

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 4855

**HON. LEONARD L. BOSWELL**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Mr. CRAMER in introducing H.R. 4855, a bill to create an Independent National Security Classification Board.

As a Member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I have been privy to many of our nation's most precious secrets. Much of the information and reports provided to the Committee has been properly classified by the Executive Branch. I and many of my Intelligence Committee colleagues, however, have been concerned that some decisions to keep certain information classified are not based on the need to protect national security. Instead, they may have been motivated by a desire to shield officials from accountability and otherwise keep information away from those who have a right to know—concerned citizens. Such action serves only to stifle public debate and undermine the integrity of the system. It is unacceptable.

The proper test is one that balances national security requirements with the public's interest in receiving information. Unfortunately, this has not been done in the recent past. While serving on the House and Senate Joint Inquiry into Intelligence Community Activities Before and After the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001, I witnessed first-hand the struggle related to declassification of information of great import to the families who lost their loved ones on 9–11 and the general public. The 9–11 Commission, which will release its report later this week, faced similar struggles.

The time has come to establish an independent panel of experts to review classification policies and decisions and requests for declassification of information. Such a panel is needed in order to restore integrity and accountability to the classification and declassification process.

H.R. 4855 would establish an Independent National Security Classification Board. The Board would be comprised of three national security classification experts, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Independent Board would be charged with reviewing and making recommendations to reform standards and procedures related to the classification of national security information. The Board would submit proposed new standards and processes to both Congress and the Executive Branch for comment and revision, and then implement the new standards and process once they have had the opportunity to comment. The Board would then begin to implement the new system, reviewing and making recommendations on current and new national security classifications, subject to Executive Branch veto that must be accompanied by a public, written explanation.

The balance in this proposal would help ensure that the public and Congress have access to an Independent Board for national security classification matters while leaving undisturbed the constitutional prerogative of the President, our Commander-in-Chief, to appoint the Board and to veto the Board's classification decisions.

This same measure was introduced by a bipartisan group of Senators. I hope H.R. 4855 will attract similar bi-partisan support in the House. Because of the critical need to address the issues associated with the classification of national security information, Mr. CRAMER and I, both Members of the Intelligence Committee, believed it imperative not to delay introduction of this bill. I urge Members to support it.

**DR. MARVIN LEWIS SHELTON: A  
SURGEON'S SURGEON**

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the loss and to pay tribute to one of America's outstanding surgeons who pioneered advanced operative techniques and implants for the treatment of ankle fractures, Dr. Marvin Lewis Shelton. His genius as a researcher and inventor in his field earned him the moniker, "the George Washington Carver of Orthopedic Surgery."

Dr. Shelton died at his home in Riverdale, New York, on July 7, 2004. He was 72.

What a man he was and what a family he left behind. With all of his professional and academic successes, Dr. Shelton's first loves were his family and his beautiful and devoted wife of 48 years, Arden Shelton, a great talent and songstress in her own right. They were blessed with four accomplished children: Dr. Yvonne Shelton of Northboro, Mass; Le Ann Shelton, AIA, Esq., of New York; Marla L. Shelton, Ph.D., of New York and Marvin Lloyd Shelton of New York. To Arden and the entire Shelton family, I offer my deepest condolences.

A surgeon's surgeon, Dr. Shelton was an innovator of techniques adapted in his field for 30 years. A social trailblazer at some of New York City's greatest medical institutions, he was the first African American board-certified orthopedic attending surgeon at Columbia University Medical Center, and the first of his race to gain admitting privileges to an Ivy League-affiliated hospital.

As Director of Residency Training Program and Director of Orthopedic Surgery at Harlem Hospital, where he worked for twenty-five years, Dr. Shelton formalized the rotation of Columbia/New York Presbyterian residents at the Harlem institution. He also established an independent training program that facilitated the medical licenses for many minority and foreign-trained physicians to practice in New York and other cities.

Born in Pittsburgh in 1931, Dr. Shelton was raised in Wilmington, North Carolina, and educated at Howard University, where he graduated with honors in earning his B.A., M.A. and medical degrees. After completing his internship, he completed his residency in Honolulu, then served as Chief of the Orthopedic Section at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

A doctor, teacher and family man, Dr. Shelton was also an avid sportsman who was actively involved in golf and skiing. He shared his wife's interest in the arts, and for a time owned the Shelton Gallery on E. 62nd Street in Manhattan.

I will remember his love for Harlem, for Harlem Hospital, and his willingness to forego so many opportunities so that he could remain there to train and inspire many young doctors.

Dr. Shelton published widely and presented numerous papers at national meetings. He was a Diplomat of the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery since 1964 and was a member of the American Orthopedic Association, Alpha Omega Alpha Medical Honor Society, Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, American College of Surgeons, American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, American Trauma Society, New York Academy of Medicine, National Medical Association, Orthopedic Trauma Association and Orthopedic Association, among others.

His discoveries and advances made Dr. Shelton a highly sought-after speaker who delivered more than two dozen lectures around the world. He also held visiting professorships at Yale University, University of Minnesota and the University of Oregon.

A part of Marvin will always be with me. I was his patient in 1971 when, applying one of his inventions, he restored and healed my badly fractured ankle. I haven't taken a bad step since.

**PAYING TRIBUTE TO GUNNISON  
WATER COMMISSION**

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Gunnison Water Commission in Gunnison, Colorado. The water commissioners aid citizens and friends to efficiently and effectively use the precious resource of water. I am honored to recognize their contributions to their community before this body of Congress and this nation today.

This year the Gunnison Water Commission will celebrate one hundred and twenty-five years of serving the Western slope of Colorado. The water commissioners bring both a wealth of knowledge and experience to their field and a true sense of dedication to helping the public understand how the water system works throughout the state.

The water commissioners work partial year contracts mostly in the summer when water is

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

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

in high use for irrigation and the snow has melted. They collect data on how much water flows through streams or ditches; inspect headgates, flumes and springs, and during particularly dry times, undertake the difficult task of enforcing water rights. These hard working commissioners have improved their efficiency field by adding global positioning system technology and many other modern capabilities to facilitate better tracking and locating procedures for water in their districts.

Mr. Speaker, the Gunnison water commissioners work hard and take pride in the stewardship of a precious resource, and I am confident that the Gunnison community is grateful for their dedication. It is a privilege to bring the contributions of these fine water commissioners to light before this body of Congress. I thank them for their service and I wish them all the best in their future endeavors.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ST. CROIX  
HOSPITAL AND STAFF

HON. DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise today to congratulate the St. Croix—Governor Juan F. Luis—Hospital administration and staff.

On June 30, 2004, the Juan Luis Hospital received accreditation from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. This achievement has brought us a step closer to our goal of providing first-class health care services for the people of the Virgin Islands.

The St. Croix Hospital has faced many challenges over the years, but the past one was particularly difficult. When they were without a Chief Executive Officer, two physicians, Dr. Lloyd Henry and Dr. Michael Potts stepped up and stepped in, to lead. The Board provided continuity and gave them their full support. The staff put differences, and any personal concerns aside and pulled together. When a leader was finally selected, in the person of Mr. Gregory Calliste, they all became one team on a mission.

There are still challenges to be faced and overcome. But with this achievement, they have proven their mettle to the community, and what working together with a common vision can produce, to themselves.

The St. Croix community as well as the entire Virgin Island community—for all of us will benefit—are grateful for the hard work and dedication that went into this successful effort. It is an undeniable testimony to their commitment to providing quality health care to us.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my family, staff, and all Virgin Islanders I once again congratulate the entire Juan Luis Hospital family for their shining accomplishment. Our community looks forward to their continuing superior service and further crowning accomplishments.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE  
HOSPITAL ACCREDITATION ACT  
OF 2004

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Medicare Hospital Accreditation Act of 2004. Forty years ago, the Congress abdicated the federal government's regulatory responsibilities to ensure that hospitals meet Medicare requirements. Congress empowered the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) with a unique authority to deem hospitals as eligible for Medicare payments with minimal government interference. That was clearly a mistake. In the decades that JCAHO has had this unsupervised authority, serious inadequacies in hospitals have gone unchecked. Our current process is not working and it's time for the federal government to reassert its authority. This bill would do just that.

This bill today responds to a report by the Government Accountability Office (GAO—04—850) raising serious concerns about the effectiveness of the current system used to accredit and oversee hospitals that serve Medicare beneficiaries. The investigation, based on a retrospective survey of 500 hospitals, indicates that JCAHO failed to detect a large number of serious deficiencies subsequently found later by a team of government inspectors. These deficiencies are not superfluous. They are important, basic minimum standards needed to ensure both a safe environment and quality health care. For example, JCAHO accredited hospitals with inadequate procedures for preventing the spread of infections, inadequate safeguards to assure competent performance of physicians and nurses, and hospitals that outright failed to protect patients and staff from fire-related disasters. While this survey cannot be generalized to the entire hospital community, it implies a troubling lack of compliance with important safety standards and is a signal for change.

This is not the first time that problems in the Medicare hospital accreditation and oversight process have come to light. In 1990, we held a hearing on this issue in the Ways and Means Committee. Gail Wilensky, the Medicare Administrator for President George H.W. Bush, expressed concern that JCAHO-accredited hospitals displayed serious deficiencies when subsequently surveyed by government surveyors. In 1999, an investigation by the Health and Human Services Office of the Inspector General (OIG) concluded that JCAHO accreditation surveys were not likely to identify patterns of deficient care. Finally, for the past three consecutive years, CMS has found that JCAHO failed to meet the CMS performance standard for the hospital survey process. This is one more indication of JCAHO's need to improve its performance, and, more importantly, the need to increase CMS' authority to oversee JCAHO.

Despite this body of evidence, until now, the federal government has done little to address the problem. This stems in part from the original Medicare law passed by Congress in 1965. In that Act, JCAHO was granted the authority to "deem" hospitals as meeting the Medicare conditions of participation and qual-

ify for Medicare payments. As a result, the federal agency administering the Medicare program was not granted adequate oversight authority. The agency had no authority to regularly review JCAHO's surveying processes, to mandate or approve changes to the procedures, or to sanction JCAHO for inadequate performance. No other accrediting organization is immune from government oversight.

Thus, Congress delegated oversight to a private entity that is essentially under the control of the very industry it attempts to regulate. In fact, the American Hospital Association and key physician groups appoint approximately 70 percent of the JCAHO Board of Directors! This special status is even more alarming when JCAHO's role in the market is taken into consideration. In addition to its Medicare activities, JCAHO accreditation partially or fully substitutes for state regulators in 49 states, it certifies VA facilities, and is often used by private insurers and plan sponsors as a requirement for plan participation and payments.

The hospital oversight process is comprised of a three-legged stool—the private Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO), the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and their delegates at the state level, and the Congress. This report shows that each party needs to act to improve patient safety and assure that taxpayer dollars are spent in facilities that meet Medicare's minimum requirements.

Along with Senator CHARLES GRASSLEY, who is introducing companion legislation in the Senate, the bill I'm introducing today is the first step toward addressing this problem. This legislation would provide CMS with the same oversight authority over JCAHO that it has for all other national organizations with deeming authority. We may need to do more, but this is an important start.

In addition, the Administration has also agreed to make significant improvements under its current, limited authority. Administrator McClelland has worked closely with us on this issue and is committed to make the needed changes. Establishing a clear chain of command will improve accountability, and that is our goal.

As far as I am concerned, the GAO report indicates that all three legs of the hospital oversight process need to be revamped. JCAHO needs to improve its ability to assess the extent a hospital is meeting the Medicare quality conditions of participation. CMS needs to make better use of the limited authority over JCAHO it currently has and be prepared to assume increased authority with the passage of this legislation. Finally, Congress needs to correct a decision made nearly 40 years ago to allow the federal government to abdicate its regulatory responsibilities to ensure that hospitals meet Medicare requirements.

I am here today to announce our bipartisan, bicameral commitment to work with each other, our colleagues, the Administration and the community to do just that. I encourage my colleagues in the House and Senate to support this legislation. It will provide CMS with the tools it needs to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries receive quality hospital care in a safe environment. The time to act is now. It is a matter of life and death.

RECOGNIZING CLINT FLATT FOR  
HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO  
SCOUTING

**HON. JEB HENSARLING**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize fellow Eagle Scout Clint Flatt, of Mexia, Texas, for recently being honored with the Silver Beaver Award from the Boy Scouts of America. This award was presented to Clint for his "noteworthy service of exceptional character to boyhood."

Clint is a third generation Boy Scout, who started his Scouting experience as a Cub Scout at eight years of age. Since then, he has earned numerous honors including the Arrow of Light Award in 1980, the God and Country Award in 1986, the Eagle Scout badge and a Palm in 1987 and his Wood Badge beads in 1993.

Throughout his life, Clint has remained committed to promoting the principles of Scouting. He has provided his leadership skills to the Boy Scouts of America in many posts and capacities, from Assistant Scoutmaster in several troops to Den Leader and Cubmaster for his son Tyler's Pack 698.

Since 2001, Clint has served on the Twin Arrows Junior Leader Training Staff and is the Scoutmaster of the new National Youth Leader Training Pilot course at Camp Tahuaya. He is a Vigil member of the Order of the Arrow and has served on the Eagle Board of Review for the Comanche Trails District since 1995. Currently, Clint is serving as District Chairman and member of the Council Executive Board.

Clint is not only a third generation Boy Scout, he is also the third recipient of the Silver Beaver Award in his family. His grandfather Leon, his mother Linda, and his father Dick have also earned the Silver Beaver Award for their distinguished service to Scouting.

I would like to congratulate my friend Clint Flatt on this outstanding accomplishment. I would also like to thank him for his continued service to the Boy Scouts of America. Clint's example of leadership, citizenship and community service is a shining example to the young men he leads. Through his life-long commitment to Scouting, Clint is helping build the character of our country's next generation of leaders and helping shape a better America.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RUDY  
ARGUELLO

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to rise and pay tribute to Rodolfo "Rudy" Arguello of San Pedro, Colorado. Rudy has shown tremendous dedication and commitment to the citizens of our country. I commend his service in our military, and I would like to join my colleagues in congratulating him on his recent appointment to the Colorado Board of Veterans Affairs.

A native of San Acacio, Colorado, Rudy began his military service when he joined the

Air Force in 1956. His military career included working as a linguist, a teacher, and an intelligence officer. He served our country in Vietnam, and retired from active service in 1979 as a captain.

However, his retirement from the Air Force did not mark the end of his career in the military. Wishing to continue to serve this nation, he joined the Veterans Affairs and went on to work as an administrator at the Fort Lyon veteran's hospital, a deputy director for the Department of Defense, and a manager of a modernization project at Fort Carson. Throughout his military career, he took time to further his education, receiving a bachelor's, master's and doctoral degree. With his extensive experience, Rudy is a perfect candidate for the Colorado Board of Veterans Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to thank Rudy for his service to this nation and to congratulate him on his appointment to the Colorado Board of Veterans Affairs. Rudy stands out for his efforts in answering the call to serve his nation. He is a very loyal citizen and a solid family man and is a true pillar of his community. I thank him for his service and wish him and his wife Casey all the best in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR C.J.  
CHEN

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a good friend to Washington and to the U.S., Ambassador C.J. Chen of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative office. While I know many of my colleagues will agree that Ambassador Chen's return to Taiwan is quite a loss to Washington, I know that his legacy here will be the continued positive relations between our two countries.

Ambassador Chen holds the unique diplomatic experience of not only having more than 30 years experience in Washington, but also gracefully guiding the relationship of his home country through its most pivotal years with the United States. After U.S.-Taiwan relations were severed in early 1979, a young C.J. Chen was part of the embassy team that worked closely with Congress to establish the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA). Since its passage, the TRA has been the strong and enduring statutory framework under which the U.S. and Taiwan have quickly expanded and improved cultural, commercial, and diplomatic relations.

While the TRA has been the guiding force behind our improved relations, I must say that my friend C.J. Chen has been the human force. His depth of knowledge, incredible insight, and unrivaled experience has earned him the respect needed to carry the U.S.-Taiwan relationship forward. It has been a great honor and pleasure to work with Ambassador Chen on a wide array of important issues—including but certainly not limited to Taiwan's participation in the WHO, security in the Taiwan Strait, and improved human rights conditions.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Ambassador C.J. Chen and his wife Yolanda all the best as they return to Taiwan. They leave behind many

friends, a great deal of goodwill, and a legacy of service.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF TURKEY'S  
INVASION OF CYPRUS

**HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 30th anniversary of Turkey's illegal and immoral invasion of Cyprus. On July 25, 1974, Turkish troops stormed the shores of Cyprus, killing 6,000 Cypriots and forcing more than 200,000 to flee from their homes. Within weeks of a ceasefire and the commencement of negotiations toward a settlement, Turkey defied a United Nations Security Council resolution and launched a second, more aggressive attack. The assault captured more than one third of the island and marked the beginning of three decades of illegal occupation by Turkish troops.

Today, the Green Line that divides Cyprus symbolizes the wounds of a war-torn people. Hundreds of thousands of Greek-Cypriots remain refugees in their own country, denied basic property entitlements and the right of return. The Turkish Cypriot government continues to deprive them of their basic human rights and the freedom to worship freely. Churches have been desecrated, archaeological sites plundered, and towns vacated.

Since the Turkish invasion, the Cypriot government has vigorously pursued efforts to reunify the island through an equitable and viable settlement. While the Turkish Cypriot government under the leadership of Rauf Denktash has repeatedly stonewalled negotiations, the commitment of Greek-Cypriots to a unified Cyprus has been unwavering.

I am disappointed that recent efforts to renew settlement talks have been stalled once more by Mr. Denktash's intransigence. The Annan plan, which was originally drafted by United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan in November of 2002, underwent five major revisions to accommodate the demands of Mr. Denktash before a vote could be taken. In the end, the proposal sacrificed too many of the Greek Cypriots' needs in return for Mr. Denktash's acquiescence. The plan would have authorized the indefinite occupation of Turkish troops and settlers in northern Cyprus, imposed tough restrictions on the right of displaced Greek-Cypriots to return to their homes, and failed to adequately compensate displaced Greek-Cypriots for the loss of their property. Greek-Cypriots wisely mobilized to vote it down.

I represent a large and active Greek-American community, and I have been proud to support U.S. participation in negotiations over Cyprus and the fight for freedom and human rights for all Cypriots. As we remember the anniversary of this tragic invasion, we must renew our commitment to achieving a fair and comprehensive settlement. I urge both sides to once again come back to the negotiating table. A settlement to the Cyprus problem is critical—not only to ensuring the basic rights of Greek and Turkish Cypriots alike—but to promoting stability in the Eastern Mediterranean and United States national security interests as well.

REMEMBERING HUGH GALLAGHER

**HON. DAVID E. PRICE**OF NORTH CAROLINA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Hugh Gregory Gallagher, initiator of the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, insightful biographer of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and my mentor and friend. Hugh died on July 13 in Washington.

