House and Senate's passage of their respective Medicare bills in June, pharmaceutical companies organized parties for congressional staffers that worked on the legislation. According to *The Washington Post*, the drug company Johnson & Johnson planned a cocktail party near the Capitol. The invitations read, "in recognition of your part in the historic passage of Medicare drug bills by both houses of Congress . . ." After Common Cause sent letters to Senate conferees and House leaders stating that attendance by staff members to the party could violate congressional ethics rules, the leadership discouraged their staff from going and the party was later cancelled. Congressional staff still had the opportunity, however, to attend a "Rooftop Rendezvous" thrown by PhRMA and hospital trade groups.

HHS Propaganda Campaign

Once legislation passes Congress and is signed into law by the President, it is the job of the executive branch to implement the new law, including informing the public of the effect or the benefits of the new law. HHS, charged with implementing the new prescription drug law, immediately launched a multi-million dollar campaign promoting the new prescription drug benefit under the guise of public service advertising.

Early this year, HHS created a TV ad designed to educate the public on the new drug benefits, but many criticized the ads as being political advertisements for the Administration that misled the public about the facts of the new program. Adding to the concern about politicization of the prescription drug program was a contract for \$9.5 million for producing and distributing the ads that went to a partisan media company, National Media, Inc.

HHS has also produced videos that were sent to broadcasters around the country

touting the new program. The videos feature hired "reporters" who appear to be delivering straight news stories, but do not identify the government as the producer. Two videos end with the voice of a woman who says, "In Washington, I'm Karen Ryan reporting." The "reporter" in the commercial is reading from a script written by HHS.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) is now investigating these "fake video news" clips. The GAO will determine if they constitute illegal "covert propaganda." Federal law prohibits the use of federal money for "publicity or propaganda purposes" not authorized by Congress.

Conclusion

Posted on Congressional websites is a document called "How Our Laws Are Made." [<http://thomas.loc.gov/home/lawmade.toc.html>]. No one really believes the process meticulously detailed in the document is followed exactly—legislating is a messy process. But the laws, rules and procedures cited in the document are there to ensure that democratic principles are not empty words in the Constitution, but inform the way our government operates on a daily basis.

This report has told a tale of the rush to pass a thinly supported prescription drug bill that was a prime political goal of the Administration. In that rush, supporters showed disregard for the law, congressional rules, and other procedures and customs. We must reform and strengthen some of those laws and rules and, perhaps more importantly, those public officials must be held accountable. Americans must be assured that democracy is not just another word, but an integral part of how our government operates.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, on June 1 and 2, 2004, this Member unavoidably missed nine rollcall votes due to official business serving as president of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. On the following eight votes, this Member would have voted "aye," had he been present. The eight votes were:

(1) Rollcall No. 210, passage of H. Con. Res. 295, a resolution congratulating the Focus: HOPE program on its 35th anniversary;

(2) Rollcall No. 211, passage of H. Res. 612, a resolution recognizing and honoring the firefighters, police, public servants, civilians, and private businesses who responded to the devastating fire in Richmond, Va., on March 26, 2004;

(3) Rollcall No. 212, passage of H. Con. Res. 417, a resolution honoring the Tuskegee Airman and their contribution in integrating the United States Air Force;

(4) Rollcall No. 213, ordering the previous question on H. Res. 657, the rule for consideration of H.J. Res. 83, which proposes a constitutional amendment regarding the appointment of individuals to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives.

(5) Rollcall No. 214, passage of H. Res. 657, the rule for H.J. Res. 83.

(6) Rollcall No. 215, ordering the previous question on H. Res. 656, the rule for the consideration of H.R. 444, the Back to Work Incentive Act.

(7) Rollcall No. 216, passage of the Pryce amendment to H. Res. 656.

(8) Rollcall No. 217, passage of H. Res. 656, the rule for H.R. 444.

On Rollcall No. 218, a motion to recommit H.J. Res. 83 with instructions, this Member would have voted "no" had he been present.

SPEECH BY HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT FERENC MADL AT OPENING OF HUNGARIAN HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL AND DOCUMENTATION CENTER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on April 15, 2004, the Holocaust Memorial and Documentation Center in Budapest, Hungary, was opened at a solemn ceremony attended by the President of Hungary, the President of Israel, and a number of other distinguished official guests.

With the establishment of an official Holocaust Memorial, the government of Hungary has formally acknowledged the responsibility of Hungarian governments in the 1930s and 1940s and of Hungarian citizens for atrocities committed during the Holocaust in Hungary. In the past it has been fashionable for Hungarians to blame the German Nazis for the atrocities of that era. Unfortunately, many Hungarian citizens were complicit with the Nazis in committing atrocities, and the Hungarian Arrow Cross organization was as vicious and brutal as the German Nazis in their despicable deeds.

Mr. Speaker, the timing of the opening of the Hungarian Holocaust Memorial and Documentation Center is particularly appropriate, because this year marks the 60th Anniversary of the darkest days for Hungarians during WWII. It was on March 19, 1944, that the German army occupied Hungary, and German officials began the systematic effort to exterminate Hungary's Jewish population. Over half a million Hungarian Jews were deported and met their deaths in Nazi gas chambers, the largest portion of them at Auschwitz.

It is my sincere hope, Mr. Speaker, that the opening of this Memorial in Budapest will teach future generations of Hungarians that intolerance, racism, hatred and bigotry have no place in the free and open and democratic society that Hungary is becoming.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most moving statement at the Holocaust Memorial dedication was that given by the President of Hungary, Ferenc Madl, who headed the long list of dignitaries at the ceremony and presided at the opening of the Memorial. President Madl's speech was moving and eloquent. I ask that it be placed in the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to give it thoughtful attention.

Distinguished commemorating community: What we are remembering here should never have happened. The building we are standing in used to be a synagogue. It is a sacred place, not only because it was a place of worship, but also because over the time it has become a venue for remembrance. Human suffering—the suffering of people—the remembrance of unforgettable pain, the pain felt by millions of people makes this place sacred. Commemorations and writings

all discuss the genocide of the Jewish people as an event of historic tragedy. There is however something more important than history: man himself. Thus for this reason, the Holocaust is not simply "history" but the past of a whole generation. It is here with us in many different ways in the fate of Jews and non-Jews alike. Every life is a complete world in itself. Every deceased person has a unique face. This uniqueness tends to get lost in history. We cannot experience the extent of the tragedy in a thousand or one hundred thousand different ways. Individually however, we all have—direct or indirect—personal memories of those who perished. It is in these memories that the indescribable horror gains a face of its own.

This venue of remembrance is required to help preserve the personal touch in us, which tends to fade with time. If hundreds of thousands of people suffering is a mere piece of data for someone, then being faced with but a single real story of fate, will ensure that this person will never be ignorant of our common past. Remembrance shall elevate the Holocaust into a personal drama.

Distinguished remembering community, nowadays the depths of the tragedy, the numbers, are mentioned more frequently than its human-spirit content. Perhaps numbers with their abstract nature are not so painful for our conscience.

It is human nature to flee from pain. If numbers call up individual faces and fates then the burden of looking to the past becomes almost unbearable. We should not shun this burden away.

We do not only need to remember, because a parent, child, brother and sister sent to their deaths are there in our hearts and souls or for sinners to gain absolution from their sins, but to make sure that we are vigilant of the sins of past horrors haunting us again somewhere.

In 1938 Hungarian writer Milan Fust wrote that lifting inhumanity to the level of law is without precedent, just as the fact that the human kind "should approve its own sadism so much, that it should be proud of its animal like nature."

Nobel laureate Imre Kertesz in the blinding light of survival saw in Auschwitz the symbol of moral status of humanity in the 20th century. Is the moral state that made the Holocaust possible now a thing of the past? We can see that mad dictators still commit mass killings among their own people, even today. We can find contemporary examples of genocide too. How horrible, that humankind has not managed to this day, to reach the moral level, where the commandment "Thou shall not kill" binds the hands of every Cain. How many times do we see the strangling sorrow among us over the lack of love? How many times are we still obliged to extinguish the brushfires of racial, religious, political and ethnic hatred here and in many corners of the world?

This place of remembrance is not in a randomly selected spot of the world, but in Hungary, in Budapest, not far from where the ghetto was established in the dark period of 1944. This place of remembrance does not speak generally about inhumanity, brutality, about lowly instincts, the institutionalized system of murder somewhere else, but here, where we are, where all that we are discussing happened.

Although the final chapter of the tragedy may have taken place elsewhere, this does not change the fact that all this was made possible here. This is where the guilty accomplices lived; this is where the guilty ignorance of those not involved prevailed. It is no excuse to say that the world too remained silent. All this happened here. We lacked the will to resist here. We failed to extend a helping hand here. This is what makes the

tragedy our personal issue, a spiritual burden for all of us. It is here that we have to rely on the faith we have in conciliation, to remember all those who perished and to apologize to our surviving brothers and sisters.

Being present here today is not only to remember and show solidarity, but also to express our national and human repentance. When quoting Miklos Radnoti, we say that "we are guilty like all other nations", we use the words of a Hungarian poet, who in his poems adopted all of us as his dear brothers and sisters, only to be marched to his martyr's death because of his provenance. This is what makes this tragedy so universal, yet Hungarian. We, the ones living here, should know what happened and how something that should have never taken place actually did happen.

Distinguished remembering community, this is not a place of remembrance for only the martyred Jews. It is for all of us, the whole Hungarian society. Someone with feelings and thoughts will never have two kinds of dead. We feel the pain of every dead. In World War II, Hungary was one of the countries to suffer the largest loss of its population. Death was victorious in wars and dictatorial regimes. Every exterminated Jew is a loss for humanity; every Hungarian Jew murdered is a loss for all the Hungarian people.

Jewish martyrs perished amidst the horror of defenselessness and exclusion, deprived of the hope that their individual sacrifice can help the survival of the community. The incomparable horror of the Holocaust lies in this.

Today we remember them as the loss suffered by all of us Hungarians. We incessantly search for reparation for having them march to their deaths after being torn from the Hungarian society.

This memorial place reminds us that we need to assume the pain of remembrance again and again in our souls. The catharsis of honest remembrance will make us better, will lend meaning to the day after and will help to look for the integrity of mankind in our communities and in every individual. May the Lord Almighty give us strength for everyone!

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life and service of Dustin Schrage, a Corporal with the United States Marine Corps, who lost his life in Iraq while on a daring, classified mission on May 3, 2004.

A graduate of Satellite Beach High School in Florida, Schrage joined the Marines right after graduation in 2001. He served his country honorably and with distinction. At the time of his death, Corporal Schrage was a member of the 4th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division assigned to the 2nd Battalion. He was a rifleman and a squad leader much loved by his unit.

Corporal Schrage died in the line of duty while participating in Operation Iraqi Freedom II. He was found on May 6 after attempting to cross a body of water while conducting combat operations on May 3 in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. He had served in Iraq for one year prior to his death. He gave his life defending and

protecting the United States from terrorism and bringing freedom and democracy to the people of Iraq who have only known tyranny.

Known for his infectious good humor, Schrage was fondly remembered by many of the members from his unit in letters written to his mother and father, Nina and Preston Schrage.

A devoted Marine and true patriot, it has been said of Corporal Schrage that he was one of a kind, possessing a quick wit and displaying a unique talent. His ultimate sacrifice for his country will long be remembered.

President Lincoln once wrote that as a nation we should "have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty." Dustin dared to do his duty and in so doing he gave the ultimate sacrifice for our continued freedom. We owe him a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING
CHESTER L. COLLINS FOR EARN-
ING THE PHILIPPINE LIBERA-
TION MEDAL

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Chester L. Collins of Chillicothe, Ohio honorably served his country in the United States Navy during World War II; and

Whereas, Chester L. Collins has earned the Philippine Liberation Medal for the exceptional service he provided his country, his fellow service members, and the Philippine islands; and

Whereas, Chester L. Collins' bravery and courage are exemplified in the Philippine Liberation Medal and the many other military decorations presented him;

Therefore, I join with the residents of Ross County, members of VFW Post 108, and the entire 18th District of Ohio in commending Chester L. Collins upon receiving the Philippine Liberation Medal.

IN HONOR OF THOMAS
PENASKOVIC

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Thomas Penaskovic for years of dedicated public service to this nation and his community. Mr. Penaskovic was honored by the Marine Corps League, Bayonne Detachment on Monday, May 31, 2004, at the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post in Bayonne, New Jersey.

Mr. Penaskovic was selected as the 2004 recipient of the Lance Corporal Stanley Kopcinski Award, which is named in honor of Stanley Kopcinski, a Marine from Bayonne who died in the Vietnam War. The award is given to an individual who has made significant contributions in the veteran community and to the City of Bayonne. This year, the Bayonne Detachment of the Marine Corps League unanimously selected Thomas

Penaskovic as the 38th recipient, for his outstanding commitment to the community.

Mr. Penaskovic enlisted in the United States Marine Corps on June, 30, 1966. After completing basic training, he served one tour in the Republic of Vietnam, from January 1967 through February 1968, after which he was honorably discharged with the rank of Corporal.

After completing his military service, Mr. Penaskovic became a catalyst in assisting other veterans and the community as a whole. He served as Commandant of the Bayonne Detachment, Marine Corps League, is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 226, and is a lifetime member of Disabled American Veterans, Chapter 5.

Mr. Penaskovic has been an integral part of the Annual Toy Drive by the Marine Corps League, volunteering for over twenty years, and providing underprivileged children gifts during the holidays. He has also tallied over one thousand hours of volunteer service at the Bayonne Medical Center.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Thomas Penaskovic for his distinguished military service, his outstanding leadership and devotion to the veteran community, and his dedication to improving the quality of life for the residents of Bayonne.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVER-
SARY OF THE FORTUNA VOLUN-
TEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the Fortuna Volunteer Fire Department in Humboldt County, California.

The members of the Fortuna Volunteer Fire Department, organized on June 20, 1904, are dedicated to the protection and preservation of life and property when threatened by the perils of fire.

In 1932 the Fire Department became a fire protection district to better serve the people of this spectacular part of the Redwood Empire. In 1957 the district expanded its services with the addition of a second fire station in Hydesville. In 1967 a third fire station was formed in Campton Heights. A new main station was opened in Fortuna in 1998.

The Fortuna Volunteer Fire Department currently consists of a force of 68 people at three fire stations covering 26 square miles and protecting a population of more than 20,000 people. Each member completes a minimum of 156 hours of training.

The members of the Fortuna Volunteer Fire Department provide fire prevention, education for students in local schools and residents of senior care homes. The volunteers maintain an on-going disaster preparedness program and serve the community with fire prevention inspections of new construction, day care facilities, senior care facilities and schools. In addition, members hold scholarship fundraisers, take part in Christmas programs serving needy families and handicapped children.

The Fortuna Volunteer Fire Department is a vital part of the life of our Eel River Valley community.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize the Fortuna Volunteer Fire Department on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARYANNE
LONGO

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the lifelong service of Dr. Maryanne Longo. Dr. Longo has been an important participant in the education system of the City of Philadelphia for the past 35 years.

Dr. Longo has served as a loyal leader of William H. Hunter Elementary School. She has proved her self able to juggle the role of both educator and student in that she earned a doctoral degree from Temple University while serving as an elementary classroom instructor. Dr. Longo's pursuit of the establishment of a positive educational foundation for the youth of Philadelphia, led her down a path that extended beyond the boundaries of classroom walls and into the community. She has received many honorable awards during her years of service and remains a positive role model for the young inner-city children.

Dr. Longo has set an admirable standard for new teachers on the verge of beginning their educational journey. She is a primary example of what a teacher and a leader of a community should strive to contribute in order to positively influence the lives of those around them.

Dr. Longo will be honored by the City of Philadelphia Department of Education on the occasion of her retirement on June 4, 2004. To extend our utmost gratitude and thank Dr. Longo for her service, I ask that you and other distinguished colleagues rise to congratulate her on her retirement today.

A TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DOCTOR
ARLEE GRIFFIN, JR.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Reverend Doctor Arlee Griffin, Jr. in recognition of his dedication to his community through spiritual leadership and participation in numerous civic organizations.

Dr. Griffin is a native of Elizabeth City, North Carolina where he was an honor graduate of Northeastern High School. He received scholarships to attend the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Zoology. Later, he attended Shaw Divinity School, earning a Master of Divinity degree from Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary. He has done additional study at East Carolina University, Oxford University in Oxford, England and New York University. In May 1988, he graduated from Boston University with the Doctor of Ministry degree. In April 1992, Shaw Divinity awarded him the honorary Doctor of Divinity degree.

For nearly ten years, Dr. Griffin served as Pastor of the Cornerstone Missionary Baptist

Church in Greenville, North Carolina. During his tenure, the church experienced unprecedented growth and many new ministries were established, including the Cornerstone Christian Child Care Center. While in North Carolina, Dr. Griffin served in several leadership positions of organizations such as President of Pitt County Black Ministerial Alliance, Moderator and Vice-Moderator of the Old Eastern Missionary Baptist Association, Parliamentarian of the General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, and Trustee of Pitt County Memorial Hospital. He was selected in 1985 as "Pastor of the Year." He served for one year as campus minister at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill.

In April 1989, Dr. Griffin became the Senior Pastor of the historic Berean Missionary Baptist Church in Brooklyn, New York. Pastor Griffin has brought to the church a commitment to the pursuit of excellence in the practice of a holistic ministry. Under his leadership, the Community Service Center has been revitalized, offering a full range of social services including: emergency food distribution; meals to homeless and needy people; Alcohol Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous groups; employment counseling and training programs; and a Senior Citizens Program. In 1996, the church completed Berean Gardens, a \$7 million Senior Citizens Housing Complex and recently broke ground on its \$7 million Community and Family Life Center.

Dr. Griffin serves as President of the Berean Bible Institute, the Berean Housing Development Fund Corporation, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Berean Federal Credit Union. He has also served as President of the American Baptist Churches of Metropolitan New York, Historian of the Progressive National Baptist Convention, and as a member of the General Board of the American Baptist Churches, USA, Progressive National Baptist Convention, and National Council of Churches. He has served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Baptist Churches Ministers' and Missionaries Benefit Board and is currently a member of the Board of Trustees of Shaw University and AmeriChoice Corporation of New York. He serves as clergy liaison for the 77th Precinct of the New York City Police Department as well. Most recently, he was elected Vice President of the American Baptist Churches, USA, Biennial 2004–2005.

Dr. Griffin has done missions work in Senegal and Gambia, West Africa and was a delegate to the First African and African American Summit in the Ivory Coast in 1991. He was selected to be an Official International Election Observer in the first free South African Election in April 1994. He is also an Associate Professor of Church Administration at New York Theological Seminary.

Dr. Griffin is married to Mrs. Angela Farr Griffin, a licensed Physical Therapist, who serves as Executive Director of the Berean Community and Family Life Center. They have two daughters: Angel Arlecia and Ariel Arlyce.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Doctor Arlee Griffin, Jr. has committed himself to helping people and families through his pastoral work in the church and his community-based efforts. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable person.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. GODDLATTE. Mr. Speaker, recently we celebrated Memorial Day, a sacred time of remembrance where we pay tribute to the brave men and women who have sacrificed their lives to protect the freedoms we hold so very dear. We, the beneficiaries of this seemingly endless stream of valor, often fall short in our efforts to commemorate those who bought with blood the freedom that is our birthright. But try we must . . . for theirs is a noble story . . . full of sacrifice for a cause greater than one's self.

And so it is with great sorrow but immense pride that I recognize one of my own constituents who paid the ultimate price for freedom. Sergeant Michael Vernon Lalush, United States Marine Corps, was killed on March 30, 2003 while proudly serving his country in Iraq.

Sergeant Lalush, who was only 23 years old at the time of his death, grew up in California but moved to Troutville, Virginia in 1994. He was a typical all-American boy. He loved baseball, golf, riding dirt bikes and his maroon pickup truck. In high school Sergeant Lalush was a member of the football, baseball and golf teams. In 1997, he graduated from Lord Botetourt High School, where he is remembered by teachers and friends as "a real nice kid who was considerate of others and a hard worker."

After graduation, Sergeant Lalush enlisted in the Marines and was sent to boot camp at Parris Island, South Carolina. Upon his completion of boot camp, Sergeant Lalush was sent to Camp Lejeune, North Carolina and then to Camp Pendleton near San Diego.

Sergeant Lalush's passion for mechanics flourished in the Marines. His hobby, which began when he was just a teenager rebuilding a pink 1965 Volkswagen Beetle, took him from helicopter mechanic to crew chief to inspector and instructor.

Sergeant Lalush's unit, the Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron deployed to the Persian Gulf in February 2003. The unit flew support missions, ferrying troops, wounded soldiers, ammunition, food, water and other supplies.

Sergeant Lalush was a proud Marine, enlisting for another four years right before his death. Sergeant Lalush wanted to help people and in one of his last letters home, he recounts the story of his helicopter unit helping an injured soldier get to a base where he could receive the necessary medical treatment.

To Dave and Becky Lalush, Sergeant Lalush's parents—not only did your son answer the call of his country and in doing so protect the freedoms that we so cherish, but he also paid a dear price to bring freedom to people he had never met.

In 1962, speaking to a gathering of cadets at West Point General Douglas MacArthur delivered stirring remarks in which he described the "American man at arms." He said, "His name and fame are the birthright of every American citizen. In his youth and strength, his love and loyalty, he gave all that mortality can give. He needs no eulogy from me, or from any other man."

In an age when the word "hero" is tossed around casually to describe everything from sports stars to singers in bands, Sergeant Michael V. Lush is a hero in the truest sense of the word—a possessor of courage and strength who pursued feats of noble purpose.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 2004

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life and service of Edward Jason Korn, a Captain with the U.S. Army, who lost his life in Iraq on April 3, 2003, while involved in a combat action approximately 15 miles South of Baghdad.

Captain Korn honorably served his country as an enlisted member for several years before attending college, obtaining his degree and his commission. Korn was a member of the 3rd Infantry Division assigned to the Headquarters Company, 4/64th Task Force, 2nd Brigade. His service included duty in Desert Storm.

Known by his fellow soldiers as a "can do" officer, he had only been with his unit in Iraq for six days before his death. He had volunteered for an assignment to the elite task force and he quickly gained the admiration of his commanders and his men. He gave his life defending and protecting the United States from terrorism and bringing freedom and democracy to the people of Iraq who have only known tyranny.

Captain Korn is survived by his father, Richard Korn of Malabar, Florida, his mother, Sally Davenport of Trenton, Ohio, and his stepmother Annette Hale of Savannah, Georgia.

President Lincoln once wrote that as a nation we should "have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty." Jason dared to do his duty and in so doing he gave the ultimate sacrifice for our continued freedom. We owe him a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING HOCKING-ATHENS-PERRY COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY AS THEY CELEBRATE 40 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Hocking-Athens-Perry Community Action Agency is celebrating 40 years of excellence in service to the tri-county region; and

Whereas, the Hocking-Athens-Perry Community Action Agency operates and administers over 60 programs in the areas of child development, housing and community development, food and nutrition services, and employment services; and

Whereas, the Hocking-Athens-Perry Community Action Agency has distributed over \$45 million in federal employment and training funds, been named the "Large Employer of

the Year" by the Ohio Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and operates such programs as the Regional Food Center that serves over 5000 meals daily; and

Whereas, the Hocking-Athens-Perry Community Action Agency has an established reputation as an organization that is dedicated to the betterment of the community by assisting individuals with programs, services, and resources;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District in celebrating Hocking-Athens-Perry Community Action Agency's 40 years of outstanding service.

IN HONOR OF MONO SEN

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mono Sen for his years of public service and promotion of social unity. Mr. Sen was honored by the Ram Mohan Mission at the Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Raja Rammohan Ceremony on Saturday, May 22, 2004, in Kolkata, India.

Mr. Sen was awarded the Rammohan Puraskar 2004 for his outstanding work in public affairs, his promotion of social unity, and his efforts on behalf of the community as a whole in the United States of America. Mr. Sen's involvement in the community is unparalleled, dedicating his life to helping those in need, and working tirelessly without discrimination. Mr. Sen has contributed greatly to helping immigrants with the many challenges they face when settling in America, thereby enriching their American experience.

Mr. Sen has been involved in many programs that help Asian-Americans and seniors. Before moving to New Jersey, he served as management consultant at the William Hudson Center in the South Bronx and as director of the Caring Community Center in New York City. In 1980, Mono Sen founded the United Ethnic Congress in America to promote the election and appointments of Asians to the U.S. government.

For his numerous contributions to the people of New Jersey and his many years of extraordinary leadership, Mr. Sen has received countless awards and citations. Most notably, on May 10, 2000, Jersey City, New Jersey honored Mr. Sen by renaming Liberty Avenue as Mono Sen Plaza.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mono Sen for his distinguished public service, his dedication to promoting social unity, and his outstanding leadership and devotion to his community.

HONORING THE HUMBOLDT CRABS
BASEBALL TEAM

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. Speaker; I rise today in recognition of the Humboldt Crabs, the oldest continuously operating collegiate summer baseball team in our nation.

Founded in June of 1945 in Humboldt County, California by Lou Bonomini, the team is celebrating its 60th season. Made up of local players, the team played its first game on June 17, 1945. 2004 has been designated as the Year of the Alumni and several celebrations have been planned for over 900 past players.

Playing teams from all over California and Southern Oregon, the Humboldt Crabs originally played at Albee Stadium in Eureka and moved permanently to the Arcata Ballpark in the early 1960's. In 1995 the Humboldt Crabs became a registered non-profit organization managed by an all-volunteer community-based board of directors. The Crabs organization provides the community with outstanding summer baseball while also supporting local youth baseball summer camps and providing training and education for youth baseball coaches and umpires.

The Crabs recruit college baseball players from all over the western United States. Players are provided with summer jobs as well as housing and the opportunity to play in 45 to 50 baseball games during the months of June and July. Forty former Crabs players have played or are presently playing on major league teams. The Crabs have won 17 California State Championships and the team has an overall winning record of 1,924 wins and 578 losses for a winning percentage well over .700.

Founder Lou Bonomini, who managed the popular Crabs from 1945 to 1986, joined by Ned Barsuglia and Don Terbush in the early 1960's, played a major role in guiding the successful team. Jerry Nutter, who served as president of the board from 1995 to 2000, and Ken Ames who has managed the team for 13 years, have carried on the tradition of selfless commitment to the organization.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize the Humboldt Crabs baseball team on the occasion of its 60th season as a cherished summer tradition on the North Coast of California.

TRIBUTE TO GIRLS INCORPORATED OF GREATER PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the efforts and the success of Girls Incorporated of Greater Philadelphia and Southern New Jersey. This non-profit agency has provided services to girls and families in high risk situations for over 40 years.

The agency was established in 1961 with the admirable cause of delinquency prevention in adolescent girls. It continued on to become a full member of the National Organization, Big Brothers Big Sisters of America Inc. in 1979, and an associate member of the national organization, Girls Inc., in 1998. With its extensive collection of programs in mentoring, community building and in-house counseling, the agency provides services to more than 1,400 girls and families each year. The presentation of the Williams Award for Excellence from the Philadelphia Foundation and the Bet-

ter Business Bureau Award for Most Dramatic Growth for a Non-profit agency exemplifies the agency's excellence in aiding adolescent girls and their families.

Girls Incorporated of Greater Philadelphia and Southern New Jersey continues to advance their cause and to strengthen their community by aspiring to open a Girl's Center for Philadelphia. Undoubtedly, an extension of this organization's current services will help to improve the overall well-being of youth in our community. I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues rise to congratulate the organization in recognition of all its accomplishments.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COASTAL RESTORATION ACT

HON. FRANK A. LOBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Coastal Restoration Act of 2004 for myself and Representative LAMPSON. Since 1995, we have seen several attempts to change Federal policies in an effort to cripple the Federal beach nourishment program.

The Coastal Restoration Act (CRA) restates the congressional intent regarding the importance of the Federal beach nourishment program. The CRA makes it clear that changes in administration policy will not prevent feasibility and other types of studies from being processed through the Corps of Engineers and sent to Congress. The legislation emphasizes the role of Congress in determining which beach nourishment projects should be authorized for construction. It also restates and strengthens existing law that periodic re-nourishment is an integral part of the ongoing construction of a beach nourishment project.

This legislation states that in deciding which projects should receive Federal assistance, Congress intends that preference shall also be given to areas: (1) where regional sediment management plans have been adopted to integrate coastal beach nourishment, navigation, and environmental projects; or (2) where the project promotes human health and safety, as well as the quality of life for individuals and families. These additions will encourage states to adopt regional sediment management plans to identify areas for the disposal of dredged spoils and the projects to that promote their beneficial reuse, as well as ensure that public safety and other quality of life issues are taken into account when recommending a project for implementation.

The Coastal Restoration Act also raises the low priority now accorded by the U.S. Army Corps to the recreational benefits of beach nourishment, giving equal consideration to all national projects. It provides a mechanism to begin the project reauthorization process and it allows the Corps to better manage their funding and schedules to work around the times when endangered species are present at the project site.

In the United States, nearly 17 million people are employed in the tourism industry. Beaches are the leading tourist destination in the Nation. Beach tourists contribute about \$260 billion to the U.S. economy overall. Each year about 180 million Americans make 2 billion visits to the ocean, the gulf, and our inland beaches. That is almost twice as many

visits as those made to State and National Parks and wilderness areas combined.

In my home State of New Jersey, tourism is a \$31 billion industry, supporting over 836,000 jobs and generating \$17.7 billion in wages. The vast majority of that revenue is generated by the millions of people who visit our 127 miles of shoreline on an annual basis. These projects provide the businesses and residents located along our shore and driving our economy an important layer of protection from ocean storms. It also lowers Federal flood insurance premiums and reduces the number of claims. Finally, these projects provide vital habitat for numerous species of plants and animals and often protect vital coastal habitats such as wetlands or fresh-water resources.

The Coastal Restoration Act is needed to maintain the Federal program so we can continue to protect and restore our beaches as the national treasures they are.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life and service of Petty Officer 2nd Class Robert Boyd Jenkins, who lost his life near Al-Andar province while on active duty with the U.S. Navy in Iraq on May 2, 2004.

Jenkins honorably served his country for 15 years and was a member of 1st Marine Expeditionary Force assigned to the Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 14 of the Seabees. While he was a member of the reserves he also served as a member of the Martin County Field Operations Team. It was Jenkins' intention to enter full time active duty service sometime in the future. He gave his life defending and protecting the United States from terrorism and bringing freedom and democracy to the people of Iraq who have only known tyranny.

Petty Officer Jenkins is survived by his father, David Jenkins, Rockledge, FL, his wife, Elizabeth Jenkins, and his stepmother, Linda Jenkins.

President Lincoln once wrote that as a nation we should ". . . have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty." Robert dared to do his duty and in so doing he gave the ultimate sacrifice for our continued freedom. We owe him a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING FRANK A. PARTLOW, JR.

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Frank A. Partlow, Jr. has shown outstanding service and contributions to the United States Government Printing Office (GPO) during his tenure beginning November 29, 2002; and

Whereas, because of his distinguished career, Frank was asked to serve as the Chief of Staff to the Public Printer of the United States, Bruce R. James; and

Whereas, Frank is a solid leader and demonstrated the ability to effectively juggle many competing priorities. In addition to advising the Public Printer on all aspects of the GPO's business, he also directed strategic planning for the GPO.

