

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO WOMEN'S CLUB—90 YEARS YOUNG AND STILL GOING STRONG

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 2004

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in 1914 the South San Francisco Women's Club was founded to promote the educational, civic, and social well-being of the community. Today, on the occasion of the club's 90th Anniversary, I am delighted to report that the South San Francisco Women's Club continues to deliver for the South City community.

Since its inception, the South San Francisco Women's Club has remained committed to its core goals. Their commitment to beautifying the town has never wavered. Whether hosting flower shows, sponsoring classes on floral arrangement, or planting trees and flowers throughout the city, the Women's Club continues to be one of the primary sources of beautification in South San Francisco. In addition to beautifying South San Francisco, the Club has also focused its efforts on conservation; both by adopting a recycling program and by purchasing many Penny Pines Plantations to help in the reforestation of our national forests.

Additionally, the club has continued to keep all aspects of children's well being a priority, a tradition dating back to the club's founding when members made layettes for babies of people who had fallen on hard times. Since then, the members of the club were instrumental in forming the first Parents Teachers Association (PTA) in South City, and for the past ten years have assisted the staff at the well baby clinic where club members help test pre-schoolers for amblyopia. Members of the club also continue to volunteer with the local Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program and with the Grandma Pen Pals program that fosters penmanship and communication skills with 5th graders.

Mr. Speaker, at the time of its founding, the Club lacked a permanent meeting place and was forced to hold meetings at various social halls or in member's homes. Although club dues were initially 10 cents a month, the ladies were determined to own their own clubhouse, and through hard work and a variety of fundraising activities including card parties, luncheons, dinners, auctions, rummage sales, musical shows, carnivals, and cook book sales, their dream became a reality when the clubhouse was completed and dedicated on October 15, 1940. Shortly after completion, the United States found herself at War, and the Club did its part, contributing to the USO and also allowing the Office of Price Administration to rent out the building. This partnership proved valuable as the rent greatly assisted the Club in paying down their mortgage as well as the fact that the OPA left a very large table behind that the club continues to use to this day in their main hall.

Over the course of the last 90 years the South San Francisco Women's Club has fully integrated itself into the South San Francisco community. Today under the stewardship of Club Chairman, Jean Altizio, the South San Francisco Women's Club continues to provide remarkable service to the Bay Area. Whether by providing refreshments and volunteers for the annual South San Francisco Scholarship Association Scholarship Tea or providing nursing homes with slippers and lap robes, or creating the Little Red Toy Box, which provides new toys for children undergoing chemotherapy, it is now impossible to think of valuable organizations in South San Francisco without the South San Francisco Women's Club coming to mind.

Mr. Speaker, although the industries of the "Industrial City" have changed during the 90 years of the Club's existence as companies such as Jupiter Steel and Shaw-Batcher Shipyard have been replaced by companies such as Genentech and other bio-tech firms, the South San Francisco Women's Club has remained steadfast to its original purpose of promoting the educations, civic and social well-being of the South City community. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating the organization on the occasion of its 90th Anniversary and to wish them continued success for the future.

### PAYING TRIBUTE TO RENE WORKMAN

### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to Rene Workman, a dedicated fire chief from my district. Rene is a caring and capable firefighter who is committed to saving the lives of families in Fruita, and will step down after 17 years of service with the Lower Valley Fire Protection District, and I am proud to join my colleagues here today in recognizing her tremendous service to the Colorado community before this body of Congress and our Nation.

Rene's dedication to help those in need began with her own family tragedy; her father died of a heart attack when she was 8 years old. Rene joined the department as a volunteer when she was 26 and worked towards her certification as a paramedic. She was hired as the chief in 1992, and seventeen years later she is remembered for her compassion for both her volunteers and her patients. Rene's husband Matt remains a volunteer.

Rene often sacrifices sleep, and the few days she has off, to come into work with the Fire District, where she also responds to house calls for medical problems because of her emergency medical technician. She has been a fearless leader who transformed the department by improving the training and

standards within the Fire District. The people in Rene's district are safer as the result of her service and protection.

Mr. Speaker, Rene Workman is a dedicated individual who sacrifices her time to helping those in need. Her compassion and selfless service to our state definitely deserve the recognition of this body of Congress and this nation. Thanks for your service Rene, and I wish you all the best in your future nursing career.

### EL SENADOR

### HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 2004

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the nation's longest serving Hispanic Senator, Dennis Chavez.

Yesterday, as part of Hispanic Heritage Month, which runs September 15th to October 15th, I hosted a screening of a documentary about Senator Chavez called *El Senador*, in conjunction with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. I was privileged to be joined by Senator Chavez's daughters, Mrs. Gloria Tristani and Mrs. Ymelda Dixon, his granddaughter, Ms. Gloria Tristani, and Wayne Coy, the husband of Cissie Coy, who is Mrs. Dixon's daughter.

It was a pleasure to work with the family and the rest of the Dennis Chavez Foundation to bring that event together. And many thanks are due to Paige Martinez, the extraordinary filmmaker behind *El Senador*, who has correctly deemed the legacy of Senator Chavez as an important part not only of New Mexican history, but also of American and world history.

I have the privilege of representing the 3rd district of New Mexico, the state that Senator Dennis Chavez represented for 32 long years. My father, Stewart Udall, served in the U.S. Congress with Dennis Chavez in the late fifties and early sixties. He has always said that what he saw in Senator Chavez was a visionary and a man of courage.

In 1944, Senator Chavez cosponsored a bill to prohibit discrimination in employment. Such forward thinking was not well received by the Southern senators at the time. A legendary filibuster and eventual interference by President Truman forced him to withdraw his bill. Twenty years later, in 1964, these rights were finally secured with the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. A true visionary, Senator Chavez was far ahead of his time in progressive thinking.

Dennis Chavez was also a man of courage. At the height of anti-Communist sentiment in the 1950s, he was one of the first to denounce the activities of Joseph McCarthy, and expose him for being a demagogue. Imagine the kind of courage it took speak out loudly against McCarthy's Committee on Un-American Activities during a time when spreading fear of Communist infiltration was rampant. The following is a quote by Senator Chavez from a

• 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.

speech he gave on the Senate floor about the McCarthy hearings in 1950:

"I should like to be remembered as the man who raised a voice and I devoutly hope not a voice in the wilderness at a time in the history of this body when we seem bent upon placing limitations on the freedom of the individual. I would consider all of the legislation which I have supported meaningless if I were to sit idly by, silent, during a period which may go down in history as an era when we permitted the curtailment of our liberties, a period when we quietly shackled the growth of men's minds."

Just outside the Old Senate Chamber in the Capitol stands New Mexico's only statue in the building. At the base, there is a quote in three languages: Spanish, English, and Navajo—a testament to New Mexico's diverse population. It reads, "He left a mark that will never be forgotten in the hopes that others would follow." It's a tall statue, imposing statue—one with mighty big shoes to fill.

I appreciate this opportunity to celebrate the legacy of Senator Dennis Chavez during the 2004 Hispanic Heritage Month.

CONGRATULATING LT BART  
DOYLE ON HIS GRADUATION  
FROM THE U.S. AIR FORCE  
ACADEMY

### HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate LT Bart Doyle on his graduation from the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on June 2. A history and philosophy major, LT Doyle finished his studies in the top 25 percent of his class.

LT Doyle graduated from Union City High School in 2000. Having wanted to be a pilot since he was in elementary school, LT Doyle entered the U.S. Air Force Academy, one in a class of only 1,250 other bright young men and women.

Having graduated in June, LT Doyle now is stationed at Hurlburt Field at Fort Walton Beach, Florida, where he serves in the Air Force Special Operations Command. He schedules training for crews of AC-130 Spectre gunships.

LT Doyle will begin his pilot training in the spring, with the goal of completing his studies in 2006. I congratulate him on what he has accomplished thus far and wish him continued success in the future. I know he is an inspiration for young people not only in Union City, but throughout the 8th District of Tennessee.

IN HONOR OF THE PUERTO RICAN  
ASSOCIATION FOR HUMAN DE-  
VELOPMENT, INC.

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development, Inc. (PRAHD) for its remarkable service to the community throughout

the past three decades. On October 9, 2004, it will celebrate its 30th anniversary at the 18th annual Roberto Clemente Gala at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

This year's anniversary celebration will include community leaders from private, business, public, nonprofit, and community sectors throughout New Jersey. Since 1974, PRAHD has been serving the residents of Middlesex County in a variety of capacities and has established itself as an invaluable resource in the community.

In 1975, it opened the first bilingual day care center in New Jersey. Other educational programs it offers include tutoring and after-school latch key programs. PRAHD also hosts summer recreation and youth activities. Committed to serving all members of the community, PRAHD offers employment for senior citizens, as well as home care for developmentally disabled people. This exceptional organization strives to improve the lives of its Middlesex residents by developing programs that address child abuse, HIV/AIDS, emergency food and shelter care, and substance abuse prevention. It also provides the community with advocacy, transportation, and interpretation services.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development, Inc., an organization that has demonstrated 30 years of dedicated service and has contributed greatly to the success and stability of New Jersey's Puerto Rican community.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND  
HELD IN TRUST FOR THE PAI-  
UTE INDIAN TRIBE OF UTAH TO  
THE CITY OF RICHFIELD, UT

SPEECH OF

### HON. CHRIS CANNON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 2004*

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3982.

Mr. Speaker, due to pressing family matters, I was unable to be present on the floor while this bill was being considered. I want to go on record today strongly supporting this bill and want to thank the house for unanimously supporting this legislation.

H.R. 3982 directs the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land held in trust for the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah to the City of Richfield, Utah. This legislation is a win-win for all involved. The bill has three major sections. First the Paiute Indian Tribe would sell a three-acre parcel to the City of Richfield. The Paiute Tribe has owned this land since 1974 and it has not been utilized by the Paiute Tribe for more than 20 years. This parcel will be used by the City to expand their municipal airport.

Second, the Paiute Tribe will transfer two parcels of an acre or less to the Kanosh Band. These two parcels are surrounded by 279 acres of land either owned by the Kanosh Band or held by the United States in trust for the Kanosh Band. The sole use of one of the land parcels has been the Kanosh Band Community Center. The other parcel was originally intended to be taken by the United States in trust for the Kanosh Band of Paiute Indians in

1981, however, an administrative error mistakenly placed this land parcel in trust for the Paiute Tribe. The Kanosh Band has requested that this error be corrected in 1983, 1984 and 2002.

Finally, the Paiute Tribe would transfer a one-acre parcel that is held in trust by the United States for the Paiute Tribe to the Shivwits Band of Paiute Indians. This one-acre parcel is located at the Shivwits Indian Village, surrounded by several thousand acres of land held by the United States in trust for the Shivwits Band. The sole use of this land parcel for more than 20 years has been the Shivwits Band Community Center.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you and my other colleagues for supporting this important piece of legislation.

HONORING THE LATE GORDON  
COOPER, JR., ASTRONAUT

### HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I salute Gordon Cooper, Jr. on behalf of the Ninth District of Texas and the Johnson Space Center community.

Gordon Cooper leaves in his legacy 225 hours and 15 minutes of human spaceflight; a 1965 endurance record aboard the first mission to spend 191 hours in space; even designation as the first astronaut to sleep in orbit. He is remembered as Air Force colonel, Astronaut, husband, father of four girls, and a man who at 71 years old said, "I get cranky if I don't fly at least three times a month."

Gordon Cooper's missions stretched the limits of human circumstance. He brought an aspiring spirit, determination, composure in tough circumstances and proven endurance to meet some of the loftiest challenges of his time.

Mr. Speaker, my constituents today carry on the mission begun by our space pioneers. I salute Gordon Cooper and hope his family may take comfort in the living merits of his achievements.