Hugh, along with Bill Foster, first introduced me to the ways of Capitol Hill in 1963 in the office of Senator E. L. "Bob" Bartlett of Alaska. I was an eager but less-than-knowledgable divinity student at the time, but their lessons took, and I ended up returning to the office as a legislative aide every summer through 1967, eventually writing a doctoral dissertation in political science based on what I observed there. Hugh was my mentor and colleague through this entire period, imparting extensive knowledge of the workings and the history of the Senate as well as remarkable political savvy and the best instruction in writing clear prose that I ever received from anyone save my English-teacher mother. My wife and I have maintained our friendship with Hugh since those years, and we are greatly saddened by his passing.

Hugh was stricken with polio during his college years and was rehabilitated at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, which stimulated a lifelong interest in Franklin D. Roosevelt. He received a Marshall Scholarship to Oxford University and earned his degree amid considerable physical hardship, for Oxford was hardly outfitted for students in wheelchairs in those days. After a short stint with Senator John Carroll (D-CO), Hugh became Senator Bartlett's chief legislative aide. Statehood was less than a decade old, and adjusting national policy to Alaska's altered status and many needs was a complicated challenge. But Hugh's proudest achievement by far was national legislation which he largely conceived, wrote, and steered to passage: the Bartlett Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, which required that federal facilities and buildings constructed with federal dollars be accessible to the disabled. This bill was the first national disability rights legislation, precursor to the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act.

After Senator Bartlett's death, Hugh worked as a consultant to British Petroleum and other firms. But he turned increasingly to writing, producing an historical account of the Senate's foreign policy role (*Advise and Obstruct*, 1969), an account of Eskimo activism on behalf of federal land claims (*Etok: A Story of Eskimo Power*, 1974), a biography of Roosevelt focusing on how he dealt with his disability (*FDR's Splendid Deception*, 1985), an account of Nazi Germany's treatment of the disabled (*By Trust Betrayed*, 1990), and an autobiography probing the psychological costs of "trying to compensate [for] or obfuscate your disability" (*Black Bird Fly Away*, 1998).

In his foreword to the latter volume, Geoffrey Ward summed up Hugh's contribution: "It is impossible for anyone not to admire Hugh Gallagher's gallantry—a word I'm sure he'll hate having applied to him—or his extraordinary achievements in and out of the corridors of power in Washington, or his hard-won triumph over the depression that threat-

ened to cripple him as polio never could. Disabled people will draw sustenance from this book but I also can't imagine a more useful volume for any able-bodied person—parent or child, spouse or companion, friend or relation—who wants to understand what the disabled really feel about the challenges brought by each new day."

Hugh maintained an abiding love for Alaska. One of my fondest memories is of a trip with him down the Kenai Peninsula, all the way to Homer and Kachemak Bay, in the summer of 1966. Hugh kept up with many Alaska friends and traveled there often, including a recent trip to give the Bartlett Lecture at the University of Alaska.

Hugh Gallagher lived a rich and inspiring life—a life containing adversity beyond what most of us will ever experience and exemplifying courage, tenacity, and hard-earned wisdom. Hugh had a great deal to say to the world, he said it powerfully and eloquently, and thousands are in his debt. Hugh also had a remarkable gift for friendship, and his many friends mourn his passing and treasure our memory of him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the account of Hugh Gallagher's life from the *Washington Post* of July 16, 2004, be reprinted at this point in RECORD.

[From the *Washington Post*, July 16, 2004]HUGH GALLAGHER DIES; CRUSADED FOR  
DISABLED

(By Adam Bernstein)

Hugh G. Gallagher, 71, who died of cancer July 13 at Sibley Memorial Hospital, wrote an early civil rights law affecting the disabled and a praised biography of former president Franklin D. Roosevelt's struggle with polio.

Mr. Gallagher, stricken with polio at age 19, played a major role in the 2001 decision to add a statue of Roosevelt in a wheelchair to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in Washington. For years he told reporters, "Don't let them steal our hero!"

Mr. Gallagher underwent rigorous and at times horrifying treatment for his disease, which he contracted during its last widespread sweep in America before the invention of a vaccine. He was paralyzed below the chest and later suffered from clinical depression.

He went on to address his concerns for the disabled through a career in politics and prose. Although many worked to change the image of the disabled—from the pitiable, leg-braced waif in old March of Dimes promotions—Mr. Gallagher was far more concerned about practical questions, the personal and financial costs of living with a disability.

While working as an aide on Capitol Hill, he developed and drafted the language of what became the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, a lauded precursor to the sweeping Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990. His legislation mandated that buildings funded with federal dollars had to be accessible to the disabled, which many opposed because of expense and aesthetic appeal.

"Hugh's most outstanding contribution to the quality of life of people with disabilities was to successfully place disability rights on Congress' agenda for the first time," former Senate majority leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) wrote for an event honoring Mr. Gallagher in 1995.

Mr. Gallagher was never a one-issue man, and his social concerns ranged from gay rights to dignified end-of-life care. He also was a prolific writer of newspaper opinion pieces.

His earliest nonfiction books concerned a range of subjects, from congressional logjams ("Advise and Obstruct: The Role of the United States Senate in Foreign Policy Decisions," 1969) to the efforts of the indigenous people of Alaska to win large land claims from the U.S. government in 1971 ("Etok: A Story of Eskimo Power," 1974).

By far his best-known book was "FDR's Splendid Deception" (1985), about the president's ability to radiate hope and confidence while living in great physical stress. Many critics hailed the book's unsentimental approach to a long-overlooked aspect of Roosevelt's life.

In her review for *The Washington Post*, Marina Newmyer wrote that Mr. Gallagher "has put together a solid, suspenseful and fast-paced account of the medical tragedy suffered by Roosevelt."

Mr. Gallagher found that among the 35,000 photographs of Roosevelt at his presidential library, only two featured him in his wheelchair. Media of the day all but ignored the polio, an omission that served the president's political purposes and showed his threshold for withstanding pain, he wrote.

He said he understood Roosevelt's stoicism, which Mr. Gallagher took to indicate a near-disavowal of the disability. "For years, I tried to work harder than any able-bodied person would," he told an interviewer. "My drive to become a superhero exacted a terrible price. I paid no attention to my emotions. I became an automaton."

Hugh Gregory Gallagher was born in Palo Alto, Calif., where his father taught political science at Stanford University. He grew up in Chicago, New York and Washington.

He was at Haverford College in spring 1952 when he suddenly developed polio during parents' weekend. He left school, spent three months in an iron lung and was operated on several times. "I never realized such pain existed," he told a reporter at the time.

Once, his iron lung stopped, and Mr. Gallagher had to instruct the unnerved nurses how to pump the device by hand.

Much of his rehabilitation took place in Warm Springs, Ga., where Roosevelt also had recuperated. That triggered his fascination with the president.

In 1956, he graduated from what is now Claremont McKenna College in California and then went on a Marshall scholarship to Oxford University, where he received the equivalent of a master's degree in political science, philosophy and economics.

At Oxford, he had difficulty maneuvering a wheelchair on the cobblestone streets. The only bathroom he could use was a block and a half from his room.

Such indignities led to his legislative work on Capitol Hill. He spent most of the 1960s as an administrative assistant to Sen. E.L. "Bob" Bartlett (D-Alaska). He also worked for President Lyndon B. Johnson as his legislative signing and veto message writer in 1967 and 1968.

He then was the Washington representative for British Petroleum and spent about 25 years as a policy and politics consultant for large oil concerns in Europe. His work took him to Alaska and other oil-drilling areas, where he was often hoisted onto oil rigs in his wheelchair.

Over the years, he lobbied to make airports, performance halls and libraries accessible to those in wheelchairs.

He wrote from his home in Cabin John, including the books "By Trust Betrayed" (1990), about Nazi Germany's treatment of the disabled, and "Black Bird Fly Away" (1998), which looked at his own depression about his disability.

In 1995, Mr. Gallagher received the \$50,000 Henry B. Betts Award for his lifetime work for the disabled.

At the time, he reflected on the "revolution" in attitudes toward the disabled but added that there were some limits in what was doable or even desirable.

"Making the New York City subway system accessible to wheelchairs is not the best way to spend public money," he said. "Besides, I'm not going down there to get mugged."

Survivors include his father, Hubert R. Gallagher of Bethesda; and a sister.

**DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD  
TO THE HONORABLE WILLIAM L.  
OSTEEN, SR.**

**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Honorable William L. Osteen, Sr., U.S. District Court Judge for the Middle District of North Carolina, received the Greensboro Bar Association Distinguished Service Award. I have known Bill Osteen for many years. Bill is an outstanding jurist, and I know of no more deserving recipient for this prestigious award.

As an aside, I had the honor of serving as Bill's Assistant United States Attorney, while he served as the United States Attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina in the late 60s and early 70s.

Mr. Stephen Millikin, from the law firm Smith Moore LLP, delivered a wonderful speech at the presentation of the Greensboro Bar Association Distinguished Service Award. The Sixth District is proud of Bill Osteen, and I urge my colleagues to review the remarks made by my good friend, Steve Millikin.

I have referred to Steve as the "Bob Dole of the Sixth District of North Carolina" because, not unlike the great Senator from Kansas, Steve is an outstanding advocate for America's veterans. I hope you will enjoy Steve's remarks.

REMARKS BY STEPHEN P. MILLIKIN AT THE PRESENTATION OF THE GREENSBORO BAR ASSOCIATION DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD TO THE HONORABLE WILLIAM L. OSTEEN, SR., APRIL 15, 2004

The Greensboro Bar Association is pleased to present its Distinguished Service Award for the year 2004 to a person whose accomplishments in this community and throughout the state are well known, and whose strength of character and devotion to duty are universally admired. This person has conducted himself among us in such a manner as to be a splendid example for all to follow.

The Honorable William L. Osteen, Sr., hereinafter "Bill" or "Bill Osteen", was born in Greensboro, North Carolina on July 15, 1930. He is the son of John Luke Osteen and Ruth Tatum Osteen. His father was the well known and highly respected first U.S. Probation Officer and the first Chief U.S. Probation Officer for the Middle District of North Carolina. He was a most jovial and friendly man by nature. Bill's mother was a gentle giant of a lady though small of physical stature. She died at an early age, but not before she had a very strong influence upon Bill who promised his mother that he would never take a drink of alcohol. Bill has remained loyal to that promise throughout his life. Bill has one brother, John Osteen, who is a graduate of West Point. John made a career of the Army and retired as a major general. He now resides in Brevard.

Bill married Joanne Bennett Snow on May 16, 1959. Joanne is the daughter of John and Dorothy Snow. John Snow was an attorney. Joanne attended Duke University where she graduated with honors in Economics. Bill and Joanne have three children: William L. Osteen, Jr., born in 1960, who is a practicing attorney in Greensboro; John Osteen, born in 1962, who now lives in Long Beach, California; and Robert Osteen, born in 1966, who now lives near Charleston, South Carolina. Bill Osteen has a family of which any man would be proud.

Bill Osteen graduated from Guilford High School in 1948, from Guilford College in 1953, and from the University of North Carolina School of Law in 1956. Throughout, Bill was an outstanding student. After obtaining his law degree and license to practice law, he was associated from 1956 to 1958 with W.H. McElwee, Jr., a prominent attorney in North Wilkesboro. From 1958 to 1959, he practiced law as a sole practitioner in Greensboro. From 1959 to 1969, Bill was a partner in the law firm of Booth and Osteen in Greensboro. From 1969 to 1974 he served by appointment of the President of the United States as the U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina. From 1974 to 1991 he was senior partner in the successive Greensboro law firms of Osteen & Adams; Osteen, Adams & Tilley; Osteen, Adams, Tilley & Wall; and Osteen, Adams & Osteen. He was appointed U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of North Carolina by President George Bush on June 18, 1991. He has served and continues to serve in that high office with great distinction.

Bill has been active with the North Carolina Bar Association, the North Carolina State Bar, and the Greensboro Bar Association. With the North Carolina Bar Association he was a member of and subsequently chairman of the North Carolina Sentencing Commission, created by the North Carolina legislature to write a suitable sentencing structure for North Carolina. For the North Carolina State Bar, he was a member of the State Bar Council from the 18th Judicial District; a member of the Grievance Committee; a member of the Professionalism Committee; a member of the Legal Aid to Indigents Committee; and a member of the Special Committee to Re-Write the Disciplinary Procedures Manual for Lawyers. He was president of the Greensboro Bar Association in 1989-1990 and he served for a long period of time as a member of its Executive Committee. Bill also served as president of the 18th Judicial District Bar in 1985. He is a permanent member of the Federal Judicial Conference for the Fourth Circuit; a past member of the Federal Bar Association; and a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. He is a member of the University of North Carolina Law Alumni Association and a member of the Guilford College Alumni Association. He has been a member of the Board of Visitors for the University of North Carolina and a member of the Board of Visitors of Wake Forest University School of Law. Bill is admitted to practice in the North Carolina Supreme Court; the North Carolina Court of Appeals; the United States District Courts for the Middle, Western and Eastern Districts of North Carolina; the United States Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit; and the United States Tax Court.

Bill was elected to the North Carolina Legislature in 1960 and again in 1962. He served as Minority Leader in both sessions. He was appointed Chairman of the Guilford County Economic Opportunity Council by the county commissioners in 1963. He was appointed by the Greensboro City Council as a member of the City Zoning Commission from 1964 to 1966. He was appointed by the Greensboro City Council as a member of and Chairman

of the City Human Relations Committee from 1966 to 1968. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Congress from the 6th District of North Carolina in 1968.

While serving as United States District Judge, Bill has served as Chairman of the Committee on Codes of Conduct of the Judicial Conferences of the United States, and he has served on the Advisory Committee to the Chairman of the United States Sentencing Commission. He also has heard cases on appeal sitting as a member of the United States Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit.

Bill has also served in the military. He was in the United States Army Reserve from 1948 to 1951, and was on active duty from October 10, 1950 until December 12, 1951. He entered the service as a private and was a Staff Sergeant at time of discharge.

Bill has enjoyed participating in many athletic activities. He has excelled in all sports that he has undertaken. He has been a competitive golf player. He was number one on the Guilford College golf team. His prowess on the tennis court is legendary. While in law school, he reportedly could out-punt the starting punter for the University of North Carolina football team. To illustrate his ability and agility, reportedly he earlier has been able to grab his left leg with his right hand and then jump through that circle with his other foot and leg, a trick few people are willing to attempt.

Bill has been highly successful in all that he has undertaken. As an excellent practicing attorney, U.S. Attorney and U.S. District Court Judge, Bill has enjoyed a reputation for honesty, professionalism, ethical conduct, and a dedication to exerting a best effort and obtaining a best result. Bill has an innate and keen sense of right and wrong. He has always acted with diligence and competence. He has been fair and judicious in his approach to all questions and eloquent in his expression of thought. As U.S. District Judge he has been appropriately firm and authoritative but also compassionate.

Bill was commissioned a Judge of the U.S. District Court in a ceremony in the Federal Courthouse in Greensboro on September 27, 1991. He has proven to be true beyond any reasonable doubt the things that were said about him and that were predicted for him at that time. In many ways and instances he has exceeded all expectations then expressed.

At the commissioning ceremony, Bill Davis on behalf of the State Bar stated: "I think that this is an absolutely perfect appointment."

George Mast on behalf of the N.C. Bar Association said: "Bill stands tall in the forest of the legal community. What he has been speaks with more eloquence than anything I can say. His appointment tells us that our system is working; that someone of (his) . . . quality and caliber and distinction, honesty and integrity can be appointed as a District Judge."

Ralph Stockton for the ABA said: "I tell you, it's hard for me to imagine anyone more qualified to assume the role of United States District Judge in the Middle District than Bill Osteen."

"Our investigation . . . specifically in Bill's case, has to do with professional qualifications . . . in the area of professional competence encompassing the qualities of intellectual ability and capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability, knowledge of the law, and breadth and depth of legal experience. Integrity, our number one hallmark, includes the candidate's character and honesty in legal and personal relations. Judicial temperament speaks for itself and includes the candidate's open-mindedness, decisiveness, freedom from bias, and commitment to equal justice. In the course of our comprehensive investigation of Bill Osteen . . . I

am pleased to report . . . that the ABA Committee reported to the Attorney General of the United States and subsequently to the Senate Judiciary Committee it's unanimous opinion that Bill Osteen is well-qualified for this appointment. This is the highest rating the Committee gives."

Bill Osteen, Jr., justifiably proud of his father and law partner, but being completely honest and candid, stated: "There was only comfort through my father's presence, his love and his support. And he's been there for each member of this family every time it was needed . . . But his magnificence as a father is probably only equaled by his great ability and competence as a lawyer . . . Each time he has taken a client—and I've practiced with him for four years now, but I'm confident that this was true for his entire 30 years. Each time he's taken a client, he has brought to the representation honor, integrity, diligence and confidence that are not to be found very often. There have been a lot of big cases, a lot of outstanding cases, and there have been a lot of small cases. But regardless of whether a case was big or small, or whether it was important to society or whether it was important only to an individual, he has brought the same honor and integrity to each case; and I'm proud to have practiced with him for the time that we have."

The Honorable Eugene Gordon commented: "Bill . . . brings to this court a vast experience gained from years of private practice and an illustrious career in this district as United States Attorney . . . Also, his legislative service and his community service can't be overlooked. Those services are very valuable for one who is called on to assume responsibilities as a member of the judiciary . . . The efficiency and goals of the offices which he has served were never in jeopardy; it was always done well. He has reflected well upon himself, and he has served this area with distinction . . . Bill is a good person, with a passion for decency. He possesses no hatred, no jealousy, no envy or ill will that I have ever discerned. The truth is simply this. He is just a hard person to dislike."

"It is our good fortune that one of Bill Osteen's vision, ability and character has come forward for active service on the bench . . ."

The Honorable Richard Erwin stated: "Judge Osteen comes to the federal bench as well prepared for the tasks awaiting him as any judge I know. He has served as United States Attorney for this district; in private practice he has represented defendants charged with criminal offenses; and also represented both plaintiffs and defendants in civil actions before the federal courts . . . Judge Osteen also possesses an even-handed disposition that we call judicial temperament."

The Honorable Frank Bullock commented: "I don't believe that President Bush has made a better judicial appointment during his term in office . . . Bill Osteen should be a judge of this court. He has dedicated his life to service, to his family, to his church, to his state and to his nation. He has served in the legislature and as United States Attorney and as an officer of the state bar. I am confident that there is no better trial lawyer in this district and in this state and probably in this circuit or in this nation."

The Honorable Woody Tilley said this: "But not only is Bill Osteen the best trial lawyer I've ever seen . . . he also is one of the best people that I have ever known."

These were not empty accolades or over statements. If they missed the mark in any respect, it is because they understate the exemplary qualities with which Bill Osteen has been endowed and the principles which he has invariably followed.

The oath taken by Judge Osteen at his commissioning in part is this: "I, William Lindsay Osteen, Sr., do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons and do equal justice to the poor and to the rich; and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all duties incumbent upon me as United States District Judge under the Constitution and laws of the United States . . ."