Whereas, until his retirement from the United States as an Army Brigadier General in 1990, Frank served as the Director of Estimates of the Defense Intelligence Agency, U.S. Arms Control Delegation in Geneva and saw combat with an infantry division in Vietnam. He is a graduate from the U.S. Military Academy; and

Whereas, Frank is a team player, known for his integrity, fairness, principles, dedication, and solid steady demeanor—he has made GPO a better place. He has served the GPO and our country as a true patriot, and we extend our thanks to him for his service, and wish him all the best for continued success in his retirement; and

Therefore, I join with members of Congress and their staff in recognizing Frank A. Partlow, Jr. for his exceptional work and immense contributions, and in wishing him well in all his endeavors.

IN HONOR OF JOHN "DOC" FENICK

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor John "Doc" Fenick for his years of dedicated public service to his community. Dr. Fenick was honored by the City of Carteret with the naming of the city clock tower on Friday, May 28, 2004, in Carteret, New Jersey.

Dr. Fenick moved to the City of Carteret in 1958, after his service in the United States Air Force during World War II. He was honorably discharged with the rank of first lieutenant, and began his work as a family doctor in Carteret. Dedicated to helping those less fortunate and others within his community, Dr. Fenick provided free physicals for the American Legion and local youth for sports purposes as well as other programs. During his 35 years of practice, he worked closely with the First Aid Squad and Rahway Hospital, where he served as the chairman of the family practice and president of the hospital medical staff.

Dr. Fenick's passion to improve the quality of life for the people in Carteret led him to be elected Mayor. Under his leadership, he helped the City of Carteret obtain funding for the current Police and Fire Department station. He also implemented the Ethnic Day Celebration, which has become an annual event honoring the people in the county and borough.

Dr. Fenick has displayed his leadership skills, serving as the Democratic committeeman, president of the Rotary Club, president of the Honorary PBA, and vice commander of the Catholic War Veterans. He is also a lifelong member of the American Legion, Elks Club, and an honorary member of the Woodbridge Volunteer Fire Company #1.

For his outstanding work and dedication, Dr. Fenick has been the recipient of numerous awards, including the Andrew J. Hila Community Service Award, the Rahway Hospital Humanitarian Award, and was honored with a Joint Legislative Resolution for his work with the American Legion, "Remembering Pearl Harbor Day."

Mr. Fenick received his bachelor's degree from Rutgers University and his degree in Medicine from George Washington University Medical School.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring John "Doc" Fenick for his distinguished public service, his dedication to promoting a better quality of life for the residents of Carteret, and his outstanding leadership and devotion to his community.

INTRODUCING THE SMALL DISASTER ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2004

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Small Disaster Assistance Act of 2004. This legislation is critically needed. All too often, communities are denied federal assistance from natural disasters because the number of people affected by the disaster do not meet an arbitrary threshold which fails to consider human needs.

An unofficial threshold exists under current Federal Emergency Management Agency regulations that require a minimum of 100 homes to be destroyed or receive major damage during a natural disaster for a major disaster declaration to be warranted by the president. Some may argue that, on the surface, this is a fair regulation. But in practice, it is not. In practice, thousands of Americans are forced to pick up the pieces following a natural disaster with no help from their government.

Every year, thousands of Americans have their homes damaged or destroyed by natural disasters. Yet, the Federal government fails them when it denies a state's request for federal emergency assistance regardless of the number affected.

Just last August, hundreds of my constituents in Riviera Beach and Palm Beach Gardens, Florida were left in the dark and heat—literally—when three tornadoes touched down in Palm Beach County. I, along with Florida's two Senators and Palm Beach County's Congressional delegation, worked with Florida's governor and urged the President to issue a major disaster declaration.

The economic impact of the storms, combined with continued rain, was estimated to be between \$70 million and \$80 million. To make matters worse, many of those affected by the storm were unable to depend on insurance for relief and assistance in recovering from the storm. According to the joint assessment that was done at the time by FEMA, the State of Florida, and Palm Beach County, 81 percent of the homeowners affected were uninsured. For the uninsured, federal assistance was virtually the only way for them to recover.

The effect of the storm was drastically compounded when the historical economic and social hardships of the communities most affected were included in the assessment. Although it is difficult to place a dollar amount

on this reality, such consideration was certainly appropriate in this instance.

Nevertheless, our request was denied. In his letter to Florida's Governor, Undersecretary for Preparedness and Response Michael Brown's denial noted that the extent of the damage in Palm Beach County was "not of the severity and magnitude" to warrant a disaster declaration. This was a response that I found to be quite troubling.

There is no difference between a home that is destroyed during a disaster when less than 100 homes are affected and a home that is destroyed during a disaster when 1,000 homes are affected. To a family who loses its home because it happens to be located in the wrong place at the wrong time, their life comes to a screeching halt by no fault of their own.

The Small Disaster Assistance Act amends the major disaster assistance title of the Stafford Act to provide assistance for disasters where 100 or fewer homes receive major damage to or are destroyed during a natural disaster. My bill requires the President to give special consideration to areas that are historically and economically disadvantaged, have a median family income below the national, state, or local average, high unemployment, a large population of uninsured homeowners or renters, and a large elderly population.

The bill places a limitation of relief at \$1 million for disasters where less than 50 homes qualify for assistance, and \$2 million for disasters where between 51 and 100 homes qualify for assistance. These numbers were generated from the national averages of disasters where 100 or less homes qualify for assistance.

This level of authorization will cover the clear majority of small disasters. In instances where more assistance is needed, the bill gives the President the authority to exceed the limitation if (A) continued disaster assistance is needed, (B) there is a continuing risk to public safety, or (C) necessary assistance will not otherwise be provided on a timely basis.

When mechanisms do not exist in our public policy to help those in need, then it's time for us to change our laws. Failing to provide the President with the ability to authorize assistance to smaller disasters is just plain irresponsible. My legislation provides such authority. I ask that it be brought swiftly to the floor for consideration, and I urge my colleagues to support my efforts.

PERSONNEL EXPLANATION

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for the following: Rollcall vote 213, on Ordering the Previous Question, in providing for the consideration of the joint resolution H.J. Res. 83; Rollcall vote 214, on Agreeing to the Resolution in providing for consideration of the joint resolution H.J. Res. 83; Rollcall vote 215, on Ordering the Previous Question, in providing for the consideration of H.R. 444; Rollcall vote 216, on Agreeing to the Pryce (OH) Amendment to H.R. 444; Rollcall vote 217, on Agreeing to the Resolution providing for consideration of the

bill H.R. 444; I would have voted "nay" on each measure. I ask unanimous consent that my statement be included in the RECORD immediately following the votes.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life and service of Michael R. Creighton Weldon, a Private with the United States Army, who lost his life as a result of a suicide bombing attack near the city of Najaf in Iraq on March 27, 2004.

Weldon had just completed his first year of uniformed service to his country. He was a member of 3rd Infantry Division assigned to Company A and had been in country since January, 2004. He was one of four soldiers killed in the terrorist attack. He gave his life defending and protecting the United States from terrorism and bringing freedom and democracy to the people of Iraq who have only known tyranny.

Private Weldon choose to follow in the footsteps of another American hero, his mother, Jean Weldon who is a retired Army Sergeant Major.

This 20-year-old soldier was striving to be the best soldier he could be. In his sacrifice of service to his country, he succeeded in bringing honor to his family, his unit and his nation.

President Lincoln once wrote that as a nation we should "... have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty." Michael dared to do his duty and in so doing he gave the ultimate sacrifice for our continued freedom. We owe him a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING R.C. DELA CRUZ

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, R.C. Dela Cruz has completed his education at St. Clairsville High School in the class of 2004; and

Whereas, R.C. Dela Cruz was a National Honor Society member and a National Honor Roll Member. His hard work and dedication earned him the St. Clairsville Chamber of Commerce 4.0 Award, the Ohio Valley Athletic Academic Award, and recognition in the National Society of High School Scholars; and

Whereas, R.C. Dela Cruz was a member of the baseball, football, and swim teams. As the co-captain of the football team R.C. earned the Most Valuable Player award, the East Ohio District Football Special Mention, and the Times Leader Athlete of the Week Honorable Mention for both his offensive and defensive positions; and

Whereas, R.C. Dela Cruz is to be commended for the dedication and excellence he displayed while attending St. Clairsville High School; and

Whereas, R.C. Dela Cruz has demonstrated a commitment to meet challenges with enthusiasm and confidence;

Therefore, I join with the family and friends of R.C., and the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating R.C. Dela Cruz, graduate of St. Clairsville High School class of 2004, for his outstanding performance in school. We wish you the best of luck in all your pursuits.

FALLEN HEROS

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, on Memorial Day, America honors those who gave their lives to keep this country free and bring the world peace by defending the helpless, promoting democracy throughout the world and protecting the freedoms and liberties we enjoy as Americans. Those who defend this country, after all, are men and women from every town and every walk of life.

These honored dead have not died in vain, as Abraham Lincoln solemnly pledged during the most divisive war this Nation had yet faced. We have a long, proud history of service and sacrifice given by those men and women who quit the safety of everyday life and friends "to hazard all in freedom's fight." Today, we have such men and women deployed in Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere around the world, and we hold them and their families in our thoughts and prayers.

The oath to defend the Constitution has been sworn by every soldier, sailor, flyer, and Marine, living and dead. On Memorial Day, we recall those who gave everything to preserve the security and liberty of those they loved and those they never knew. I would hope this day is only one of many on which the living remember and salute those who served our Nation in uniform and now lie at eternal rest.

We have honored their graves and their lives since the end of our own Civil War. In 1866, spontaneous rites of remembrance were held in Carbondale, Illinois, in Columbus, Mississippi, and Waterloo, New York. The families of the men killed in that war came together to place flowers by their gravestones. The veterans joined this practice, honoring their fallen comrades with their own recollections of courage and devotion on battlefields. Ever since then, veterans and their families have led the observance of Memorial Day.

On this day, it is a time for us to remember our family members, our loved ones, our neighbors, and our friends who have given the ultimate sacrifice by visiting the cemeteries where they lie beneath small flags of red, white, and blue. It is also a time to renew our promise to the widows, widowers, and orphans of those lost in war. And it is time to renew our fight for our veterans because those still living deserve the benefits that have been promised to them by a grateful nation.

On Memorial Day 2004, as our young men and women are fighting overseas in Iraq and Afghanistan, our country dedicates a World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C., finally paying tribute to those who fought over a half century ago. In fact, the 60th Anniversary of

the invasion of Normandy by the Allied forces (known as D-Day) is June 6, 2004. This new Memorial honors the 16 million who served in the armed forces of the United States during World War II, the more than 400,000 who died, and the millions who supported the war effort from home. Symbolic of the defining event of the 20th Century, the Memorial is a monument to the spirit and sacrifice of the American people. On this day, we honor them and the many others who died in service to our country, and the contributions all of them have made for us.

Service of this country in uniform has been, since the beginning, one of the greatest sources of unity and equality, in our national life. More than half a century ago, President Franklin Roosevelt reminded the American people that, "Those who have long enjoyed such privileges as we enjoy forget in time that men have died to win them." I hope on this Memorial Day, we as a Nation, and each of us as individuals, will take to heart President Roosevelt's reminder that it is the sacred duty and great privilege of the living to honor and remember those who have died to protect the American ideals of freedom and democracy. The men and women who have died in service to America and to all of us deserve no less.

HONORING LESTER CROWN

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize Lester Crown on the occasion of his 79th birthday.

One of Chicago's most respected business and civic leaders, Mr. Crown Lester got an early start with the family business, the Material Service Corporation, working in the quarries as a teenager. He then enrolled in Northwestern University and earned a degree in chemical engineering in 1946.

After teaching mathematics at Northwestern for a year, Mr. Crown went on to receive his MBA from the Harvard School of Business in 1949. After working as a research chemist, he eventually returned to the family company. Today, Mr. Crown serves as the chairman of both Material Service Corporation and of Henry Crown and Company.

In addition to his achievements in the business world, Mr. Crown has been extremely active in numerous philanthropic and civic organizations. Both he and his family are strong supporters of the arts, education, Jewish interests, health care, and community development.

He serves on the boards of Northwestern University, Children's Memorial Medical Center, the Lyric Opera of Chicago, The Jewish Theological Seminary, General Dynamics, Maytag Corporation, and was recently elected chairman of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, just to name a few of the organizations to which he so generously gives his time and energy.

On top of his business and civic accomplishments, Mr. Crown has also become the patriarch of a large and growing family. He and his wife Renée are proud parents of seven children and 22 grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Lester Crown has gained well-deserved respect in both the business world and in the community. His generosity has touched many people, in Chicago and beyond. We in Chicago are proud to share our city with someone who truly values public service. I thank Lester Crown for his service to the public, and wish him and his family continued good fortune on the occasion of his 79th birthday.

IN MEMORY OF ALAN BRENNER

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Alan Brenner who passed away May 16th 2004 after a prolonged battle with cancer. He has been an active member of our community and will be missed by all who knew him. He is survived by his wife, Jeannie, son, Michael, stepchildren Alex, Scott, and Diane Wilsdon, and ten grandchildren.

Born and raised in Palo Alto, California, Alan was no stranger to the nearby Monterey Bay, as he completed his basic training at the former Fort Ord. After serving for two years in the United States Army, Alan began his lifelong career in the hospitality industry. He returned to the Monterey Peninsula in 1971 to become the General Manager of the La Playa Hotel in Carmel. In 1978 he began managing the new Monterey Conference Center, where his accomplishments led his colleagues to name him "World's Best Convention Services Manager" in 1979.

Alan's famous generosity led to his involvement in several local organizations such as the Pacific Repertory Theater, Forest Theater Guild in Carmel, the Carmel Rotary Club, Pacheco Club, and All Saints Episcopal Church. He often took on leadership roles, and was an active supporter of local artists and musicians. The Carmel Bach Festival board benefited from his eleven years of service, and he put in countless volunteer hours helping to renovate the Sunset Theater while on, the Building Committee for the Sunset Theater Project.

Even with his busy schedule at home, Alan never missed a chance to travel with his wife, Jeannie. They visited such diverse places as Bhutan, Niger, and India, always eager to meet new people. Alan and Jeannie made first contact with the Kumbi people in Irian Jaya, and during a trip last fall to China met the Miao people. Alan's travels and interactions with other cultures truly made him feel connected to the global community in a way that few people have the chance to experience.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Alan's many accomplishments, and I commend him for his lifelong dedication to his community and friends. He was a remarkable figure, and his memory will live on in the many people whose lives he has touched. I join the Monterey Bay community, and friends and family in honoring this truly admirable man and friend for all of his lifelong achievements.

HONORING ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, every year in my district, I ask students in grades 8 and 12 to participate in an essay contest. This year's contest focused on the issue of combating terrorism.

I am pleased that so many students chose to enter this essay contest. Unfortunately, however, there can only be one winner in each group: 8th and 12th grade. This year's 8th grade winner was Kevin Pohl, who attends St. Pius X School in Lombard, Illinois. The 12th grade winner was Stefanie Panno, who attends Addison Trail High School in Addison, Illinois.

This is Mr. Kevin Pohl's essay, entitled "What is the Role of the United Nations in Fighting Terrorism?":

"As of September 28, 2001, acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1373, reaffirming its unequivocal condemnation of the terrorist action which took place in New York, Washington, DC, and Pennsylvania on September 11, and expressed its determination to prevent all such acts."

Violence, war, hatred, and terrorism are imposed for many reasons. The role of the United Nations is to protect the rights of all throughout the world from terrorist acts. It is their responsibility to protect the lives of the innocents and the oppressed. People all over the world are at risk from those who seek violence to solve world problems. The United Nations, in contrast, is elected to control and eliminate violence and protect the people. It is hoped that the majority of the people believe the same. People should not have to hide in their homes, take shelter from bombs every day or keep their children inside for fear of attack. This way of life must come to an end. The United Nations was created to this end.