U.S. MILITARY STRATEGY IN  
CENTRAL AMERICA

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw your attention to a shift in U.S. military strategy towards Latin America that has largely gone unnoticed. In the last few years the nation has been increasingly preoccupied with fighting terrorism, and defense and budgetary appropriations have overwhelmingly focused on the Middle East. Yet the U.S. Southern Command (SouthCom), encompassing the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and parts of the Atlantic Ocean and monitoring 33 countries to our south, has quietly expanded its traditional counter-narcotics mission to that of counter-terrorism operations. All of this is occurring in a region more or less devoid of the fundamentalist Islamic terrorists currently

threatening America. This change in approach has gone so far as to redefine terrorism, with drug-runners being termed “narco-terrorists.” As a result, the U.S. is subsequently increasing its assistance to Latin American militaries. Since many nations in the region are young and relatively fragile democracies, their strengthened armies have raised fears about a possible reemergence of limits on free speech, human rights violations or even a return to military governments.

The following research memorandum about Washington’s post-transition political and economic strategy for the region was authored by Eleanor Thomas and Lindsay Thomas, research associates at the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs. The Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs, founded in 1975, is an independent, non-profit, non-partisan, tax-exempt research and information organization. It has been described on the Senate floor as being “one of the nation’s most respected bodies of scholars and policy makers.”

#### U.S. SOUTHERN COMMAND (SOUTHCOM) STRUGGLES TO JUSTIFY ITS ROLE IN THE WAR ON TERROR

This analysis was prepared by Eleanor Thomas and Lindsay Thomas, COHA Research Associates.

After decades of U.S. meddling in the Western hemisphere in the course of its Cold War crusade and subsequent War on Drugs, Washington has found a new justification for its heavy-handed intervention in the region. While there is little evidence that the rest of the hemisphere is a breeding ground for anti-American terrorist networks, the U.S. Southern Command (SouthCom) is attempting to promote such a misinterpretation to further its own self-serving agenda and above all, to guarantee its funding. Under its current commander, General James Hill, SouthCom has linked drug trafficking and armed leftist Latin American political movements to terrorist threats against U.S. national security. By extending the definition of terrorism to cover every bellicose act, the White House has rendered the term practically meaningless; it has become the definition du jour to provide Washington with an opportunity to continue its interventionist tactics based upon its antiterrorist crusade.

#### TERRORISM DISCOVERED

Two years ago, SouthCom received Congressional approval for a “mission expansion.” Previously largely limited to counter-narcotics activities and the promotion of “regional cooperation,” its duties are now increasingly being framed within the War on Terror. According to Lisa Haugaard, Executive Director of the Latin American Working Group, SouthCom is “clearly using rhetoric to justify [its] budgets.” In November, General Hill will relinquish his command to Lieutenant General Bantz J. Craddock, but not before ensuring that SouthCom remains at the forefront of Washington’s War on Terror. Through the distortion of the definition of terrorism, the term has become little more than a rhetorical device. By invoking the word “terrorism” on Capitol Hill, General Hill and his successor are pursuing additional resources for future expanded military initiatives that will likely strengthen Latin American military establishments, which are too often infamous for their long records of violent oppression during the 1970s and 1980s. This maneuvering can be seen as a purely self-interested tactic that will stress the importance of Latin American armed forces throughout the region.

#### A NEW TWIST TO A FAMILIAR MISSION

Since September 11, 2001, national defense priorities and budgetary appropriations have

concentrated on U.S. concerns in the Middle East. SouthCom’s area of responsibility—encompassing all of Central and South America and the Caribbean—has remained of secondary importance as Washington has increasingly defined its international strategy according to the War on Terror. With al Qaeda seen as the gravest threat to U.S. national security, and with Latin America seemingly not a major claimant to such terrorist cells, aside from the tri-border area, SouthCom’s operations are not a priority for the Pentagon. Perhaps because of this reduced role, Congress in 2002 granted SouthCom approval to expand its mission priorities. Military aid and training in Latin America, which previously were focused on counter-narcotics operations, have now been re-tasked as counter-terrorism responsibilities. Preying on the terrorist fears that are currently dominating Washington’s defense plan, SouthCom claims that it is now pursuing narcoterrorists to justify its expanded congressionally-approved budget.

#### REDEFINING TERRORISM

SouthCom’s new shift towards terrorism is more ominous than it first appears. In March, General Hill gave his annual report on SouthCom’s activities before the House Armed Services Committee. According to his testimony, the commander reported that the U.S. must be alert to two “growing threats” to national security: the “traditional” danger of “narcoterrorists and their ilk,” and the “emerging” menace of “radical populism” that taps into the “deep-seated frustrations of the failure of democratic reforms.” Hill’s somewhat skewed assessment of the Latin American situation suggests that ultimately any political opposition, arguably a necessary element in any healthy democracy, can be seen as a threat to American national security. The Bush administration over the past years has instructed its ambassadors to Bolivia, Nicaragua and El Salvador to inform local authorities that although Washington respects free elections, it will not necessarily respect electoral results if the “wrong” people are elected. Former SouthCom commander General Charles Wilhelm told COHA that while “I don’t think any Latin American countries pose a specific threat... there is a threat to the U.S. if existing democracies are being undermined.” However, by characterizing the region’s struggles for social and economic equality as threats to U.S. security, SouthCom not only could be viewed as erroneously dismissing the importance of such movements, but could also divert attention away from the actual terrorist threats currently directed at the U.S.

#### SOUTHCOM’S HISTORY OF COUNTER OPERATIONS

SouthCom’s official priorities have historically ranged from “counter-drug operations” and “engineering and medical exercises” to “security assistance” and “military-to-military contact.” By aiming to strengthen militaries in the region, SouthCom under Hill has left behind a controversial legacy in Latin America. General Hill’s recommendations to Congress and Lieutenant General Craddock’s statements during his Senate confirmation hearing showed a firm commitment to “maintain and broaden our consistent military-to-military contacts as a means of irrevocably institutionalizing the professional nature of those militaries with which we have worked so closely over the past several decades.”

Because U.S. law prohibits the direct training of foreign armed forces, the U.S. military’s involvement in such matters is often classified as “security assistance.” However, there are no safeguards in place to ensure that the Pentagon provides Congress with detailed information regarding its par-

ticipation in current military-to-military interaction. Nor does Congress hold SouthCom closely accountable for its commitment to instruct Latin American militaries in the institutionalization of respect for human rights. It was this existing accountability loophole throughout the 1970s and 1980s that allowed the Pentagon, through the infamous School of the Americas as well as bilateral SouthCom missions, to both directly and covertly train the commanders of the death squads associated with Argentina’s “dirty war” and the brutal contra campaigns that oppressed Nicaragua’s civilian population during that country’s unforgiving conflict.

The strengthening of Latin American armed forces to more effectively control drug trafficking, gang violence and so-called political insurgents has recently been used to justify SouthCom’s new terrorism priorities. This could create a dangerous precedent for the reemergence of the de facto limits on free speech, human rights violations or even a return to the grim days of military rule that so traumatized the region in recent decades. Although violent crime plagues much of Latin America, defining it as a U.S. national security concern, and therefore justifiable as a valid SouthCom mission, will only continue the questionable trend of expanding U.S. military aid, cooperation and training throughout the hemisphere. While many Latin American militaries are still struggling to overcome the bitter effects and damaged reputations resulting from decades of human rights abuses and institutionalized corruption, it may be dangerous to instruct them in anti-terror tactics that could later be used to suppress their own citizens. Without a well-established commitment to protecting civil rights and proper limitations on the autonomy of military institutions, any renewed U.S. effort to fund and train rogue militaries could lead to an expansion of their power and an abuse of their authority, which could hinder the democratic process. Moreover, some Latin American nations have not yet reached a level of political maturation nor have maintained a commitment to democratic principles that are necessary to ensure such abuse will not occur.

#### COLOMBIA—LATIN AMERICA’S SUPPOSED TERRORIST HOTBED

According to General Hill, the “narcoterrorists in Colombia remain the largest and most well known threat in our region.” However, Hill fails to support this claim that narcoterrorists pose such a direct security threat to the U.S. In fact, the term narcoterrorist, while full of threatening implications, is rarely clearly defined by the U.S. government and its military agencies. At his confirmation hearing, Lieutenant General Craddock did attempt to define the highly dubious concept: “the terms insurgents or guerrillas are less applicable today than in the past. I believe the term narcoterrorists is more appropriate, given the fact that the center of gravity for these groups is the incredible financial support they get from illicit drug trafficking.” The lack of clarity in Craddock’s explanation inadvertently reveals how SouthCom arbitrarily reclassified the country’s leftist armed political opposition, denominated as guerrillas during the Cold War and drug traffickers in the 1990s, as a blanket terrorist threat. In an attempt to link the situation in Colombia to Washington’s global mission, Craddock explained, “supporting the government of Colombia’s efforts to defeat illicit narco-trafficking also directly supports the

global War on Terror.” This assertion is a convenient attempt to validate this new allusion without any supporting evidence. The government’s arbitrary use of inflammatory language and its efforts to rationalize Washington’s allocation of \$1.5 billion for Plan Colombia have failed to overcome its disappointing achievements in the War on Terror as Colombia had played no part in the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

For the past four years, the U.S. government has funded Plan Colombia as part of a patently ineffective War on Drugs. Even the head of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy John Walters, upon returning from a recent South American visit, reported that Washington’s anti-drug strategy has failed.

Despite SouthCom’s dubious reports of its strategy’s success, Plan Colombia’s failures are numerous. Colombia’s supply and the U.S.’ demand for drugs remain essentially unchanged. While U.S. armed forces are already overextended, SouthCom is now seeking to further involve U.S. military personnel in Colombia’s protracted civil war by requesting an increase from 400 to 800 military officers and from 400 to 600 private contractors allowed to be present in the country. Critics contend that the now militarized Plan Colombia has failed to effectively address the country’s armed forces’ proclivity for human rights violations. Additionally, in its own annual human rights report, the State Department has maintained that the U.S.-trained Colombian military continues to associate with illegal rightwing paramilitary groups—Colombia’s prime human rights violators. This subject is continually under-addressed in SouthCom’s public statements. Following in the footsteps of the U.S. Patriot Act, the Colombian Congress has passed anti-terror legislation that allows the military to arbitrarily conduct searches and tap the telephones of citizens without a warrant. U.S. support, along with high funding for Colombia, has contributed to a flawed domestic policy in the South American country. The latest attempts to recast the nation’s perpetual unrest as a terrorism problem that threatens U.S. national security not only represents little regard for the facts and a twisting of reality, but is simply the latest stage in the repeating of a foreign policy project that has never worked.

#### GUANTANAMO BAY—SOUTHCOM’S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR ON TERROR

SouthCom’s insistence that it is engaged in responsible security practices and upholds human rights values awaits final judgment, especially considering its jurisdiction over the terrorist detention center in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. Since its creation as a prison facility in 2002, Camp X-ray has faced consistent criticism from groups such as Amnesty International (AI) which claim U.S. officials have sanctioned illegal practices at the facility. Prisoner testimony and photographs have established that suspected al Qaeda detainees have been held without trial or proper legal representation and may have suffered some of the same torture tactics that took place at the now infamous Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. AI alleged in its report that “despite public commitments to the humane treatment of detainees, it subsequently has been revealed that the U.S. administration’s decision not to apply provisions of the Geneva Conventions to those being held in Guantanamo may have been motivated by a desire to apply harsher interrogation techniques than it perceived would be allowed under the Geneva Conventions.” Though SouthCom officers may be just one link in the chain of command, the detention facility is ultimately located within its re-

gion of responsibility. While SouthCom continues to lobby Congress for increased funding, Camp X-ray remains a glaring black mark that contrasts with SouthCom’s professed support for legal procedures and human rights practices.

#### FINDING THE CAUSES, NOT JUST THE TERRORISTS

In the tumultuous history of U.S.-Latin American relations, Washington has developed a strategy wherein various political and military means have been used to deal with a range of challenges and security threats posed by its southern neighbors. As the world leader in the war on Communism, the United States carried out regime change in Latin America with singular tenacity. This included the training of the Nicaraguan contras, the support of brutal dictatorships in Guatemala, the endorsement of General Augusto Pinochet’s repressive regime in Chile, and the backing of the particularly savage Argentina military junta after it came to power in 1976.