Bill Osteen has been as faithful to this oath as he has been to the promise he made to his mother years earlier.

Judge Osteen, the Greensboro Bar Association takes pride and pleasure in presenting to you the highest honor it can bestow, its Distinguished Service Award. This award is in recognition of and is in deep appreciation for your having demonstrated in many ways your deep devotion and constant commitment to the honorable practice of law and to the better administration of justice; for your having made enduring contributions to the administration of justice and to the public good through unselfish service to the community and to the legal profession; for your adherence at all times to the highest ethical standards of professionalism; and for your thereby setting by example a standard of conduct and service to which the members of the Greensboro Bar Association might well aspire.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE 2004 OUTSTANDING FARM FAMILY

**HON. JEFF MILLER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to rise today to extend congratulations to the Wendell Thomas Family for being selected the 2004 Outstanding Farm Family. The Thomas family has run an extremely successful farm in Northwest Florida for nearly 60 years.

Wendell's parents started the Thomas farm in 1945, and to this day his mother, Lizzie Kate, is still an active partner in the family business. Wendell began working at an early age, and after graduating high school in 1970 he became a full time employee in the family's operation. A year after that, he married Dwynette Lewis, and together they raised three daughters who have all contributed to the farm.

In 1981, Wendell purchased an aircraft and shortly afterward received his certification to apply protective chemicals and fertilizers to the family's crops. In 1982, Wendell began running the farm full-time due to the decline in his father's health. Over these nearly 60 years, the Thomas family farm has expanded from one hundred to one thousand acres of cotton, peanuts, pasture, and woodland.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I would like to offer my sincere commendation to a family that could serve as a role model to us all. A deep sense of work ethic and values has been instilled through all the generations of the Wendell Thomas Family. It is my hope that this family tradition continues for many generations to come.

#### NORTHERN UGANDA CRISIS RESPONSE ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2004*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss current legislation S. 2246. I support this bill which would order the Secretary of State to issue a report on the situation in northern and eastern Uganda. This bill, if passed, would also place much needed pressure on the Ugandan Government to provide increased protection to innocent civilians, pressure the Lord's Resistance Army, under the leadership of Joseph Kony, to lay down its arms, and force the Government of Sudan to come clean about its relationship with the LRA.

The people of Uganda have had enough. The fighting between the northern rebel group known as the Lord's Resistance Army and the Government of Uganda has gone on for more than 18 years. Their mission to overthrow the government is costing many people their lives and their livelihoods. As a result of the civil conflict, more than 1.4 million people are displaced within Uganda. Furthermore, women and young girls are being brutally raped and humiliated, young boys are being abducted and forced to serve in the ranks of the rebel insurgency. Bodies have been maimed and many have died mercilessly.

The most shameful piece of this story is that there are suspicions that the Government of Sudan, to the immediate north of Uganda, has and continues to aid LRA rebel forces with supplies and safety from Government of Uganda military forces. Such accusations, if true, demand the attention of the United States and the international community especially given the current crisis in Darfur.

Before we can properly offer assistance to the Government of Uganda and the people of Uganda, we must have concrete information that accurately details the extent of the human devastation in Uganda. This bill, if passed, would place that information in our hands. Without a thorough knowledge of the situation in Uganda, we will be unable to provide humanitarian relief and assistance to millions of men, women, and children suffering under the hands of oppressive rebel tyrants.

A report by the Secretary of State would be highly beneficial to human rights monitors, international humanitarian agencies, and lawmakers in the United States and around the world. It would explain the state of communications and infrastructure. It would explain the degree to which the rebels have permeated northern and eastern Uganda. It would explain the state of security and the degree to which civilians and outsiders are protected from vigilant rebels. Such information is crucial if we are to help lift the people of Uganda out of their current crisis and bring down the Lord's Resistance Army.

Bringing an end to this campaign will keep Uganda on its current track toward stability, especially regarding the AIDS crisis. This nation has seen more than 800,000 of its people die from HIV/AIDS and has seen more than 1.5 million of its children orphaned by this deadly virus. On the bright side, though, this country has worked vigorously to curb those

numbers by implementing pro-active anti-HIV campaigns. As a result, its infection rate has been reduced from 30 percent in 1990 to 5 percent in 2003.

This is a country that is making real strides toward peace. If we remain passive while the Lord's Resistance Army marches on, we can be sure that the public health, education, technology, and agriculture infrastructures will deteriorate.

Mr. Speaker, we must take this all-important step to learn as much as we can about what is happening in Uganda if we are to respond appropriately in the future. For the reasons stated above, I support S. 2264.

#### THE TURKISH INVASION OF CYPRUS, AND DEMILITARIZATION OF THE ISLAND

### HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, July 20, 2004, marked the 30-year anniversary of Turkey's invasion and occupation of Cyprus. Since 1974, United States policy on the Cyprus problem has been unsuccessful in its efforts to influence an agreeable resolution to this division. On May 1, 2004, Cyprus became a member of the European Union of families as a divided and occupied nation, its northern part being under illegal Turkish military occupation. The potential reunification of Cyprus is at a critical juncture. The Greek Cypriot "no" vote of 76 percent and the Turkish Cypriot "yes" vote of 65 percent is strong evidence of the unfair and unbalanced nature of the current version of the Annan Plan. If the yes and no votes had been close to the 50–50 mark, it might be argued that the plan is fair and balanced. At this point, however, no reasonable person can make such an argument. Accordingly, the United States and the United Nations must re-examine the key provisions of the Annan Plan in an effort to remedy the deficiencies that now plague the plan and obstruct the potential reunification of Cyprus.

One deficiency of the Annan Plan is its failure to demilitarize Cyprus. There is no need for Turkish or Greek soldiers to remain in Cyprus. The United States should insist on full demilitarization now. The final Annan Plan actually provides for the permanent presence of 650 Turkish troops on Cyprus with the right of "intervention" by Turkey, a guarantor power under the 1959–1960 London Zurich agreements. With Cyprus now a full member of the EU, there is no need for Britain, Turkey or Greece to remain as guarantor powers.

Quite inexplicably, the Annan Plan does not provide for the immediate demilitarization of Cyprus. It provides for the gradual withdrawal of Turkey's 35,000/40,000 troops over 14 years with 650 remaining permanently. Earlier versions of the Plan did not authorize any Turkish troops to remain.

There is no security problem for the Turkish Cypriots. The opening of the Green Line for crossings in Nicosia since April 2003 has allowed Greek and Turkish Cypriots to interact on a regular basis, and this period has passed without major incident.

As long ago as July 25, 1978, former Republican Senator Bob Dole proposed demili-

tarization on the Senate floor during the Senate debate on the amendment, which passed, to remove the remaining arms embargo on Turkey. Dole voted against lifting the embargo and noted that "[n]egotiations between the two communities have remained stalemated over the presence of the Turkish occupation force." He stated:

The great need for demilitarization of Cyprus, involving withdrawal of both Greek and Turkish forces, must be stressed. . . . Once demilitarization of Cyprus is achieved, then the intercommunal talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities over the territorial and political settlement will proceed much more smoothly. This must be the goal of all parties: to achieve demilitarization of Cyprus as soon as possible.

It is beyond dispute that this aspect of the Annan Plan would actually serve to decrease stability and security on the island because it fails to fully demilitarize Cyprus at the same time that it also affirms intervention rights for Turkey. These provisions of the Annan Plan must be changed if the plan is to be accepted by both parties, and carried out to successfully achieve a peaceful, unified Cyprus.

#### RECOGNIZING THE SCHOOL FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AT ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE

### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, every day the media bombards us with stories about how dangerous the world is. War and terrorism are, tragically, a part of our modern condition. Yet this picture of international antagonism is so incomplete as to give us a false picture of the globe we inhabit. Fortunately, there are continual efforts, heroic efforts, to bring people together.

In fact, though often unrecognized by the mass media, international cooperation and efforts at mutual understanding take place every day. It is important that we recognize those who do the essential and heroic work of building the bridges that unite the international community.

Today I want to recognize the fine work of the School for International Studies at St. Michael's College, a private liberal-arts college in Colchester, VT, as the school celebrates its 50th anniversary. During the past five decades, over 15,000 international students have studied English at the St. Michael's campus in Colchester.

Founded in 1954 with a small program that taught four students from Puerto Rico, Quebec and Colombia, the program quickly grew to include students from 20 countries.

In 1957 the program welcomed 100 Hungarian refugees, known as Freedom Fighters for their 1956 uprising against Soviet troops, to the campus to learn English. The program was so successful that in 1962 a master's degree in Teaching English as a Second Language (MATESL) was established. Today, the School for International Studies has a worldwide reputation as a leader in language teaching pedagogy.

By the 1970s the program was teaching language students from over 40 countries around the world.

Nor has the growth and scope of the program slackened in current years. Recently the program has welcomed its first students from Vietnam and Egypt, and has developed partnerships with institutions in Poland, Thailand, Greece, and Colombia. Students from more than 65 countries have studied in the Saint Michael's School of International Studies.

This week Saint Michael's College President Marc vanderHeyden presided over a celebration of this 50th anniversary, joined by speakers from some of Saint Michael's partner schools, Kanazawa Technical College of Japan, the Hellenic-American Union of Athens, both the International Christian University and Surugadai University of Tokyo, and the Gimnasio Vermont of Bogota.

To St. Michael's College, and to its School for International Studies in particular, a proud state and proud Nation say: Congratulations on working for half a century to bring people together and to build better communication between nations. We wish you well for the next half-century as you continue this vital work.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE QUALITY, EFFICIENCY, SAFETY, AND TECHNOLOGY FOR HEALTHCARE TRANSFORMATION ACT

### HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for Josie King. Josie was a vibrant eighteen-month-old who suffered a terrible accident and, thanks to the incredible advances in medicine, was saved and preparing to go home from the hospital.

Before she could, though, the same health system that saved her then took her life. That sweet little girl was lost to a series of entirely preventable mistakes in one of the finest hospitals in the nation, if not the world.

Politicians like to say that the United States has the best healthcare system in the world. But we don't. What we have is the best medical talent in the world, the best medical technology in the world, the best facilities in the world.

But the system itself is a mess.

The best healthcare system in the world would not allow nearly 100,000 people like Josie King to die in hospitals of preventable medical errors.

The best system in the world would not leave the United States ranked 28th in the world for infant mortality, in the company of Cuba, Hungary, and Slovakia.

The best system would not leave almost 75 million people—nearly one in three people under 65—without health insurance at some point over a 2 year period, especially when the National Academy of Sciences has documented that people without insurance have worse health and die sooner.

The best system wouldn't waste 30 cents on the dollar, or 1,400 dollars per employee per year, on care that does nothing to improve clinical outcomes. That's a 2 billion dollar tax on employers and taxpayers in my home state of Rhode Island in 2004, and an estimated 77.44 trillion dollars for the nation over the next decade.

And, one thing I know for certain, Mr. Speaker, the best healthcare system would

not give patients barely a coin-flip's chance whether they receive evidence-based, scientifically accepted care in appropriate situations.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation because our health care system is not the best in the world. Our health care system produces great medicine but it produces great medicine unevenly and with massive inefficiencies and frequent mistakes. We can do better.

There's a saying: "Every system is perfectly designed to produce the results it gets." We need to redesign the health care system to produce better outcomes at a better value. We need nothing short of a transformation so that delivering the highest quality health care becomes not only the overriding goal of the professionals within the system, but of the system itself.

How do we get there? Today, I am introducing a bill called the Josie King Act to put in place three pillars of a transformed system: A fully electronic, integrated, paperless healthcare system; a new emphasis on improving the science of better care, from the evidence base underlying medical treatments to the creation of a new cadre of health quality experts; and new methods of measuring the quality of care and new payment practices so that providers are compensated for the quality of care they provide, not just the quantity.

We're in the information age, and nowhere is information more important than in health care. Yet we ask doctors to practice medicine in the dark.

Our healthcare system is made up of thousands upon thousands of independent providers, each with its own records and no way to communicate with each other. Patients see multiple doctors, very rarely with anybody other than the patient as the traffic cop.

Since the right hand doesn't know what the left hand is doing, it's no wonder that 54 percent of serious chronic disease patients say they have been sent for duplicate tests or procedures within the last year.

In fact, it is estimated that 20 percent of labs and x-rays are ordered because the previous results can't be found. One in seven hospitalizations occurs as a precaution because patient information is unavailable.

Handwriting errors and other human mistakes cause deaths and injuries. The chances of being administered the wrong drug or the wrong dose in the hospital is around seven percent. Adherence to evidence-based medicine is shockingly low—barely 50 percent.

Why? It's not because the doctors and nurses and other health care personnel aren't skilled or committed or careful. It's because we practice 21st century medicine on a 20th century platform. Right now, less than five percent of doctors' offices use electronic medical records there's no way for even those doctors to easily share information.

The information revolution has transformed financial services, manufacturing, retail. Even hide-bound politicians are adapting campaigns and elections to the new tools. We need I.T. to transform medicine as well.

Making our health care system fully electronic, with networks to share all information that patients choose to share, will create new tools for doctors and nurses to let them use their skills more effectively.

Each provider would have a complete record for the patient, so there would be no more duplication of tests and procedures.

Computerized decision support systems would catch possible errors and help remind health professionals of new advances in evidence-based practice guidelines.

Patients would have access to important health information in a way that can allow them to be active participants in their own care.

A national health information infrastructure will also be a critical public health tool, helping the CDC and other public health agencies quickly pick up on and respond to outbreaks and acts of bioterrorism.

As we build these health information networks, security and privacy must be paramount. In fact, we can and should make a new information infrastructure safer than the status quo, with paper records that can be read by anybody and are easily accessible.

Not only could creation of this health information infrastructure dramatically improve patient care, it could save us billions of dollars—dollars our health care system can scarcely afford to waste. The independent Center for Information Technology Leadership prepared a report for the Department of Health and Human Services estimating the savings at \$87 billion per year as we eliminate duplicate tests, unnecessary hospitalizations, and the many errors that plague our system today.

If electronic health systems are so terrific, you would think we'd have them by now. But here's the trouble. Most providers, especially physicians in small practices, have little financial incentive or wherewithal to make substantial I.T. investments.

In order to fix that, we need to recognize that putting in the information technology we need is a community-wide, infrastructure challenge. The benefits of achieving a widespread health information network for the community as a whole are tremendous, easily providing enough return on investment for all to gain.

But to get there, all of the health care stakeholders will have to work together to figure out how they're going to divide up the costs and the savings of putting electronic systems in every provider's office and of establishing the network. It needs to be a community-wide approach.

The model is being built in Rhode Island. Work is underway to pilot the development of a comprehensive health information network, and when it is in place, Rhode Island will be showing the future to the rest of the nation.

Building on this model, the Josie King Act lays out a phased process that will provide seed money and leadership to get the process rolling across the country and help every state and region build its infrastructure. With this proposal, we can get virtually the entire healthcare system networked in a decade.

When we have an electronic health information system, all kinds of other possibilities for transformation become possible. The Josie King Act not only would put I.T. in place, but would help establish new systems to take advantage of it.

Information systems create new opportunities for developing and using the evidence base. The Josie King Act would promote research into the comparative effectiveness and value of drugs, treatments, and technologies so doctors will have more and better information.

But as we expand our understanding about what constitutes good medicine in a given situation, we need to improve how that knowl-

edge is used. How would we react, Mr. Speaker, if the airline lost half of our bags? Or if every other computer in our offices had to be returned to the manufacturer due to defects?

Well that's what we have in medicine—a defect rate approaching 50 percent in many cases, according to research from the RAND Corporation. We need to challenge the culture and systems that we have, because they are simply not good enough.

Information technologies can be powerful tools to drive out errors and improve efficiencies, as we have seen throughout our economy. But they are the tools, the means not the end. We also need leaders committed to redesigning health care delivery. The Josie King Act would begin training this new cadre of health care leaders with scholarships for graduate study in health care quality and efficiency.

To improve quality and efficiency, we also must be able to accurately measure quality and efficiency. The Josie King Act will help standardize performance measurement and use the new electronic clinical data so that, for the first time, consumers and payers can have a single source for an apples-to-apples comparison of all providers' quality, efficiency, and patient satisfaction.

Over time, these performance measurements can help us redesign payment practices so that doctors and hospitals are rewarded, not penalized, for improving patient outcomes.

The status quo is just not a sustainable option. We deserve a health care system that is as good as the quality of the medicine it can provide. That means thinking critically and creatively about what kind of health care system we want and how we build it.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not take a moment to acknowledge the great leadership and commitment on this issue of the former Speaker of this House, Newt Gingrich. There is nobody thinking more critically and more creatively about health care delivery than he is. Speaker Gingrich has been a terrific teacher and partner to me in this effort, and it is the great fortune of this nation that he has turned his prodigious talents to fixing what ails our health care system.

We can transform the health care system. It's an ambitious goal, but our reimbursement rates are too low, our premiums are too high, and our health outcomes are too uneven for us not to meet this challenge. We owe it to Josie King and her family to make sure that our health care system follows the Hippocratic Oath: first do no harm.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle on the Josie King Act, and I hope that we can do the hard work to build a health care system that's every bit as good as the extraordinary medicine it can produce.

## STOCK OPTION ACCOUNTING REFORM ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. JIM KOLBE**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under

consideration the bill (H.R. 3574) to require the mandatory expensing of stock options granted to executive officers, and for other purposes:

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3574, the Stock Option Accounting Reform Act. This is a highly complex issue with compelling arguments on each side. But after carefully weighing these views, I oppose H.R. 3574 because it is not good public policy nor is it good for investors.

H.R. 3574 interferes with the independence of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and the financial accounting standard-setting process. Just 2 years ago this body overwhelmingly passed and the President signed into law the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which recognized the importance of an independent standard-setting process free of political pressures. H.R. 3574 risks damaging the investor confidence in and the credibility of our capital markets that the Sarbanes-Oxley Act sought to restore. FASB—not Congress—has the expertise to set accounting standards through an independent deliberative process. In the wake of recent corporate scandals we have not interfered with FASB rulemaking; it is not prudent to begin doing it now.

FASB's rule will provide greater protections to investors and shareholders. Supporters of H.R. 3574 state that expensing stock options will hurt the economy; I believe the opposite is true. Allowing FASB to promulgate its rule to expense stock options will improve investor confidence and increase investment. It will institute a standardized approach that will help all investors evaluate the effects of stock options upon company earnings on a uniform basis. Even the shareholders of Intel Corporation, one of the companies leading the fight against stock options expensing, passed a resolution calling for employee stock options to be treated as an expense.

Apart from the issue of FASB independence, another key question is whether stock options should be accounted for as an expense or as dilution to equity. In the final analysis, I agree with Warren Buffett: since both employer and employee place a value on options granted in lieu of other compensation, they should be treated as an expense.