The United Nations takes upon itself this great responsibility, and undertakes this role in the fight against terrorism. The United Nations' officials are charged with the task of international well-being. It is their responsibility to protect the world from terrorist acts. Therefore, they must work every day to defeat terrorism, and keep a close eye on world events. Good intelligence is the key to the method used by the United Nations in fighting terrorism. Codes, practices, and the monitoring of secret communications among military units are vital tools and essential in implementing Resolution 1373. The United Nations has served as a listening post for intelligence-gathering and espionage for many years. However, the members of the United Nations must also cooperate to use their advanced techniques to monitor, search, track, and analyze communications that are carried on the Internet by terrorists. Collecting this essential information comes at a risk. The United Nations has to be careful, so as not to alienate friendly nations or inhibit their cooperation in obtaining further information.

The United Nations has to make sure that the entire international community agrees

on devised tactics. A truly international coalition is essential. Real authority would derive from such a coalition. We must treat each other as true partners. The United Nations members must work towards trust among themselves in order to fight terrorism, which is a complex process and calls for an international effort.

The United Nations' primary task at this time in history is to assume leadership in the establishment of peace in our very fragile world. Each nation must begin to compromise its wants and needs to this end. The wealthier and more powerful countries must become more aware that peace cannot be achieved by isolationist policies. Through a united world view, problems of poverty and hunger (which often are the roots of wars) can begin to be solved and in time, hopefully, ended. If the United Nations continues to solve these societal ills, then terrorism will have failed in their objectives.

This is Miss Panno's essay, entitled "Combating Terrorism":

Recently, terrorism has been thrust into the limelight and seen by many as a frightening entity that may cause devastation without warning. To allay these fears, the United Nations has approached this problem from three different angles: conflict prevention, peace building and peace making. By using methods that look at the problem both preventatively and in retrospect, the United Nations helps countries avoid devastation and recuperate quickly when disaster strikes.

The problem of terrorism is decidedly not a simple one; therefore, the solution is not a simple one either. To deal with this quandary's complexity, the United Nations is implementing multiple preventative tactics, attempting to quell the threat of terrorism by using every possible front. Some of the main strategies include dissuading dissatisfied groups from committing terrorist acts, denying groups the means to carry out acts of terrorism and sustaining international cooperation. Since terrorism often emanates from areas where human rights are routinely violated, the United Nations is attempting to protect the rights of those in other countries and expand the lines of communication between us and them, thus dissuading groups from causing us harm. It often occurs, however, that attempting to open lines of communication still fails to elicit the positive relationship we desire. This is generally due to differences in beliefs. Many terrorists claim to be Islamic, but their views are radical with a disregard for the value of human lives and do not accurately portray Islam. The true form of Islam denounces wars and violence. We could attempt to deter some radicals by exposing them to the root of their religion, rather than the extreme sect they've always known. This could be done by encouraging Muslims to spread the true voice of their religion and dissuade radicals from causing more harm. This sounds a bit implausible, but if it changes even a few terrorists, we've lessened the threat.

A big, big part of prevention comes from denying terrorists the opportunity to obtain weapons or to strike. The United Nations is doing its best to locate known terrorist groups, and monitor them closely, making sure to keep them from accessing weapons of mass destruction. Locating the terrorists may be the most difficult aspect of fighting terror. This can only be done through persistence and monitoring suspects. Also, international cooperation is the key. As we have seen many times in the past, there is "strength in numbers." Terrorists may not fear punishment from one country, but an entire group of countries all banded together may seem more imposing and help prevent

attacks from happening. Another advantage of uniting countries together would be an improved ability to weed out terrorist activity. With nations all over the world working together, different countries could monitor certain areas for suspicious activity. We may even consider enlisting the help of groups such as MEK (Mujahedeen-e Khalq) who have been jilted by former terrorist friends. These people, who have a grudge against some terrorists, have a good knowledge of the inside of the terror business and may be willing to help discover new and helpful information.

When danger seems imminent, or after a war, peace building and peace keeping are also a necessity. Peace building tries to uncover the foundations of problems between countries. Once unearthing the basic problem, the peace builders begin to encourage democracy and respect for human life. Peace keepers are also put in place to keep violence from breaking out between disagreeing parties. Even when faced with difficult situations, the peace keepers do their best to resist using force. For this reason, they are only lightly armed, providing little, if no, danger to civilians. The peace keepers are intentionally impartial, to avoid causing further conflicts. While our biggest efforts are preventative, peace building and peace keeping is just as important because it maintains the balances that we struggled to create.

Combating the strength of terrorism requires a collective effort from many different fronts. By banding countries together to deny groups the ability to commit acts of terrorism and educate them about more peaceful solutions, the United Nations can provide a true defense against terror. The United Nations also maintains a sense of harsh reality, acknowledging that, despite the great defenses they've set up, there is always the threat of terrorism. To be prepared for this, peace builders and peace keepers are kept on hand, always ready to pick up the pieces. By having plans for both before and after terror attacks, the United Nations has a firm plan to significantly reduce the danger of violence.

TEACHER TRAINING ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4409 and H.R. 4411, despite my concerns that they do not do enough to address the problems facing colleges and K through 12 schools in this country.

In the past year, college tuition has increased an average of 14 percent a year at public institutions and by 6 percent at private colleges.

Under President Bush, students are taxed more on college loans. College students in this country will be taxed an additional \$3.8 billion over the next 10 years.

While campaigning in 2000, President Bush promised to raise the Pell grant to \$5,100—which would help make college more affordable for the students who need scholarships the most. But the Pell grant has been frozen at \$4,050 for the 3rd year in a row. It freezes funding for Pell Grants and cut funding for Perkins loans by nearly \$100 million.

Since No Child Left Behind was enacted in 2002, it has been underfunded by \$27 billion. This year, President Bush's budget under-

funds No Child Left Behind by \$9.4 billion. It provides only half of the funding promised to after school programs. And it cuts \$316 million from vocational education and community colleges—again.

What do those numbers mean to the young boy or girl in San Bernardino? What do they mean to our children across the country?

It means that 2.4 million children will not get the help with reading and math they were promised. It means that over 1 million children who were promised after school programs will not get them. It means that many of them will not be able to afford the cost of college.

There should be more Title III funding, which provides for bilingual programs for LEP (Limited English Proficient) students. California will receive over \$138 million in Title III funding, but this is not enough to reach these students' needs.

Last school year, 25.3 percent of students in California were English learners. And this number is likely to grow significantly.

I am grateful that this House passed my amendment to H.R. 2211, the Ready to Teach Act, last summer which will allow the use of funds for teacher training on technology for bilingual students. I am also looking at legislation to address teacher retention and an increase in incentives for teaching in minority serving institutions.

There is a long list of problems not addressed by H.R. 4409 or H.R. 4411 and more must be done. Our students and teachers deserve more than merely lip service. They need the funds and support from this Congress to provide equal educational opportunities for all.

IN VERMONT, FOOD FROM FAMILY FARMS IS GOOD BUSINESS

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize that two businessmen in Vermont, Steve Birge and Mark Curran, the owners of Black River Produce of Proctorsville, VT, were recently selected runners-up for the National Small Business Person of the Year by the Small Business Administration.

Twenty-five years ago Steve Birge began Black River Produce, today a \$27 million produce company, when he saw the poor quality of the produce used in the local restaurant in which he worked. Black River originally delivered fresh, local produce to local restaurants in the Proctorsville area of central Vermont. But after he met Mark Curran (while hitchhiking), the two expanded the company, working with local farmers so that they could supply restaurants with the freshest and most healthful produce available. Today, Black River delivers high-quality produce not only throughout Vermont, but also into parts of western New Hampshire, northern Massachusetts, and eastern New York. It supplies not just restaurants, but grocery stores, schools, hospitals, ski areas, and nursing homes.

Black River Produce has sales of more than \$27 million a year, a work force of 100 employees, and a fleet of 30 refrigerated trucks and two tractor trailers.

I salute Black River Produce's commitment to providing its customers with the highest

quality foods. The company distributes high-quality Vermont foods, supporting not only local farmers, but other small businesses such as Grafton Cheese, Cold Hollow Cider Mill, and products from Vermont Butter and Cheese. They are an integral part of the Vermont Fresh Network, which links local farms to local chefs.

Although during out-of-season periods (Vermont, after all, has long winters) Black River distributes produce from out of State, and although it buys fish in Boston, its commitment to local agriculture and local business is noteworthy. In a time when both agribusiness and outsourcing have wrought havoc with traditional American family farms and with American businesses, I salute the remarkable accomplishment of Black River Produce in supporting local access to locally produced foods. Steve Birge and Mark Curran, and their many employees, have shown businesses around the nation that distributing the products from family farms is and can be good business, and that profits can flow both from helping local businesses, and from providing consumers with healthful foods.

IN MEMORY OF CAPTAIN CEVIE
DUE

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I have the sad duty to inform the House of the death of Captain Cevie Due of the Richmond Police Department. Captain Due was killed in a head-on collision while traveling with his wife, Linda, through Jackson County, MO.

Captain Due was dedicated to public service. In order to set a good example he taught the D.A.R.E. program in the Richmond school district, a duty he performed since 1992. He was also involved with Community 2000, Ray County Coalition, and other agencies that benefit the children of his community. Along with his wife, Captain Due was in charge of Truck or Treat Street, which provided a safe environment for the children on Halloween. Captain Due was also a dedicated foster parent. He was a member of the Missouri Foster Parent Association and served 60 children in-home.

Captain Due served the people of his community in the Richmond Police Department since 1973. He held the positions of Patrol Officer, Corporal of Patrol, Sergeant of Patrol, Lieutenant of Police, Commander of Investigative Unit, Press Release Officer, member of the Missouri Rural Case Squad, and Reserve Deputy in the Ray County Sheriff's Department. Captain Due was honored as Police Officer of the Year in 1974 and 1989 and was named Who's Who in State Law Enforcement in 1988.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to serving his community Cevie Due served his country in the U.S. Navy from 1964 to 1969 as a 3rd Class Yeoman. He served in Vietnam from 1965 to 1966. His dedication to public service should be an example to us all. I know my fellow Members of the House will join me in extending condolences to his family and friends.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD MATTHEWS:
EDUCATOR, EDUCATION ADMIN-
ISTRATOR AND COMMUNITY
LEADER

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the contributions and achievements of Mr. Richard Matthews, who will be retiring as Assistant Principal of Phyllis Ruth Miller Elementary School in Miami, Florida after thirty-five years in education.

Phyllis Ruth Miller Elementary School is the educational home for over 1,000 students, ages three through eleven. The student body is comprised mainly of recent immigrants who are primarily from Haitian-Creole linguistic backgrounds and have limited proficiency in English. Many of the students come from economically disadvantaged homes. Meeting the educational needs of these students is one of the toughest jobs in education, but it is one of the most important in the United States of America, a nation of immigrants. Richard Matthews was up to task.

He spent much of his adult life as an educator in the Miami-Dade County Public Schools, and his judgement, skill and experience have been invaluable. Mr. Matthews advocated learning from the past, assessing the present and managing for the future. But when it came to preparing for his own retirement, he reflected on what he called the fallacy of misplaced prudence, proclaiming that life is what happens while you're out making other plans.

Although teaching is a full time job, Richard Matthews found the time to contribute to the lives of young people in many other ways, including as Executive Vice President, Dade County, School Administrator Association, Local 84; Minister of the Eucharist, St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church; Chaperone, Miami Killian Marching Band; Retired Commander, U.S. Navy Supply Corps; Past Union Steward, United Teacher of Dade, Arvida Middle School; Past President, Catholic Alumni Club of Miami; Past Troop Leader Boy Scouts of America; Past Advisor Sea Scouts of America; and Cofounder, Peter Flores Scholarship Fund, Learning Experience School of Miami.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join with the students, parents, and staff of Phyllis R. Miller Elementary School, and with all of those in our community whose lives have been touched by his, in expressing our thanks and appreciation to Mr. Matthews for all that he has contributed and for doing an important job, and doing it well.

We wish you great happiness and success as you begin this next new chapter in your life.

RECOGNIZING 75TH ANNIVERSARY
OF WISCONSIN MEMORIAL UNION

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the proud tradition of the Wisconsin Memorial Union as it nears the conclusion of its seventy-fifth anniversary celebration.

The Union opened its doors on October 5, 1928 in dedication to the men and women of the University of Wisconsin who served in our country's wars. Since then the Union has functioned as a gathering place for both students and Madison community members. The Union has been a staple of university life since its opening; any University graduate can relate fond memories of eating in the Rathskeller dining room, the first site at a public university union to serve beer, or enjoying a refreshing summer breeze while sitting on the infamous "sunburst" chairs on Union Terrace. Students go to the Union to relax and to study; it truly is, as past University President Glenn Frank described, the University's "living room, which converts the University from a house of learning into a home of learning."

Today students flock to the Union at the beginning of the school year for Wisconsin Welcome, which includes an ice cream tasting contest at the Daily Scoop, the Multicultural Orientation and Reception, free boat rentals courtesy of the Hoofers Outdoor Club, and live band performances. During the academic year students and Madison community members can visit its impressive art gallery, throw pottery at the Craftshop, take a mini course, view the Paul Bunyan murals painted during the New Deal, participate in the annual Kites on Ice event, and hear speakers at the Union Theater through the Distinguished Lecture Series.

I am proud to rise today and honor the Wisconsin Union for its seventy-five years of outstanding service to University students and the Madison community. It stands as a symbol of the many different kinds of learning that the University promotes. Over the years the Union has established a long-standing tradition of promoting volunteerism and community involvement, while also serving as a center for University festivities. The Union's impressive past presents exciting prospects for its future.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN SULLIVAN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, this Memorial Day, I rise to remember the service and sacrifice of our fallen heroes fighting in the War on Terror and to honor all of the brave men and women who have served in our nation's military.

This Memorial Day we recognize the sacrifices of so many brave men and women who gave their lives for the freedom of others around the world and for the defense of our Nation. This past weekend, we celebrated a generation of heroes with the dedication of the World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C. This memorial serves as a fitting tribute to our greatest generation who fought the war and the more than 400,000 Americans who made the ultimate sacrifice for the freedom of others enslaved by tyranny and oppression. The memorial will provide future generations of Americans with a real sense of the enormity of the conflict and they will learn how our Nation joined together during the darkest hour in the history of the world, to rise up and defeat the regimes of Germany, Italy and Japan.

Much like World War II, we find ourselves a nation at war. However, instead of having a clear picture of our enemy, we find them cloaked and hidden in terrorist camps and harbored by rogue nations. They do not have a country to call their home and their motives cannot be understated. They abhor the human virtues of freedom, liberty, and democracy and aim to destroy America and our way of life.

Four Oklahoman's from the 1st Congressional District have died in operations overseas in Iraq. To honor their service and sacrifice, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to them.

Army Specialist Kyle A. Brinlee, 21 of Pryor, Oklahoma, died serving his Country in Iraq on May 11, 2004;

Army Specialist James E. Marshall, 19 of Tulsa, Oklahoma, died serving his Country in Iraq on May 5, 2004;

Army Private Jason M. Ward, 25 of Tulsa, Oklahoma, died serving his Country in Iraq on October 22, 2003;

Marine Lance Corporal Thomas A. Blair, 24 of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, died serving his Country in Iraq on March 24, 2003.

These men gave their lives to bring freedom to a Nation which has never known it and end the scourge of terrorism around the globe. My prayers and condolences go out to all the families of those brave men and women who have fallen to make our homeland and the world a safer place. They gave their lives selflessly to protect the virtues of freedom and protect our way of life. Our debt to them will forever be beyond our power to repay. It is vitally important that we keep them in our memory and remind future generations of their selflessness and heroism.

RECOGNIZING UPWARD BOUND PROGRAM

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Upward Bound program. Upward Bound is a college preparation program aimed at helping high school students who are from low-income families and students who are from families where neither parent graduated from college. Upward Bound is designed to increase the rate at which these students enroll and graduate from college. This U.S. Department of Education program enables students, who wouldn't normally have the opportunity or information, to attend a post-secondary school due to their life circumstances. Testimonials from students involved with the California State University of San Marcos Upward Bound program express the impact this program has had on their lives through tutoring, friendships, and college trips. These testimonials highlight the lives that this program has touched and the opportunities this program has given to students.