In an attempt to adapt to its post-9/11 anti-terrorism focus, the U.S. has amalgamated drug trafficking and “radical populism” into its terrorist fighting tactics. This has been particularly evident in its policy formulations regarding Colombia, Bolivia and Venezuela. While the previous eras, inspired first by the Cold War and then by the War on Drugs, turned out to be based on a very sketchy rationale, they were more solidly rooted than the current War on Terror. Domestic conflicts throughout Latin America do not arise out of thin air. The urgent social conditions and volatile political environs that went unacknowledged by the U.S. in previous decades account for the instability that the region is currently experiencing. The causative agents behind the new threat of terrorism are no different. As the Latin American Working Group argues in its report on terrorism, “while law enforcement action against terrorists is essential, the most sustainable way to combat broader support for terrorist activities is to address the conditions that foster it—poverty, lack of social and economic development, and undemocratic and repressive regimes that leave their citizens scant hope of bettering their lives, and hence open space for those offering extreme alternatives.”

#### THE SITUATION IN SRI LANKA

### HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 2004

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my growing concern at the increasing levels of politically-motivated violence and the rising risks to peace in Sri Lanka.

As my colleagues may know, Sri Lanka (or Serendib, as it was known in older times) is a tear drop shaped island located about 20 miles off the southeastern coast of India. The population of about 20 million is roughly three-quarters Sinhalese and a little less than 20% Tamil. The island was occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th century, the Dutch in the 17th century, and then ceded to the British in 1802. Known as Ceylon it became independent in 1948; the name of the country was changed to Sri Lanka in 1972.

By way of background, tensions between the Sinhalese majority and minority Tamils, which had existed since independence, escalated dramatically in the early 1980s. Devastating anti-Tamil riots, as well as acts of re-

pression and discrimination by the majority Sinhalese, led to the rise of an armed Tamil insurgency. By the mid-1980s, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) emerged as the strongest Tamil separatist force. In a grim harbinger of the Tiger’s ruthless reliance on violence (which includes the use of “Black Tiger” suicide squads), the LTTE came to dominate the separatist movement by systematically eliminating all rivals for leadership. The LTTE is currently designated as a terrorist organization by the United States and several other countries.

Originally, LTTE sought an independent homeland for the Tamils, but it eventually dropped that demand and expressed a willingness to negotiate devolution of autonomy under a federal model of governance. Meanwhile, the human and financial toll of the rebellion has been enormous: some 64,000 people have been killed and roughly 800,000 displaced, with commensurate losses to the island’s economic growth and development.

In 2002, Norway brokered a ceasefire, which is still in effect today and also acted as a mediator in stalled peace talks. In April 2003, however, the LTTE pulled out of the talks, claiming that it was being marginalized. In late 2003, the situation was further complicated by a political struggle between Sri Lanka’s President Chandrika Kumaratunga and then Prime Minister Ranil Wickramasinghe. In April 2004, Kumaratunga’s party defeated Wickramasinghe in the general election and an ally of the President became the new prime minister. Although the new coalition government includes a hard-line party that is at best deeply skeptical of continued negotiations with the insurgents, the President has nevertheless remained committed to the peace process and invited Norway to approach the LTTE and to resume mediation.

Prospects for a resumption of dialogue between the government and the LTTE at this time, however, appear bleak.

In the first instance, the LTTE insists that the establishment of an interim administration over the “northeast”—modeled on the LTTE’s proposed Interim Self Governing Authority (ISGA) that would give it sweeping powers over law enforcement, tax collection, military affairs, administration of foreign aid and other matters currently in the domain of the central government (GSL)—is an essential precondition for the resumption of peace negotiations. While at one level this stance might be thought to simply represent a maximalist bargaining position, at another level it might be thought to cast serious doubt on the sincerity of the LTTE’s commitment to the peace process.

Even more concerning has been the LTTE’s assertion that it is entitled to act as the “sole representative” of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. In practical terms, the LTTE’s diktat means that Tamils who dare to advocate democratic change, independently contest elections and speak out against or actively oppose the Tigers will be targeted for assassination.

As noted earlier, this despicable practice of eliminating critics goes back almost to the group’s inception. It has once again become acute in the wake of an attempt by a senior LTTE commander named Colonel “Karuna” to break away from the organization. Beginning in March 2004, a new escalation of killings, attacks and abductions of the LTTE’s suspected

opponents began to take place on almost a daily basis. For its part, the LTTE reportedly suspects the GSL of assisting the Karuna faction. In any case, through mid-August 2004, according to human rights advocates, there have been more than 40 such murders.

As the Indian newspaper *The Hindu* editorialized on September 30, "It is time for all concerned to acknowledge that the LTTE has done nothing less than unleash a terrorist campaign amounting to a sub-guerrilla war against the very people it claims to represent. From the recruitment of children, which continues unabated despite international outrage, to the harassment of Muslims, the discrimination against eastern Tamils, and the killings of opponents, the LTTE demonstrates on a daily basis that its rule is by fear and terror."

In this troubling circumstance, it is clear that the international community needs to consider additional steps to put pressure on the LTTE to abandon its tactics of terror and prove that its days of violence are over.

It is remarkable, for example, that only four countries—the U.S., U.K., Australia, and India—have declared the LTTE to be sponsors of terrorism, frozen their assets and prohibited financial transactions with the Tigers. It is well reported that alongside a finely tuned propaganda campaign, the LTTE also run a sophisticated international fundraising campaign. The majority of financial support comes from the Tamil Diaspora in countries where there is no ban on transactions with the Tigers, including Switzerland, Canada, and the Scandinavian countries. It is my understanding that the LTTE's overseas financing includes investments in real estate, restaurants, stocks, and money market funds. Even film, food festivals, and cultural events may contribute to insurgent income. The U.S. Department of State also reports that expatriate Tamil communities in Europe have been tied to narcotics smuggling, another potential source of funding. In this context, surely the stark record of LTTE terrorism demands a firmer response from our friends and allies abroad.

Likewise, in view of the current stalemate in the peace process and the new campaign of violence by the LTTE, it is appropriate that the U.S. review the adequacy of current levels of security assistance to Colombo. In particular, in view of the mixed operational success of the armed forces of Sri Lanka, the Department of Defense and U.S. Pacific Command may want to consider increasing senior level military exchanges as well as boosting technical assistance. In this regard, I understand that in recent months senior officials with PACOM visited Sri Lanka, including the Jaffna peninsula.

Similarly, given the long and sordid track record of the Tigers—including continued abductions of child soldiers—as well as ongoing concerns about disappearances and other abuses in government controlled areas, it is also high time to place on the table an explicit inclusion of human rights and humanitarian considerations in either the current cease-fire agreement or in a separate understanding between the GSL and the LTTE. All parties must promptly take steps to end ongoing grave human rights abuses.

Finally, it is imperative that all parties take steps to work to rebuild trust and schedule the promised talks as soon as possible. In particular, it is incumbent on the LTTE to show that it is committed to a political solution and

to peace. Clearly, the ceasefire and a return to negotiations represent the best hope for Sri Lanka's future as a peaceful, prosperous, and unified nation. As the Department of State has made clear, the United States stands ready to implement commitments to aid in Sri Lanka's reconstruction, but this will only be possible through a continuation of the peace process.

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PAYING TRIBUTE TO TROY  
BLEDSOE

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Troy Bledsoe, a dedicated coach and athlete from Alamosa, Colorado. Troy was recently inducted in the Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference Hall of Fame for his long history of dedication to athletics in Colorado, and I am honored to recognize his accomplishments before this body of Congress and this Nation.

Troy knows what it means to be an athlete because he was a multiple letter winner in football, basketball, and tennis at Hendrix College in 1949. Troy began his coaching career with 6 years of high school coaching in Arkansas before moving onto the college level. He led several basketball, golf, football, and volleyball teams to championship seasons at Fort Lewis College and the University of Denver. Troy was also the chairman of the Exercise Science Department at Fort Lewis, and the Director of Athletics for 18 years. Troy was instrumental in the creation of the Fort Lewis College Athletic Hall of Fame, of which he himself was inducted into in 1995. One of Troy's biggest legacies is the award bearing his name for the male and female senior student-athletes with the highest grade point averages that are presented at the all-sports banquets every spring.

Mr. Speaker, Troy Bledsoe is an energetic coach that encourages his athletes to work hard to achieve their dreams both on and off the athletic arena. He has demonstrated a love for coaching that resonates in his compassionate and selfless service to the Colorado athletic community. Troy's enthusiasm and commitment certainly deserve the recognition of this body of Congress and this Nation. Congratulations on your induction Troy, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

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INTRODUCTION OF RULES CHANGE

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I join in a bipartisan way, with my colleague Representative CHRISTOPHER SHAYS from Connecticut, Representative JOHN DINGELL, the distinguished Dean of the House, and my friends and colleagues Representatives ED CASE, MAX SANDLIN, and DENNIS CARDOZA to introduce a bill that addresses the serious security threats that are impacting our Nation. According to the recommendations of the 9/11

Commission, Congress must reorganize to provide more effective oversight of our Nation's intelligence and homeland security efforts. This bill effectively deals with the problems by doing the following things:

1. Creates a permanent standing Committee on Homeland Security—[According to the 9/11 Commission, leaders of the Department of Homeland Security now appear before 88 committees and subcommittee of Congress. This is "perhaps the single largest obstacle impeding the department's successful development." Currently, the Committee on Homeland Security is simply a Select Committee];

2. Creates a permanent standing Committee on Intelligence—[According to the 9/11 Commission, Congressional oversight for intelligence and counterterrorism is "dysfunctional" and the Intelligence Committee is simply a Select Committee];

3. Creates a 14th Appropriations Subcommittee on Intelligence—[According to the 9/11 Commission, the Intelligence Committee should have authorizing and appropriating authority].

Last week during markup of H.R. 10 in six committees, members and committees alike were uncertain of their jurisdiction over various parts of the bill. In fact, no single committee had overarching jurisdiction, so there was no mechanism to address the bill in its entirety. This proposed rules change will fix this problem. We cannot rely solely on the Executive Branch to solve our problems. We must not shirk our responsibilities as elected officials, and instead do everything in our power to prevent another tragedy from occurring. For these reasons, I am proud to introduce this important resolution.

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COMMEMORATING NATIONAL  
LATINO AIDS AWARENESS DAY

**HON. HILDA L. SOLIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to recognize October 15 as National Latino AIDS Awareness Day. The theme for this year is "Abre los ojos: el VIH no tiene fronteras—Open Your Eyes: HIV Has No Boundaries." On this day, in over 150 cities throughout the United States, Latino leadership will honor the theme as they sponsor a variety of activities raising awareness of the state of AIDS among Latinos.

National Latino AIDS Awareness Day was first observed in 2003. Since then, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has reported that HIV infections among Latinos have risen 26 percent. Latinos in the United States are disproportionately affected by the virus and make up 20 percent of reported AIDS cases, even though Latinos are only 14 percent of the total United States population. As of 2002, the CDC also estimates that 28,364 Latinos are living with HIV and 76,052 are living with AIDS.

Statistics are important in order to understand the epidemic. However, we must also recognize the needs of the Latino communities confronted with the virus. Latinos face several obstacles and cultural barriers when it comes to accessing HIV prevention services. The lack of funding for culturally competent HIV

prevention education poses a threat to the Latino community and efforts to stop the spread of HIV.

National Latino AIDS Awareness Day allows us to actively open our eyes and bring light to the epidemic. It is a day of hope for the future of a world without HIV and AIDS. On National Latino AIDS Awareness Day, I ask that we remember those who have lost their lives because of AIDS, show compassion and support for those living with the disease, and pray for all families and communities whose lives have been touched by HIV/AIDS.

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#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, October 4, 2004, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall Nos. 487, 488, and 489. The votes I missed include rollcall vote No. 487 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree to S. Con. Res. 76, recognizing that November 2, 2003, shall be dedicated to A Tribute to Survivors at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum; rollcall vote No. 488 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass S. 1814, to transfer Federal lands between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior; and rollcall vote No. 489, on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree to H. Res. 567, Congratulating the American Dental Association for sponsoring the second annual Give Kids a Smile program.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote Nos. 487, 488, and 489.

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RECOGNIZING CHARLES PATRICK SHINOGLE FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

### HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Charles Patrick Shinogle, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 261, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Charles has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Charles has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community.