The FASB rule does not prevent companies from using broad-based stock option plans. A company can, and should, as good corporate policy, continue to grant ownership to its employees with stock options. Healthy companies that previously disclosed the intrinsic value of compensatory options in the footnotes of financial statements as currently required should not suffer from a fall in stock price solely as a result of FASB's new rule. Several studies have indicated that, provided there is full disclosure, company stock prices will not be affected by expensing compensatory stock options.

Absent from the Sarbanes-Oxley bill was any provision regarding the accounting treatment of stock options. Recognizing the need to address this issue, I was a cosponsor in the 107th Congress of H.R. 5147, the Stock Options Accountability Reform Act, to develop standards of financial accounting and reporting related to the treatment of stock options. The FASB rule accomplishes this objective, and I cannot support Congressional efforts to interfere.

VIETNAM HUMAN RIGHTS ACT OF  
2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2004*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss current legislation H.R. 1587. I support this bill which would hold the government of Viet Nam responsible for any past and present abuses of human rights. This valuable piece of legislation, if passed, would prohibit non-humanitarian assistance to the government of Viet Nam unless the government in that country certified to the President of the United States that the government of Viet Nam has made significant advances toward freedom of political, religious, social, and cultural expression.

This bill would also mandate that the Secretary of State report annually on the state of affairs in Viet Nam and that the United States provide assistance through the appropriate nongovernmental organizations for the promotion of human rights and non-violent change in Viet Nam.

Such actions would help restore a level of peace that has long been absent from the country of Viet Nam. Right now Vietnamese citizens are living under a repressive regime. They are not afforded the basic human rights to worship however they choose, speak whatever they feel, write whatever they desire, and associate with whomever they wish. Many are being unfairly arrested and tried, and are being forced to serve lengthy prison sentences.

There is evidence of under-aged youths serving in the armed forces. There is also evidence that there is widespread torture, excommunication, and murder of those who choose to worship in non-state-approved religious organizations. Opposing political views also merit the same consequences. Mr. Chairman, Viet Nam is acting shamefully.

Father Thadeus Nguyen Van Ly knows the horror of the repressive Vietnamese government. On May 17, 2001, this 55-year-old priest was arrested at church for his non-violent political and religious views. Prior arrests, for similar reasons, date back to 1977 and attest to the government of Viet Nam's longstanding history as a violator of basic human rights. Having spent more than a decade imprisoned for standing up for his beliefs, Father Van Ly was named a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International.

International attention is essential but not sufficient for restoring the people of Viet Nam their basic rights and liberties. There needs to be more humanitarian monitoring. To accomplish this there must be increased security in mainland and inland areas to allow for the safe journey of human aid and humanitarian workers. There is also a need for improved relations between Viet Nam and its neighbors. Requiring the Secretary of State to write an annual report would provide the United States and the international community with a greater understanding of the state of affairs in Viet Nam. Most importantly, Viet Nam must provide its citizens with basic human rights.

Mr. Speaker, for the reasons stated above I strongly support this bill and its potential to drastically improve the life expectations of

those living in Viet Nam. The lives of many like Father Van Ly hinge on the passage of the bill. Prohibiting the provision of non-humanitarian assistance to the government of Viet Nam will apply the right amount of pressure to the Government of Viet Nam and send a loud and clear message that the repression and abuse of human dignity must carry on no longer.

CONCERNING NEGOTIATIONS WITH  
LIBYA

**HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, as the Administration continues to negotiate with the government of Libya regarding the U.S. sanctions that still remain in place, it is vitally important that the interests of the Pan Am 103 victims' families be kept in mind.

As all of my colleagues surely recall, Pan Am Flight 103 exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland on December 21, 1988, devastating numerous families throughout the country. For over 15 years, the families of the 270 victims, including 189 Americans, have waited for justice. Given that the Libyan government has admitted responsibility for this horrific attack, the sought-after justice must include a substantial penalty to be paid by this government. To this end, an agreement was reached whereby the Libyan government is to pay each family a substantial sum, in stages, as certain criteria are met.

In order for the next stage of compensatory damages to be released to the families, the United States must lift two executive orders, one which has frozen Libyan assets in the U.S., and another which prohibits Libyan airlifts to and from the U.S. A deadline has been set at the end of this month, and if these executive orders are not lifted by that date (and there is no extension of this deadline), then the families will not receive this portion of the compensation, and it will be returned to the Libyan Government.

Let me be clear, the families are not concerned with the money. Rather, they want to ensure that the Libyan government is fully punished for the attack that claimed the lives of their loved ones. I wish to also state that the families are not necessarily advocating for all of these sanctions to be removed. If the U.S. decides as a matter of policy that they want these sanctions to remain in place permanently, they will support this decision. What the families do not want to see happen, however, is for the deadline to pass, thereby denying the families their just compensation, only to have the sanctions lifted a short period later. The Pan Am 103 families have waited far too long to be left standing in the cold, and they should not be made to watch justice slip away.

The State Department and the Administration are to be commended for their efforts in these negotiations thus far, and I urge them to keep the Pan Am 103 victims and families in mind as they proceed towards further resolution.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on the legislative day of Friday, July 9, 2004, the House had a vote on an amendment to H.R. 3578, that would have established a Manufacturing & Technology Administration within the Commerce Department. On House rollcall vote No. 357, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

HONORING SANDRA FELDMAN ON  
HER RETIREMENT FROM THE  
PRESIDENCY OF THE AMERICAN  
FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the life, career and passion of Sandra Feldman, who history will record as being one of the greatest leaders of public education in the United States. Ms. Feldman is herself a testament of the public education system. She culminated a career in education by being elected to lead the largest teacher's union in the country, the American Federation of Teachers. Today this Congress recognizes Sandra Feldman for her tireless efforts to improve public education for all of our children.

Ms. Feldman, began her life in Brooklyn, New York as a student in the New York City public school system. She recognized early that education was a way out of the poverty she grew up in. Ms. Feldman lived in a duplex building with four families—her family consisting of five members alone. She lived in the toughest imaginable situation, but she persevered.

After graduating from James Madison High School she excelled at Brooklyn College and continued with her academic career at New York University. She definitely proved herself to be quite the student, and then challenged herself to meet the challenge of educating and shaping young lives through becoming a teacher. She taught at Public School 34 in Manhattan. In her early days as a young teacher, did she dream that she would one day achieve the presidency of the largest teacher's union in the nation?

As Sandra began her lifelong career as an advocate for disadvantaged youth in education, she participated in the great civil rights movement of the 1960's, by partaking in the freedom rides and being arrested. As a teacher she became active in the union and tirelessly worked for the children of New York. She gained notice because she was clearly the best advocate for disadvantaged students.

In 1966 she became involved as a field representative for the United Federation of Teachers (UFT). She was repeatedly promoted to become the Executive Director of the UFT. As executive director she oversaw all of the union's activities.

She was elected president of the UFT in 1986. She served honorably as president for over a decade until she was elected as presi-

dent of the American Federation of Teachers in 1997.

Sandra Feldman now steps down from that post. She served as the 15th president of the union and the first woman since 1930. Her career as president was marked with innumerable successes. She is regarded as the pre-eminent authority on urban education and disadvantaged youth. Ms. Feldman has served on a plethora of committees and on the board of countless organizations. She has been recognized by magazines as one of the "most influential women," in the country. She is certainly the most influential educator in the Nation.

I regret Sandra's departure from the presidency of the American Federation of Teachers, although she deserves a rest from her endless labors. She has certainly left an indelible mark on public education in this Nation during her superb service to our youth.

In addition to noting her successful career as a teacher, and unprecedented leadership of the American Federation of Teachers union I would like to extend my support and well wishes to this remarkable woman as she battles her illness. I wish her a speedy recovery.

There are no words adequate to express the gratitude I have for Sandra Feldman for her service and my regard for the contributions she has made.

I rise today and call on my colleagues to support House Resolution 714, to recognize Sandra Feldman for her tireless dedication to improving education for our children.

IN HONOR OF CORPORAL  
CHRISTOPHER M. SHEA

**HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE**

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to the life of a brave young Delaware State Police officer, Corporal Christopher M. Shea. Corporal Shea was a proud and talented state trooper who died early Sunday morning after his patrol car was struck head-on by another vehicle.

A Marine Corps veteran and an extremely dedicated state trooper, Shea was Delaware's 33rd officer to die in the line of duty. At just 31 years of age, Shea had already distinguished himself as an intelligent and courageous public servant, with a true love of police work. As a four-year veteran of the State Police, assigned to patrol out of Troop 7 in Lewes, Shea served our State honorably. The fact that Shea was promoted to Corporal, only days before his death, is evidence of this bright young man's unlimited potential.

In addition to being a tremendous officer, Shea was also a thoughtful son, devoted husband and loving father. Born the second of eight children, Shea grew up in New Jersey where he attended Farleigh Dickinson College. After meeting his wife, Susan, the Sheas eventually moved to Delaware, where they had two wonderful children, Christopher Jr., 3½, and Elizabeth, 11 months.

While remembering their fallen comrade, Shea's fellow officers reflected on the trooper's ability to balance his commitment to police work with his unwavering devotion to family. Described as a talented and compassionate

individual, Corporal Shea was a tremendous asset to our law enforcement community and he will be truly missed by his family, friends, and fellow officers.

Mr. Speaker, it is my sincere privilege to honor the life of a proud state trooper and heroic representative of the State of Delaware. Corporal Christopher M. Shea was an honorable defender of justice, and he deserves our deepest gratitude and respect.

APPLAUD THE CHENANGO RIVER  
WORKCAMP

**HON. SHERWOOD BOEHLERT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to applaud the efforts of the Chenango River Workcamp in Greene, NY. The Chenango River Workcamp is comprised of young students from across the Nation. This faith-based group of youngsters has dedicated a good portion of their summer to help the Chenango Housing Council rebuild and rehabilitate 61 homes for senior citizens and low-income families who might otherwise not benefit from these repairs.

This group of 450 young students has selflessly put the needs of others first and I am proud of their commitment to community and those in need. This leadership sets an excellent example to other youngsters and provides a shining ray of hope for our future. On behalf of my constituents in Upstate New York and all of the areas of the Nation these exceptional students are from, thank you.

INTRODUCTION FOR MS. THOMAS'  
RESEARCH ANALYSIS

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw your attention to the recently announced approval by the Federal Government for a California biotechnology firm to license three experimental drugs from Cuba. This decision is especially interesting in the light of the fact that the administration also recently unveiled new measures to further tighten Cuban embargo restrictions. The contradictory actions of this administration, combined with a continued focus on maintaining an embargo that has done nothing to change the status of the Castro regime, reveal a profound lack of interest in truly improving the lives of average Cuban citizens. What is really at stake is President Bush's electoral votes in Florida this November, rather than an ethical and constructive approach to U.S.-Cuba relations. These new embargo restrictions deserve to be reexamined in terms of whether they are necessary to United States-Cuban policy and whether they may, in fact, worsen already unnecessarily tense relations with Cuba, as well as lead to counter productive reactions on the island.

I urge my colleagues to read the following research analysis on the increasingly unproductive United States policy toward Cuba that was recently authored by Lindsay Thomas, a

research associate at the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs:

The mammoth street demonstration witnessed in Havana on June 21 was a glaring example of yet another counter-productive, anti-Castro initiative fathered by Washington policymakers. The latter may be long on raw ideology, but demonstrably, are short on reality. On that day, tens of thousands of Cubans gathered in front of the U.S. Interests Section (the official U.S. presence in Havana) to warn Washington against resorting to any preemptive military action against the island.

The Bush administration, following the practice of all of its predecessors, has maintained a cordon sanitaire around Cuba, but ended up having to waive the penalties against the international business community mandated by the ill-reputed Helms-Burton legislation. Nor is the U.S. winning many backers with its patently self-serving Florida electoral strategy masked as a foreign policy. The Bush administration has been so obsessed with wooing Miami, that it has fallen victim to its own immoderacy, recently cutting remittances and limiting packages and visits from exiles to their Cuban relatives. By its cut offs, the White House has displayed the same venomous lack of humanity and blind fury that was seen with the Elian Gonzalez affair. Now, even many of those being wooed—Cuban expatriates—are lashing back at Bush for daring to curb family ties in a craven hunt for votes.

By a series of malevolent initiatives specifically aimed at worsening U.S.-Cuban relations, Secretary of State Colin Powell invoked the latest phase of a foreign policy drive whose anointed mission was to place Florida into President Bush's win column in November, even though such a demarche could mortally wound his already fading reputation on regime issues. The motivation for such a sterile approach was prompted not so much by any genuine threat posed by Cuba to any conceivable U.S. regional security interests, but almost entirely by domestic political factors. The predictable Castro response: defiance in the form of the June 21 demonstration, which provided yet another opportunity for the Cuban leader to return to his popular base to seek reaffirmation in a spectacular show of political thunder. But the question remains, when will Washington realize that attempting to isolate Cuba internationally and pressuring it internally at best will only fail or induce more Cubans to attempt immigrating to the U.S.—something that U.S. officials aren't particularly anxious to encourage.

Despite its specious claim of "hastening democracy on the island," arguably, the Bush administration's latest policies do the opposite—purposely escalating U.S.-Cuban tensions while further legitimizing Castro in the eyes of many islanders. President Bush's mean and nasty acts serve to undermine his professedly lofty intentions, as they confirm Cuba's role as a David daring to stand up to Goliath's benighted outrages. For almost half a century the U.S. has attempted to isolate Castro's Cuba, even though predictably, these initiatives have always backfired. In reality, it is Washington's Cuba policy that has ended in the dock, not Cuba, with only dependent states like Chile and Costa Rica cheering Washington onward.

Meanwhile, for 12 years the U.N. has voted overwhelmingly to end the U.S. embargo that is almost solely honored by this country. With decades of converting "democracy" rhetoric into self-serving demagoguery aimed at asphyxiating the Cuban economy and immiserating its population, Washington's relations with Havana remain non-negotiable, beyond the purview of the construc-

tive engagement now routinely employed toward Libya, North Korea, Vietnam and China.

Nor would Castro's death instantly transform Washington's embargo strategy into a success story. In fact, it might only underline that the U.S. fomented the deterioration of Cuban society while it bided its time for the right moment to initiate yet another intrusion into the internal affairs of a hemispheric nation. Clearly, neither Castro nor any other likely successor has indicated any intention to fall on their sword to guarantee another Bush term. Meanwhile Washington's thinking by now is so petrified that it is incapable of moving past its Cold War strategy of continually escalating threats and bringing distress upon an innocent population, to encourage what it disingenuously calls "democratic change."

CONCERNING THE IMPORTANCE OF  
THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD IN  
SCHOOLS TO HUNGRY OR MAL-  
NOURISHED CHILDREN AROUND  
THE WORLD

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2004*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be here today to discuss an issue that is one of my top legislative priorities, the importance of food distribution in schools to hungry or malnourished children around the world. This bill passed the Senate June 3, 2004, and I hope that we in the House of Representatives can expedite its passage today as well.

As chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, it continues to trouble me that there are more than 300,000,000 chronically hungry and malnourished children in the world. More than half of these children go to school on an empty stomach, and almost as many do not attend school at all, but might if food were available.

Distributing food in schools is one of the simplest and most effective strategies to fight hunger and malnourishment among children. When school meals are offered to hungry or malnourished children, attendance rates increase significantly, particularly for girls.

Improving the quality and access to education for girls is one of the most important factors in reducing child malnutrition in developing countries. Girls who attend schools tend to marry later in life and have fewer children, thereby helping them escape a life of poverty.

At a time when we are trying to encourage many countries to adopt educational infrastructure to lay the groundwork for teaching democratic ideals, we must be more attuned to the barriers preventing children from attending school. Distributing food in schools has been correlated to better school attendance.

We must continue to work to improve the literacy rates and increase job opportunities. Education addresses several of the root causes of terrorism, and we can do something to impact it right now. The distribution of food in schools increases attendance of children who might otherwise be susceptible to recruitment by groups that offer them food in return for their attendance at extremist schools or participation in terrorist training camps.

It is my hope that our President will work with the United Nations and its member states to expand international contributions for the distribution of food in schools around the world.

HONORING CITY OF NOVI POLICE  
DEPARTMENT ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. THADDEUS G. McCOTTER**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. McCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and honor the City of Novi Police Department as we celebrate the department's 50th Anniversary.

The men and women who protect the Novi community have a long and distinguished record.

In 1954, the Oakland County Sheriff's Department had been patrolling the small farming community of Novi, and protecting its approximately 5,000 residents. As the community grew, the Board of Trustees worked to establish their own force.

The Department's first chief, Lee BeGole, a member of the Wayne County Sheriff's Department and World War II U.S. Army veteran, organized the fledgling organization. BeGole served alone initially, adding three or four officers later on. He was a dedicated law enforcement officer who served the City of Novi for 32 years.

During its early years, the Novi Police Department served the community by making the most of its meager means. With a pair of police cars and no police radios, the operation of the Department was very basic. Police equipment was very basic, too. The officers furnished their own firearms and paid for their uniforms. The patrol cars did not have overhead emergency lights, but rather were equipped with red or blue spotlights and a "coaster siren" under the hood.

The size and scope of the department has increased greatly over the past half century. In 1991 Chief BeGole retired and Douglas F. Shaeffer became the second Chief of Police in Novi's history. The Department moved into the 21st Century—the 1968 Rambler with the single red/blue roof light and coaster siren has been replaced by a large fleet of the latest police package Ford Crown Victorias, equipped with multifunction electronic emergency lights and siren. The old faithful police revolvers have been replaced by the newest in semi-automatic Glock pistols. Laptop computers are installed in each patrol unit, and a new in-house data system at the station has taken over most of the hand-written reports and forms used daily.

Today, the City of Novi Police Department is truly a world-class law enforcement organization led by outstanding men and women who are committed to providing the community with the highest caliber service and protection.

Mr. Speaker, today I ask you and my esteemed colleagues to please join me in congratulating Chief Doug Shaeffer, the men and women of the Novi Police Department, and the elected officials and citizens of Novi for their support of 50 years of excellence in law enforcement.

IN HONOR OF GINA BULLOCK'S SELECTION AS A 2005 PRESIDING OFFICER FOR THE YMCA YOUTH CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month the 2004 YMCA Youth Conference on National Affairs was held in Black Mountain, North Carolina. This annual conference brings together the best and brightest of the Youth and Government programs from across the country. Over 500 high school student leaders meet and discuss issues of national importance, and at the conclusion of the conference six graduating seniors are selected to serve as presiding officers for the next conference. This is considered one of the highest honors that one can receive in the YMCA Youth and Government program.

I join my colleagues in honoring Gina Bullock for being selected as one of the six presiding officers to serve for the 2005 YMCA Youth Conference on National Affairs. Gina becomes the first Texan to serve as a presiding officer at this conference since 1997, and she will be a great representative for the Lone Star State.

I wish her continued success and thank her for outstanding leadership for Texas.