Upward Bound provides tutoring for its students in literature, composition, math, and science. Tutoring provides a way for Upward Bound to be involved in these students' lives and ensure their success. Fermin Soto, an Upward Bound participant, from San Marcos High School states, "If Upward Bound was taken away from us our grades would go

down, because we need the tutors. They help us so much and push us study and do homework." Another participant, Adrian Blount, feels, "Upward Bound is a program with tremendous opportunity. It supplies tutors for those who need extra help and they motivate you to do your best."

The tutoring Upward Bound provides has given many students the motivation to reach their potential in high school to enable them to continue their education. Megan Day from Escondido High School believes, "Upward Bound is a group that motivates you to go to college. They have tutors to help you after school two times a week. Upward Bound helps let me have time after school to do homework or help study for tests and quizzes." This time set aside for students to concentrate on their schoolwork is very valuable to them and their future, as well. Mia Bryson from Camino High School feels the tutoring has been imperative for her success, "The tutors at Upward Bound have helped me out a lot. Everyone is so motivated it helps when you're around people with the same goals as you."

Many of these students feel that without tutoring college would not be an option for them because they would not have the study skills or knowledge to excel in college. Recia Comfort from Rancho Buena Vista High School feels the tutoring has given her a brighter future, "Since Upward Bound holds tutoring twice a week, it provides us with needed skills. So if the Upward Bound program was no longer available I wouldn't feel like college would be in my future." Megan Moore acknowledges the importance of the study skills she learned from tutoring, "Upward Bound has helped me by being forced to go to tutoring because without that I would not have the study skills I do now." One tutor also believes, "Through tutoring that is provided, students are able to strengthen their knowledge, hence alleviating the weight of new information offered in college."

Tutoring helps keep the students focused on their goals and teaches them self-discipline, when it comes to challenging schoolwork or difficult decisions in life. Raven Rogers is thankful for the discipline Upward Bound has taught her, "Upward Bound has made me dedicate myself more to my schoolwork, I guess that's why I feel thankful for being accepted in the program. It has really shown me how to deal with stuff in life. So in my opinion I feel that in the long run it will really help me." Raquel from El Camino High School says, "My favorite part of the Upward Bound program is the tutoring. The tutors help me with all my work when it can be challenging."

The tutors provide support for the students on a personal level as well as educational level. Jose Aguilla from El Camino High School states, "I'm so successful now because of the program and if it no longer existed then I would not know who to get help from. The staff and tutors are great and they show that they care for us and it makes me feel good." The support the tutors provide for the students increases their confidence in their schoolwork and their goals in life.

Another beneficial aspect for students involved in Upward Bound is its Summer Residential Program, which gives students a chance to visit colleges. This experience provides the students with valuable information about college life and what they should expect in the future. If Upward Bound did not give

their students the chance to visit colleges most of the students wouldn't have the chance to visit colleges or know the options available to them for college. Belen Aduino from Ocean-side High School appreciates this sneak preview of college life, "I like the classes they give us during summer, it's like we are there at the university and taking real classes. I like to experience how it is like to go to college at least during summer. During summer Component I learned many things such as how real college students live, the classes they study, and how their classrooms and colleges look."

Many students would not receive much information about college without the support of Upward Bound, which would decrease the chance these students would enroll in college. Elyana Sotelo from San Marcos High School feels the information she receives about college is very valuable, "So if the program, Upward Bound, were to be taken away from us, students, we probably won't get a lot of information about college as we are getting right now. And we won't be able to get prepared and have the possibility about going to college." Michelle Sevilla from San Marcos High School also feels she wouldn't know much about college without Upward Bound, "Without the Upward Bound program I wouldn't know much about colleges, financial aid, and tests. Upward does an excellent job keeping their students informed with what's going on with universities."

The students enjoy the opportunity to visit colleges because it gives them a chance to experience the way college life is, first-hand. For Shanea Blout of El Camino High School, her favorite part of Upward Bound is the summer program, "I have met a lot of new people this year because of the summer residential component which has always been one of my favorite parts of Upward Bound. We have the chance to go to different colleges and experience what it is like living on our own and taking college classes." Another fan of the Summer Residential Program is Michaelangelo Medina, "My favorite part about the program is when we spend time in the university during summer. The reason I like it so much is because you experience the college life in the dorms." Alex Pantoja from Oceanside High School also appreciates the opportunity to receive support and information about college, "My favorite part of Upward Bound is I meet new people and visit colleges. Upward Bound has helped me out by picking out the best college."

Many students would not know about the application process, financial aid, or scholarship options without these informational college trips. Sandra Virias attributes her knowledge about college to Upward Bound, "It taught me to communicate with other people and to learn how to apply and information about colleges and universities. If Upward Bound was taken we wouldn't have anywhere to learn and be taught." River Resendiz from San Marcos High School also says, "My favorite part of Upward Bound is that we get help from college students and also field trips that we take to go see colleges. I also like that they help you with college and scholarship applications."

Summer college trips let the students experience a part of the ultimate goal, attending college, they are aiming to achieve. Nayeli Borja from Escondido High School uses the college trips to keep her focused on her goals,

"When we go visit universities that encourage me even more to keep my education up and maintain my grades as high as possible." Ashli Tiller uses the college trips to absorb as much information as possible, "The best part of the program is the summer component. It gives me a taste of what living on a college campus may be like. This program has helped me in many ways from financial aid to seeing what university is right for me." This "taste" of college as Ashli puts it, helps the students to remain focused and motivated towards their schoolwork because they get to experience the goal they are working towards.

Upward Bound does not only provide these students with educational resources, but gives them a sense of community and belonging. Juan Muro says, "Upward Bound has become a part of my life. Upward Bound is like, my family, if I was to lose that part of my life I would not know what to do. Upward Bound gives me confidence everyday, and I am afraid to lose that." The community of Upward Bound encourages the students and gives the students more confidence in their academic as well as personal lives. Yadira Estrada from Oceanside High School said, "Upward Bound taught me to value the things that I have and the opportunity of being in this program. I have developed my self-esteem and I know that I can make it as far as I would like to."

Upward Bound helps students stay focused, when they may be experiencing problems at home or at school. Aydee Reyes from Vista High School says, "This program I would say helps me when I have school problems, sometimes even home or family problems." Danil McGill from San Marcos High School also feels this sense of comfort of Aydee, he states, "Upward Bound has helped me, because when I get sidetracked, they're the one's that call and ask what's going on, and help me figure out what I need to do to get back on track. They also encourage me and make the best out of sometimes bad situations." Erin Hedgecock, a tutor for Upward Bound, also notes the sense of family Upward Bound provides for its students, "Every week the students meet for tutoring and also meet every other Saturday. On these Saturdays all of the students from different community high schools come together to learn and study. These Saturday meetings also give the students a chance to get to know one another and to have fun. This is very important for the students to know that no matter what is going on in their lives at the moment; they still have a group of people that they belong to."

This community encourages the students to follow their dreams and set high goals because they know there is always someone there for them. Samantha Sandoval from Oceanside High School uses this support system to her full advantage, "Upward Bound has helped me to follow my dreams and not let anything stop me from doing it. It also taught me not to be shy and always act like myself. If the program was taken away I would feel like my whole life is taken away because Upward Bound is like a big family that gets along really well." Jasmine Clark from Rancho Buena Vista High School also says, "The Upward Bound program has helped me create steady goals that will help me reach my goal." The students rely on the people at Upward Bound to help them set and one day achieve their future goals.

Upward Bound is not just a program, but it is an inspiration. It gives students the tools needed to set goals and fulfill their dreams. These honest and heartfelt testimonies from students involved with Upward Bound show the importance of this program in their lives. Without the support and information provided by Upward Bound for students many of these students would not be aware of their full potential and not view college as an option in their future. This program strengthens the futures of the individual students involved, as well, as the communities these students are from. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this program, and I thank these students for taking the time to share the importance of the program.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. MELVIN L. WATT

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. WATT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to honor all those who have died in military service with a moment of silence. I am particularly reminded of the courage and sacrifice of our World War II soldiers as we celebrate the long-awaited opening of the monument to those who died in that war. As Americans we express our gratitude to them this year as we reflect on the fact that men and women are again fighting and dying for our country.

Almost 800 American soldiers have died since the beginning of hostilities in Iraq. I would like to recognize four of these individuals, all reservists and residents of the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina, who died this past year. Specialist Mark A. Bibby, a twenty-five year old student at North Carolina A&T State University in Greensboro, NC, was killed on July 21, 2003 when a bomb exploded near his Humvee in Baghdad. Specialist Lunsford Brown, also a native North Carolinian and student at North Carolina A&T, died on September 20, 2003, in a mortar attack at the Abu Ghraib Prison in Baghdad. He was twenty-seven years old and the father of a three-month-old baby girl, Amber.

On April 23rd, 2004 the remains of Army Sergeant Elmer C. Krause, also a resident of Greensboro, North Carolina were identified. Sergeant Krause had been listed as missing on April 9th when his convoy came under attack. He was forty years old and had a nine-year-old son, Jonathan. Relatives said he wanted to go to Iraq "so someone else could come back home." Most recently, on May 3rd, Sergeant Gregory L. Wahl, of Salisbury, North Carolina, died when his vehicle flipped into a canal in Balad, Iraq. He was thirty years old and the father of four-year-old Alexis. I extend my condolences to the families, friends and communities in my congressional district who mourn the loss of these men.

Today, I honor all our fallen heroes and sincerely hope that our soldiers in Iraq will soon come home safely and honorably.

TRIBUTE TO HOWARD J. RUBENSTEIN ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF RUBENSTEIN ASSOCIATES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 2004

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the exceptional contributions to New York City and to our nation made by Howard J. Rubenstein. Tonight his outstanding firm, Rubenstein Associates, Inc., will mark half a century of success in public relations. Joining in the celebration will be leaders in the national, state and local government, as well as the worlds of commerce and culture—and what a fitting tribute this broad selection of friends and admirers will be!

Howard Rubenstein's name is associated with quality clients across the nation, from the San Francisco Opera to the Miami Convention & Visitors Bureau. But most typical of his long and impressive list of 450 clients are the unique institutions of New York, such as the Yankees, the Guggenheim Museum and the Plaza Hotel. Howard has stood by New York City through thick and thin, hard times and flush times, and always he has displayed a unique talent for making the world see New York through his loving eyes. He's helped the city in its quest to be the quintessential American metropolis of our time.

The investment he has made in the future of New York—and by extension in the country at large—has helped to further the concept of public-private partnerships. Nobody better understands the symbiotic inner workings among business, the media, politics and the civic sector than Howard does. His ability to see the big picture enables him to understand where different entities can form alliances for the betterment of all. One of Howard's most significant successes is his participation in the co-founding of the Association for a Better New York. ABNY, which remains as influential today as when it was formed 30 years ago, is a civic organization that brings together leaders from every facet of New York life to work together to improve all aspects of the City.

Mr. Speaker, my respect for Howard Rubenstein was made all the more profound by his response to the September 11th attacks. Howard worked tirelessly to help the city and our nation recover. He threw himself into the task of expeditiously rebuilding downtown at a time when people worried that it might never recover. And he worked energetically to bring tourism back to New York after that terrible day.

But Howard Rubenstein doesn't need a crisis to inspire his vision. He has been an instrumental force in the city's bid to bring the 2012 Summer Olympic Games to New York City. He helped transform the New York Marathon from a four-lap road race in Central Park into the most significant running event in the world. His firm has also been a huge factor in the phenomenal success of the Tribeca Film Festival—another boost to Lower Manhattan. And his efforts have brought about and transformed important institutions—for example, Howard was one of the original founders of the Museum of Jewish Heritage—A Living Memorial to the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, Howard is one of the true mainstays of the New York City business community. Decision-makers and young, talented individuals seek out his advice and counsel all the time, and he makes himself available to assist them. Governors, senators and mayors have all turned to Howard at some point, and his firm maintains a huge civic and nonprofit practice. Organizations such as the Partnership for New York City, NYC & Co., the UJA Federation and Covenant House all acknowledge a tremendous debt to Howard Rubenstein.

Howard also serves on numerous boards. A particular concern of his has been helping at-risk young people receive quality education and athletic opportunities after school. Howard serves on the boards of both the Inner City Scholarship Fund and the Board of the Police Athletic League. He's also been a long time board member of the Federal Law Enforcement Foundation, which helps raise money for families of officers who have fallen in the line of duty. His service on the board of the Central Park Conservancy has been crucial in finding private support to maintain that great urban park.

Howard is always looking for ways to reinvest in New York. He never forgets how much the city has given to him in his rise to the prominent position he enjoys today. His professional and personal life testifies to his gratitude to the city—and to the country that allowed a youngster from Brooklyn to achieve his dreams. His wife, Amy, has been his strongest supporter in all of his endeavors.

And his children continue to share in those dreams: His sons Steven and Richard, and daughter Roni, work side by side at his firm.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Rubenstein Associates, and in recognition of his many contributions to his hometown and his neighbors, I ask my colleagues to join me in offering a heartfelt congratulations and thank you to Howard J. Rubenstein.

CONGRATULATING MONSIGNOR
ALEXANDER KULIK AS HE CELEBRATES HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 2004

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask you to join me in congratulating Monsignor Alexander Kulik, who recently celebrated the 50th Anniversary of his ordination at St. Mary's Church of the Maternity in Wilkes-Barre with a testimonial dinner following at Convention Hall in Pittston.

Monsignor Kulik is the son of the late Frank and Jennie Pesta Kulik. His family includes a sister, Mrs. Shirley Polaski, and brothers, Rev. Francis Kulik and Mr. Daniel Kulik. Monsignor was born and raised in Avoca, Pennsylvania. He received his bachelor of science degree from St. Mary's College in Orchard Lake, Michigan, in 1950. After that, he went on to complete his theological studies at St. Cyril and Methodius Seminary, Orchard Lake, Michigan.

Monsignor Kulik was ordained into the priesthood on June 5, 1954 by the late Auxiliary Bishop of Scranton, the Most Reverend

Henry Klonowski, at St. Peter's Cathedral in Scranton.

Monsignor Kulik's first assignment was as assistant pastor at St. Ann's Church in Tobyhanna. He went on to Transfiguration Church in West Hazleton, St. Mary's Church of the Nativity in Plymouth and St. Mary's Church of the Visitation in Dickson City.

On the diocesan level, Monsignor Kulik served as assistant rector and professor of Catechetics and Pastoral Theology at St. Pius X Seminary in Dalton. He also worked as Director of Camp St. Andrew Diocesan Boys' Camp.

Monsignor Kulik became pastor of Corpus Christi Church in Montdale in 1971. He subsequently became pastor of St. Mary's Church of the Maternity. In 1978, he was elevated to the rank of Chaplain to His Holiness by Pope John Paul I with the title of Monsignor.

During his 50 years in the priesthood, Monsignor Kulik has been active in many religious and civic organizations. He currently serves on the board of the St. Vincent de Paul Kitchen and the Reverend Walter Ciszek Prayer League.

Of his many accomplishments, Monsignor Kulik is perhaps best known as a gifted spiritual leader. With all the fundraising, renovating and administration that are the daily routine of a Pastor, first and foremost to Monsignor Kulik has always been the spiritual guidance and needs of his parishioners.

With social ministry in mind, Monsignor Kulik established a food pantry for people so that people would not go hungry. He also established a grief support group to help people through their times of bereavement.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to represent a man who has demonstrated such devotion and service to his fellow man throughout his life. I ask you and my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives to congratulate Monsignor Alexander Kulik on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY HIGH-END COMPUTING REVITALIZATION ACT OF 2004

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 2004

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 4516, the Department of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004, which outlines how the Department of Energy will help ensure that America remains a leader in the development and use of supercomputers.