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

RECOGNIZING TREVOR MICHAEL CARVER FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

### HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Trevor Michael Carver, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 261, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Trevor has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Trevor has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community.

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

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#### A BILL FOR LONG-TERM ENERGY SECURITY

### HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce a bill that would provide long-term energy security and greater consumer protection to the American people.

The legislation would permit the Secretary of Energy to use any supplies in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in excess of 700 million barrels to address sustained price increases in gasoline or oil that could have an adverse impact on the Nation's economy. Currently, the President may authorize a release of supplies from the SPR to provide economic relief from petroleum price increases, though such an act would need to be in response to a sustained reduction in supply. This legislation would expand that authority for cases when price increases were not attributable to a shortage, such as international volatility, a major shift in demand, or a decline in refining capacity.

The consistently high prices our Nation is paying for petroleum—today, oil reached \$53 per barrel—threaten to damage our economy and stifle growth. Furthermore, they remind us of how reliant our Nation is on foreign sources of oil. With volatility in Iraq and elsewhere, major hurricane damage to energy facilities in the Gulf of Mexico, rising demand in nations such as India and China, and OPEC's apparent inability or unwillingness to reduce world oil prices, the United States has reached a point where we have little influence over a major factor affecting our economic well-being. It is therefore imperative that we increase the size of the SPR both to protect our Nation in a time of strife as well as to insulate our economy from problems in the petroleum market.

I have no illusions that this legislation will solve our Nation's energy crisis. In fact, the new release authority would not even enter into effect until the SPR surpassed 700 million barrels, which will not occur until next year at

the earliest. We must adopt this new long-term goal as part of a larger effort to reduce our reliance on foreign oil, pursuing a comprehensive energy policy that encourages alternative fuel sources and energy efficiency. I look forward to working with my colleagues to see this measure enacted into law.

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CONCERN ON PROPOSED NEW TAXES ON CIGAR MANUFACTURERS

### HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express my grave concern about the proposed new taxes on cigar manufacturers included in the FSC/ETI conference report. This new tax, which was not included in either the House or Senate version of the FSC/ETI legislation, amounts to \$282 million. Companies in the State of Florida will pay more than 75 percent of this tax increase.

I do not know how this new tax provision appeared in the conference report, but it is bad policy. This is supposed to be a jobs bill for all Americans, but I am afraid that this new tax will cost jobs in my state. For the historic Florida cigar industry, this provision is nothing more than a tax increase and job killer.

Since cigar manufacturers generally do not use the types of tobacco being "bought out," it is improper to impose a new tax on them under this bill. We should not increase taxes on industries unless the new tax has something to do with the purpose of the new program. The cigar industry should not subsidize the cigarette and smokeless tobacco industry. I hope that this issue will be revisited in the near future and a correction can be made to reverse this ill-conceived tax increase.

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IRAQ IS EVER MORE DANGEROUS

### HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, the land of the "not quite right" has turned into the land of the ever more dangerous and difficult. I returned to Iraq last week on a Congressional fact-finding mission after less than a year since my previous visit. The trip gave me an opportunity to hear from our troops in the field, meet with military commanders and visit with some Iraqi citizens.

Unquestionably, the mission in Iraq has become more dangerous and difficult. The insurgents have expanded their support. They are more sophisticated, coordinated and lethal in their tactics. They enjoy sanctuaries in some major cities and they are exploiting the lack of progress in rebuilding the Iraqi infrastructure to their advantage.

Our troops are doing a terrific job under difficult and dangerous circumstances. We can all be proud of our men and women in the military who are following their orders, carrying out their missions and sacrificing so much to give the Iraqi people a chance for a more peaceful and prosperous future. But they

seem tired and stretched very thin. I had lunch and dinner with many of our soldiers from Wisconsin during my trip. Nothing makes you more proud to be an American than the chance to see our soldiers performing their duties under trying conditions. They are all well-trained, well-motivated and represent the best America has to offer.

Fortunately, the conditions for most of our soldiers have improved from a year ago. The supplies have caught up to them. They have a good selection of food and beverages. Most have air-conditioned places in which to sleep. Communications back home have gotten much better and on-line education courses are offered to those interested in continuing their education.

But when they go out on patrol, they don't know who the enemy is, where the next ambush is going to come, and whether they are going to get back to camp in one piece. Many have to go out on patrols seven days a week. They return to get some sleep before they go out again the next day. They would gladly welcome a cold beer when they do finish their shift (alcohol is prohibited in Iraq) and they hate the "stop-loss" orders that prevent them from being rotated out of Iraq at the end of their tours.

Forty percent of our troops in Iraq are Guard and Reserve Units. They are there for 1 year once their boots hit the ground. With training and preparation before deployment, our Guard and Reserve are away from their families and jobs for up to 18 months. And many that have returned home are being put on notice for future activation and deployment. Clearly, such a sacrifice on so few for so long is unsustainable.

I was surprised by the lack of progress in rebuilding the Iraqi infrastructure to meet the basic needs of the people, such as: running water, electricity, garbage pick-up and a good workable sewer system. Of the \$19 billion appropriated to rebuild Iraq only \$1 billion has been spent so far. I spoke to one Iraqi woman and asked if she felt her neighbors are growing impatient. She chuckled and said "we're tired of being patient. We've been patient for 35 years, we want results now."

The Iraqis are a people who believe that if the United States can put a person on the moon, then we are capable of helping them so much more. They see our impressive military with all the technology rolling through their communities and they are wondering why we can't get their water running or their electricity hooked up. And the insurgents are quick to pin the blame on us. But without security it will be difficult to make significant progress with reconstruction. It's hard to walk into a neighborhood with a hammer in one hand and a gun in the other.

Nor are the Iraqi Security Forces trained and equipped sufficiently to assume more of the security responsibility themselves. Many of the Iraqi forces and their families are being targeted themselves by the insurgents and there are numerous instances of insurgents penetrating these forces for their own advantage. But helping the Iraqis to develop the capability to provide for their own security is our ultimate exit strategy and it seems we've wasted a good year in doing that.

What then needs to be done? First and foremost, we need to make sure our troops are getting everything they need to do their job effectively and safely, which includes dou-

ble reinforced steel vehicles to protect our troops against roadside bombs, the weapon of choice by the insurgents. We need to enhance security so there is a safe environment for the Iraqi people to participate in the national elections by January. That means trying to work with Iraqi Security forces to take away the insurgents' sanctuaries and diminish their capability. We need to step up our efforts in employing local Iraqis to rebuild their own country. There is a direct correlation between those areas with a high unemployment rate (70 percent in some places) and from where the insurgency is coming. We need to ask for more help from NATO and countries in the Arab League to provide training and equipment for a new Iraqi Security Force so we can begin to fade into the background and eventually bring our troops home.

Cutting and running is not an option. It would guarantee chaos, possible civil war, a sanctuary for international terrorism and a power vacuum that Iran would be more than happy to fill in the region. But our leaders in this country need to level with the American people. Our task in Iraq will not be easy. It has already become more difficult. More international support would alleviate the high cost we are now paying in both lives and money as well as add legitimacy to what we are trying to accomplish with the Iraqi people. It is not a lost cause, yet. But our window of opportunity is closing rapidly.

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#### LEGALITY OF AIRBUS SAS

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#### HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for President Bush's decision to seek a ruling from the World Trade Organization regarding the legality of subsidies to Airbus SAS from various European governments, as well as his decision to withdraw from the 1992 agreement in which the United States agreed to allow a reasonable amount of these subsidies.

Twelve years later it is clear that this aid, particularly launch assistance, has done tremendous harm to fair and open competition in the large aircraft marketplace.

It is unfortunate that this pact withdrawal and appeal to the WTO was necessary. However, our friends and allies across the Atlantic chose not to recognize that Airbus SAS is now a profitable company and that they no longer need this overly generous government assistance.

Mr. Speaker, this is a step towards creating a level playing field for America's workers in the aviation manufacturing industry.

I commend the President for taking this important step and I look forward to this Congress continuing to work with the administration to ensure that the men and women of our aircraft manufacturing workforce—the finest in the world—are able to continue to compete in the global market.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE TEACHER TRAINING EXPANSION ACT OF 2004

#### HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Teacher Training Expansion Act of 2004. Right now, too many of our Nation's "special needs" children are underserved. This bill seeks to improve education for all of our children by increasing support for public and private organizations that train teachers to meet the challenges of special education.

Specifically, the Teacher Training Expansion Act of 2004 would authorize the Secretary of Education, under the auspices of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), to give grant preference to local educational agencies that train teachers to use special education techniques.

Currently, about 80 percent of students with learning disabilities receive the majority of their instruction in general education classrooms. According to the U.S. Department of Education, 50 percent of disabled students between the ages of 6 and 11, and 30 percent of disabled students between the ages of 11 and 12, are taught in regular classrooms. These numbers indicate a 10 percent increase in inclusion over the last 10 years.

Mr. Speaker, these numbers demonstrate that IDEA, one of the most comprehensive bills addressing equality in education, must continue to expand training of special education teachers. IDEA requires that:

to the maximum extent appropriate, children with disabilities . . . are educated with children who are not disabled, and that special classes, separate schooling, or other removal of children with disabilities from the regular environment occurs only when the nature or severity of the disability is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be attained satisfactorily. IDEA Sec. 612 (5) (B)

As more children with disabilities enter general education classrooms, it is critical that general education teachers and personnel are adequately trained to adapt curricula to suit their needs. Regular education teachers and personnel must collaborate with special education teachers to ensure that the best individualized approaches are utilized for the integration of disabled students into the classroom.

My bill, the Teacher Training Expansion Act of 2004, encourages this crucial kind of staff development. Because local educational agencies, private and public organizations are at the forefront of training teachers who work with disabled students, these groups should be eligible to receive the highest consideration when awarding grants.

By enabling these agencies to receive grant preferences, we will help our teachers gain the skills they need to work effectively with disabled students in mainstream classrooms. Education is central to changing the way disabled students are viewed by their peers, but it also helps disabled students cultivate the intellectual and social skills they need to compete in society.

To ensure that inclusion and mainstreaming benefits all students, teachers must be trained appropriately. With adequate funding, the

quality of education will continue to improve for all students. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort by co-sponsoring the Teacher Training Expansion Act of 2004.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DENNIS  
HERZOG

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to journalist Dennis Herzog from Grand Junction, Colorado. For a quarter century Dennis has served the people of Grand Junction and Colorado with distinction, and I would like to join my colleagues here today in recognizing his tremendous achievements before this body of Congress and this Nation.

Dennis Herzog earned his journalism degree from the University of Missouri School of Journalism. He soon took a job with a paper in Tennessee, then in New York before moving to Grand Junction. For 25 years, he has been with the Grand Junction Daily Sentinel, 20 of which he has served as the managing editor. In partnership with the paper's editor and publisher, he has helped the Daily Sentinel earn the nationally prestigious John Hancock Award for Business and Financial Reporting. In addition, Daniel is a member of the board of directors of the Colorado Press Association and the Cinema at the Avalon.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to recognize Dennis Herzog for his exceptional service to the people of Grand Junction and Colorado. For 25 years, his dedication to his community and journalistic integrity has made the Grand Junction Sentinel a thriving and influential news source. It is with great pleasure that I recognize him today before this body of Congress and this Nation. Thanks for your service, Daniel, and I wish you well in your future endeavors.

NEW MEXICO BATAAN DEATH  
MARCH VETERANS

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to New Mexico's Bataan Death March veterans.

Last night, two units based in New Mexico that were part of the Bataan Death March were awarded the 2004 Citizen Patriot Unit Award by the Reserve Forces Policy Board, a senior board within the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Two of my constituents were able to represent the 44 survivors of the 200th and 515th Coast Artillery units of the New Mexico National Guard at the awards ceremony. They are Colonel Vicente Ojinaga, of Santa Fe, and Staff Sergeant Ernest Montoya, of Albuquerque.