### A BIRTHDAY GREETING FOR A HERO

### HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, somewhere in the dungeon bowels of Prison Kilo Ocho, Dr. Oscar Elias Biscet—prisoner of conscience—turned 43 years old.

Dr. Biscet is a hero of the kind that men and nations yearn for their entire lives.

He is a human rights activist, a man of peace and justice, and therefore a sworn enemy of Fidel Castro and his terrorist regime in Havana.

A student of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Dr. Biscet has led nonviolent opposition to Castro and his murderous, kleptomaniac government for years, whether on the streets of Havana or in the foul cages that pass for prison cells in Castro's Cuba.

Despite years-long separation from his wife and family, untreated illnesses, and ongoing abuse by prison guards, Dr. Biscet remains in high spirits today.

He is an inspiration to all who suffer for the cause of freedom, a threat to all who seek to undermine that cause, and a stinging indictment against free men the world over who would ignore the cries of injustice ringing out from an imprisoned island.

But this House and this Nation will not ignore, or forget, or bend in our determination to see human rights and human freedom restored to Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, these brief remarks may be little noted by journalists today and historians to-

morrow, but they merit the saying just the same.

That somewhere in Cuba today, an honest man suffers so his countrymen—so that all men—might be free is a heroic thing, one the world owes it to him, itself, and our Creator to notice.

I recognize Oscar Biscet today not because he needs us, but because we need him.

And I honor Oscar Biscet today, as we all should, Mr. Speaker, because by the life of service he has chosen, he honors all of mankind.

I wish him and his family health and strength for his 43rd birthday and send my hopes that this will be his last separated from his loved ones and suffering under the bootheel of evil.

### BOB MICHEL DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTPATIENT CLINIC

SPEECH OF

### HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 2004*

Mr. EMANUEL. Madam Speaker, as a proud member of the Illinois delegation in which Bob Michel served with honor and distinction for nearly 4 decades, I rise as an original cosponsor and in strong support of naming the "Bob Michel Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic."

I didn't have the privilege of serving with Bob Michel in this chamber, but when I worked at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, I found that the Republican Minority Leader worked tirelessly across party lines to serve the best interests of his district, our State, and our Nation.

The distinguished gentleman from Peoria exemplifies the best values of Middle America. Indeed, the values that define Bob Michel as a man and a leader—values like hard work, honesty, integrity and loyalty—are the values that make the State of Illinois a great place in which to live and represent in this chamber. I am proud to share that common bond with him.

Naming the veterans clinic in Peoria is a fitting tribute to an Army hero and veteran of the Battle of the Bulge during World War II—who 10 years after his retirement from Congress remains one of my State's most respected and revered leaders.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to support this measure in recognition of Bob Michel's strength and leadership throughout 38 years of distinguished public service.

### ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN BOYERS, INC. 100TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

### HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Association of American Boyers on the occasion of its 100th year anniversary.

In 1905, the Association of American Boyers held its first reunion in Dryville, Pennsylvania.

The original attendees of that grand day have now grown to over 4,000 members. During the first reunion a mission statement was adopted which read "The object of this Association is educational, to hold reunions, and to foster, encourage, and develop the family spirit of the Boyer people."

A two-day celebration to commemorate 100 years of existence for the "Association of American Boyers, Inc." will be held Saturday and Sunday, July 24–25, 2004, on the grounds of the Central Pennsylvania College. On these dates Boyers from around the United States and various overseas points of destination will gather to celebrate their heritage, history, and family accomplishments.

The legacy of the Boyer name can be traced to the fourth and second centuries before Christ. Carrying the name of Boiare early settlers moved into Germany, France and England. Many variations of the Boyer name such as Bayer, Baier, Beyer, Beier, Byer and Bowyer arose in the years to follow.

Segments of these first "Boyers" came to the United States in the 1600's. Transition of some family members brought a Boyer presence to Pennsylvania in the early 1700's. Approximately forty Boyers had settled in Eastern Pennsylvania by 1775 and many served as soldiers under George Washington. Boyers have since spread throughout all of Pennsylvania, maintain large populations in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, New York, California, and Maryland and are present in some number in all fifty states.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the long standing history of Boyers and their impact since coming to the United States and thank them for the many contributions they have made to the growth of our great nation.

### RECOGNIZING RICHARD "RIP" HAMILTON

### HON. JIM GERLACH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Richard "Rip" Hamilton for his distinguished career in professional basketball and for the contributions he made to the 2004 NBA Championship team, the Detroit Pistons.

Rip Hamilton first made his mark in basketball when he was a high school student at the Coatesville Area High School in Chester County, Pennsylvania. During his senior year, he was voted to the First Team All-State Basketball team and participated in the McDonald's All-American game before his graduation in 1996.

Upon graduation from Coatesville Area High School, Rip continued to pursue his passion for basketball at University of Connecticut. At UCONN, Rip finished 2nd in career scoring and was the only Connecticut player to score at least 700 points per season twice in his career, and 500 points in his first three seasons. Rip spent three years at UCONN perfecting his game and, in 1999 after scoring 27 points in the Huskies' 77–74 championship win over Duke, Rip was voted the most valuable player of the Final Four. That same year, Rip was also voted 1st Team All-American by the AP and he was also awarded the Big East Conference and ECAC Player of the Year.

After three years playing basketball for UCONE, Rip was the 7th overall draft pick for the NBA. Rip then began his professional basketball career with the Washington Wizards. He spent three years with the Wizards and made his NBA debut scoring ten points against the Atlanta Hawks on November 2, 1999. On April 13, 2000, he registered a career-high 26 points against the Chicago Bulls. He set or tied career highs in every major statistical category except blocks in the 2000–2001 season. Then in 2001, he was acquired by the Detroit Pistons where he became one of their star players as the shooting guard. Rip has been with the Pistons for two years now and helped lead his new team to the 2004 NBA Championship with a 100–87 win over the Los Angeles Lakers in game five of the NBA Finals.

Not only is Rip Hamilton an outstanding basketball player, he is also known for giving back to his community. Each year, Rip sponsors the “Rip City Day” in Coatesville, Pennsylvania. It is a citywide celebration with food and entertainment for everyone. Rip also annually sponsors basketball camps throughout Chester County, Pennsylvania to give high school students the same opportunities he was given during his childhood.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in recognizing an outstanding citizen and athlete who exemplifies the dedication and hard work it takes to reach the pinnacle of his sport.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER JOHNSON ON  
HIS RETIREMENT AS SEC-  
RETARY-TREASURER OF THE  
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. Walter L. Johnson, a dedicated union leader and a dear friend of mine. Walter recently announced his retirement as Secretary-Treasurer of the San Francisco Labor Council and is being honored on his tremendous career and his lifelong commitment to the labor movement at a banquet on August 6th, 2004.

Born and raised in North Dakota, Walter immediately enlisted in the army to serve his country during World War II. Serving as a Combat Engineer, he saw military action in Germany and Austria. At the end of the war, Walter returned to America where he moved to San Francisco and began work as a salesman at Sears Roebuck. He joined the Department Store Employees Union Local 1100 and immediately became an active member.

Walter's passion for the union's ideals led to a meteoric rise in the union as he became a business agent for Local 1100 in 1957 and was elected as its President one year later. By 1960, Walter had been elected to the union's top position, Secretary-Treasurer, where he would remain for the next twenty-five years. Winning reelection an astonishing eleven times, Walter's continual success was the result of his continuous commitment to end discrimination in the workplace.

After twenty-five years of tireless dedication most people would be content to retire and

rest on their laurels. Not my good friend Walter, who was elected to his current position as Executive Secretary-Treasurer at the San Francisco Labor Council in 1985. As with everything he does, Walter tackled this project head on and the San Francisco Labor Council, which had just been chartered only two years prior to Walter's arrival, quickly grew in stature and importance. In fact, many of the Labor Council's great successes on behalf of San Francisco's working people can be attributed to him.

Mr. Speaker, as leader of the San Francisco Labor Council, Walter represents over 140 San Francisco unions and over 80,000 members. He has guided San Francisco's labor movement to great heights, championing a living wage for San Francisco workers, better benefits for city employees and safer working conditions. Under his leadership the Council continues to strive to broaden the city's employment opportunities and to expand the diversity throughout the Bay Area's workforce. His accomplishments include fighting for better working conditions for home care workers, efforts to bring more diversity to the San Francisco City College faculty and advocacy for more affordable housing in the city.

Walter's commitment to his community can also be illustrated through his involvement in the countless boards and committees to which he is associated. To name a few, Walter has served on the United Food & Commercial Workers International Union Advisory Board, UFCW International Foreign Affairs Committee, the Board of San Francisco Bay Area Girl Scout Council, the President's Advisory Board of San Francisco State University and is a member of Our Redeemer Lutheran Church in South San Francisco.

Although Walter will be leaving the Labor Council, I know that his presence in the community and the foundation he has created in the San Francisco labor movement will continue. On top of his heavy workload, Walter is a dedicated family man and I am sure his wife, Jane and his children and grandchildren are looking forward to seeing more of Walter in his retirement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in commending Walter L. Johnson for his forty years of dedication to the labor movement, his strong advocacy on behalf of the working men and women of this nation and his commitment to the betterment of his community. Walter's service and compassion toward helping his fellow working men and women is truly an example to all of us and his contribution to working America will be evident for generations to come.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARLENE  
DEMAIO

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to Dr. Marlene DeMaio of Edgewater, Maryland and congratulate her on receiving the Frank Brown Berry Prize in Federal Health Care for her exceptional contributions to medicine. Dr. DeMaio, who is the first female to be recognized with this high honor, has shown an outstanding commitment to our

nation's armed forces while serving in the United States Navy as a surgeon and medical researcher in body armor technology. It is with great satisfaction that I recognize Dr. DeMaio for her well-deserved award and acknowledge her many accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation today. Her service to the Navy and to the nation has been exemplary.

While researching at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Dr. DeMaio worked tirelessly to improve body armor for our soldiers. She realized there was an important need for improving body armor when she learned from some of her Navy SEALs patients that they would remove their body armor because they found it burdensome and noisy. Her breakthroughs in body armor technology came through using more realistic models that more accurately measured the impact of various weaponry on body armor. This method of testing is responsible for the improvements in the Interceptor Body Armor in use today, which has saved countless lives and resulted in fewer chest and abdominal injuries to our nation's troops serving in Afghanistan and Iraq.

A captain in the United States Navy, Dr. DeMaio is currently serving at the U.S. Naval Academy Clinic in Annapolis, Maryland. She has received an appointment to the Bethesda National Naval Medical Center and serves as Chair of Orthopedic Surgery, Sports Medicine and Podiatry at the United States Naval Academy. In the past, she has worked as an assistant professor of surgery in the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. In addition, she has served on various medical boards and has authored significant academic papers.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Marlene DeMaio has shown a tremendous dedication to our military and diligence in the field of research medicine. Her contributions have done much for the safety and well-being of our troops, and are worthy of recognition before this body of Congress and this nation today. It is my privilege to extend to Dr. DeMaio my sincere congratulations on receiving the 2004 Frank Brown Berry Prize in Federal Healthcare, and to wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

RANCHO VALMORA: 100 YEARS OF  
SERVICE

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the upcoming 100th anniversary of Rancho Valmora, nestled on the eastern side of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains at the juncture of the Mora River and Wolf Creek.

Rancho Valmora was originally established as a revolutionary health center for tuberculosis patients and bears a National Historic Marker for this heritage. Valmora Ranch Company was founded in 1904 by healer and visionary, Dr. William T. Brown. This tuberculosis sanatorium became nationally renowned and a bright star in the medical world as thousands of patients sought out “the cure” at Valmora. It was believed the aged canyon walls, the warm sun, the ongoing medical research and the northern New Mexico ambience provided the ingredients to heal.

Dr. Carl H. Gellentien came as a "lunger" in 1927, and he headed the next generation of healers and researchers at Valmora Industrial Sanatorium. Brown and Gellentien were dreamers, ahead of their time during an exciting era of modern medicine. The program was closed in the 1960s.

The old and crumbling site was rediscovered in 1992 by a group of New Mexicans and Texans—board members of The High Frontier of Fort Davis, Texas. Their vision was to use this site as a residential treatment center for troubled boys and girls.

Today Rancho Valmora serves as a non-profit residential school aiming to assist adolescents that are in need of treatment. Over the years I have met counselors who have worked at Rancho Valmora, who have shared heartfelt stories of these young people. These youth are looking for a positive role model, a place to fit in and a peer group that accepts who they are. They are trying to make sense of their particular situations, themselves, their relationships and their lives. No young person wakes up one day and says, "I want to be rejected, devalued, or alone." Yet this is the message that many of them received early in their lives. Many of the youth have had bad experiences that no one would wish upon a person they care about: abandonment, violence, physical and sexual abuse, drugs and alcohol to name a few. They have not known who to turn to, who to follow and who to look up to.

At Rancho Valmora, the youth learn that they are of value, that others care for and about them, and they learn that they can care for and about others. They find they have something to offer, they fit in for helping, not hurting others. A positive interaction with others becomes fashionable and with that comes a sense of well-being and a sense of self worth through Positive Peer Culture.

Within this structured learning environment, Rancho Valmora provides a complete educational program and recreational activities which will develop the mind, physical fitness and confidence of each student. For recreation the youth engage in social and physical activities through basketball, mush ball, volleyball, dances and through working and attending an old fashioned soda fountain named the Little Dipper. They also engage in horsemanship, horticulture and art to enhance their knowledge base and accumulate experiences outside the classroom setting.

The central position is that young people can develop self-worth, significance, dignity, and responsibility only as they become committed to the positive values of helping and caring for others. As an ancient Hindu proverb advises, "Help thy brother's boat across, and lo, thine own has reached the shore."

Rancho Valmora will mark their centennial of service on August 7, 2004. A day of fun, food, and entertainment will commence with the dedication of a new 39,000 square foot school gymnasium as the students, staff and friends usher in the next 100 years. It is sure to be a wonderful time.

Mr. Speaker, for the past century Rancho Valmora has served thousands of people. From the tuberculosis patients in the early 20th century to the troubled youth of the 21st century, Rancho Valmora has mended hundreds of sick bodies and souls. This special place of learning and healing has managed to take what is old and make it new again. Ran-

cho Valmora has been, is now and will hopefully remain a place of hope and miracles. I ask that my colleagues join with me in congratulating Rancho Valmora.

EXTENDING AUTHORIZATION FOR  
CERTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE  
AREAS

SPEECH OF

**HON. DAVID L. HOBSON**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 19, 2004*

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4492, which contains the authorization of the National Aviation Heritage Area Act. I would first like to thank Chairman POMBO, the Members of the Resources Committee and their staff, for their leadership and cooperation in advancing this idea.

I introduced legislation to create the National Aviation Heritage Area, which has been supported by Representative's RALPH REGULA, MIKE TURNER, JOHN BOEHNER, and all of the Ohio Delegation, to enhance significant historical resources of interest to all Americans and to further national awareness of Ohio's key role in the history of aviation. I can think of no better way to preserve and carry on the years of hard work and preparation leading up to last year's 100th anniversary of the first powered flight, than to establish this heritage area.

Few technological advances have transformed the world or our Nation's economy, society, culture, and national character as the development of powered flight. Ohioans such as the Wright Brothers, John Glenn, and Neil Armstrong have been at the forefront of every major development associated with flight. But just as important are the inventors, scientists and engineers that have made it possible in less than 100 years to not only fly between continents, but also to fly to the moon and maintain a presence in space.

My provision is fully in the spirit of President Bush's recent "Preserve America" executive order that declared, "It is the policy of the Federal Government to provide leadership in preserving America's heritage . . . by promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties."

The Members of Congress from Ohio have a long record of promoting the preservation of aviation sites in Central Ohio. We have previously worked together to secure funding for the U.S. Air Force Museum, the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, and the National Aviation Hall of Fame. We also worked closely with the community to make sure that last year's Centennial of Flight celebration was a huge success.

For these reasons, it is vitally important that we move forward with this legislation, and I urge a "yes" vote on H.R. 4492.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT  
FINANCING AND RELATED PRO-  
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,  
2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. SILVESTRE REYES**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4818) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. REYES. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank Chairman KOLBE and Ranking Member LOWEY of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, as well as others on the Committee, for their support of funding for Latin America. On average, funding for programs in Latin and Central America was slashed by 11 percent from fiscal year 2004 levels in the President's fiscal year 2005 budget. As the Chair of the International Relations Task Force of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I was outraged to see that the President's budget cut development assistance to the region by almost 10 percent and child survival and health programs by almost 12 percent from fiscal year 2004 funding levels. While decreasing assistance funding in Latin America, the Administration has planned to increase foreign aid in other parts of the world. My colleagues on the Committee have committed to undo this injustice to Latin America and have directed funding for the region at at least fiscal year 2004 levels.

It is critical that we extend assistance to Latin America. In this region, extreme poverty, hunger, and economic disenfranchisement are resulting in instability—preventing democracy from taking root and growing. We should reach out to our neighbors and allies, working together to make the future brighter for thousands of children living in poverty and hunger throughout Latin America.

For this reason, I am pleased that the Committee has included language that is strongly supportive of the Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships (CASS) Program funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development under this legislation. As the Committee report indicates, this program has been highly effective in fostering economic growth and development in a number of countries in Central America and the Caribbean. I am also pleased to say that CASS students who have studied over the years at El Paso Community College have added greatly to the vitality of that campus. Furthermore, those students have, as part of their program, extended themselves through valuable community service in the El Paso area.

I took special note of the reference to the long history CASS has had in Haiti. Indeed, I have had the chance to learn about CASS participants from Haiti and how they have returned to their home country to make real contributions to strengthening the economy of that nation which desperately needs their help and that of the international community. They have gone into fields such as computer technology, management of micro-enterprise development, drug abuse prevention and development of

sustainable agriculture. Their life stories since participating in CASS make clear that this program is effectively achieving its mission.

In light of the fact that the bill also provides an additional \$50 million for Haiti through the Economic Support Fund, I hope that the Committee will join me in encouraging USAID to commit a portion of those additional funds specifically to expanding the CASS program in Haiti. The success of the program there and its strength in training individuals in fields which can truly make a difference in Haiti's future: infrastructure repair, environmental management, sustainable agriculture, among others, offer an opportunity to see that these additional funds are put to work quickly through a program that will, no doubt, bring quick returns in terms of enhanced economic and social well being for the people of Haiti.

Again, I appreciate the Committee's attention to this particular program, and I hope that through CASS and other programs, we will seize the opportunity to assist our neighbors through the promotion of economic and social development in Latin America. I appreciate the Committee leadership's commitment to work on further increasing funding for the Latin America region during conference and I lend my support to that effort.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MONTEREY  
ROWE

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to Monterey Rowe and thank her for her work as the Acting Director of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) office of Congressional Relations. Her years of commitment and dedication as a public servant is certainly commendable and worthy of recognition before this body of Congress and this nation today. I, along with my fellow Americans, am grateful for all that she has accomplished during her years of service.