On April 27, I introduced H.R. 4218, the High-Performance Computing Revitalization Act of 2004. H.R. 4218 addresses the need for an on-going, coordinated interagency process to guide federal decision-making in high-performance computing investments. That bill strengthens the interagency process by requiring the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) at the White House to "develop and maintain a research, development, and deployment roadmap for the provision of high-performance computing systems for use by the research community in the United States." By putting OSTP in charge of

developing the program's long-term vision, this provision will help ensure a robust planning process so that our national high-performance computing effort is not allowed to lag in the future.

H.R. 4218 lays out the foundation for a planning process involving several Federal agencies. It also makes clear that the Department of Energy, through its Office of Science, and the National Science Foundation, are the two lead agencies within the Federal Government responsible for providing U.S. researchers with access to the most advanced computing facilities in the world.

The legislation I am offering today complements H.R. 4218 by addressing in more detail the high-performance computing activities at the Department of Energy. This new legislation authorizes the implementation of a specific program that the Department will need to meet the mandate laid out in H.R. 4218.

More specifically, the bill I offer today requires the Secretary of Energy to establish and operate high-end computing facilities that are among the most elite machines in the world—truly "leadership-class" machines, sometimes referred to as "ultrascale" computers. My bill directs the Secretary to conduct advanced scientific and engineering research and development using these leadership class systems, and to continue to advance the capabilities of high-end computing hardware and software. These leadership-class computing facilities will be available on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis to researchers in U.S. industry, institutions of higher education, national laboratories, and other Federal agencies.

Last fall, the Department of Energy's Office of Science released its 20-year facilities plan, a prioritized list of the most important scientific facilities needed to advance multiple fields of scientific endeavor over the next two decades. The second highest priority identified on the Department's list was "ultrascale computing."

Ultrascale computing ranks highly on the Department of Energy's priority list because these computers are essential tools for achieving the next suite of scientific breakthroughs in a variety of disciplines. These powerful machines are used in the development of pharmaceuticals, in modeling the Earth's climate, and in applications critical to ensuring our national and homeland security. Computational science complements theory and experimentation in fields such as plasma physics and fusion, astrophysics, nuclear physics, and genomics. In many cases, dramatic breakthroughs will require increasing computing power by a factor of a hundred, or in some cases, by a factor of a thousand. While attaining these increases may seem daunting, the history of computer development has taught us that with a sustained commitment to research, such gains are within our reach.

I am pleased that the legislation I am offering today also complements a new initiative recently advanced by the Department. Last month, Secretary Abraham announced the selection of a team including Argonne National Laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and other partners to develop and build a new, ultrascale computing facility. When completed, this new facility will outpace the world's current "number one" computer, Japan's Earth Simulator. By renewing our commitment to high-end computing research and development at the Department of Energy and other

Federal agencies, the United States can regain its distinction as home to the world's most powerful computer.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
POPULATION AND DEVELOP-
MENT PROGRAM OF ACTION

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 2004

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, ten years ago, the United States joined with 178 other nations in endorsing the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Program of Action. The ICPD Program of Action sets a series of quantitative social and health targets central to achieving development efforts and women's rights. Included under these broad goals are universal access to reproductive health care; education for all and closing the gender gap in education; eradication of sexually transmitted diseases like AIDS; and bringing women into mainstream development.

Many nations are implementing or attempting to implement the Program of Action. Success has not been easy or uniform, particularly in the world's least developed nations. A key concern is that expenditures for implementing family planning and reproductive health programs have fallen well short of the \$6 billion pledged by industrialized nations.

Last month, policymakers, opinion leaders, and practitioners from around the world gathered in Washington, DC, as part of the "Global Population Forum," hosted by Population Institute and Population 2005, to discuss the successes and obstacles to the implementation of the Program of Action. Out of these meetings, the Conference developed and adopted a statement, called the "Washington Declaration." This document reaffirms the importance of the ICPD Program of Action and challenges developing and developed nations alike to strive to meet the financial goals set out 10 years ago.

I ask unanimous consent that the Washington Declaration be printed in the RECORD.

DECLARATION

The Forum:

Reaffirms the principles, objectives and actions in the Program of Action (POA) of the International Conference on Population and Development as well as the Key Actions for Further Implementation of the Program adopted in 1999.

Recognizes that while much progress has been achieved in many countries in implementing the recommendations of the POA, progress has not been uniform and much needs to be done, particularly in the world's least developed countries.

Reiterates that achieving the ICPD goals is essential for the attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Stresses that a number of priority issues, programmatic constraints and emerging concerns in the areas of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, migration, ageing, closing the resource gap, and strengthening partnerships need to be addressed urgently in the future, in particular, the following:

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Population growth continues to be high in many developing and especially least developed countries; in combination with poverty

and trends in urbanization, it is placing enormous stress on fresh water resources, threatening the sustainability of agriculture and worsening the quality of air through emission of green-house gases. As a matter of priority, concerned countries should further strengthen their population, gender, education, particularly for girls, reproductive health and sustainable development programs.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Despite praiseworthy efforts to achieve interim ICPD goals, the Forum 2004 cautions that significant gaps remain, notably in the provision of services supporting adolescent reproductive health, prevention and treatment services related to HIV/AIDS, combating the growing scourge of trafficking in women and children and gender-based violence, and addressing the increase in abortion rates, where contraception is unavailable or unaffordable.

When the POA was formulated in 1994, family planning represented an important component of many national population programs. Given the current large unmet needs for contraception of women, men and adolescents, as well as the limited availability of contraceptive commodities and supplies in many countries, family planning programs require continued attention.

Programs are urgently required to meet the growing needs of adolescents, including services that attend to their sexual health. Sadly, insufficient attention is being drawn to this important and sensitive issue. Also, adolescents should be directly involved in all decisions regarding their reproductive health and rights.

The Forum, moreover, laments the fact that program resource levels have fallen far below those set in 1994. The failure of many donors to fully meet their commitments has impacted negatively on programs in reproductive health in many countries of the world, particularly in the least developed countries and countries with economies in transition.

The Forum recommends an approach that would effectively:

Involve policymakers in program strategy development and in the creation of programs.

Seek to improve access to quality service delivery and care, and work to build infrastructure and capacities at the local level and in outlying rural areas, encouraging the growth of NGOs and other interested partners, and promoting the involvement and support of the private sector and of the media.

Mobilize youth to adopt and develop their own agendas, as is increasingly being done in efforts designed to empower women.

Shift from excessive concern with data and statistics to human issues having a "human face."

Support efforts by education authorities to incorporate sex education materials into ongoing teaching programs, while stressing that materials and approaches be developed and/or adapted by teachers, parents, and, most importantly, by youth.

As nations must increasingly resort to solving their population problems themselves, major concerns are those of committing adequate resources, setting priorities, and ensuring proper monitoring and evaluation of programs during their implementation.

Close the gaps, where apparent, between policymaking and program practice—for example, availability of services and contraceptives.

For donor countries, renew funding commitments consistent with the clearly articulated ICPD needs.

HIV/AIDS

The Forum noted with alarm that some 40 million people are currently infected with HIV/AIDS, that three million AIDS-infected persons are dying each year, and that an estimated five million new cases are being added annually to the total of those afflicted. In some regions, it is estimated that along with sex workers, intravenous drug users are a major source of infection to the larger society; but poverty, population mobility, gender inequality, rampant sexual transmitted infections (STIs) and high propensities for engaging in unprotected sex are the drivers of the current explosive epidemics in the most affected countries. One of the most affected groups is young people between the ages of 15 and 24.

The Forum recommends:

That the viability of any and all steps taken to combat the disease depends on funding—for prevention programs (to include everything from condoms and contraceptives to comprehensive sexual and transmittance education) to reduce the number of new infections, and for treatment for those 40 million persons already living with HIV/AIDS. For instance, funding at a level of \$10.5 billion, against current levels closer to \$4.3 billion, would save an estimated 29 million lives by the year 2010.

That funding must be directed to proven prevention, treatment, and coping methods, with consideration given to demographically targeted education programs that address the specific risks unique to different groups and geographies.

That special attention must be paid to the problems facing women, who suffer disproportionately from the disabilities and stigma of the disease, not to mention greater physiological vulnerability.

That the importance of initiatives dealing with the social side effects of HIV/AIDS, especially at the community level, cannot be forgotten. Orphans, decreased productivity, and food insecurity are but a few of the social side effects of HIV/AIDS—the disease must be addressed in all of its forms.

That greater efforts are made to provide the much-needed medical treatment—specifically, supplies of antiretrovirals—at universally affordable cost, while vigorous support is directed to research for an effective vaccine.

That funding towards treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS should not have to come at the cost of sacrificing other ICPD and Millennium Development Goals; they must all be considered in the broader context of improving the quality of human life worldwide.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

In the decade since Cairo, the number of international migrants has grown to some 175 million. Migration has become a priority issue for both developed and developing countries and for the international community as a whole. Also, since Cairo international migration has been the subject of a large number of regional and sub regional meetings covering all geographical regions. An ongoing independent Global Commission on International Migration is expected to provide the United Nations and interested stakeholders in 2005 with a set of recommendations on this major international concern.

The importance of this issue is further highlighted by the fact that the UN General Assembly will devote its 2006 high-level dialogue to an exploration of "the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize its development benefits and minimize its negative impacts . . . and should have a strong focus

on policy issues including the challenge of achieving international agreed development goals."

In order to best build upon these encouraging developments the Forum:

Recommends that all involved parties make maximum efforts to ensure that due attention is paid to each of the following important migration issues: to increase knowledge about factors involved in migration and its implications, especially as they relate to poverty, family break-up, remittances, the brain drain, linkages to security concerns, to the aging phenomena in many countries, and to the health care needs, including the reproductive health and HIV/AIDS care needs of migrants and refugees;

Promotes cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination for international migratory movements in order to enhance their positive effects and promote respect for the human rights of migrants and their families through compliance with the international instruments now in force; and

Urges the adoption of measures to prevent all forms of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, including for purposes of sexual exploitation, especially women, girls and boys.

AGING

The Forum recognized the increasing urgency of aging as global issue and noted that in the next 50 years the number of elderly will rise from 600 million to two billion. Population aging affects not only the most developed regions, but also the wide range of developing countries. In response to the increasing proportion of elderly people, countries have adopted a wide variety of actions and measures, among others, to improving countries' social security systems, achieving better living arrangements, improving the self-reliance of the elderly, and delivering a wider range of services appropriate to the elderly populations.

Specific actions include the following:

National governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations should help identify better the specific implications of the aging process.

Countries, non-governmental organizations and the international donor community should intensify their efforts to achieve the goals and objectives of the ICPD Program of Action in the area of aging.

The relevant UN organizations, in particular UNFPA, also should strengthen their efforts to help countries formulate and implement appropriate policies and programs on aging and to seek adequate resources.

CLOSING THE RESOURCE GAP

The Forum participants underscored that most of the constraints in implementing the POA are further exacerbated by the inadequacy of financial and other resources.

The Forum:

Recognizes that the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the spread of sexually transmitted infections are worsening in developing countries with limited resources to combat these continuing and lethal health crises.

Recognizes that economic constraints and shifting priorities have led to a reduction of levels of support for population and reproductive health programs from donor countries, reflected by a \$3 billion funding shortfall among these countries and that this gap is a major reason that greater progress has not been made.

Recognizes that developing countries are committing their own resources for population and reproductive health, demonstrating their view of the vital importance of these efforts.

Encourages policymakers and appropriate agencies at all government levels to review, revise, and update, as necessary, the re-

source needs and requirements of meeting these targets.

Calls upon governments, international agencies, foundations and the private sector to provide greater resources for information and services to prevent diagnose and treat STIs, particularly HIV/AIDS.

Calls upon developing countries to continue to expand their level of support and urge donor countries to increase their resources for implementing the Program of Action.

Also, urges the U.S. to resume funding to UNFPA.

STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS

Recognizes the crucial role of non-governmental organizations, which often have taken the lead in both proving that there is a demand for population and reproductive health services and offering programs to deliver these services.

Recognizes that international organizations often engender a level of confidence, trust and sustained support that other providers of population and reproductive health services may not.

Calls upon governments to build and maintain partnerships with nongovernmental organizations and international organizations to both explore new opportunities and work toward constructive and innovative co-operative and complementary approaches to accelerating progress toward achieving the goals of the Program of Action.

COMMITMENT

In closing, all of us assembled here realize, at this halfway mark in the 20-year Program of Action, that the time has come for the international community to stand tall and remain resolute in its commitment to implement the Program of Action. We must turn the dream of Cairo into a full reality during the next decade by rededicating ourselves to implementing the Program of Action with renewed vigor, political solidarity and adequate resource commitments; this in turn will contribute to eradication of poverty and improvement of quality of life for all people. If we fail to do it, the ICPD POA will be swept into dustbins of history.

We, the Forum participants, unequivocally commit ourselves today the 14th May 2004 to supporting and implementing this Declaration.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, on this day of Memorial, I rise in honor of the soldiers and airmen in my district who were killed while fighting to stamp out the tyranny of terrorism in Iraq and Afghanistan. They died while protecting freedom and liberty—and for the hope of democracy. Their purpose was just, and we are deeply indebted to them. These brave soldiers were uniquely courageous—they gave the ultimate sacrifice for their country, and our Nation will forever honor them. Our thoughts and prayers are continually with their families and loved ones.

As a humble token of my appreciation, I recognize them and request that their names be submitted to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to demonstrate our permanent gratitude:

Captain Tristan N. Aitken, United States Army, age 31, from Savannah, GA, assigned

to the 1st Battalion, 41st Field Artillery. He died on April 4, 2003.

Captain Edward J. Korn, United States Army, age 31, from Savannah, GA, assigned to 2nd Armored Tank Battalion, Fort Knox, KY. He died on April 3, 2003.

Sergeant First Class Wilbert Davis, United States Army, age 40, from Hinesville, GA, assigned to 3rd Battalion, 69th Armor, 3rd Infantry Division. He died on April 3, 2003.

Sergeant First Class Ricky L. Crockett, United States Army, age 38, from Broxton, GA, assigned to Company D, 51st Signal Battalion, 35th Signal Brigade. He died on January 12, 2004.

Staff Sergeant Nathaniel Hart Jr., United States Army, Age 29, from Valdosta, GA, assigned to the 416th Transportation Company, 260th Quartermaster Battalion. He died on July 28, 2003.

Technical Sergeant Bruce E. Brown, United States Air Force, age 32, from Coatopa, AL, assigned to Robins at 78th Air Base Wing Logistics Readiness Squadron. He died on September 3, 2003.

Sergeant David T. Nutt, United States Army, age 32, from Blackshear, GA, assigned to the 494th Transportation Company. He died on May 14, 2003.

Specialist Christopher J. Holland, United States Army, age 26, from Brunswick, GA, assigned to Battery A, 4th Battalion, 27th Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Armored Division. He died on December 17, 2003.

Private Benjamin L. Freeman, age 19, from Valdosta, GA, assigned to K Troop, 3rd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment. He died on October 13, 2003.

Senior Airman Jason Cunningham, age 26, from Camarillo, CA, Pararescueman, 38th Rescue Squadron, Moody AFB. He died March 5, 2002.

Lt. Col. John Stein, age 39, from Bardolph, IL, HH-60 pilot, 41st Rescue Squadron, Moody AFB. He died on March 23, 2003.

1st Lt. Tamara Archuleta, age 23, from Los Lunas, NM, HH-60 Copilot, 41st RQS, Moody AFB. Lt. Archuleta died on March 23, 2003.

Staff Sgt. John Teal, age 29, from Dallas, TX, HH-60 Flight Engineer, 41st RQS, Moody AFB. He died on March 23, 2003.

Staff Sgt. Jason Hicks, age 25, from Jefferson, SC, HH-60 Flight Engineer, 41th RQS, Moody AFB. He died on March 23, 2003.

Master Sgt. Michael Maltz, Pararescueman, age 42, from St. Petersburg, FL, 38th RQS, Moody AFB. He died on March 23, 2003.