Colonel Ojinaga and Staff Sergeant Montoya participated in one of the darkest hours of World War II. The defense of the Philippines in World War II was courageous and heroic, and the battle at Bataan was long and des-

perate. Outnumbered, short-supplied, diseased, starving and exhausted U.S. and Filipino soldiers surrendered on April 9, 1942. They were alone and the last to lay down their arms. What ensued has been called one of the most savage and brutal events of World War II.

Of the some 78,000 Prisoners of War who marched 65 miles and were then imprisoned, 1,800 were members of New Mexico's 200th and 515th Coast Artillery. Of these 1,800 New Mexicans, one-half did not survive during the inhuman ordeals. Of those who survived, one-third died during the first year after returning home.

I want to say to these two courageous and honored soldiers that few will ever be able to comprehend the magnitude of the extreme illness, starvation, loneliness, abuse and humiliation that you and your fellow soldiers endured. We will also never, ever be able to thank you enough for what you did to protect the very freedoms we enjoy today.

TENNESSEE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE  
HONORS GEORGE R. HARVELL, JR.

**HON. JOHN S. TANNER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this Tennessee Municipal League resolution honoring and commending George R. Harvell, Jr., who will retire in December after 20 years as mayor of Millington, Tenn.

Mr. Harvell has been more than a mayor, of course. He also has been a friend to his community and to me. He has been a very successful mayor, and he continues to be great man and a true friend.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Tennessee Municipal League proudly recognizes and acknowledges George Harvell for his outstanding leadership, vision, and dedication throughout his thirty-six years as an elected official of the City of Millington; and

Whereas, George Harvell served with distinction as Mayor of the City of Millington from the year 1985 until his retirement in 2004; and

Whereas, George Harvell ably served as a City of Millington Alderman beginning in the year 1968 and continuing until his election as Mayor in 1985; and

Whereas, George Harvell demonstrated his commitment to building a strong, vibrant, and vital city and always remained optimistic in the face of numerous challenges, including serious economic hardship and population loss resulting from the closure of the Millington Naval Air Station where he was instrumental as Chairman of the Millington Naval Base Re-use Committee which guided the planning and re-use of over 1,800 acres of surplus United States Department of Defense property; and

Whereas, George Harvell was nationally recognized for his innovative approach on an extensive flood control program following torrential rains where the City of Millington saw massive flooding; and

Whereas, George Harvell did a great service to the towns and cities of Tennessee by leading the Tennessee Municipal League as President in 1998 during one of the most challenging periods in the League's long and proud history;

Whereas, George Harvell dedicated nearly 20 years to the advancement of municipal government in Tennessee through his service as a member of Tennessee Municipal League Board of Directors since the year 1985; and

Whereas, George Harvell played a pivotal role in protecting public resources by serving ably as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the TML Risk Management Pool from the year 2003 until his retirement in 2004; and

Whereas, George Harvell served as an ex-officio board member of the Tennessee Municipal Bond Fund from the year 1998 to 1999 while serving as the Tennessee Municipal League President and continued as an alternate board member of the Tennessee Municipal Bond Fund until his retirement in 2004; and

Whereas, George Harvell devoted his energy to advance municipal government throughout the United States by serving as a member of the Board of Directors of the National League of Cities from the year 2002 to 2004; and

Whereas, George Harvell started his service to the nation early in his life by serving honorably in the United States Army during the Korean Conflict; and

Whereas, George Harvell has been an advocate for high-quality public education in Tennessee, including steadfast support of his alma mater, the University of Tennessee, where he earned bachelors and masters degrees in geology; and

Whereas, George Harvell and his wife of over 40 years, Virginia, have raised two sons and are the proud grandparents of six grandchildren; and

Whereas, George Harvell received the Tennessee Municipal League Mayor of the Year award in 1993 further designating and exemplifying himself as a public servant at its finest: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Tennessee Municipal League honors and commends George Harvell for his leadership of the City of Millington, the Tennessee Municipal League and all the towns and cities it serves, and towns and cities of this great nation.

IN HONOR OF THE UNION CITY  
POLICE OFFICERS

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor several members of the Union Police Force. Sergeant Frank Caputo and Police Officers Mike Ortega, Joe Botti, Phil Alvarado, Juan Silva, and Eddie Antommarchi deserve special recognition for their exceptional bravery and selfless service to the citizens of New York and New Jersey in the aftermath of the September, 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

On the morning of September 11, the officers were called upon to assist the New York Port Authority in protecting the Lincoln Tunnel entrance from potential terrorists by closing it off to all vehicles and pedestrians. After securing the entrance, they moved to the New York City side to help secure the tunnel and ensure that it, too, was closed. In the midst of the chaos that followed the attacks, the officers worked diligently to maintain order and safety in their stationed areas and to calm frightened citizens. The officers are to be commended for their quick response time and their ability to work under the most stressful of situations.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Sergeant Frank Caputo and Police

Officers Mike Ortega, Joe Botti, Phil Alvarado, Juan Silva, and Eddie Antommarchi for their heroic actions and sense of duty during one of America's most difficult times. Their dedicated service is a shining example of the quality of character of America's best citizens.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARTHA ROMER

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Martha Romer, a dedicated public servant from Grand Junction, Colorado. I personally know Martha well, and when she has not been busy working on her farm, she dedicates her time to local government organizations. I am honored to stand before this body of Congress and this Nation today to recognize Martha's efforts in her community.

Martha grew up in Memphis, Tennessee and attended Southwestern College where she participated in the local USO during World War II. After the war, she married and moved to Colorado. Martha became active in the political system, hosting caucuses, campaigning, and volunteering as an election judge. Outside her volunteer work, she managed a hog farm with several breeds that were shown throughout the Midwest and garnered numerous awards. Martha also was the chairperson of three state pork associations and collaborated with Colorado State University to develop pork research. Since moving to Mesa County in 1974, Martha has continued to volunteer in the local political process, serving as a precinct committeewoman, and a district captain.

Mr. Speaker, Martha Romer is a warm and genuine individual who has dedicated herself to bettering her Grand Junction community for many years. It is a privilege to stand here before this body and recognize the efforts of such a selfless and benevolent woman. Thanks for all your hard work Martha, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

PROVO RIVER PROJECT TRANSFER ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. CHRIS CANNON**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 2004*

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3391.

Mr. Speaker, due to pressing family matters, I was unable to be present on the floor while this bill was being considered. I want to go on record strongly supporting this bill and want to thank the House for unanimously supporting this legislation.

H.R. 3391 authorizes the title transfer of certain features of the Provo River Project—including the Provo Reservoir Canal, as well as the Salt Lake Aqueduct and certain land in Pleasant Grove, Utah, from the Bureau of Reclamation to non-federal ownership.

For the past 60 years the Provo River Water Users Association has operated the Provo Reservoir Canal, also known as the Murdock

Canal. As long as the title remains in the name of the federal government, the water users association and local communities who use the water are unable to obtain the tax-exempt financing necessary to properly improve and manage the canal. Passage of this title transfer will now allow that to happen.

There are additional benefits to this legislation. For example, significant water efficiencies will result from title transfer. Approximately 8 percent of the water is lost each year to evaporation and seepage since the canal is not enclosed. Transferring ownership will allow it to be enclosed. There are environmental benefits as well—for instance, some of the saved water will be made available to meet the needs of the endangered June sucker. Further, covering the canal will also allow for the development of recreational trails that can be used for hiking and cycling.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you and my other colleagues for supporting this important piece of legislation.

HONORING 2004 PERSON OF VISION "SHRUB" KEMPNER

**HON. NICK LAMPSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Harris L. "Shrub" Kempner of Galveston, Texas. Shrub is the 2004 Person of Vision chosen by Prevent Blindness Texas and will be honored Tuesday, October 12 in Galveston.

Shrub is President and Portfolio Manager of Kempner Capital Management and a Trustee of Kempner Trust Association. He has given his time in service for community boards including the American Jewish Committee, UTMB's Development Board, Galveston County Economic Development Alliance, Galveston Economic Development Alliance, Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center at UT and the City's Finance Committee.

Shrub is a graduate of Harvard and Stanford. He is a husband and father of two sons. He is the former director of Balmorhea Rances, the Imperial Sugar Company, the United States National Bank, the Frost Bank and Cullen-Frost Bankers, Inc.

Prevent Blindness Texas has chosen to honor someone who has served the Ninth District with distinction and continuing generosity. In announcing his award, Prevent Blindness said:

"We feel Shrub epitomizes a true person of vision. His clear perspective and farsightedness have made a difference in the life of so many. He has truly made a lifelong allegiance to improving and enhancing the quality of life for others and, his devoted friendship and extraordinary dedication deserve recognition."

Mr. Speaker, I want to echo those sentiments and congratulate Shrub Kempner on adding this honor to so many he has received from community organizations in the Ninth District of Texas.

CRIMINAL VIOLENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw your attention to the wave of criminal violence, much of it targeting women and children, now engulfing America's neighbors in Central America. In Guatemala, human rights organizations have recorded an appalling 16,788 violent crimes between January and June of this year and report that one woman is murdered every day in a country smaller than the state of Tennessee. Unfortunately, violence is hardly a recent development in Guatemala, where citizens and leaders continue to grapple with a legacy of fifty years of political violence and humanitarian atrocities during the Cold War era that claimed more than 200,000 innocent lives.

Sadly, Guatemala's recently elected President Oscar Berger has been able to do little to curb the violent crime threatening his people or to punish those responsible for past human rights violations. Ironically, Berger has had to rely upon those very human rights violators still serving in the police and military to combat the current wave of violent crime. The frustration of the Guatemalan people with the ineffectiveness of their new leader in addressing the situation was painfully evident in the massive demonstrations in Guatemala City last August to protest the growing tide of criminal violence. The violence now plaguing Guatemala and other Central American countries should be of great interest to this congress because, as law and order deteriorate in the region, many Central Americans, out of desperation, will seek refuge abroad, with many immigrating illegally to the United States.

The following research memorandum about the criminal violence which plagues Guatemala was authored by Eleanor Thomas, a British research associate at the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs, an independent, non-profit, non partisan, tax-exempt research and information organization founded in 1975. It has been described on the Senate floor as being "one of the nation's most respected bodies of scholars and policy makers."

GUATEMALANS SPEAK OUT AGAINST VIOLENCE

On August 13, over 12,000 people took to the streets of Guatemala City to protest the horrific wave of violent crime currently engulfing the country. The march was organized by the Human Rights Protector's Office (PDH) and supported by 560 of the country's civil associations. PDH Director, Dr. Sergio Morales, said in an interview with COHA that the main purpose of the march was to draw attention to the "plight of women and children" who have been the most severely affected by the violence. The march in Guatemala built upon similar demonstrations in Argentina, where 130,000 people took to the streets in April to petition Congress for stiffer penalties against criminals. Mexico City also witnessed at least 300,000 people march through the capital protesting the high levels of violent crime and kidnapping that have plagued the country in recent months. The overriding message to come out of the march in Guatemala is that newly-elected President Oscar Berger must take bigger steps to tackle the endemic problem of violence that could swamp the country's most vital institutions if redress is not achieved.

## SKYROCKETING LEVELS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Violent crime rates in Guatemala have risen to astronomical levels. According to the PDH, there have been 16,788 incidents of violence between January and June of this year, 15 percent more than the 14,606 cases recorded during the same period last year. Of this total, 1,662 people have been shot, 254 have been stabbed and 108 murdered with blunt instruments; there were also 43 strangulations and five lynchings. While an international outcry was mounted over the infamous murders of 300 women in the last decade in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, little attention is paid to the fact that one woman is murdered every day in Guatemala.

To strike a sardonic note, in the same month that the PDH announced these hideous statistics, Guatemala celebrated the 50th anniversary of the CIA-sponsored invasion that ousted democratically-elected Jacobo Arbenz president. This wanton act of intervention on Washington's part plunged Guatemala into a bloody civil war that pitched government forces against guerrilla commandos, resulting in the brutal murders and disappearances of more than 200,000 people over the decades. The impact of the war was so extensive that it militarized every aspect of society. Despite the arrival of a nominal peace agreement in 1996 with the UN-peace accords, the country has struggled to deal with its oppressive violence. Alfonso Portillo (2000-04), the first to be elected president after the peace accords, paid little better than lip service to the accords while allowing impunity to reign and endemic corruption to flourish, especially when it came to the special treatment he afforded the country's most notorious human rights violator, the infamous General Rios Montt.