Monterey began her service in the Immigration and Naturalization Service as a Data Transcriber in the Record Services Division in 1980. Her efficient and productive work led to three promotions as Staff Assistant to the Assistant Commissioner, Secretary to the Director of the Information Services Division, and Immigration Information Officer. At the Director's request she was assigned to the Legalization Project that helped implement the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. Monterey's diligence earned her an additional detail on the Examination Branch that handles special requests from the public, the White House, Congressional, and State and Local government agencies regarding immigration benefits. As result of that experience, Monterey went on to become the Senior Immigration Officer for the Congressional Relations office and was assigned to the USCIS department in 2004.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Monterey Rowe has been an invaluable resource to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Congressional Relations Department and it is my honor to recognize her service and dedication before this body of Congress and this nation. I am grateful for the opportunity to work with

devoted public servants like Monterey. On behalf of the citizens that have benefited from the hard work and commitment she has given to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and the constituents it serves, I extend my appreciation for her years of enthusiastic service.

HONORING JOSE M. HERNANDEZ

**HON. DENNIS A. CARDOZA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor NASA engineer Jose M. Hernandez. Mr. Hernandez is an exceptional individual who worked hard all of his life in accomplishing his ultimate goal of becoming an Astronaut. On May 6, 2004 NASA announced the "Next Generation of Explorers," and all of us in the 18th Congressional district of California were very proud to hear Jose Hernandez as one of the 11 named in the new class of astronauts.

Mr. Hernandez was born in French Camp, CA and as the son of farm workers, he grew up in the fields of the Central Valley. Mr. Hernandez dreamed of becoming an astronaut, and knew that in pursuing his dream he would face many challenges. However he also knew that life as a farm worker was not for him. He worked hard and obtained his education from the University of the Pacific and then a Masters from UC Santa Barbara.

Mr. Hernandez worked as an engineer for Lawrence Livermore Lab and then moved on to become an engineer for NASA. He applied to become an Astronaut three times never giving up hope that one day his goal would be fulfilled. On May 6 his dream came true.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Jose Hernandez for his accomplishments. I am delighted to recognize all of his achievements, and thank him for being a role model in his service to our community, and our country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MAC COLLINS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for debate on the Stock Options Accounting Reform Act (H.R. 3574) rollcall vote 394, an amendment by SHERMAN; rollcall vote 395, an amendment by MALONEY; rollcall vote 396, an amendment by KANJORSKI; rollcall vote 397, final passage of H.R. 3574.

I was not present for debate on Appropriations for the District of Columbia for Fiscal Year 2005 (H.R. 4850), rollcall vote 398, an amendment by HEFLEY; and rollcall vote 399, final passage of H.R. 4850.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" for rollcall votes 397, 398, and 399.

I would have voted "nay" for rollcall votes 394, 395, and 396.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO TAGE  
PEDERSON

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated sports-medicine pioneer and U.S. Ski-team trainer from Aspen, Colorado. Tage Pederson has helped to train athletes and promote the sport of skiing in Colorado for years, and I am privileged to stand here today before this body of Congress and this nation to recognize his accomplishments.

Tage initially immigrated to Aspen from Denmark in 1956 where he became the assistant director, and then director of the Aspen Institute Health and Fitness Center until 1983. While at the Institute, Tage's Danish schooling in physical education to develop ski training and physical therapy regimens caught the attention of several Olympic racers. He believed that motion was a requirement for a speedy recovery from injury and is actually responsible for many of the early rehabilitation programs that existed before orthopedics and medicine.

In 1968 Tage was invited to become the official U.S. Ski Team trainer and worked with the U.S. Alpine team until 1980 and the Nordic Team until 1985. He accompanied the teams to four Olympic games and four World Championships as an unpaid volunteer. One of the biggest moments of his career as a sports-trainer was aiding Billy Kidd to overcome back problems in the 1970 Amateur World Championships to win the gold medal in the combined event that contained the longest slalom in the history of the sport. Tage was recently inducted into the Colorado Ski and Snowboard Hall of Fame for his service to the sport of skiing for over four decades.

Mr. Speaker Tage Pederson has committed decades of his life to rehabilitating hundreds of Roaring Fork Valley skiers and getting them back on the slopes. He is a caring and humble individual who I am honored to recognize before this body of Congress and this nation. Congratulations on your induction Tage, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAS  
VEGAS DAILY OPTIC

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Las Vegas Daily Optic, a newspaper in San Miguel County, New Mexico, on its 125th anniversary. On August 21, 2004, citizens throughout the area will celebrate this remarkable achievement.

The Optic, owned by Russell A. Kistler, was founded shortly after the railroad arrived in Las Vegas in July of 1879. Mr. Kistler, who had been publishing a newspaper in Otero, New Mexico, felt that Las Vegas would be a more lucrative location. So he packed his bags, moved there and set up the Optic's first office and a printing press at the building on the corner of Grand and Douglas.

At the time, Las Vegas—or rather what is now known as Las Vegas—was thriving. Indeed, in 1890 the population of Las Vegas far exceeded that of Albuquerque; Las Vegas had 5,273 people compared to Albuquerque's 3,785. It wasn't until 1910 that Albuquerque's population surpassed that of Las Vegas.

The Optic began as a weekly—its first issue published July 31, 1879. But just four months later—on Nov. 4—it began publishing daily.

From the beginning, the Optic earned a reputation for getting out local news and for providing vivid accounts of noteworthy events. Mr. Kistler and his assistant wrote firsthand articles and editorials about political rallies, school programs, church services, sports, theatre performances and many other social events. Another popular staple in the Optic's news coverage was crime—from shootings and hangings to robberies.

The stories featured in the pages of the Optic over the past 125 years capture the colorful history of Las Vegas, a history that is the stuff of legends.

There were stories of gunfights, public hangings and notorious outlaws from the "Wild West" days. Also detailed in those early issues of the Optic were the births of some of the area's most beloved and critical institutions, among them what is now known as New Mexico Highlands University, Montezuma Castle and the Las Vegas Medical Center.

And then there are the chronicles of the struggles, among them the 91-year struggle to consolidate old town and new town into municipality and the political struggle for dominance between the local Republican and Democratic Parties.

The Optic also published the comings and goings of legends such as Wyatt Earp, Doc Holliday and Jesse James. In December of 1879, it noted that Jesse James had been a guest at the hot springs the previous summer.

The Optic has changed significantly over the 125 years it has been published. Ownership of the paper has changed hands nine times since its founding, but it has remained in the Beck family for 35 years.

When brothers Robert and Stuart Beck purchased the Optic in 1967, it had a circulation of 1,200. Today, its circulation is 6,000.

The Optic reached another milestone in April of 1998, when after the death of beloved Optic Publisher Stuart Beck, his widow was appointed publisher. Until Delia Romero Beck became publisher, no woman had served in that capacity.

Each publisher, editor and writer at the paper has left his or her mark on the Optic. Through the years, its pages have narrowed, the manner in which it is printed has eased, and the typewriters that once dominated its newsroom have disappeared in favor of computers. The Optic has undergone countless format changes, and the editorial style found in the paper's early editions bears little resemblance to today's.

But one thing has remained constant: The Optic's commitment to its readers and to the people and institutions it covers and its commitment to being fair and accurate in its reporting.

In the years since the Optic began publication, other newspapers have come and gone. But for more than a century, the Optic has survived and triumphed, each day capturing in its pages the stories of Las Vegas and its people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to rise and recognize the Las Vegas Daily Optic and the citizens of San Miguel County on this truly momentous occasion. Their commitment to community spirit represents the finest qualities of New Mexico.

HONORING TOM MCKIBBAN, CRNA, MS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSE ANESTHETISTS

### HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to an outstanding Kansan, Tom McKibban, CRNA, MS. Mr. McKibban will soon complete his year as national president of the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists (AANA). I am very pleased that this son of Kansas was tapped as the 2003–2004 president of this prestigious national organization.

Founded in 1931, the AANA represents more than 30,000 practicing Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs). As you may know, CRNAs administer approximately 65 percent of all anesthetics given to patients each year in the United States. They work in every setting in which anesthesia is delivered including hospital surgical suites and obstetrical delivery rooms, ambulatory surgical centers, and the offices of dentists, podiatrists, and the plastic surgeons.

More importantly, CRNAs are the sole anesthesia providers in approximately two thirds of all rural hospitals, affording these medical facilities obstetrical, surgical and trauma stabilization services. In some states, such as Kansas, CRNAs are the sole providers in nearly 100% of the rural hospitals.

Tom earned his master's of science degree in nurse anesthesia from the University of Kansas in Lawrence, Kansas, and his bachelor's degree in healthcare administration from Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kansas. He is currently a practicing nurse anesthetist and partner of the Butler County Anesthesia Services, LLC, which provides anesthesia services for Susan B. Allen Memorial Hospital in El Dorado, Kansas.

Tom has held various leadership positions in the AANA as president-elect, treasurer, and regional director before becoming the national president of the AANA in 2003. In addition, Tom has served terms as president, president-elect, treasurer, and secretary for the Kansas Association of Nurse Anesthetists.

During his AANA Presidency, Mr. McKibban has testified before committees of Congress on healthcare topics including nurse anesthesia education and the importance of nurse anesthetists to the U.S. Armed Forces and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Under McKibban's leadership, the AANA opened an important, new line of communication with the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA). These organizations of anesthesia professionals have not always seen eye-to-eye. The recent joint efforts of the two professional organizations would not have been possible without the initiative of Tom McKibban and his ASA counterpart.

Even with his demanding schedule as a practicing nurse anesthetist, Tom has found

time over the years to volunteer in his community. He has served as president and vice president of the Board of Education for Unified School District 490, and has been an active member of the board of education since 1999. He has also served as a member of the Endowment Board of Butler County Community College and board member for the American Red Cross Bluestem Chapter too.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Mr. Tom McKibban, CRNA, MS, for his notable career and outstanding achievements.

INTRODUCTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES EXPORT REFORM ACT

### HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing The Controlled Substances Export Reform Act, legislation to create and maintain U.S. jobs by reforming our Nation's outdated pharmaceutical export control laws.

Current law allows U.S. companies to export most controlled substances only to the immediate country where the products will be consumed. Shipment to central sites for further distribution across national boundaries is prohibited.

Mr. Speaker, foreign competitors labor under no such restrictions and can readily move approved medical products between international drug control treaty countries without limit or restriction. The exclusive prohibitions imposed by U.S. law on American manufacturers place them at significant disadvantage in international markets, creating powerful incentives for domestic companies to move production overseas, damaging local economies and costing U.S. jobs.

The legislation I have introduced today, along with a bipartisan group of my colleagues, authorizes the Attorney General to permit carefully regulated pharmaceutical exports to our international drug convention partner countries.

The bill retains full Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) authority over all shipments of controlled substances and establishes strict procedures to ensure these products are used solely for legitimate medical purposes. While the DEA's authority over exports is undiminished, by creating new parity for U.S. companies with their international competitors, the legislation encourages domestic production and job growth.

The Controlled Substances Export Reform Act supports American jobs and protects U.S. interests. I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact this important legislation.

MAINTAINING THE PROPER PERSPECTIVE ON CYPRUS

### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today on the tiny Mediterranean island of Cyprus,

Turkish and Greek Cypriots mark the anniversary of momentous events that have shaped the last 30 years of the island's history. The events of July 1974 have been the subject of much debate, controversy, and unfortunately, distortion. The United States has worked long and hard to help bring peace to Cyprus, and as both sides of this divided island struggle to achieve a stable and prosperous future for all Cypriots, it is important for this House to put history in its proper perspective, to separate fact from propaganda, and to create a fair and balanced understanding of the issues that divide the island's two constituent peoples (the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots).

It is easy to assume that the history of the Cyprus conflict starts in 1974, but this is far from the truth. The origins of the Cyprus conflict can be traced back to the Greek Cypriot drive for Union with Greece (enosis), a movement with roots that can be traced as far back as the later days of the Ottoman Empire. The modern history of the conflict, however, stems from the 1950s and 1960s.

From 1878 to 1960, Cyprus was ruled by the British. When the island achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1960, it was with constitutional guarantees for power sharing on the basis of political equality. The constitution foresaw (and still foresees) a bi-communal structure, and the peaceful co-existence of Greek and Turkish communities side by side. The president was to be Greek, and the vice-president to be from the Turkish community, each with the power of veto.

Unfortunately, differences in language, culture, religion, and national traditions, ended this vision by late 1963 when a political crisis and inter-communal violence broke out. In November 1963, Makarios, the first president of Cyprus—a Greek Cypriot—submitted a plan aimed at amending the constitution. However, the changes proposed removed most of the checks and balances which had been built into the constitution to ensure the safety and equal status of the Turkish community.

Matters came to a head on in December of that year, when armed Greeks attacked a suburb in Nicosia, killing or capturing those Turkish Cypriots who were unable to escape. Armed conflict spread, with the Turkish Cypriots withdrawing into enclaves to defend themselves. A buffer zone was set up and manned by British troops in a largely unsuccessful attempt to stop the fighting. These were later replaced by United Nations troops in March 1964, troops which are still there to this day. For the next ten years, the enosis campaign of the Greek Cypriots cost the Turkish Cypriots many lives and untold suffering, as well as their partnership position in the Cyprus government.

Former United States Undersecretary of State, George Ball, who, among others, as actively dealing with the crisis at the time, remarked in his memoirs entitled *The Past Has Another Pattern*, that Makarios has turned: "This beautiful little island into his private abattoir" (P. 341). Ball went on further to say that: "Makarios" central interest was to block off Turkish intervention so that he and his Greek

Cypriots could go on happily massacring the Turkish Cypriots" (p. 345).

For example, in March 1964, well armed Greek forces attempted to crush the Turks at Erenkoy on the north coast, in order to interrupt the alleged flow of munitions from the Turkish mainland: they would undoubtedly have succeeded had not the Turkish air force intervened. This act added a new dimension to the conflict. Fear of Turkish intervention sobered the Greek Cypriots somewhat, and they settled down to a systematic economic blockade of the Turkish enclaves. Further armed conflict in 1967 provoked Turkey to threaten military intervention, but with the takeover of Greece by a Military Junta, and an economic boom occurring on Cyprus, enosis seemed less attractive and the violence subsided.

However, intervention finally came in 1974. During the presidential elections of 1974,

Makarios clearly announced the cause of enosis, and was re-elected. He subsequently ordered the withdrawal of mainland Greek officers from the Island, whereupon the National Guard, which was under the command of those same mainland Greek officers loyal to the Junta, stormed the presidential palace in Nicosia, although President Makarios escaped. In the face of this bloody coup, which brought the island to the brink of political extinction and a humanitarian tragedy, Turkey, which was treaty-bound to act as a Guarantor State, was forced to undertake action. As a result of this legitimate and timely action, Turkish Cypriots were saved from imminent destruction, bloodshed among the Greek Cypriots was ended and the independence of Cyprus was protected.

U.N.-led direct talks between the two sides to reach a comprehensive settlement to the division of the island began in early 2002, and reached a culmination when simultaneous referenda were held on each side on April 24, 2004.

Mr. Speaker, it is remarkable that, after all they have gone through, the Turkish Cypriots have continued to demonstrate a genuine desire to settle their differences with their Greek neighbors in a peaceful and amicable way through negotiations. In the referendum of April 24th, the Turkish Cypriots voted 65 percent to approve the U.N. plan for reunification of the island. In contrast, the Greek Cypriots gave the plan a resounding no by a 3 to 1 margin, effectively leaving all settlement efforts in limbo. Yet, in an ironic twist of events, it was the Greek Cypriots who were allowed to enter the European Union in May while the Turkish Cypriots, like their counterparts in Turkey, continue to be left out in the cold.

Under the circumstances, I agree with U.N. Secretary-General Annan when he cited in his latest report on the situation in Cyprus, that there is no justification for keeping the Turkish Cypriots in isolation from the rest of the international community. The restrictions that have been imposed on their economic, political and cultural activity internationally should be lifted. Turkish Cypriots must be allowed to enjoy the benefits—benefits they were guaranteed under the 1960 independence agreement, which any peaceful, democratic society deserves.

Fair and equal treatment of the Turkish Cypriots can only benefit the island as a whole and further facilitate the achievement of a negotiated settlement.

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PAYING TRIBUTE TO KARL  
KRAMER

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to an expert firefighter investigator from Monte Vista, Colorado. Karl Kramer risks his life on the job every day to help people in need in his community and I would like to join my colleagues here today in recognizing his tremendous sacrifices before this body of Congress and this nation.

Karl has served the Monte Vista Volunteer Fire Department for more than two decades and currently serves as the president of the Colorado State Firefighters Association. Recently Karl turned his fire investigating role into a full-time career, when he opened his own Fire investigation business called Southern Peaks Investigation. Many different organizations depend upon his sound judgment and risk to his health in determining the cause of a fire. Karl maintains that he began working as a fire investigator because he really wanted to do something for his community.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to honor Karl Karamer for his many years of dedicated service to the Monte Vista community. Karl's risk to his own safety and health have taken him away from his friends and family on many occasions, and I am grateful for the selflessness he has demonstrated to aid others. I am proud to recognize his efforts before this body of Congress and this nation, and I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

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HONORING TECRO  
REPRESENTATIVE C.J. CHEN

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, during the past 4 years, relations between the United States and the 23 million people on the Island of Taiwan have remained strong. One of the reasons our ties with the Republic of China on Taiwan have endured has been due to the excellent diplomatic skills of C.J. Chen, Taiwan's Representative at the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office ("TECRO") in the United States. TECRO is Taiwan's unofficial embassy here and Representative Chen—or C.J. as he is known to his many friends on Capitol Hill—is Taiwan's unofficial ambassador.

C.J. has been a member of Taiwan's foreign service for the past 37 years. More than two-thirds of his long career has been spent focused on Taiwan's relationship with the United States, Taiwan's most important trading partner and strategic ally. C.J. started working in Washington in 1971 in a junior position at the Republic of China's Embassy. He was present at the time of derecognition and was a participant in the dialogue which led to the enactment of the Taiwan Relations Act in 1979. During the next 25 years, C.J. was appointed to a series of increasingly important positions in the Taiwan government involving relations between Washington and Taipei, culminating in his appointment first as Deputy Foreign Minister and then Foreign Minister.

During these years, C.J. developed strong friendships with Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle in both Houses of Congress. His credibility has been high with every Administration with which he has interacted. Therefore, Taiwanese President Chen chose C.J. to serve as TECRO Representative at the beginning of his Presidency, knowing that C.J. would provide him and his government the best counsel, the most accurate advice and the best information on critical aspects of the relationship between Washington and Taipei.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege to travel to Taiwan on many occasions, including a most recent visit earlier this year. My knowledge of Taiwan has been greatly enhanced by the friendship I have developed with C.J. over the past 22 years. I will miss having him in Washington as TECRO Representative. But I am heartened to know he and his lovely wife Yolanda will be returning to Taipei where he will continue to make important contributions on matters between the United States and the people of Taiwan. As C.J. concludes his Tour as Taiwan's unofficial ambassador, I am certain all of my colleagues wish him well and congratulate him on a job well done. I look forward to seeing him again in Taipei or whenever he returns to Washington in the future.