Senior Airman Jason Plite, Pararescueman, age 21, from Lansing, MI, 38th RQS, Moody AFB. He died on March 23, 2003.

Specialist Edward John Anguiano, United States Army, age 24, from Brownsville, TX, Fort Stewart. He died on March 23, 2003.

Specialist Gregory Paul Sanders, United States Army, age 19, from Hobart, IN, Fort Stewart. He died on March 24, 2003.

Sergeant Roderic Antoine Solomon, United States Army, age 32, from Fayetteville, NC, Fort Stewart. He died on March 28, 2003.

Private First Class Michael Russell Creighton-Weldon, United States Army, age 20, from Palm Bay, FL, Fort Stewart. He died on March 29, 2003.

Corporal Michael Edward Curtin, United States Army, age 23, from Howell, NJ, Fort Stewart. He died on March 29, 2003.

Private First Class Diego Fernando Rincon, United States Army, age 19, from Conyers, GA, Fort Stewart. He died on March 29, 2003.

Sergeant Eugene Williams, United States Army, age 24, from Highland, NY, Fort Stewart. He died on March 29, 2003.

Staff Sergeant George Edward Buggs, United States Army, age 31, from Barnwell, SC, Fort Stewart. He died on April 3, 2003.

Private First Class Wilfred Daveyrussell Bellard, United States Army, age 20, from Lake Charles, LA, Fort Stewart. He died on April 4, 2003.

Specialist Daniel Francis Cunningham Jr., United States Army, age 33, from Lewiston, ME, Fort Stewart. He died on April 4, 2003.

Private Devon Dimilo Jones, United States Army, age 19, from San Diego, CA, Fort Stewart. He died on April 4, 2003.

Sergeant First Class Paul Ray Smith, United States Army, age 33, from Tampa, FL, Fort Stewart. He died on April 4, 2003.

Staff Sergeant Stevon Alexander Booker, United States Army, age 34, from Apollo, PA, Fort Stewart. He died on April 5, 2003.

Staff Sergeant Lincoln Daniel Hollinsaid, United States Army, age 27, from Malden, IL, Fort Stewart. He died on April 7, 2003.

First Lieutenant Jeffrey J. Kaylor, United States Army, age 24, from Clifton, VA, Fort Stewart. He died on April 7, 2003.

Private First Class Anthony Scott Miller, United States Army, age 19, from San Antonio, TX, Fort Stewart. He died on April 7, 2003.

Specialist George A. Mitchell Jr., United States Army, age 35, from Rawlings, MD, Fort Stewart. He died on April 7, 2003.

Sergeant Henry Levon Brown, United States Army, age 22, from Natchez, MS, Fort Stewart. He died on April 8, 2003.

Sergeant First Class John Winston Marshall, United States Army, age 50, from Los Angeles, CA, Fort Stewart. He died on April 8, 2003.

Private First Class Jason Michael Meyer, United States Army, age 23, from Swartz Creek, MI, Fort Stewart. He died on April 8, 2003.

Staff Sergeant Robert Anthony Stever, United States Army, age 36, from Pendleton, OR, Fort Stewart. He died on April 8, 2003.

Private First Class Marlin Tyrone Rockhold, United States Army, age 23, from Hamilton, OH, Fort Stewart. He died on May 8, 2003.

Sergeant Michael Tyron Crockett, United States Army, age 27, from Soperton, GA, Fort Stewart. He died on July 14, 2003.

Specialist Joel Lin Bertoldie, United States Army, age 20, from Independence, MO, Fort Stewart. He died on July 18, 2003.

Private First Class Charles Marques Sims, United States Army, age 18, from Miami, FL, Fort Stewart. He died on October 3, 2003.

Specialist Andrew Lee Tuazon, United States Army, age 29, from Chesapeake, VA, Fort Stewart. He died on May 10, 2004.

Captain James F. Howard, United States Army, age 21, from Springfield VA, Fort Stewart. He died on April 2, 2003.

Specialist Matthew George Boule, United States Army, age 22, from Dracut, MA, Fort Stewart. He died on April 2, 2003.

Chief Warrant Officer Four Eric Nders Halvorsen, United States Army, age 40, from Bennington, VT, Fort Stewart. He died on April 2, 2003.

Chief Warrant Officer Two Scott Jamar, United States Army, age 32, from Abilene, TX, Fort Stewart. He died on April 2, 2003.

Sergeant Michael Francis Pederson, United States Army, age 26, from Flint, MI, Fort Stewart. He died on April 2, 2003.

Chief Warrant Officer Three Eric Allen Smith, United States Army, age 41, from Rochester, NY, Fort Stewart. He died on April 2, 2003.

Specialist Ryan Gene Carlock, United States Army, age 25, from Macomb, IL, Fort Stewart. He died on September 9, 2003.

Private Gregory Paul Huxley Jr., United States Army, age 19, from Forestport, NY, Fort Stewart. He died on April 6, 2003.

Private Kelley Stephen Prewitt, United States Army, age 24, from Birmingham, AL, Fort Stewart. He died on April 6, 2003.

Sergeant Terry Wayne Heminway, United States Army, from Willingboro, NJ, Fort Stewart. He died on April 10, 2003.

First Sergeant Joe Jesus Garza, United States Army, age 43, from Robstown, TX, Fort Stewart. He died on April 28, 2003.

Sergeant Todd James Robbins, United States Army, age 33, from Hart, MI, Fort Stewart. He died on April 3, 2003.

Sergeant First Class Randall Scott Rehn, United States Army, age 36, from Longmont, CO, Fort Stewart. He died on April 3, 2003.

Specialist Donald Samuel Oaks Jr., United States Army, age 20, from Erie, PA, Fort Stewart. He died on April 3, 2003.

Private First Class Jeremiah David Smith, United States Army, age 25, from Independence, KS, Fort Stewart. He died on May 27, 2003.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise for Memorial Day to remember our fallen soldiers. On this day, we remember the outstanding men and women who gave their lives in service to this country, and to them we owe our deepest gratitude and respect. No words can express the immeasurable debt that we owe these brave people; we must never take for granted the freedom that their sacrifices made possible. This freedom manifests itself every day, all over the world, in countries where democracy has flourished because of the commitment of our service members.

I also commend and thank the World War II veterans living in the 22nd District of New York, which I proudly represent. This spring marks the opening and dedication of the World War II Memorial in Washington, DC as well as the 60th anniversary of the D-Day forces landing on the beaches of Normandy, France. For these two significant events, our entire country takes time to reflect and thank those people involved.

The new memorial is a fitting tribute to the sacrifices that were made by members of our military during World War II, as well as by their families. I only wish that the World War II Memorial had been created sooner, so that more of the people this memorial commemorates could have been on hand to be thanked

and honored by it. But we remember these citizens with our thoughts and with the tokens of appreciation placed on the memorial. The hundreds of thousands of people who came to Washington to witness the historic dedication provide evidence of the high esteem in which we hold these ordinary Americans who accomplished extraordinary things.

On this Memorial Day, we remember the fallen soldiers of all wars fought in our country's history, and humbly thank them for making the ultimate sacrifice to ensure our future.

HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NAVAL JUNIOR ROTC CADETS

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 2004

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise before you today to congratulate the members of the Deptford Township School District Naval Junior ROTC for their commitment to citizenship, leadership, and community. On June 8, 2004, the Deptford Naval Junior ROTC will hold a ceremony to honor these dedicated cadets, and several exemplary individuals will be receiving awards of distinction. I ask that my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in congratulating the following individuals who will be recognized at Tuesday's award ceremony: Johnathan Rivera and John Porteous will receive the Military Order of the World Wars Leadership Award, which is awarded to the individuals who best exemplify the spirit of ROTC leadership; Cadet Petty Officer Third Class Christine D'Ottaviano will receive the Military Order of the World Wars Award, which is awarded to the individual who has demonstrated outstanding accomplishment and service to the ROTC Unit; Cadet Petty Officer Second Class Andrew Horvat will receive the Stephen Decatur Jr. Award, awarded to an outstanding junior cadet; Cadet Petty Officer Second Class Sherri Baskerville and Adam Kucera will receive the Military Officers Association of America Award, which is awarded to the individuals who have demonstrated exceptional potential for military leadership; Cadet Petty Officer Second Class Jacob Callahan will receive the National Sojourners Award, which is awarded to the most outstanding cadet with patriotism; Cadet Petty Officer Second Class Adam Kalb will receive the Order of Daedalians Award, which is awarded to the individual who has demonstrated scholastic and leadership excellence with a desire to pursue a military career; and Cadet Petty Officer Second Class Travis Hanson will receive the American Veterans (AMVETS) JROTC Award, which is awarded to an individual with a positive attitude, outstanding personal appearance, dependability, and sound judgment.

The Junior ROTC program serves our great nation by training the future leadership of our armed forces and fostering the development of our youth into contributing and responsible members of society. All of the cadets of the Deptford Township School District Naval Junior ROTC are to be commended for their commitment and outstanding achievement.

HONORING MAZAL MENASCHE
UNTERMEYER

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 2004

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my appreciation for the work of an exceptional young woman, Ms. Mazal Menasche Untermyer of the Ben Lipson Hillel Community High School in North Miami Beach, FL. Mazal, a confident, bright, and charming high school junior, has worked as my nominee for the U.S. House of Representatives Democratic Page Program during the 2004 spring session. Sadly, today is her last day.

While in Washington, Mazal completed her duties as a Page with the same enthusiasm with which she approaches all of her numerous, diverse commitments. Mazal is an honor student, an award-winning member of her school's debate team, and volunteers at a local homeless shelter, tutors in a number of subjects, and has visited disadvantaged children in her home town. Mazal has not only done a wonderful job as a House Page, but she has also been a caring member of the South Florida community, earned the highest marks as student, and, as my staff can attest, has also mastered the arts of the brownie-baking and legging out an infield single in Congressional softball. Mr. Speaker, it was a pleasure to have a Page as hard-working and enthusiastic as Mazal. She has a bright future ahead of her and I wish her the very best.

CONGRATULATING MONSIGNOR
DONALD MCANDREWS AS HE
CELEBRATES THE 50TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 2004

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I call the attention of the House of Representatives to Monsignor Donald McAndrews, who celebrated the 50th Anniversary of his ordination with a Mass at St. Aloysius Church in Wilkes-Barre followed by a banquet that was held on Sunday, where he was joined by hundreds of friends and parishioners.

Monsignor McAndrews has served as a priest, social worker, teacher and community leader throughout the past 50 years. He received his bachelor of arts degree in honors philosophy in 1950 from the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada. He pursued his theological studies at St. Peter's Seminary in London in 1954.

Monsignor McAndrews was ordained into the priesthood on June 5, 1954 in St. Peter's Cathedral in Scranton by the late Auxiliary Bishop of Scranton the Most Reverend Henry T. Klonowski.

Monsignor McAndrews then received his master's degree in social work at Catholic University in Washington, D.C. in 1960.

I have known Monsignor McAndrews for many years, and I was particularly impressed with his dedication as a member of the Flood Recovery Task Force for the Wyoming Valley. I admired Monsignor's unrelenting commitment

to helping the thousands of people affected by the horrible tragedy of the Agnes Flood. The Task Force provided programs of assistance in the form of cash grants, food, clothing, furniture and medicine.

Monsignor's first assignment in the Diocese of Scranton was as assistant pastor of St. Ann's Church in Shohola. After four years there, he was assigned as assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Milford. Monsignor served as assistant pastor of Immaculate Conception Church in West Pittston.

Monsignor served as chaplain and lecturer in the Sociology Department of College Misericordia in Dallas, Pennsylvania, for 10 years. He was then appointed executive director of Catholic Social Services of Wyoming Valley, as well as executive director of Catholic Social Services of Hazleton.

Monsignor McAndrews was pastor of St. Mark's Church in Inkerrman, Pennsylvania and subsequently became pastor of St. Aloysius Church in Wilkes-Barre, a position in which he has served since 1982.

Monsignor McAndrews had many great accomplishments while he served the Diocese of Scranton, including the founding of the St. Vincent de Paul Kitchen, which serves meals to 400 people every day. He later established a medical clinic there in conjunction with the Rural Health Corporation.

Monsignor McAndrews developed several social programs during his 50-year career, including the Court Advocate Program for the treatment of drug and alcohol addiction and the Prison Counseling Program at the Luzerne County Correctional Facility.

In 1983, Pope John Paul II named him Prelate of Honor.

Monsignor McAndrews developed the Big Brothers/Big Sisters program in our area. He also started Helping Experienced Adults Develop, a program that now serves nearly 5,000 senior citizens. In 1984, Monsignor McAndrews opened the Gabriel House in Pittston to provide safe and low-cost housing for single women.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly a privilege to represent a man who has devoted his life to his faith. I ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to join me in congratulating Monsignor Donald McAndrews on the joyous 50th anniversary of his ordination in the Catholic Diocese of Scranton.

100 YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE
COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA
COURTHOUSE

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 2004

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the proud history of Newnan, Georgia, the Coweta County Seat, and the beautiful courthouse that has resided there for a century.

Mr. Speaker, on February 12, 1825, a group of Creek Indians led by General William McIntosh signed the Treaty of Indians Springs, in which they ceded their remaining land to Georgia. Subsequently, the Georgia General Assembly divided the land into five parcels, which would later become the counties of Lee, Muscogee, Troup, Coweta, and Carroll.

Coweta County was named for a group of Creek Native Americans that lived in and around Coweta, one of the largest and most important towns of the Lower Creek Nation, and to honor General McIntosh, the chief of the Coweta Towns. The official act of naming the county on December 11, 1826, took place in the home of James Caldwell, which then became the very first official courthouse of Coweta County.

For two more years, the Coweta County courts would meet in Mr. Caldwell's home until Newnan was designated the county seat and an official log courthouse was constructed in 1828. In 1904, the spectacular building that now stands was built.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, the Coweta County Courthouse has a long and proud history and it has come a long way from its humble beginnings in a log cabin. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in commending the great work of the people who have dedicated so much to keep this courthouse beautiful and its history alive. I am proud to represent the good people of Coweta County in the House of Representatives and I look forward to being with them during this 100-year celebration.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I represent the brave men and women of Fort Hood, TX, the installation that has sent more soldiers to Iraq than anywhere else in the Nation. Tens of thousands of Fort Hood soldiers have served in Iraq, and tens of thousands of families have waited anxiously for their loved ones to return home. All of these soldiers and families have made sacrifices for this mission, but this day we take a moment to remember the words of President Abraham Lincoln, as we honor those who have "given their last full measure of devotion" for this Nation.

Osbaldo Orozco, Narson Sullivan, Rasheed Sahib, Nathaniel Caldwell, Kenneth Bradley, Atanacio Hammarin, Jesse Halling, Christian C. Schultz, Daniel K. Methvin, Jonathan P. Barnes, Wilfredo Perez Jr., Leif Nott, Matthew D. Bush, Steven W. White, Sean K. Cataudella, Richard Arriaga, Anthony O. Thompson, James C. Wright, Robert L. Lucero, James D. Blankenbecler, Analaura Esparza-Gutierrez, James H. Pinkile, Joseph C. Norquist, James E. Powell, Donald L. Wheeler Jr.

John R. Teal, Animus D. Brassfield, Steven Acosta, Michael P. Barrera, Isaac Campoy, Karma S. Lau, Anthony D. D'Agostino, Frances M. Vega, Rayshawn S. Johnson, Genaro Acosta, Alexander S. Coulter, Scott M. Tyrrell, George A. Wood, Eddie E. Menyweather, Clarence E. Boone, Gregory B. Hicks, Edmond L. Randle, Larry E. Polley Jr.