## NEW PRESIDENT, BUT NO NEW SOLUTIONS

When President Berger took office on January 14, a new opportunity for peace and reconciliation seemed to present itself. During his election campaign, Berger portrayed himself as a man firmly committed to democratizing Guatemala. He pledged to fight crime, corruption and poverty and to apply the still dormant provisions of the peace accord. However, since taking office, his policies have been somewhat less than coherent.

The cornerstone of his reforms has been a commitment to implementing the international community's recommendations; especially those aimed at reducing the size of the military, the institution that was responsible for many of the worst human rights atrocities during the country's 36-year-long civil war. Although Berger was seen as substantially reducing the military from 27,000 to 15,500 active members as well as spearheading a campaign to close 13 of the country's 60 military bases, these statistics are somewhat misleading. While his moves to demilitarize the country generated immediate praise from the international community, Marvin Perez of the Rigoberta Menchu Foundation asserted that more than 6,000 of these soldiers never actually existed. They were "ghost soldiers," the result of creative auditing by the previous administration to siphon money away from the government for alleged salaries and food parcels for senior personnel. Moreover, of the remaining 5,663 soldiers who agreed to take early retirement, 99 percent were infantry recruits. This means that the high-ranking members of the officer corps—those who were subsequently found responsible for 93 percent of the atrocities committed during the civil war—are likely to still be on active duty.

## UNSUCCESSFUL PLAN OF ATTACK

Berger's latest plan to stop the wave of violence has been to triple the number of soldiers and police officers on joint patrol in

danger zones termed "red areas." Yet, the plan only makes it more likely that those who are now patrolling Guatemala's streets are the same military personnel who raped, tortured and murdered some 200,000 people during the civil war.

At a recent meeting in Washington, Vice President Eduardo Stein told COHA that the reason violent crime has reached a "level never seen before was because organized crime was reacting very violently against the reforms the government has enacted." Yet placing the blame on organized crime is too simplistic an answer to a complex question. Senior officials in the army and police force stand accused not only of being involved in this crime network, but of actually orchestrating criminal activities. If the government intends to blame today's increasing violence in Guatemalan society on shadowy networks of crime cartels, it must be willing to accept the involvement of its own functionaries in the country's burgeoning law and order calamity. Guatemala's historic tradition of violence will not be solved by simply increasing the presence of security forces on the streets. The problems are rooted too deeply in Guatemalan society for such superficial measures alone to be truly effective.

## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Berger is clearly vulnerable in the eyes of the Guatemalan population. His public approval rating has slipped from 83 percent (the level recorded at the time of his inauguration) to 48 percent according to the latest CID-Gallup poll published in *El Periódico*. This is further compounded by the significant protest of thousands of anti-government marchers—it is clear that Berger must take more assertive action if he wants to retain the populace's backing.

If the president wants to combat the situation, he must create an environment where every Guatemalan is equal in the eyes of the law. He needs to purge the military of not simply infantry soldiers, but also of those officers of superior rank who, as junior officers, planned and carried out unspeakable atrocities.

## CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE OF INDONESIA ON THEIR RECENT ELECTIONS

## HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, on September 20, 2004, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono won a decisive victory in the final round of the first direct presidential election in the history of the Republic of Indonesia. However, the election was an even greater victory for the people of Indonesia in their remarkable transition to democracy.

This has been a pivotal year for democratic institutions in Indonesia. Indonesia has conducted not one, but three complex national elections in 2004. They were the largest single-day elections in the world, and involved hundreds of millions of ballots, and more than 500,000 polling stations spread across that vast archipelago. In April, I had the opportunity to visit the Indonesian National Elections Commission in Jakarta, and was impressed by the energy and determination with which its officials were confronting those logistical challenges. By any measure, their efforts were a profound success. Approximately 116 million

people voted in the final round of the presidential election, over 10 million more than voted in the last presidential election in the United States.

The people of Indonesia have effected credible, orderly, and peaceful elections of which they are deservedly proud. The magnitude of this accomplishment becomes apparent when we recall that Indonesia emerged from authoritarianism only six years ago, during an extended period of acute economic and social turmoil.

Other observers have correctly cited Indonesia as proof that Islam and democracy can coexist, but it is more than that. Civil Islam in Indonesia has not been merely passive or coincidental with democratization, it has been a catalyst. We understand and appreciate the critical role that Islamic civil society has played in promoting democracy in Indonesia. I fully expect that Islamic mass organizations, universities, pesantren, and non-governmental organizations will continue to play an important part in developing the political culture and public expectations necessary to make Indonesia's nascent democratic institutions truly representative.

We have high hopes for the new administration as it begins to address the significant challenges facing Indonesia. We wish them every success in promoting economic growth, peacefully resolving separatist and communal conflicts, improving the implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy, combating terrorism, and ensuring that the institutions that wield public power are fully accountable to the people of Indonesia. In sum, we share the aspiration of the Indonesian people for expanding and deepening the process of reformasi—the reformation of public institutions away from the corruption, collusion, and nepotism that have weakened them in years past.

I would like to extend my personal congratulations to President-elect Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Vice President-elect Jusuf Kalla on their recent victory, and to thank President Megawati Sukarnoputri for her leadership and service to her country during the past three years. We look forward to the continuation of the cooperative relationship between our nations, and the steady growth in friendship between our peoples.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION ACT

## HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am re-introducing legislation that is intended to help solve the shortage of available, affordable child care facilities. In my congressional district in New York City, more than half of all women with pre-school children are in the workforce and the need for child care is enormous. This is not a local problem but one that is national in nature.

The "Children's Development Commission Act" or "Kiddie Mac," will address this problem by authorizing HUD to issue guarantees to lenders who are willing to lend money to build or rehabilitate child care facilities. It also

creates the Children's Development Commission which will certify the loans and create federal child care standards. Kiddie Mac will also give "micro-loans" to facilities which need to make the necessary changes to come up to licensing standards, as well as provide them with lower cost fire and liability insurance. Through some of the premiums paid by the lenders, a non-profit foundation will be formed which would focus on research on child care and development, as well as create educational materials to guide potential providers through the certification process.

It is late in the session but I urge my colleagues to consider the proposal and join me in enacting it this year or in a future Congress.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. HILDA L. SOLIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 6, 2004*

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud passage of the Economic Development Administration Reauthorization Act of 2003, S. 1134. This Authorization allows the Economic Development Administration to provide approximately \$1.3 billion in economic development grants over the next 5 years.

The Economic Development Administration provides support for redevelopment of brownfields sites in otherwise underserved communities, like some I represent. For every acre of reused brownfields 4.5 acres of unused open space is preserved. Preserving this open space and redeveloping these sites is critical to the environment, public health, and economic stability of families in my community.

I am pleased that during Senate consideration of S. 1134, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce David Sampson testified before the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee that the EDA is "not seeking to in any way relieve a responsible party from liability under CERCLA nor to provide funds to a party to undertake clean-ups required under CERCLA, since to do so would undercut the 'Polluter Pays' principle on which CERCLA was founded." Taxpayers should not be saddled with the burden of paying to clean up pollution when polluters can be held accountable, and the limited grant funds available in this legislation should not be used to fund polluters.

On October 5, 2004, I joined Ranking Democratic Member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee JOHN DINGELL in sending a letter to the Economic Development Administration requesting information on the brownfields cleanup program. To the limited extent EDA is involved in funding assessment or cleanup of brownfields sites, the intent of the EDA bill is that grant funds shall only be provided consistent with the "Polluter Pays" principle. I intend to continue to follow the role of the EDA in brownfields, as successful brownfields redevelopment must be achieved without sacrificing environment and public health protections and without undermining the Polluter Pays principle.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. XAVIER BECERRA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, October 6, 2004, I was unavoidably detained, and therefore unable to cast my floor vote on roll call number 497, on passage of H.R. 5107, the Justice for All Act.

Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted "aye" on roll call vote 497.

RECOGNIZING JONATHAN ADAM DAVIS FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Jonathan Adam Davis, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 261, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Jonathan has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Jonathan has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community.

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

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JUDGE DANIEL PETRE

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to Daniel Petre from Garfield County, Colorado. Daniel is an accomplished public servant who was recently chosen to succeed Thomas Ossola as a Judge in Colorado's Ninth Judicial District. His impressive service and contributions make him an excellent choice for this judgeship, and I would like to join my colleagues here today in recognizing his selection before this body of Congress and this Nation.

At fifty-three years of age, Judge Daniel Petre has established a rich legacy that will aid him on the district bench. After completing his bachelor's degree at Dartmouth, he went on to receive his law degree from Southern Methodist University. Daniel managed a law firm in Glenwood Springs for twenty-two years before becoming the Garfield County Magistrate and the District 5 water referee. Recently, Colorado Governor Bill Owens appointed him as a one of three judges for the Ninth District court. Daniel also serves on the board of Garfield Legal Services and is a former member of the Re-1 School Board.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to recognize Judge Daniel Petre for his past service to Garfield County and the state of Colorado, and to congratulate him on his appointment to the Ninth District bench. I am confident he will serve with integrity and compassion, and I am honored to recognize him today before this body of Congress and this Nation.

THE LOSS OF SERGEANT CHRISTOPHER S. POTTS

**HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow that I rise to recognize the death of Sergeant Christopher S. Potts, a brave soldier who served with dignity and honor in Iraq and as a member of the Rhode Island National Guard for 14 years. I join his family and the people of Rhode Island in mourning this great loss.

On Sunday, October 3, Sergeant Potts was killed by enemy fire while stationed at a traffic checkpoint in Taji, 13 miles north of Baghdad. That Sunday was also Sergeant Potts's 38th birthday. A member of A Battery, 1st Battalion, 103rd Field Artillery, Sergeant Potts was serving his first tour of duty in Iraq. A resident of Tiverton, Sergeant Potts led a life of service both to his country and to his community. When not on active duty, he worked as a marine mechanic at New England Boatworks in Portsmouth.

I extend my deepest condolences to his parents Jerry Potts and Betty Hackett, his sister Kim Evans, his wife Terri, and his sons Christopher Jr. and Jackson. The people of Tiverton and Rhode Island have demonstrated their appreciation for Sergeant Potts's sacrifice and have spoken highly of his contributions to their lives. Those who knew him well describe him as a true outdoorsman and a wonderful father. Our thoughts and prayers go out especially to his two sons, the greatest joy in Sergeant Potts's life.

His loss causes us to reflect on the bravery demonstrated by our men and women in uniform as they carry out their obligations in the face of danger. When their nation called them to duty to preserve freedom, liberty and the security of their neighbors, they answered without hesitation. We remember those who have fallen not only as soldiers, but also as patriots who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country. May we keep their loved ones in our thoughts and prayers as they struggle to endure this difficult period.

We will continue to hope for the safe and speedy return of all of our troops serving throughout the world.

THANK YOU, CHAIRMAN TOM DAVIS OF VIRGINIA AND STAFF

**HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 8, 2004*

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, for the past two years I have been privileged to serve as Chairman of the Government Reform Subcommittee on Technology, Information Policy,

Intergovernmental Relations and the Census. Upon my appointment to the House Rules Committee, I was required to relinquish my chairmanship, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank Full Committee Chairman TOM DAVIS and the staff for their tremendous efforts.

In the 108th Congress, the Subcommittee held 39 hearings—substantive hearings—on issues ranging from the threats of cyber terrorism, to the President's Management Agenda, to Geospatial issues and to planning for the 2010 Census. During this time, I believe that we have put America on alert—in government, the private sector and home computer use—to the threats posed by cyber criminals and how best to protect our resources.

Much of the success that we enjoyed on the subcommittee is due to the hard work and expertise of the staff, which took a citrus farmer from Central Florida and brought him up to speed on the intricacies of new technologies and their importance to all Americans. My able Staff Director, Bob Dix, led a truly outstanding team of individuals who worked tirelessly to conduct thorough oversight of the areas of jurisdiction of my subcommittee. They deserve much of the credit for the positive impact that we have made.