WCCO RADIO HAS BEEN A "GOOD NEIGHBOR" TO MINNESOTANS FOR 80 YEARS

### HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a legendary Minnesota institution, WCCO Radio, which is celebrating its 80th Anniversary.

WCCO officially went on the air on October 2, 1924, broadcasting from a tower in Coon Rapids, Minnesota, now in the Third Congressional District. WCCO was the largest radio station west of the Mississippi. Named for the Washburn Crosby Company, WCCO was the second radio station (and first for-profit commercial broadcaster) in the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, WCCO has been a "Good Neighbor" to all Minnesotans and the entire Upper Midwest, and this historic milestone is truly deserving of special recognition.

For eight decades, Minnesotans have tuned to 830 on the dial to keep up on the news, sports, school closings, blizzards, heat waves, tornadoes, floods, election results, community celebrations, farm prices, health tips, market updates and world events.

WCCO gives us what we need, when we need it.

WCCO has always nurtured our better instincts, raising money and volunteers to help countless charities, veterans groups, churches, synagogues, civic efforts, storm cleanups and people in need. WCCO has always embodied public service of the highest order!

Mr. Speaker, WCCO has been Minnesota's bulletin board for generations. Our grandparents and parents and children have counted on WCCO to deliver us what we need to know. And the family of WCCO employees who have provided this tremendous public service need to know how much we appreciate their hard work through the years.

The voices heard on WCCO Radio over the years are legendary to all Minnesotans, good neighbors to us all. They have been like members of the family: Cedric Adams, Halsey Hall, Bob De Haven, Joyce Lamont, Howard Viken, Dick Chapman, Jim Bormann, Ron Handberg, Clayton Kaufman, Ray Christensen, Steve Cannon, Charley Boone, Roger Erickson, Jergen Nash, Sid Hartman, Randy Merriman, Paul Giel, Maynard Speece, Chuck Lilligren, Roger Strom, Dave Lee, Eric Eskola, Mike Lynch, Sue Zelickson, Ruth Koscielak, Bruce Hagevik, Rich Holter, Telly Mamayek, Jeff McKinney, Steve Enck, Adam Carter, Angela Babb, Rita Maloney, Russ Knuth, Steve Murphy, Susie Jones, Tim Russell, Denny Long, Bill Diehl, Pat Miles, Dave Mona, Dark Star, Don Shelby, John Gordon, Patty Peterson, Mike Max, Al Malmberg, Kim Jeffries, Dan Gladden, Dan Terhaar and so many others.

What friends they have been to all Minnesotans, as we have truly been blessed with their enduring talents and commitment to excellence in broadcasting.

WCCO's tradition of excellence and service to the community have been truly remarkable. From recognizing public service with its "Good Neighbor Award" to offering accurate, comprehensive news and information, WCCO Radio has achieved an unparalleled level of trust with its loyal listening audience. WCCO truly connects with its listeners in a special, personal way.

Mr. Speaker, the trust that exists between WCCO and its listeners is all the more outstanding because of the large geographical area WCCO serves. As one of the 12 original "clear channel" stations, WCCO is the only operator allowed on the 830AM setting. With its powerful transmitters, WCCO Radio can be heard not only in Minnesota, but in Wisconsin, Iowa, the Dakotas and far beyond.

Mr. Speaker, the people of WCCO Radio have been the consummate "Good Neighbors" for 80 years, and we salute them for their legendary public service.

Happy 80th birthday, WCCO Radio!

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL EDWARD A. OWSLEY

### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of Colonel Edward Owsley of Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

Colonel Owsley was born on March 13, 1913, in Marshall, MO. He joined the Missouri

National Guard in 1931 and was called to active duty in 1940 at Camp Robinson, AR. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry during World War II and served in the Far East Campaigns. He continued to serve after the war and retired in 1966 with the rank of Colonel.

Since 1966, Colonel Owsley devoted his life to public service. He served 20 years as the executive vice president of the Rolla Area Chamber of Commerce and later as the group's ambassador. He was a former state president of the Association of the United States Army, on the board of the Community Development Corp., adviser to Lambda Chi fraternity and an Honorary Knight of St. Patrick.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in offering our deepest condolences to his two daughters, Linda Clift and Pat Jordan of Rolla, MO. Let us offer our gratitude for his many years of service to the United States of America.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BETTY JARAMILLO

### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged today to rise and pay tribute to Betty Jaramillo of Manzanola, Colorado, for her many years of dedication to the education of our youth at Manzanola Elementary School. As she celebrates her retirement, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize her career before this body of Congress and this nation.

Betty has lived all her life in Manzanola. Her career at Manzanola Elementary School started when she attended the school there as a young child and student. Later, she returned to the school as an employee working as a migrant aide. It did not take long before she was promoted to work as the school secretary, a position in which she would spend the large majority of her tenure. For thirty-six years, she has been a staple in the school and the community by forming strong relationships with the students and other teachers. After spending well over three decades at the elementary school, she has chosen to spend more time with her family and hopes to travel with her husband.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Betty Jaramillo before this body of Congress and this nation. She has dedicated her life toward the betterment of others and I wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK DESIGNATION ACT

SPEECH OF

### HON. BRIAN BAIRD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 19, 2004*

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to extend my gratitude to Congressman MARK

SOUDER and former Superintendent of Ft. Clatsop Memorial, Don Striker.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GARY GRASMICK  
FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE HOUSE

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of his retirement on August 2, 2004, we rise to thank Mr. Gary Grasmick for outstanding service to the U.S. House of Representatives. For the past 29 years Gary has served this great institution as a valuable employee at House Information Resources, HIR, within the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.

Throughout his career with HIR, Gary has held many positions of increasing responsibility. He began his career at the House on June 16, 1975 as a Production Control Specialist in the HIR data center. For many years Gary's technical, analytical, communication, and financial skills served him well in his efficient management of information technology budgets and contracts. He performed extensive amounts of research and analysis of vendors' hardware and software offerings to acquire the most cost effective and functional products for the House. Gary has also been responsible for configuration management of data center hardware and software and served on several HIR task forces. Since 1998, Gary has been a member of HIR's Immediate Office as the Resources Manager where all his years of experience have been invaluable in serving senior management. As Resources Manager, Gary also oversaw the HIR financial management and procurement processes to ensure compliance with House guidelines and the responsible execution of appropriated funds. Gary was also the recipient of the HIR Quality Award, an in-house award given to outstanding employees for service beyond their assigned duties. His peers and co-workers will miss Gary's professionalism and friendly manner.

On behalf of the entire House community, we extend congratulations to Gary for his many years of dedication and outstanding contributions to the U.S. House of Representatives. We wish Gary many wonderful years in fulfilling his retirement dreams.

IN MEMORIAM—SPECIALIST CRAIG  
STUART FRANK

**HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow that I take this floor to pay tribute to one of Michigan's fallen sons, Army Specialist Craig Stuart Frank. Spc. Frank was a military police officer assigned to the 1775th Military Police Company out of Taylor, Michigan and deployed in Iraq.

Spc. Frank was on assignment guarding a truck convoy mission from Kuwait to a location north of Baghdad when he and his comrades came under a rocket propelled grenade attack. It was on this mission that he gave his last full measure of devotion.

Long before his deployment to Iraq, Spc. Frank was a hero to his family, Timothy and Linda Frank, and his friends of Lincoln Park, Michigan. He joined the military to first serve his country, but also to take advantage of the benefits to pay off his school loans. His father said that, "he didn't want to burden us with the payments." Craig was studying education at Eastern Michigan University and his goal was to become a history teacher. He also showed an interest in becoming a firefighter.

Craig was apparently an avid reader. He brought with him to Iraq 15 books when he was shipped out. His bookishness was a cause for much teasing from his fellow guardsmen of the 1775th.

Spc. Frank's service in the Michigan National Guard and the way he conducted himself in uniform and in battle teaches us a lot about courage. Serving his country was a great source of pride to Craig, and he died on duty in the field of battle.

My thoughts, prayers and tears are with the Frank family and the lady of Craig's affection, Ms. Connie Walker. Craig answered the call to duty and served his country and the State of Michigan with valor. The Army has a tradition of "No man left behind." In that tradition, the story and memory of Spc. Frank will not be left behind. They continue to live on in the thoughts and stories of families and friends.

To the Frank family, I wish to borrow from Abraham Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby: "I pray that our heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you on the cherished memory of the loved, lost and solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

On behalf of a grateful nation, please accept our gratitude and deepest sorrow for your sacrifice.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BREANN  
BLACKMAN

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a smart, happy, and beautiful seven-year old, Breann Blackman, who brightens the lives of her family and her Grand Junction, Colorado community. Despite the many challenges she has faced she maintains a healthy and happy attitude towards life. I am proud to join my colleagues here today before this body of Congress and this nation in recognizing her tremendous caring and fun-loving nature in the face of great adversity.

When Breann was three-months old she was diagnosed with infantile scoliosis. The disease produces a severe twisting of the spine, which causes her to spend twenty-three hours of the day in a brace that encases her torso from the hips up to her armpits and has an attachment for neck and head support. The brace comes off for half an hour stretching exercises at recess and half an hour to take a bath. She attends swim therapy at St. Mary's Life Center and does breathing exercises four times a day with a Bi-pap breathing machine. In addition to these daily aspects of her life, she and her brother Jordan experienced the loss of both their mother and father to tragic

circumstances and now live under the custody of their grandparents Lillian and Gene.

Mr. Speaker, Breann Blackman has surpassed many obstacles in her life, and I am honored to recognize her strength and vitality before this body and this nation today. Thank you Breann for improving the lives of the people around you, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO JUANITA PHILLIPS

**HON. KAREN MCCARTHY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Juanita R. Phillips, a retired St. Louis Public School educator and the aunt of my colleague and dear friend, Congresswoman DIANE WATSON. Ms. Phillips died of natural causes on July 1, 2004, less than three months shy of celebrating her 100th birthday. Born in Chicago, Illinois, on September 26, 1904, she experienced many highs and lows of this great country's history, witnessing historic events from both World Wars and the Great Depression to landing astronauts on the Moon. She attended the Clinton, Iowa Public Schools, graduated from the University of California-Los Angeles in 1927 and earned a master's degree in English from Ohio State University. She was a pioneer and a model for women of her day and today.

Ms. Phillips pursued a rewarding career teaching English at historically black institutions such as Florida A&M College in Tallahassee, Florida and the Hampton Institute in Hampton, Virginia, before moving to St. Louis, Missouri in 1943 with her husband, Dr. A.C. Phillips. Ms. Phillips followed her love for teaching English to Soldan High School in the St. Louis Public School system, from which she retired in 1972, and subsequently served as a tutor.

In her years as an educator Ms. Phillips touched many lives. One of those lives is that of her niece, my dear friend and colleague, Congresswoman DIANE WATSON. DIANE has followed in the footsteps of her Aunt Juanita by devoting her life to community service, first as a teacher and school board member, and then as a California State Senator and later as U.S. Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia. DIANE has been a role model to other women just as Aunt Juanita was for her.

Juanita Phillips was truly an exemplary American. She overcame obstacles of racism and hatred to ensure a better life for her family and future generations. The challenges she faced as an African American educator through the years of segregation in our country were difficult to overcome, but Juanita didn't give up. She was undaunted by her commitment to making her world a better place, and she succeeded in doing so for all of us.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating the life of a woman who dedicated her life to education and to making sure future generations could realize their dreams. There are lessons to be learned from someone who gave so much to so many. Let us all join in giving gratitude for this philanthropic, civic minded and loving individual, Juanita Rabouin Phillips, and to her niece, Representative DIANE WATSON, who carries on the legacy by her service in the Congress.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE MICHAEL M.  
MIHM

**HON. RAY LaHOOD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Judge Michael M. Mihm on receiving the USAID Outstanding Citizen Achievement Award. The award recognizes volunteerism in overseas development context. In January 1994, Judge Mihm was appointed the first chairperson of the Committee on International Judicial Relations by Chief Justice William Rehnquist. In 2000, he was approached by the Librarian of Congress, Dr. James Billington, to help design an expanded rule of law component for the Library of Congress' Open World Leadership Center. Judge Mihm has hosted three Open World delegations at his home. He continues to serve as the Russian liaison for the Committee on International Judicial Relations to the Open World Partnership. Judge Mihm also provides voluntary counsel to Open World and USAID's Russian American Judicial Partnership.

Judge Mihm has dedicated several years of his time to the Committee on International Judicial Relations and the Open World program. I am happy to recognize him for his work and dedication to these programs.

HONORING STUDENTS AROUND  
NEW YORK CITY WHO PARTICI-  
PATED IN THE CONSTITUTION  
EDUCATION AND ENGAGEMENT  
PROJECT

**HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the over 100 students from around New York City who participated this year in the Constitution Education Engagement Project. The CEEP program, of which Carl Bonomo is the founder and Dorothy McCloskey is the director, takes secondary school students from around New York City and asks them to have hearings, discussions and debates and arrive at a piece of legislation for this Congress to consider.

This year, the winner was from Wadleigh Secondary School. Karen Watts, Wadleigh's principal, led a group of students that represents the City's best and brightest: Vanessa Reyes, Aaron Gardner, Evelin Valladared, and Victoria Bunn. In addition, I want to mention individuals who deserve special commendation at two other schools that participated in CEEP: principal Joseph Zaza at the Leon M. Goldstein School and Susan Getting and Maureen Longeran at the Townsend Harris School.

The legislation that the Wadleigh team has come up with addresses problems that affect over 41 States in the United States, and that is the inequity between funding among different school districts. In New York State alone, \$17,000 is spent per student in one district compared to \$6,000 per student in others.

Since 1973, 45 different States have had to address the inequities in school funding. The

students at the Wadleigh Secondary School deserve our thanks for their efforts to address the problems we have in our country through the legislative process.

I hope this House joins in paying tribute to their successes.

EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY ACT  
(EEOA)

To provide equal access to quality education to all United States Citizens and Residents

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF  
CONTENTS

(a) This Act may be cited as EEOA of 2004  
(b) Table of Contents. The table of contents for this act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short Title and table of contents

Sec. 2. Abstract

Sec. 3. The EEOA

Title 1. Quality Education—Requirement to provide quality education to all citizens and residents.

Sec. 101. Definition of Quality Education

Sec. 102. Establishing a Uniform Standard

Title II. Funding—Establish permanent funding source that will allow goals of act to be met.

Sec. 201. Establishing special fund for act

Sec. 202. Increasing education expenditures on an adjusted per student basis

SECTION 2. ABSTRACT

We live in a time when only the educated are free. As we become more technologically advanced and information plays more of a critical role, only those individuals who have had a sound education will be able to compete and succeed in the global marketplace. This need for a quality education is most critical for those people who are on the lowest social and economic levels of our society. Now more than ever all must have access to a good education in order to have a fair chance in life. Sadly, those who are most in need of quality education have the least amount of access to it.

The 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that every citizen will have equal protection of the law, but a Supreme Court decision in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) almost erased the protections provided by this amendment. The Plessy decision created the system of separate but equal and allowed for the legal separation of people based upon nothing but the color of their skin. This ruling allowed for the establishment of separate school facilities for white people and people of color. These facilities were anything but equal. Schools that served students of color were inferior in many important aspects. The physical conditions of the schools were poor, books and other materials were in poor condition, outdated or not available at all. The teachers were paid less than their white counterparts. The landmark ruling in the Supreme Court case of Brown v. the Board of Education (1954) ended the practice of legal segregation in public schools and struck down the Jim Crow laws that forced second-class citizenship on people of color. Despite this, American society in many ways remains as segregated as it was before 1954. Nowhere is this segregation more evident than in our public schools. Even though great people such as Charles Hamilton Houston the architect of the argument for the Brown case, Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., dedicated their lives to ensure that there would be equal educational opportunities for all Americans, we have yet to see this become a reality.

Recent studies show that the country's largest inner city school districts remain dramatically divided along lines of race and

economic class. These studies find that the poorest school districts have a population that consists mostly of minority students while white students make up the majority of wealthy districts. The difference in the funding received by school districts is also very surprising. In New York State alone, \$17,000 is spent per student in the wealthiest districts while only \$6000 per student is spent in the poorest districts. This stark difference led to the creation of the Campaign for fiscal Equity (CFE), a group of parents, businessmen and politicians who sued the state of New York to get more funding for the poorer school districts. After a long battle that lasted for several years, the New York State Courts ruled that the state must provide equal funding to those poor school districts. But New York is not the only state where we see this type of inequality—41 out of 50 states in the country have a similar situation.

Unequal funding has had a direct impact on the academic achievement of under funded schools and students. Students who attend schools located in districts that receive less funding also have lower scores on standardized tests and are more likely to be below grade level in reading and math. Students from these under-funded schools are also more likely to drop out of school and fewer students from these attend and graduate from college.

Recently, the federal government has tried to address the problem by the passing the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). NCLB requires all school districts to achieve minimum academic standards as measured by standardized tests. Those states whose school districts do not meet these standards would lose some of their federal funds. The NCLB Act has been criticized because it does not provide the funding that schools would need to meet the standards set by the law. In fact, those school districts whose students are the most in need of additional funding would likely be the first ones to lose funding if their students, who also have the greatest academic deficits, do not achieve satisfactory scores. Many parts are NCLB are good and should be expanded, but a couple of the things that the law does not do is provide funding that is substantial enough to achieve it's goals, and it does not require that states provide equal funding. It is the goal of the EEOA to address the problems that NCLB does not.

SECTION 3. THE EQUAL EDUCATIONAL  
OPPORTUNITY ACT

Title I.—Quality Education For All Citizens and Residents. The federal government will be required to ensure that every child within the borders of the United States is provided with the opportunity to receive a "quality educational experience."

Sec. 101. Definition of "Quality Education"—For the purposes of this Act, a "quality education" will be defined as: (1) An education that provides each student the opportunity to develop the skills that are necessary to become a productive member of their local, national and global communities. (2) Developing the skills and knowledge necessary to effectively participate in the global marketplace. (3) Adequate physical facilities to meet the demands of the uniform distribution of funds. (4) Well-trained certified teachers who are paid at a competitive rate. (5) Providing a variety of learning experiences that include opportunities for extracurricular interests and social development.

Sec. 102. Establishing a Uniform Standard—To ensure that each child receives a quality education this act shall establish a framework for the equitable distribution of funding to create the programs and curriculum necessary to meet the goals of a

quality education as defined in Sec. 101 and to provide states and local school boards with the resources to address each school's unique challenges in meeting the requirement for a quality education through a flexible and equitable distribution of dollars so each school has an equal opportunity to shore up its curricular weaknesses as they define it in their local communities once the basic national, state and local requirements and standards have been met, a standard by which individual state education programs will be measured.

