

time as we pause to honor our Fathers. As a practicing physician for over 20 years and Chairman of the House Policy's Health Subcommittee, I wholeheartedly understand the importance of regular health screenings.

In May of last year, I introduced H.R. 2151, the Medicare Osteoporosis Measurement Act to address the issue of male osteoporosis. Osteoporosis is a degenerative bone condition that can make bones fragile and can gradually erode quality of life for our seniors. But contrary to popular belief, osteoporosis is a serious health problem for men, as well as women. Two million American men suffer under this debilitating illness, and 12 million more are at risk for developing the disease.

It is crucial that men everywhere seek out regular health check-ups. Routine medical examinations are key to detecting—and preventing—serious men's health concerns like high cholesterol and blood pressure, prostate cancer, cardiovascular disease, and osteoporosis. In addition, men should strive to equip themselves with the knowledge and information necessary for personal health awareness. They need to know about important illnesses facing men and at what age specific screenings are needed.

Dr. Kenneth Goldberg, of the Male Health Center, has been a leader in the field of men's health for 30 years. He is a member of the advisory committee for National Men's Health Week, Men's Health Network and Men's Health Magazine and author of the book *How Men Can Live as Long as Women*. The Male Health Center is located in Lewisville, Texas—my 26th Congressional District. Opening its doors in 1989, it is a premier facility in its field as the first center in the United States specializing in men's health issues. The Male Health Center treats hundreds of patients from all over the country and meets the crucial need of men's health specialists.

The fight for better men's health is a partnership. It's a partnership between men and their physicians. For this reason, I honor Dr. Goldberg, his staff and National Men's Health Week.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CAY HOPKINS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart after learning that Colorado has lost one of its truly great citizens. Catherine "Cay" Hopkins of Pueblo, Colorado recently passed away at age seventy-nine. Cay spent her life serving those she loved, and as her community and family mourn her passing, I believe it appropriate to recognize her life before this body of Congress and this nation.

Cay was born in Denver on February 10, 1925. She graduated from East High School, and later received her bachelor's degree from the University of Denver. She moved to Pueblo when she married Dr. William Hopkins, a local ophthalmologist, on December 17, 1946.

Cay began her life of community service upon moving to Pueblo. She was the former president of the Pueblo YMCA and the former treasurer of the Sangre de Cristo Arts and Conference Center. She also served as a board member of the YWCA, and was chair-

man of the Mozart festival. Just a year ago, Cay was among the nominees for the YWCA's Woman of the Year Award.

Over the decades Cay also served on the Southern Colorado Bicentennial Commission, was treasurer of the Colorado State Hospital Auxiliary, was president of the Thatcher School Parent Teacher Association and served on the Rosemont Museum board as a volunteer coordinator. When she was not serving her community, she and her husband William were flying to Central America assisting as medical missionaries.

Mr. Speaker, Cay Hopkins will be sorely missed, and although we grieve over the loss of this incredible individual, we take comfort in the lives she touched and the legacy she leaves behind. My thoughts go out to her husband William, daughters Gayle and Sharon, son Greg, and the rest of her family during this difficult time of bereavement. I am truly honored to pay tribute to her life and memory today.

MOURNING THE LOSS OF SGT. GERARDO MORENO

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 2004

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep sorrow for the loss of a young soldier from my district, Sgt. Gerardo Moreno, 23, of Terrell, Texas. Gerardo, who was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division based in Fort Hood, Texas, died on April 6 in Ashula, Iraq, in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. He had been in Iraq since early January and was killed in a grenade attack.

Gerardo graduated from Terrell High School in 1999 and enlisted in the Army after graduation. He was a dedicated soldier and an upstanding citizen of Terrell, Texas. In a show of support for the fallen soldier, the residents of Terrell lined Moore Ave. on the morning of his funeral to pay their respects. I am heartened to see the citizens of this great city, state, and nation come out in support of our dedicated soldiers.

Gerardo was also a devoted family man. He is survived by his wife, Teresa Moreno of Terrell and their two children, Dominique and Marrisol Moreno. Mourning his death are also his mother, Sandra E. Iracheta, and her husband, Noe Iracheta; father, Gerardo Moreno; brother, Jose J. Moreno; step-sisters, Yara and Yadira Perez; grandmother, Rita Iracheta of Terrell; grandfather, Israel Iracheta of San Antonio, and other family members.

Gerardo made the ultimate sacrifice for our nation, and we are all touched by his loss. By defending our freedoms and values, soldiers like Gerardo earn a special place in our hearts. Without their willingness to serve and put their lives on the line for our nation, America would not be the great country that it is today. We are all forever indebted to brave men and women like Gerardo.

Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today in the House of Representatives, let us do so by honoring Sgt. Gerardo Moreno and extending our deepest condolences to his family and friends. Like so many other young Americans serving and fighting overseas, Gerardo is a

hero whose sacrifices ensure our continued freedom.

A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF STAFF SERGEANT JAMES WIL- LIAM HARLAN

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family, friends, and community of Staff Sgt. James William Harlan upon the death of this outstanding soldier.

Staff Sgt. Harlan was a member of the U.S. Army Reserves 660th Transportation Company serving his great nation in the country of Iraq. He was a leader in his unit and a loving father to his son. Staff Sgt. Harlan was an active citizen in his community and did his best to make his country a better place to live.

Staff Sgt. Harlan will be remembered for his unsurpassed sacrifice of self while protecting others. His example of strength and fortitude will be remembered by all those who knew him.

While words cannot express our grief during the loss of such a courageous soldier, I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family, friends, and colleagues of Staff Sgt. James William Harlan.

INTRODUCING "THE RONALD REAGAN ALZHEIMER'S BREAK- THROUGH ACT OF 2004"

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 2004

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, the race to find a cure for Alzheimer's disease is more urgent than ever. Four and a half million Americans, including one in 10 people over age 65 and nearly half of those over 85, have Alzheimer's disease. Unless science finds a way to prevent or cure this terrible illness, nearly 16 million Americans will have Alzheimer's disease by the year 2050.

Today I am introducing the Ronald Reagan Alzheimer's Breakthrough Act of 2004, to honor President Ronald Reagan and his forward thinking in establishing an awareness of this disease and his guidance in directing the National Institute on Aging to establish the Alzheimer's Disease Centers. I am joined by Representative CHRISTOPHER SMITH, Co-chair of the Congressional Alzheimer's Taskforce, Representatives ROBERT MENENDEZ, SHEILA JACKSON-LEE, GENE GREEN, DALE KILDEE, DONALD A. MANZULLO, KAREN MCCARTHY, MARTY MEEHAN, RICHARD E. NEAL, RON KIND, PATRICK KENNEDY, and JIM McDERMOTT.

The Ronald Reagan Alzheimer's Breakthrough Act of 2004 expands the federal government's efforts to find new ways to prevent, treat, and care for patients with Alzheimer's. This bill focuses on enhancing our research efforts by authorizing NIH's Preventive Initiative, which directs NIH to identify possible preventive interventions and conduct clinical trials to test their effectiveness. This bill authorizes

significant increase in funding for the Nation Institute on Aging and cooperative clinical research at the National Institute on Aging (NIA) to improve the existing clinical trial infrastructure, develop new ways to design clinical trials, and make it easier for patients to enroll.

The bill also focuses efforts to help the caregivers of Alzheimer's patients. Presently, care giving comes at enormous physical, emotional, and financial sacrifice. One in eight Alzheimer caregivers becomes ill or injured as a direct result of care giving, and older caregivers are three times more likely to become clinically depressed than others in their age group. Research is needed to find better ways to help caregivers bear this tremendous, at times overwhelming responsibility. This bill reauthorizes the Alzheimer's Demonstration Grant Program. These grants allow states to provide services like home care, respite care, and day care to patients and families, with Alzheimer's disease.

Mr. Speaker the best way to fight this disease and reduce the number of patients who suffer from Alzheimer's disease is to find ways to prevent it before it starts. Investments we make now in Alzheimer's disease and aging research mean longer, healthier lives for all of us. If we can delay the onset of Alzheimer's disease by even 5 years, it would save this country billions of dollars—and would improve the lives of millions of families. Congress must act now to strengthen the federal commitment to preventive Alzheimer's and to finding a cure for this devastating disease and provide for caregivers."

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. , THE
CIVIL LIBERTIES RESTORATION
ACT

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 2004

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my colleague BILL DELAHUNT (D-MA) in introducing the Civil Liberties Restoration Act. Two and a half years ago, following the attacks of September 11, the Attorney General asked Congress for a long list of new powers he felt were necessary to protect the United States from future terrorist attacks. Six weeks later, Congress granted those powers in the USA PATRIOT Act.

I voted for the PATRIOT Act in 2001 because I felt that a number of its provisions provided essential tools to fight terrorism. I did so expecting that Congress would undertake diligent oversight of the Attorney General's use of the tools we provided. Unfortunately, that has not been the case.

The Civil Liberties Restoration Act (CLRA) is our effort to return oversight to our legal system and restore the kind of checks and balances that are the foundation of our government.

Since we enacted the PATRIOT Act almost three years ago, there has been tremendous public debate about its breadth and implications on due process and privacy. I do believe that there are some misperceptions about the law and its effects, but I also believe that many of the concerns raised are legitimate and worthy of review by Congress.