Lastly, I would like to thank Chairman TOM DAVIS for the trust he placed in me. As my predecessor on the Technology Subcommittee, he left great shoes to fill. I appreciate his guidance and friendship, and I pledge to continue working on these issues of importance in the years to come.

RECOGNIZING LIEUTENANT RYAN  
CASPER

**HON. RON KIND**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the good works of first Lieutenant Ryan Casper, who has served both his country and the Iraq community in an astounding manner. Lt. Casper, an Army Reservist serving in the 477th Ambulance Company, has demonstrated unyielding dedication to improving the dire situation thousands of Iraqi students are experiencing.

Lt. Casper, a history teacher from Ellsworth High School, has extended his passion for education from his classroom in Wisconsin into the Iraq community. He has been instrumental in meeting the needs of the students by restoring educational structures in Iraq. The deteriorating infrastructure of the education facilities and the absence of essential school supplies generated Lt. Casper's inspiration to create a charity that ministered to the needs of school-aged children. Lt. Casper understands that a sanitary and well-equipped facility is necessary before a quality education can be achieved.

As an active member of the military for twenty years, Lt. Casper is executive officer of a ground ambulance company that transports patients and medical supplies from Baghdad to Southern Iraq. Casper's charity, the 477th Hearts and Minds Club, has provided numerous children with school supplies. Lt. Casper's operation was made successful by the donations he received from citizens in the United

States. The largest contributor to his cause were Ellsworth High School students who collected over a thousand items to be used by students in Iraq. The supplies donated to the Hearts and Minds Club were delivered to various schools during ambulance runs performed by Lt. Casper's unit.

Lt. Casper's actions were successful in furnishing Iraqi schools with essential supplies, but more importantly, his actions altered the mindset of students in Iraq. The poor perception of American soldiers by Iraqi children wavered with the arrival of new materials. The once feared soldier was transformed into a heroic character overnight.

In October of 2003, and September of 2004, to personally lend my support to the troops engaged in this war, I had the great privilege of visiting Iraq. I met with troops and received a first-hand assessment of the reconstruction activities. After witnessing the poor conditions facing many citizens of Iraq, I felt great inspiration that one of my constituents had demonstrated such steadfast leadership in serving both his country and the citizens of Iraq. I would like to congratulate and thank Lt. Ryan Casper for his perseverance and unselfish desire to improve the world around him. Lt. Casper once said, "A goodwill gesture can go a long way in this country and hopefully we can supply that gesture."

MARRIAGE PROTECTION  
AMENDMENT

SPEECH OF

**HON. TODD TIAHRT**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 30, 2004*

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.J. Res. 106 offered by Representative Marilyn Musgrave.

The resolution, if passed by two-thirds of both the House and the Senate, and if ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures, would amend the United States Constitution with the following language:

"Marriage in the United States shall consist solely of the union of a man and a woman. Neither this Constitution, nor the constitution of any State, shall be construed to require that marriage or the legal incidents thereof be conferred upon any union other than the union of a man and a woman."

This nation once again finds itself wrestling with monumental social questions of family. The way in which we choose to answer these questions will have far-reaching consequences upon ourselves and our descendants.

Throughout recorded history, civilizations have existed and perpetuated themselves with basic principles of social structure. Some cultures have emphasized different principles such as community responsibility while others have emphasized individual responsibility. But all civil peoples have survived and prospered only where raising children was ideally the responsibility of their mother and father.

Over the past century we have seen many changes in American culture. We have witnessed an explosion of new travel opportunities, access to information and advances in medicine. Certainly social norms have shifted. We have made progress, in the truest sense, such as recognizing the fundamental human

rights of all people no matter their color or creed. And we have also made egregious regressions such as legalizing the aborting of unborn children. Even in this advanced age, we must continue to wage battles against injustices.

But with all the change the United States has undergone and will continue to undergo—there will always remain the goal to ensure that our children are able to perpetuate life and all things good. Any changes we allow to happen and support through legislation that affects this goal should be scrupulously considered.

The resolution before the House today seeks to articulate what constitutes a marriage—not because we have some new definition, but because a small number of judicial activists and social re-engineers are seeking to impose a new definition and experiment with the structure in which children are encouraged to be raised. If we do nothing and allow the courts to re-define marriage, State and Federal governments will soon have little or no authority to ultimately restrain any imaginable form of marital contract between couples and groups of people and even animals.

It is no secret marriage has been under assault in recent decades. With rising occurrences of extra-marital affairs, divorce, spousal abuse and teenage mothers becoming more commonplace among our population, many wonder why marriage is worth preserving at all. But just because the institution of marriage has experienced turbulent times is no reason to give up on it as the ideal for which we should strive.

I want to emphasize that millions of single moms and dads across this country are struggling to do what is right for their children. They love their children and want them to do well and succeed and someday have an opportunity to have a healthy family of their own. As we debate how to best help sustain the institution of marriage, we should acknowledge that these parents are doing a terrific job raising their children to the best of their ability. They should be commended, especially the single moms who probably have the toughest job in America.

While recognizing the honorable single moms and dads, we should also work to help reduce the number instances where children grow up in homes without both their mother and father as a part of the family.

As a representative to the United States Congress on behalf of the people from the Fourth Congressional District of Kansas, I took an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States. The preamble to that great document states that two of the Constitution's purposes are to "promote the general Welfare" and "secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity." I consider how we raise our children and with whom that responsibility lies to be among the most crucial decisions we face in promoting the general well-being of all Americans and our descendants.

As the government seeks to provide for the general welfare of its citizens, I believe it should promote that which provides the maximum protection for our youngest generation. A child is best nurtured and protected when both the mother and father are sharing the responsibility of raising the child.

While not everyone who enters into marriage desires children or is able to have children, the context of their marriage is an example of how a man and a woman should live together in a way where children could be raised and cared for. We all know kids are observant and curious, and they watch how friends, neighbors and relatives live. And most children grow up mimicking the behaviors observed from adults.

So while two people of the same sex may express love for one another, it does not mean that the State has an obligation or duty to grant them marital status. Marriage is a privilege the State should protect, but it is not a right for same-sex partners, multiple partners, or any configuration of people and animals that express love for one another.

Fighting to protect marriage in America will likely be a very long and difficult process, but so is the struggle for a lot of worthy things in this country. Women fought for decades before they were finally allowed to vote. The struggle for slaves to become free and ultimately to have their full civil rights recognized was a terribly long process. But we must not give up. It is my hope that more and more Americans will realize the significance this issue has for all of us as Americans. I hope that as the debate continues on the issue of marriage we will have a growing concern for who this affects most: our children.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE VOTER PROTECTION ACT OF 2004

**HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Voter Protection Act of 2004. This bill would allow criminal prosecution of any individual, group, or organization that tries to mislead, intimidate, misrepresent or otherwise interfere with anyone exercising the right to vote. It would impose a fine, imprisonment for up to one year, or both against violators. I introduce this bill, because as the presidential election fast approaches, it is evident that there are concerted efforts to mislead or intimidate voters across the country, especially minority voters.

A recent report entitled *The Long Shadow of Jim Crow: Voter Intimidation and Suppression in America Today*, (September 2004), coauthored by the People for the American Way Foundation and the NAACP, highlights efforts to intimidate and suppress minority voters around the country. It contains many recent egregious examples during this election cycle that illustrate the necessity for this legislation:

In July 2004, Kentucky Black Republican officials joined to ask their State GOP party chairman to reject plans to place "vote challengers" in African American precincts during the upcoming election. (Source: Louisville Courier-Journal, 8/3/04).

Just this summer, a Member of the Michigan State Legislature, Representative John Pappageorge, was quoted as saying, "If we do not suppress the Detroit vote, we're going to have a tough time this election." Mr. Speaker, you may not be aware, but African-Americans comprise 83 percent of Detroit's population. (Source: Detroit Free Press).

In South Dakota's June 2004 primary, Native American voters were prevented from voting after they were asked for identification, which they are not required to present under state and federal laws.

In 2004 in Texas, students at Prairie View A&M once again are suing for the right to register to vote in Waller County—after being threatened with criminal prosecution by the district attorney. In fact, an earlier controversy had led to a lawsuit and a 1978 federal court order prohibiting the local registrar from treating Prairie View students differently from other county voters. (Source: Houston Chronicle, 2/6/04).

These are glaring examples that demonstrate that the problems surrounding the 2000 presidential election in Florida were not a fluke, but symptomatic of a larger nationwide problem.

I cite one other recent example from the press.

The New York Times recently reported that police officers visited the homes of elderly African Americans in Orlando, Florida flaunting their guns and questioning them about their legal voter registration activities.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I feel compelled to cite a not so long ago example of attempts to mislead voters in my own district:

In Baltimore, Maryland, in the 2002 election, anonymous fliers were posted in several predominantly Black neighborhoods with the heading "URGENT NOTICE". The flier listed the wrong date for Election Day and warned that parking tickets and overdue rent should be paid before voting. (Source: Baltimore Sun, 11/6/02).

I think my colleagues can see the pattern of suppression, misrepresentation and intimidation, especially in "high stakes" elections—it is both obvious and atrocious.

Mr. Speaker, as the men and women of all backgrounds in our armed services fight abroad to promote democracy in Iraq and Afghanistan, it is absolutely unconscionable and unpatriotic to allow illegal voter suppression activity to persist in our own country. Yet it does. Allowing such improprieties to continue—by those who actively seek to hinder or to deny altogether certain individuals' ability to vote—goes against the fundamental tenets of fairness and freedom woven into the fabric of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, we are now 26 days away from what will be one of the most decisive elections of our lifetime. In order to ensure every person's "right to vote," voter intimidation and interference must be stopped.

Accordingly, we must combat these tactics by ensuring that there are sufficient repercussions—and that these individuals are held accountable for their actions. The Voter Protection Act of 2004 will help to ensure this accountability. It would do so by imposing criminal penalties and fines for anyone or group that engages in fraudulent tactics, including distributing fliers or calling potential voters with misinformation, or any other such attempts to mislead or intimidate voters.

Mr. Speaker, I stand before you, 40 years after the passage of the Voting Rights Act, asking that the Congress ensure that we not repeat the mistakes of the past, but indeed write a new page in history. I ask that we send a message to this country's citizens that they will be free to vote. I ask that we send a message to those so inclined that misleading, sup-

pressing and intimidating voters is wrong and cannot continue. The Voter Protection Act of 2004 will help to assure Americans of the unencumbered right to vote.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, when the Constitution of the United States was originally adopted in 1788, many of us would have been ineligible to vote. Thankfully, there were people in this country who resisted against that injustice—in fact, died to correct it. The Voter Protection Act of 2004 will continue this tradition of ensuring that every vote is precious and protected.

If Congress passes this legislation, we will demonstrate to the Nation and to the world that America does not tolerate any impositions on the sacred privilege of voting. I urge all of my colleagues to join me by co-sponsoring this legislation.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO DOUG KING

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Doug King, a dedicated businessman from my hometown of Grand Junction, Colorado. Doug has been an empathetic and generous employer for the McDonald's company. Recently Doug was nominated for the Ronald Award that is given to owners and operators that are outstanding citizens in their communities and, it is my privilege to recognize his service before this body of Congress and Nation today.

Every year Doug donates his time and resources with thousands of programs like the Moab Senior Volunteer Program, The United Way, and several local, elementary, middle and high schools. Doug revolutionized the Mesa County Fair Program by spending thousands of dollars bidding up the price for third through last place animals at the fair, allowing many third place animals in Mesa County to bring in as much money as first place ones. At the end of the day the children always get to keep the animal that they have spent months raising with such special care.

I personally know Doug well, and he is one of the most generous people I have ever met. There are many occasions to point to like the time he bought hundreds of dictionaries for the Grand Junction Rotary so that every third grader in Grand Junction could have one. On another occasion he bought one-hundred extra-value meals to give to a mother who lost her child so she could give them to the homeless to feel better about herself. The one that really stands out is the bonus program that he developed for his employees. He developed the program to reward his employees for working hard, and initially it entailed giving away cash prizes at the end of every week up to four hundred dollars. The program was so effective Doug upped the ante giving away a Jeep Cherokee, a six-person spa, television sets, and a Ford Mustang Convertible.