Cody J. Orr, Gabriel T. Palacios, James D. Parker, Ervin Dervishi, Jason K. Chappell, Randy S. Rosenberg, William R. Sturges Jr., Juan C. Cabral, Holly J. McGeogh, Eliu A. Miersandoval, Roger C. Turner Jr., Henry A. Bacon, Christopher E. Hudson, Sean M. Schneider, Robert R. Arsiaga, Ahmed A. Cason, Yihjyh L. Chen, Israel Garza, Stephen

D. Hiller, Forest J. Jostes, Casey Sheehan, Gerardo Moreno, William W. Labadie Jr.

Felix M. Delgreco, Justin W. Johnson, Adolfo C. Carballo, Lawrence S. Colton, Wesley C. Fortenberry, Michael A. McGlothlin, Edward W. Carman, Stacey C. Brandon, Arthur L. Felder, Patrick W. Kordsmeier, Billy J. Orton, Kenneth A. Molton, Abraham D. Pena-Medina, Kendall Thomas, Adam W. Estep, Ervin Caradine Jr., Jeremy L. Drexler, Bradley G. Kritzer, James E. Marshall, Hesley Box Jr., Rene Ledesma. I send my prayers, my sympathy, and my deep gratitude to their families. Their nation will not forget their sacrifice.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN R. CARTER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, as we approach Memorial Day, we should take a moment to remember the young men and women who are fighting bravely for the freedom and democracy of this nation and others. At the same time we must remember the families of those men and women who have made the ultimate sacrifice.

All Texans fighting for a just cause will forever be ingrained in my mind, especially those who have become our fallen heroes:

Spc. Zeferino E. Colunga, Belville, Texas.
Pfc. James D. Parker, Bryan, Texas.
2nd Lt. Jonathan D. Rozier, Katy, Texas.

TRIBUTE TO MR. BRIAN WRIGHT
OF HOYT LAKES, MINNESOTA

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 2004

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and express my profound appreciation to Brian Wright of Hoyt Lakes, Min-

nesota who spent his junior year of high school at the Congressional Page School and worked as a congressional page for the U.S. House of Representatives. As Brian completes his page experience in Washington, I want to acknowledge and thank Brian and the entire Page Class of 2003–2004 for their outstanding work and superb service to the House of Representatives throughout the school year.

Congressional pages fulfill a multitude of tasks to ensure that the U.S. Congress operates effectively. Throughout the school year, Brian was responsible for delivering materials throughout the U.S. Capitol, answering phones in the Members cloak room, relaying messages Members of Congress, and preparing the House floor for session; Brian fulfilled these important responsibilities with enthusiasm, commitment, and dedication.

I know Brian will continue to apply the same dedication and energy to all his future endeavors in the future and I wish him great success.

FALLEN HEROES

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to extend praise and remembrance to those who have given their lives in the defense of this nation.

We stand before this House, not in an effort to politicize the ultimate sacrifice so many have endured, but rather to express a collective gratitude for these brave soldier's willingness to embrace the virtues of America and band together under this nation's flag.

For as long as this nation has known war, we have embraced the heroes it has produced. Americans have rightfully noted the honor and nobility of courage under hostile fire and thanked those who perished in their defense. I believe Congress has a duty to do so as well; not simply as a body of legislators, but more importantly as a community of friends, neighbors, parents and Americans.

Since the United States was attacked on September 11, 2001, our nation and the world have changed a great deal. The way many Americans view the global climate are rooted, for many, in the context of our nation's defense against those who wish us ill. Never, since the fall of communism, has it been so abundantly clear that an ethos exists, which is loath to accept the freedoms and prosperity we hold sacred in this nation.

With this realization, came a growing need for men and women willing to take up arms in an effort to protect our American way of life and the freedoms so many of our ancestors died to entrench. Many have embraced this call as members of our active duty armed forces and the Reserve/National Guard. For that, this nation is grateful. The selfless actions of these heroes have removed them from their families, businesses and homeland to fight, so that others may experience the liberty awaiting our troops upon safe return to America.

For some, however, there will be no return. This inevitability of conflict motivates us today and echoes the reminder that freedom is not given away and our national security is not achieved without sacrifice. We cannot forget this, nor can we assert that honoring those who have fallen is political posturing. It is an obligation for members of this body to show Americans we have not ignored their sacrifices.

I consider it a privilege to join my colleagues in offering this contrite praise and remembrance as Memorial Day approaches. We must never forget or diminish the sacrifices of those who gave everything for this nation.

I urge my friends in this House to join in thanking those fallen heroes including, from the State of New York: Pfc. Tamario Burkett (USMC), Pvt. David Evans (USA), Cpl. Bernard Gooden (USMC), Pfc. Gregory Huxley (USA), Lance Cpl. Eric Orłowski (USMC), Cpl. Robert Rodriguez (USMC), Spc. Rasheed Sahib (USA), SSgt. Riayan Tejada (USMC), Lance Cpl. William White (USMC) and Sgt. Eugene Williams (USA). Their courage over the past two years and throughout the centuries has enabled this republic to endure tragedy and face the future with optimism.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S6469–S6484

Measures Introduced: Two bills were introduced, as follows: S. 2504–2505. **Page S6481**

Department of Defense Authorization Act: Senate continued consideration of S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Pages S6470–79

Adopted:

Sessions (for McCain) Amendment No. 3282, to require a Comptroller General study and report on use of alternative technologies to address ground-water contamination at Department of Defense installations. **Page S6479**

Levin (for Sarbanes/Mikulski) Amendment No. 3281, to express the sense of the Senate that the Department of the Defense should support the construction of schools in housing privatization agreements that severely impact student populations. **Pages S6478–79**

Sessions (for Bennett) Modified Amendment No. 3244, to prohibit the storage of mercury from the National Defense Stockpile at certain facilities. **Page S6479**

Sessions (for Warner) Amendment No. 3283, to authorize a program to commemorate the 60th anniversary of World War II. **Page S6479**

Pending:

Kennedy Amendment No. 3263, to prohibit the use of funds for the support of new nuclear weapons

development under the Stockpile Services Advanced Concepts Initiative or for the Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator (RNEP). **Page S6470**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at 2:30 p.m., on Monday, June 7, 2004. **Page S6484**

Measures Placed on Calendar: **Page S6481**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page S6481**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S6481–82**

Additional Statements: **Pages S6480–81**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S6483–84**

Authority for Committees to Meet: **Page S6484**

Privilege of the Floor: **Page S6484**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m., and adjourned at 11:27 a.m., until 1:30 p.m., on Monday, June 7, 2004. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S6484.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Michael H. Watson, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senator DeWine, testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Measures Introduced: 8 public bills, H.R. 4513–4520 were introduced. **Page H3784**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H3785**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:
H.R. 3932. A bill to amend Public Law 99–338 to authorize the continued use of certain lands within the Sequoia National Park by portions of an existing hydroelectric project, amended (H. Rept. 108–525). **Page H3784**

Speaker Pro Tempore: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Renzi to act as Speaker Pro Tempore for today. **Page H3783**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H3783.

Senate Referrals: S. 2363 was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; S. Con. Res. 114 was referred to International Relations. **Page H3783**

Quorum Calls—Votes: There were no votes or quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 noon and adjourned at 12:03 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

Joint Meetings

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Joint Economic Committee: Committee concluded hearings to examine the employment situation for May 2004, focusing on economic growth, business activity in the manufacturing and service industries, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), job creation and loss, and discouraged workers—those who have stopped seeking work because of discouragement over their job prospects, after receiving testimony from Kathleen P. Utgoff, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of June 7 through June 12, 2004

Senate Chamber

On *Monday*, at approximately 2:30 p.m., Senate will resume consideration of S. 2400, Department of Defense Authorization Act.

On *Tuesday*, Senate will continue consideration of S. 2400, DOD Authorization, and after a period of debate, Senate will vote on or in relation to Kennedy Amendment No. 3263.

During the balance of the week, upon conclusion of S. 2400, DOD Authorization, Senate will begin consideration of S. 2062, Class Action Fairness Act. Also, Senate may consider any other cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: June 8, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary, to hold hearings to examine intellectual property rights, 10 a.m., SD–124.

Committee on Armed Services: June 10, to hold hearings to examine the transition to sovereignty in Iraq, focusing on U.S. policy, ongoing military operations, and status of U.S. Armed Forces, 9 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: June 10, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Alan Greenspan, of New York, to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: June 9, to hold hearings to examine completing the digital television transition, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

June 9, Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space, to hold hearings to examine successes in the field of adult stem cell research, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

June 10, Subcommittee on Oceans, Fisheries and Coast Guard, to hold hearings to examine S. 2066, to authorize appropriations to the Secretary of Commerce for the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act for fiscal years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: June 8, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Suedeen G. Kelly, of New Mexico, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 10 a.m., SD–366.

June 8, Subcommittee on National Parks, to hold hearings to examine S. 931, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a program to reduce the risks from and mitigate the effects of avalanches on visitors to units of the National Park System and on other recreational users of public land, S. 1678, to provide for the establishment of the Uintah Research and Curatorial Center for Dinosaur National Monument in the States of Colorado and Utah, S. 2140, to expand the boundary of the Mount Rainier National Park, S. 2287, to adjust the boundary of the Barataria Preserve Unit of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve in the State of Louisiana, and S. 2469, to amend the National Historic Preservation Act to provide appropriation authorization and improve the operations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 2:30 p.m., SD–366.

June 10, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine crude oil supply, gasoline demands and the effects on prices, 10 a.m., SD-366.

Committee on Finance: June 8, to hold hearings to examine the Medicare Drug Card, focusing on delivering savings for participating beneficiaries, 10 a.m., SD-215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: June 9, to hold hearings to examine international intellectual property piracy, 9:30 a.m., SD-419.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: June 8, Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia, to hold hearings to examine the challenges and successes the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has experienced since the passage of the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994, 2:30 p.m., SD-342.

June 9, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the amount the Department of Defense spends on unused airline tickets, 10 a.m., SD-342.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: June 8, Subcommittee on Aging, to hold hearings to examine the arthritis epidemic, 10 a.m., SD-430.

Committee on Indian Affairs: June 8, to hold hearings to examine S. 2436, to reauthorize the Native American Programs Act of 1974, 10 a.m., SR-485.

June 9, Full Committee, to hold an oversight hearing to examine the No Child Left Behind Act; to be followed by a business meeting to consider pending calendar business, 10 a.m., SR-485.

Committee on the Judiciary: June 8, to hold an oversight hearing on the activities of the Department of Justice, focusing on terrorism and other related topics, 10 a.m., SD-226.

June 8, Subcommittee on Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights, to hold hearings to examine hostility to religious expression in the public square, 2 p.m., SD-226.

June 9, Full Committee, to hold an oversight hearing on activities of the Department of Homeland Security, focusing on terrorism and other related topics, 10 a.m., SD-226.

Select Committee on Intelligence: June 8, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH-219.

June 10, Full Committee, closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH-219.

House Committees

Committee on Appropriations, June 10, Subcommittee on Military Construction, on Navy, 9:30 a.m., B-300 Rayburn.

Committee on Armed Services, June 9, hearing on the status of U.S. forces in Iraq after June 30, 2004, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, June 8, Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness and the Subcommittee on Select Education, joint hearing entitled "The Contributions of Historically Black Colleges and Universities to American Higher Education," 2 p.m., 2175 Rayburn.

June 9, full Committee, hearing entitled "Higher Education Act Reauthorization: Are Students at Proprietary Institutions Treated Equitably under Current Law?" 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, June 9, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled "Problems with the E-rate Program: Waste, Fraud and Abuse Concerns in the Wiring of Our Nation's Schools to the Internet," 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

June 10, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled "A Review of Hospital Billing and Collection Practices," 9:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, June 9, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled "Oversight of the Department of the Treasury," 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Government Reform, June 9, hearing entitled "Unprecedented Challenges: Contracting and the Rebuilding of Iraq," 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

June 9, Subcommittee on Government Efficiency and Financial Management, oversight hearing entitled "Private Sector Consultants and Federal Financial Management: More Than Balancing the Books," 2 p.m., 2247 Rayburn.

June 9, Subcommittee on Technology, Information Policy, Intergovernmental Relations and the Census, oversight hearing entitled "Defining Federal Information Technology Research and Development: Who? Where? What? Why? And How Much?" 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

June 10, Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources, to continue hearings entitled "Part 11—Ensuring Accuracy and Accountability in Laboratory Testing: Does the Experience of Maryland General Hospital Expose Cracks in the System?" 2 p.m., 2247 Rayburn.

June 10, Subcommittee on Human Rights and Wellness, hearing entitled "Balancing Act: The Health Advantages of Naturally-Occurring Hormones in Hormone Replacement Therapy," 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on International Relations, June 9, hearing on Weak States and U.S. National Security, 10:30 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

June 9, Subcommittee on Africa, hearing on Confronting War Crimes in Africa, 2 p.m., 2200 Rayburn.

June 9, Subcommittee on International Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Human Rights, hearing on United States Support of Human Rights and Democracy, 1:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, June 9, to mark up the following bills: H.R. 3266, Faster and Smarter Funding for First Responders Act of 2003; H.R. 4518, Satellite Home Viewer Extension and Reauthorization Act of 2004; H.R. 338, Defense of Privacy Act; H.R. 3632, Anti-Counterfeiting Amendments of 2003; and H.R. 2934, Terrorist Penalties Enhancement Act of 2003, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

June 10, Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property, oversight hearing entitled "Internet Streaming of Radio Broadcasts: Balancing the Interests of Sound Recording Copyright Owners With Those of Broadcasters," 11:30 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

June 10, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, hearing on S. 1194, Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act of 2003, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Resources, June 9, hearing on the following bills: H.R. 831, To provide for and approve the settlement of certain land claims of the Mills Indian Community; and H.R. 2793, To provide for and approve the settlement of certain land claims of the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

June 10, Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health, hearing on the following bills: H.R. 3102, To utilize the expertise of New Mexico State University, the University of Arizona, and Northern Arizona University in conducting studies under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 in connection with grazing allotments and range and continuing range analysis for National Forest System lands in New Mexico and Arizona; H.R. 3427, Craig Recreation Land Purchase Act; H.R. 4494, Grey Towers National Historic Site Act of 2004; and S. 1003, To clarify the intent of Congress with respect to the continued use of established commercial outfitter hunting camps on the Salmon River, 11 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

June 10, Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands, hearing on the following bills: H.R. 1630, Petrified Forest National Park Expansion Act of 2003; H.R. 2129, Taunton, Massachusetts Special Resources Study Act; H.R. 3954, Rancho El Cajon Boundary Reconciliation Act; H.R. 4481, To amend Public Law 86-434 establishing Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri to expand the boundaries of the park; and S. 1576, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2003, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Rules, June 8, to consider H.R. 4503, Energy Policy Act of 2004, 5 p.m., H-313 Capitol.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, June 9, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, oversight hearing on Implementation of the Maritime Transportation Security Act, and on the following bills: H.R. 2193, Port Security Improvements Act of 2003; and H.R. 3712, United States Seaport Multiyear Security Enhancement Act, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

June 10, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, oversight hearing on Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan—The First Major Projects, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, June 9, hearing on efforts to identify and eliminate fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement in programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs, 10 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, June 9, Subcommittee on Technical and Tactical Intelligence, executive, hearing on Tactical Horizontal Integration, 10 a.m., H-405 Capitol.

June 10, Subcommittee on Human Intelligence, Analysis, and Counterintelligence, executive, hearing on Counterintelligence: Strategic Requirements, 10 a.m., H-405 Capitol.

June 10, Subcommittee on Human Intelligence, Analysis, and Counterintelligence, executive, briefing on Counterintelligence, 2 p.m., H-405 Capitol.

June 10, Subcommittee on Intelligence Policy and National Security, executive, briefing on Global Intelligence Update, 9 a.m., H-405 Capitol.

June 11, full Committee, executive, hearing on The Critical Need for Interrogation in the Global War on Terrorism, 9 a.m., H-405 Capitol.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

1:30 p.m., Monday, June 7

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12:30 p.m., Tuesday, June 8

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 2:30 p.m.), Senate will resume consideration of S. 2400, Department of Defense Authorization Act. (All first-degree amendments to the bill must be filed at the desk by 5 p.m.)

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: To be announced.

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