The CLRA does not repeal any part of the PATRIOT Act, nor does it in any way impede

the ability of agencies to share information. Instead, it inserts safeguards in a number of PATRIOT provisions.

The bill addresses two pieces of the PATRIOT Act in particular. First, it ensures that when the Attorney General asks a business or a library for personal records, he must be targeting an agent of a foreign power. Second, the bill would make clear that evidence gained in secret searches under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) cannot be used against a defendant in a criminal proceeding without providing, at the very least, a summary of that evidence to the defendant's lawyers. One of my biggest concerns when we passed the PATRIOT Act was that the changes we made in FISA would encourage law enforcement to circumvent the protections of the 4th Amendment by conducting searches for criminal investigations through FISA authority rather than establishing probable cause. This provision in the CLRA does not take away any of the powers we provided in the PATRIOT Act. It simply requires that if the government wants to bring the fruits of a secret search into a criminal courtroom it must share the information with the defendant under existing special procedures for classified information.

The Civil Liberties Restoration Act deals with more than the PATRIOT Act. It also addresses a number of unilateral policy actions taken by Attorney General Ashcroft both before and after enactment of the PATRIOT Act without consultation with or input from the Congress. For example, the Administration has undertaken the "mining" of data from public and non-public databases. Left unchecked, the use of these mining technologies threatens the privacy of every American. The CLRA requires that any federal agency that initiates a data-mining program must report to Congress within 90 days so that the privacy implications of that program can be monitored.

The Attorney General unilaterally instituted a number of policies dealing with detention of noncitizens that we address. For example, the AG ordered blanket closure of immigration court hearings and prolonged detention of individuals without charges. The CLRA would permit those court hearings to be closed to protect national security on a case by-case basis and requires that individuals be charged within 48 hours, unless they are certified as a threat to national security by the AG as mandated under the Patriot Act.

The CLRA also addresses the special tracking program (known as NSEERS) created by the Attorney General, which requires men aged 16 and over from certain countries to be fingerprinted, photographed and interrogated for no specific cause. This program creates a culture of fear and suspicion in immigrant communities that discourages cooperation with antiterrorism efforts. The CLRA terminates this program and provides a process by which those individuals unjustly detained could proceed with interrupted immigration petitions. This is the only provision of the CLRA that eliminates a program outright, but this program has already been partially repealed by the Department of Homeland Security and largely replaced by the US VISIT system.

When I voted for the PATRIOT Act, I understood that my vote carried with it a duty to undertake active oversight of the powers granted by the bill and carefully monitor their use. Congress should continue to examine whether

the policies pursued by the Attorney General are the most effective methods to protect our nation from terrorists, whether they represent an efficient allocation of our homeland security resources, and whether they are consistent with the foundations of our democracy. It is my hope that we will enjoy an active debate on these issues and this legislation.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RICHARD
BACA

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 2004

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the accomplishments of Richard Baca of Grand Junction, Colorado. Richard has done much to improve higher education in the State of Colorado. After thirty-two years at Mesa State College, he is retiring as the college's assistant vice president of student affairs and enrollment management. As Richard celebrates his retirement, let it be known the Mesa State College community and I are eternally grateful for all that he has accomplished during his tenure with the college.

After receiving a doctorate from the University of Northern Colorado, Richard started as a counselor and staff assistant at Mesa State. From there he worked his way through the ranks to his current position as vice president of student affairs and enrollment management. Along the way he held positions as director of counseling, director of student life, director of academic records and dean of student services. As the college grew, Richard's noted contributions include his efforts to encourage diversity. Specifically, Richard helped the college establish the Cultural Diversity Board and an event to celebrate diversity, "Unity Fest."

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the efforts of Richard Baca and his contributions to Grand Junction, the State of Colorado and higher education. His commitment to diversity was also a commitment to Colorado's future. I would like to thank Richard and wish him the best of success in his future endeavors.

REMEMBERING BOB HANEY

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 2004

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to a dedicated patriot, great East Texan, and true friend who passed away recently—Bob Haney of Anna, Texas.

Bob and I became friends when we served together in the U.S. Navy in World War II. We stood together on the *Copahee* aircraft carrier when we received the notice that America had dropped atomic bombs on Japan. Bob was optimistic that the war would soon be over, and he told me that we would be home in a matter of weeks—and we were.

Bob became a lifelong advocate for veterans and for disabled American veterans. He served as a Veterans Service Officer in Dallas for many years and was my trusted advisor on military and veterans issues.

When we dedicated the World War II Memorial in Washington over Memorial Day