Title II.—Funding. A special fund will be established to fully implement all aspects of the EEOA. Additionally a special committee will be created to develop a formula for per student expenditures that will result in equal spending for all students.

Sec. 201. Establishing a Special Fund to Fully Support the EEOA—A fund will be created that will be used solely for the purpose of providing support of the EEOA. The fund is to be developed and established by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 202. Increase in Per Student Expenditures—A commission will be created to determine per student expenditure required to support the provisions included in Title I of this act. Several factors will be taken into consideration when making this determination, including: 1) economic and social conditions that exist in a student's school district 2) the academic and social circumstances of the student 3) the ability of the student's school and community to raise funds independently. Taking these factors into consideration will insure that the schools and students who have the greatest need will receive the greatest amount of funding and support. School districts that have adequate spending for each student will not be required to reduce their expenditures. When developing the per student spending formula, the commission shall also consider external factors such as the cost of living in each school district, property values in the district and additional community resources. This will allow the amount distributed to each school district to be prorated according to these factors. (Building a school in Georgia does not cost as much as building a similar facility in New York City, therefore the actual dollar amount spent on a student in Georgia may be less, but the value received from the expenditure is equivalent).

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DONNA  
FERGANCHICK

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Donna Ferganchick for her tireless service to her Delta, Colorado community. Donna is a dedicated volunteer for numerous community organizations and it is my privilege to recognize her efforts before this body of Congress and this nation.

Donna is a western Colorado native. Her family moved to Delta in 1956, and then to Cedaredge where she graduated from high school. Soon after Donna met and married her husband Les in 1959. She purchased the family ranch on the Gunnison River near Delta where she and her family have lived for the last thirty-two years, raising three children.

After receiving her real estate license and attending some classes at Mesa State, she

was persuaded to run for Delta County Assessor. Donna faithfully served her county for two terms and was urged to run for county commissioner. Months later she was elected and became Delta County's first woman county commissioner, again serving her community for two terms.

In 2001, Donna retired from civil service so that she and her husband could travel. In September, Les became ill and tragically passed away. When Donna was at the hospital she was overcome by how friendly the staff was to her, so she decided to return the favor by being an emergency room volunteer and also serves on the hospital foundation board. She also helped with the Delta County 4-H foundation, sits on the hospice advisory board, and is a part time executive director for Grand Mesa Scenic Byways.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Donna Ferganchick has been an invaluable resource to Delta County and the city of Delta. Her hard work and humble service to her community is extraordinary and worthy of acknowledgment before this body of Congress and this nation. Thanks, Donna, for all your hard work, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

SUPPORTING THE UMWA ON COAL  
MINE MEMORIAL

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the United Mineworkers of America (UMWA) who over the last two days have been participating in a coal mine memorial.

The UMWA has called for a nationwide two-day memorial, shutting down all the union mines in the U.S. to symbolize the importance of a federal court decision expected sometime this week. This decision has the potential to impact the fate of health care benefits for 250 working miners at the Zeigler 11 mine near Coulterville, Illinois and hundreds of retired coal miners in my congressional district.

These people have worked hard to earn benefits and a pension to sustain them and their families through retirement. Yet, the way our laws are structured, we allow companies to get out of their responsibilities to these hardworking Americans and their families. This is unfortunately happening more and more across our country and it needs to stop.

Health care has gone from a matter of concern to a crisis of major proportion. Seniors are splitting their pills to make their medications last. People will not go to a doctor because they cannot afford it. We have more than 40 million people who are uninsured. Health care has become a crisis in America.

There is a historical commitment to providing health care for retired coal miners and we must continue that commitment. Mr. Speaker, the people that are in jeopardy of losing their health care spent their careers producing the energy which powers this nation. We must not turn our backs on them now. We must not allow them to be robbed of the health care they so desperately deserve and need.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION  
TO HONOR THE CHILDREN OF  
AMERICA

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today my fellow colleague from Colorado, Representative BEAUPREZ, and I are introducing a resolution to honor this nation's children and express the desire to mark the first Wednesday in March as National Children's Day.

The resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives urging the President to proclaim that the first Wednesday of March each year should be named National Children's Day in honor of the future generations of our country.

The Great Sioux Nation can be used as a role model to lawmakers in America as we debate any bill here on the floor of the House of Representatives. They place a high value on the children of the tribe, as they represent the future of the tribe. When important decisions are being made, the Sioux always discussed what the impact of the decision would be, not on the current generation, or the next generation, but the seventh generation on.

The Sioux Nation placed a priority on the future of the tribe, through its children. I believe that it is important that we, as lawmakers, keep the importance of our future in mind as we make decisions everyday here in Congress.

In that spirit, I believe this legislation is fitting as it honors the importance of our nation's children and the role that we as adults have in the upbringing of a child. Through special attention from the adults in a child's life, that child is more likely to experience success throughout their life. This resolution urges American adults to set aside time throughout the day to support a child in their life or community.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and spend some time with a child in their lives.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RONALD  
PETTIGREW

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Ronald Pettigrew and thank him for the remarkable civic contributions he has made to his Durango community and the State of Colorado. Ron is an active and well respected leader in his community, and I believe it appropriate to acknowledge his many accomplishments to the Durango community before this body of congress and nation.

A second generation native to Southwest Colorado, Ron graduated from Fort Lewis College in western Colorado, and has been a business owner in Durango ever since. Due to his many civic and business contributions, he was recognized by the Durango Area Chamber Resort Association as their Citizen of the Year in 1992.

Throughout the years, Ron has given his time to numerous state and local organizations and his community is indebted to him for his exemplary service. He served on the Colorado Highway Legislative Review Committee, the local school board, the Board of Directors for both Mercy Medical Center, and the Animas La Plata water Conservation District. Ron's diverse interests are reflected in additional service with the Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe Enterprises organization, Excel Charter School, and the Foundation for Education Excellence.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Ron Pettigrew is a man of great commitment to his community and the State of Colorado. Ron's willingness to provide his time and excellence to his fellow citizens serves as an example to us all of the civic mindedness that brings together our towns and communities. Thanks for all your hard work Ron, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

#### MAKING THE CASE FOR THE EXONERATION OF MARCUS GARVEY

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask again for the exoneration of one of our greatest civil rights leaders, Marcus Garvey. I have felt inspired by Marcus Garvey since I was a young boy. I grew up and still live in Harlem where Garvey founded the first branches of his Universal Negro Improvement Association. When I was born in 1930, the traces Garvey left in Harlem were still very fresh. I remember meeting Garveyists, ardent supporters of Marcus Garvey's ideas, in Harlem as a young man. They encouraged me to do my own reading and research on this great Jamaican hero and the more I read and heard, the more I became convinced of Garvey's innocence and the need to restore his reputation. The injustice done to him reminded me every day of the injustice done to all Black people, including myself, during that time.

In the 1970s, I met Jamaica's energetic Prime Minister Michael Manley and became very close to him, professionally but also personally. He taught me more about Marcus Garvey and about his status as a hero in Jamaica. In 1987, the centenary of Marcus Garvey's birth, I introduced legislation asking for the exoneration of Marcus Garvey for the first time and have reintroduced the same bill into every following Congress since.

The passage of this bill is long overdue. It is well-proven today that Marcus Garvey was innocent of all the charges brought forward against him. J. Edgar Hoover, who is today notoriously famous for his racism, his corruption and his misuse of powers, perceived Garvey as a threat to white supremacy. After years of harassing the black leader, he infiltrated the Garvey organization and had an agent fabricate evidence of mail fraud with which he charged Garvey in 1922. Garvey's trial was a mockery and he was imprisoned and deported back to Jamaica in 1927.

But with Garvey's deportation, Hoover could only delay but not stop the civil rights movement. Garvey's teachings about the equality of

all men and women remained firm and lively in the heads of the following generations. Garvey stood as a shining example on the horizon of those people who were longing for a better future. He inspired many of the leaders that were to come. Our American hero, Martin Luther King, called Garvey "the first man, on a mass scale to give millions of Negroes a sense of dignity and destiny" and Malcolm X wrote that "each time you see another independent nation on the African continent you know Marcus Garvey is alive." Garvey taught Black men and women to take pride in their race and to rely on themselves—economically, politically and religiously.

But he did not only speak out for the rights of Black men and women all around the world, but for all those who were poor and disadvantaged. He is not only the hero of Black people, but of everybody who believes in equality and social justice.

I commend the members of The International Foundation for the Exoneration of Marcus Garvey on their tireless efforts to achieve that the injustice done to Marcus Garvey is redeemed. I also congratulate the city councils of Hartford in Connecticut and Lauderdale in Florida on the recent passage of their resolutions supporting the exoneration of our great Jamaican hero.

I will continue to work hard to ensure that my resolution, reaffirming Marcus Garvey's innocence and asking the President of the United States to exonerate him, will pass the United States Congress. It is high time that our country joins the many other nations that have already recognized Marcus Garvey as an extraordinary leader and thinker in the global struggle for human rights and as a person who gave hope and inspiration to millions of oppressed men and women all around the world.

But it is in the hands of the President of the United States to finally clear Marcus Garvey's name. I hope that President Bush will consider taking this step. The Justice Department in the past advised Presidents not to exonerate posthumously. But President Clinton, in 1999, granted the first posthumous Presidential pardon in our nation's history to Lt. Henry Ossian Flipper, the first Black graduate of West Point. He had been dismissed from service in 1882 for racial and unjust reasons. President Clinton set a strong and positive precedent and I hope that President Bush will perceive the Garvey conviction as an equally compelling case for justice to be done at this time.

The exoneration would be another step towards healing the race divisions that are still existent in our country. It is high time that our country recognizes Marcus Garvey for his great leadership and bravery.

#### 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TURKISH INVASION OF CYPRUS—THE ANNAN PLAN: THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE ECONOMIC ISOLATION OF TURKISH CYPRIOTS

### HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight in memory of a sad event. July 20, 2004 marks the 30-year anniversary of Turkey's in-

vasion and occupation of Cyprus. I would like to join my colleagues in observing this terrible anniversary, and offer some observations on recent events on Cyprus.

On May 1, 2004, Cyprus became a member of the European Union as a divided and occupied nation, its northern part being under illegal Turkish military occupation. The potential reunification of Cyprus is at a critical juncture. Accordingly, the United States and the U.N. must re-examine the key provisions of the Annan Plan in an effort to remedy the deficiencies that now plague the plan and obstruct the potential reunification of Cyprus.

The economic isolation of the Turkish Cypriots is not the fault of Greek Cypriots, as the Annan Plan wrongly assumes. Indeed, one of the most egregious aspects of the Annan Plan Report is the inclusion of terms such as "pressure" and "isolation" in reference to the Turkish Cypriots as if this were the fault of the Greek Cypriots. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The Report fails to state the truth: The isolation of the Turkish Cypriots is caused by the presence of 35,000–40,000 Turkish troops and the establishment of the Green Line barbed wire fence across the face of Cyprus. Remove the Turkish troops now and the Green Line will disappear, and economic conditions in the north will improve dramatically.

There is no embargo. There is the rule of law. The European Court held that trade goods from the occupied area could not be exported directly but had to go through the legitimate government of Cyprus and its Customs Service. Also, the relatively poor economic conditions in the occupied area have been caused in substantial part by the Turkish bureaucrats who were sent to the occupied area to run the economy.

There is no justification for maintaining the Green Line's barbed wire fence and the artificial division of the island of Cyprus. When authorities opened parts of the Green Line in Nicosia, more than one million people crossed to visit their former neighbors and countrymen. They have demonstrated beyond a doubt that the Greek and Turkish Cypriots can live and work together and that there is no security problem for Turkish Cypriots. There is a security problem for the Greek Cypriots: the 35,000–40,000 Turkish occupation troops. Those same troops, of course, are responsible for the economic isolation of the Turkish Cypriots, and thus all of these troops should be removed from the island.

I hope that next year, when July 20 is upon us, there will be no reason to rise and decry a divided Cyprus. All parties should go back and rework the Annan Plan.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LEGACY OF REV. DR. THEODORE R. GOYINS

### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 2004*

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory and legacy of the Reverend Dr. Theodore R. Goyins, Pastor Emeritus of Heard A.M.E. Church, Roselle, New Jersey.

When Dr. Goyins passed away on June 24, 2004, he left behind a lifetime of achievements to church, family and community. During his

pastorate, Dr. Goyins demonstrated a vision that will have a lasting impact on all those who knew him. As a result of his caring and dedication to serving the will of God, Dr. Goyins was the recipient of many awards, honorariums, and resolutions.

As Dr. Goyins is remembered during a Memorial Service on July 21, 2004, many will recall his sense of humor and his desire to create a synergy between the church and the community. His efforts to assist in creating affordable housing in Roselle stand out as one of his many accomplishments. Dr. Goyins was also a strong advocate of education, having organized HOPE, Help Our Public Education. He established the Heard A.M.E. Federal Credit Union which was chartered in 1980.

Dr. Goyins also organized the Heard Food Store and started the Heard HIV/AIDS Commission, which was the recipient of a federal grant. Dr. Goyins served as the impetus behind many other projects and initiatives, and countless people will be forever grateful to him for all of his good deeds.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in assuring Dr. Goyins' family, friends and congregation that his memory will always be honored and cherished.

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MIKE ANSELMO

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HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today to honor the accomplishments of Mike Anselmo of Pueblo, Colorado who recently celebrated fifty years of dedicated service to the United States Postal Service. Throughout his years of service, Mike has become a friendly and familiar face in many of Pueblo's neighborhoods, and I would like to join my colleagues in recognizing Mike's years of service before this body of Congress and this nation.

Fifty years ago, Mike began carrying first class mail stamped with three cents of postage. Faithfully throughout his career, he has battled the natural elements of weather and the physical elements of prostate cancer and knee problems, but neither prevented him from delivering over ten million pieces of mail.

During his career, he has driven over a million miles on the job, putting him among the rare company at the postal service called the "Million-Mile Club." In addition to his commitment to the United States Postal Service, he is a family man who enjoys spending time in the outdoors doing yard work and riding his bike.

Mr. Speaker, Mike Anselmo has shown tremendous loyalty to his Pueblo, Colorado community. His fellow citizens have come to rely on him to deliver their mail and to provide a familiar face. I thank Mike for his hard work and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ARTHUR  
NAPARSTEK

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight in special tribute to a beloved citizen of Ohio, Dr. Arthur Naparstek, a brilliant scholar, humanitarian, and community-builder. Dr. Naparstek dedicated his life to raising a beautiful family, teaching the leaders of this new generation, strengthening the communities in which he lived along with communities across our country and world, and giving voice to the most needy people in neighborhoods across our nation. To his beloved wife Belleruth, an amazing woman, to his precious children—Keila, Aaron, and Abe—our state and people express very deepest sympathy. We owe Art a lasting debt of gratitude for the exceptional manner in which he lived his life.

I first met Art and Belleruth during the 1970's when Dr. Naparstek worked with Msgr. Geno Baroni as the top policy analyst for the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs in Washington, D.C. This organization provided hope as well as technical assistance and analysis across urban America in some of the most forgotten, ethnically and racially diverse places in our nation. Through the Center, Dr. Naparstek embraced the nation during the tumultuous modern Civil Rights era and helped move her forward. Dr. Naparstek began his professional career in Gary, Indiana working as an advisor to Mayor Richard Hatcher, the first African American mayor of that city. Art was always looking for ways to understand the dynamic of urban America, and to build bridges between people of varying heritage. During the Civil Rights era, I think it is fair to say, Dr. Naparstek became one of the leading intellects that probed the nature of urban unrest, what to do about it, and how to rebuild America's cities, neighborhood by neighborhood. During the Administration of President Jimmy Carter, it was Dr. Naparstek who wrote the authorizing legislation for the National Commission on Neighborhoods, creating a national effort to document, understand, and share what was being accomplished across our nation to build interracial and interethnic understanding and to revitalize the back streets of our nation. Dr. Naparstek looked at poverty head on. He never flinched. His probing mind and gregarious nature lent an optimistic tone to every encounter. His path-breaking work helped spearhead national legislation that followed in so many critical areas of American life—addressing the redlining of poor communities through passage of the Community Reinvestment Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the National Commission on Neighborhoods, and even welfare reform and culturally sensitive treatment for the mentally ill and the forgotten. His scope was amazing.

As professor and later Dean of the Case Western Reserve University School of Applied Social Sciences, he took his national legacy from works such as *People, Building Neighborhoods* and put it to work teaching a diverse student body. During the last quarter of his life, his efforts were applied to the improve-

ment of Cleveland's needy communities, as he had done in so many other locations. During the 1990's, he served as director for the Cleveland Foundation's Commission on Poverty. He always applied knowledge to better the human condition. His rare dedication to the underprivileged became a lifelong mission. Born in New York City, the son of Polish immigrants, his career spanned the nation. He graduated with a master's degree in social work from New York University and a doctorate from Brandeis University Florence Heller School of Advanced Studies in social Welfare Administration.

One of the recent conversations I held with Art involved how to begin to build toward peace in the war ravaged Israeli-Palestinian situation. He was already deeply engaged in community development planning in that part of the world. I truly regret that we will not have his firm hand guiding us as we carry on his great vision for a better life for all people. He truly appreciated the valued variants of a common humanity. May his family find peace in the knowledge we are all better for his generous life, for his probing mind, and for his good heart. May he rest in peace. I might add, though, he would not expect us to rest at all. So, let us carry his good works forward. Shalom.

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H.R. 4864—SURFACE  
TRANSPORTATION EXTENSION ACT

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HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, we are here once again to extend funding for our nation's highway, transit and safety programs. This bill will complete funding for the fiscal year and ensure that state transportation programs continue to receive the necessary federal funds to maintain and build our nation's critical infrastructure.

We are here today because we still are unable to reach an agreement on a level of spending that will meet the various demands that have been placed on us: provide growth in funding for all states; improve the rate of return for donor states; ensure that donee states do not take too much of a hit; provide significant funding to build new corridors to meet emerging trade traffic; provide help to states that are overwhelmed by massive but critical projects that each can reach up to \$1 billion in costs; and produce a conference report that will be signed by the President who publicly supports a bill that is \$20 billion below the lowest of the two bills passed by this House and the Senate.

This seems to be an impossible situation, but I believe House and Senate conferees have been making a good faith effort to resolve this impasse—but we are not there yet.

I know that there is strong support in the Congress for a good, robust transportation program.

We know that transportation spending from the Highway Trust Fund is a good investment that is necessary in order to maintain and build a first-class transportation network. This is investment that leads to economic growth

and prosperity, that provides needed jobs, that assists in the development of transit projects that moves millions of people each day, and that improves unsafe conditions on our highways—thereby saving thousands of lives.

So I urge passage of this bill so that States will continue to receive funds as we here in Washington press on in our efforts to ensure that we have a long-term program that meets our nation's transportation needs.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 22, 2004 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 21

10 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the American Legion.

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