Mr. Speaker, Doug King is a wonderful ambassador for the McDonald's company and a dedicated member of the Grand Junction community who has made public service a priority in his life. He is an excellent employer who truly cares for his employees and even more, he is a wonderful family man. He engenders

the love and support of his wife, Kathy, his son Shane, daughter, Monica, and grandchildren, Riley and Charlotte. I am honored to rise before this body and recognize his many contributions to the State of Colorado. Thanks for all your hard work, Doug, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AMERICAN  
INDIAN VETERANS PAY RESTORATION ACT

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, this week, as thousands of Native Americans from all over the country convene in Washington to celebrate the opening of the newest museum on the National Mall, I rise to introduce a bill that will restore justice to many of our Nation's Native American veterans, the American Indian Veterans Pay Restoration Act.

Prior to 2001, Native Americans who served their country in the armed forces had their active duty pay taxed by the state, despite claiming the reservation as their home. The law is now well established that this policy was wrong and, in keeping with tribal sovereignty, the policy of withholding states taxes on these soldiers' pay was changed. This position is reflected in administrative opinions, *Fatt v. Utah*, 884 P2d 1233 (Utah 1994), a 2000 Department of Justice (DOJ) opinion, a Department of Defense (DOD) policy instituted in 2001, and most recently, in Public Law 108-189, a law that passed this House unanimously.

However, while these changes stopped the improper practice of withholding taxes, the changes do not apply retroactively. Current federal law provides that statutes of limitations toll during a member's service, but the ability to recover withheld taxes is still limited by state statute of limitations on filing for refunds. The result is that hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of tribal members whose state taxes were improperly withheld during their service to our country are unable to recover the money that is owed to them.

The American Indian Veterans Pay Restoration Act remedies this situation by creating a program within DOD to return these erroneously withheld taxes to qualifying Native American veterans. This program will centralize and facilitate distribution of funds and recovery of funds from the states. Veterans seeking to recover their money will submit an application to DOD providing evidence of military service, improper taxation, and domicile on a reservation. In addition to veterans, the program will serve Native Americans who were on active duty prior to 2001 and who remain on active duty.

Nearly 16 percent of the Native population 16 years and older are veterans. Native Americans have the highest rate of service to our country of any ethnic group in the U.S. We are daily reminded of the sacrifice made by those who choose to don the uniform and serve our country, and this week we have also been reminded, of the importance of preserving and honoring Native American cultures and traditions. The introduction of this bill serves as a timely effort to keep our promise to our Na-

tion's Native American veterans, and I ask the support of my colleagues.

I would like to thank the original cosponsors of the bill—Representative GEORGE MILLER, who led the effort to change the Pentagon's policy on withholding state taxes on Native American servicemembers in 2000, Representative NICK RAHALL, the Ranking Member of the House Resources Committee, and Representative DALE KILDEE, a co-chair of the Native American Caucus. I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass this common sense bill.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. CATHERINE  
CARTER

**HON. JOHN S. TANNER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a longtime friend of mine, a great Tennessean and an outstanding American, Mrs. Catherine Carter.

At the age of 85, Mrs. Carter still puts in a full day's work six days a week at Grandma's Store in Mansfield, Tenn. Her father, Willie Thompson, built the store in 1935 and, with his wife Euna's help, ran the store until his death in 1969. Mrs. Carter has managed the store since her son Rex bought it and fixed it up for her in 1979.

Mrs. Carter is a lifelong resident of Mansfield. In fact, she grew up in the house next door to the store. She now lives down the road from the store.

Mrs. Carter remembers when Mansfield was a busy place. When she was a little girl, the town had a telegraph office, a railroad depot, a cotton gin and a potato house, where they stored potatoes until they were ready to be shipped. Mrs. Carter and her mother rode the train to Bruceton and to Paris.

These days things are pretty quiet, but Mrs. Carter still opens the store between 6:15 and 6:30 a.m. six days a week and stay open until 6:30 p.m. She sells everything from hunting supplies to household items. She also offers barbecue, bologna, ham and turkey sandwiches, as well as hamburgers. Patrons can wash down their food with ice cold Coca-Cola or Frostie root beers out of an old-fashioned metal cooler with sliding doors on top.

Mrs. Carter is an institution in Mansfield, and her service to her regulars as well as passersby and newcomers is to be applauded. What an inspiration she is to us all.

IN HONOR OF THE STATEWIDE  
HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF NEW JERSEY

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey (SHCC), an organization that has contributed greatly to the development of the Hispanic business community. New Jersey's Hispanic Chamber of Commerce will be holding its 14th Annual Conven-

tion & Expo on October 8, 2004, at the Newark Airport Marriott Hotel in Newark, New Jersey.

For 15 years, the SHCC has been instrumental in the development and support of small businesses within the state. As the Hispanic market continues to be the fastest-growing sector in the United States, the SHCC plays a pivotal role in supporting Hispanic business owners and providing resources that help them succeed. Over the past ten years, the number of Hispanic-owned businesses in New Jersey has increased to more than 45,000, generating thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in sales.

At this year's convention, the SHCC will host a career fair for students and inner-city residents, informing them of internships and job opportunities. The convention will offer a variety of workshops on issues such as financial literacy and home ownership, and will provide government officials and business leaders the opportunity to attend luncheons and networking receptions to help build relationships and strengthen the community of small business owners.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey for its 15 years of service working to establish and promote Hispanic businesses, leaders and develop New Jersey's economy.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DENNIS KING

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dennis King, a dedicated banker from my hometown of Grand Junction, Colorado. Dennis has been in the banking business for twenty-nine years and is an extremely active member of his community. It is my honor to stand before this body of Congress and this nation today to recognize his service.

A lifelong Coloradan, Dennis attended Mesa Junior College, Colorado State University, and graduated from Western State College before going on to the Colorado Graduate School of Banking. Dennis put his education to work in the bookkeeping department at United Bank of Delta in 1975. His business acumen and leadership helped him rise through the ranks at Norwest Bank, First National Bank of the Rockies, and recently he became the President of the Timberline Bank for the Grand Junction market.

Dennis has been extremely involved in his community throughout his entire life. He is an active member of the United Methodist Church, and the Delta and Grand Junction Kiwanis Clubs, taking on several leadership positions. He has been an advocate for youth, coaching several baseball teams and serving as a liaison to the Future Business Leaders of America in addition to his service on numerous advisory committees for the local high school.

Dennis prides himself on civic service and has been a longstanding activist in local government affairs, serving as a delegate to several Republican county assemblies, state conventions, Colorado State House assemblies, and the Third Congressional District of Colorado. Since 1974, he has spent thousands of

hours as the County and Overall Campaign Chair for several campaigns and has been an involved member of Club 20. Dennis is committed to issues that affect Colorado and has correspondingly served on the Tri-County Water Conservancy Board of Directors and the Colorado Committee for Taxation per his appointment by Colorado Governor Bill Owens.

Mr. Speaker, Dennis King is a dedicated leader of the Grand Junction Community who has made public service a priority in his life. People like Dennis help keep our communities strong and I am honored to rise before this body and recognize his many contributions to the State of Colorado. Thank for all your hard work, Dennis, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

**THE CHIMAYO WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM AND ESPANOLA FILTRATION FACILITY ACT OF 2004**

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2511, the Chimayo Water Supply System and Española Filtration Facility Act of 2004. Both of these communities located in my district are in dire need of improvements to their water facilities and I am pleased that the House is acting today to address the needs.

The unincorporated community of Chimayo, home to 3,000 citizens and the world-famous Santuario de Chimayo, currently relies on individual wells for their potable water. They also are forced to rely on largely deteriorated septic systems to dispose of wastewater. The absence or deterioration of sewer and water infrastructure in the region results in 75 percent of well samples taken having significant contamination. Also, because of the unreliability of the well water, some residents use free-flowing water from irrigation ditches for drinking, also containing high levels of different types of contamination. This situation is so badly in need of remedy, that in 2001 the region was declared an emergency area and required National Guard tanker trucks to bring potable water to the area. Still today Chimayo remains an emergency area.

To address this situation, S. 2511 directs the Secretary of Interior, in cooperation with State and local authorities to conduct a feasibility study of constructing a water supply system for Chamayo. In conducting the feasibility study, the Secretary is to consider various options for supplying water, long-term operation and maintenance costs, and local water resources. The bill would also direct the Secretary to provide emergency water assistance to Chimayo, which may include water treatment, installation of an emergency water supply system and installation of transmission and distribution lines.

Similarly in need of improved water infrastructure is the City of Española. Currently the City's water system produces approximately 1,000 gallons per minute less than is needed to provide for its current population. This production shortfall has resulted in inadequate water pressure throughout the city. The chronic lack of pressure is prevalent especially in

the portion of the City where the Española Hospital is located. The City has twice declared a state of emergency due to lack of adequate water and water pressure, and has been forced to call on the National Guard to supply water to the hospital.

S. 2511 authorizes the Secretary of Interior to provide financial assistance to the City of Española for the construction of a water filtration facility, and to the nearby Pueblos of Santa Clara and San Juan for related infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, both of these communities will greatly benefit from this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support passage of this bill, and I would like to thank the two New Mexico Senators for their work on this bill.

**TRIBUTE TO MR. IKE PEEL, JR.**

**HON. JOHN S. TANNER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a longtime friend of mine, a great Tennessean and an outstanding American, Mr. Ike Peel, Jr.

Ike was born to grocery store operators Ike and Ethel Peel on June 22, 1918. He graduated from Dyersburg High School in 1938 and attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville on a football scholarship. There he met Judy "Jewell" Lady, whom he married on August 22, 1942.

Ike graduated from UT with a degree in agriculture in 1942. An ROTC member, Ike was called to active duty on August 28, 1943. He was sent to South England to join the 4th Infantry division in March of 1944, and in May, 25-year-old Ike was made second lieutenant of a 54-man command-assault section. The group of young men, mostly 19 and 20 years old, was part of the first wave that invaded Normandy on December 6, 1944.

Ike's unit landed on Utah Beach, close enough to witness the fighting that was taking place on Omaha Beach. But Ike's section did its job: to go inland and meet the paratroopers from the 101st Airborne.

Ike later served with General George S. Patton for six weeks before returning to the infantry. He was released from active duty on February 20, 1945.

Ike returned to coach at the University of Tennessee until 1957, when he, his wife and their two children returned to Dyer County. Ike ran the family business and began raising cattle on a farm that spanned 500 acres. Ike retired in 1984, selling the farming business that had grown to engulf more than 2,400 acres.

Now 86, Ike continues to be a vibrant part of the Dyersburg community, speaking to the Kiwanis Club about his D-Day experience on July 7 of this year. What an inspiration he is to us all.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE CAPTIVE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT**

**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, today, I, along with Representative CHRIS SHAYS and 20 other

members, introduced the Captive Mammal Protection Act. This bill gets at an issue that many would be surprised to learn even occurs, the "hunting" of an animal inside an enclosed area. By halting the interstate shipment of captive mammals for the purpose of being shot in a fenced enclosure for entertainment or for trophy, the bill we introduced today will lead to significant reduction in "canned hunt" operations.

At more than 1,000 of these commercial "canned hunt" operations around the country, trophy hunters pay a fee to shoot captive mammals—animals that have often lived their lives being fed by hand and thus have no fear of humans. Simply stated, there could be no easier target. Canned hunting ranches know this and can therefore offer guaranteed trophies, touting a "No Kill, No Pay" policy.

Who supports canned hunt operations? Not rank-and-file hunters. In fact, in a poll of their readership described in the July 2003 issue, the editors of Field and Stream magazine reported that 65 percent of sportsmen oppose canned hunts. Additionally, lifelong hunters in Montana, including members of the Montana Bowhunters Association, spearheaded a state ballot initiative in 2000 that led to a ban on shooting animals in fenced enclosures. In addition to Montana, 18 states have full or partial bans on canned hunts for mammals. The momentum to address canned hunt operations is no surprise given that an element of hunting that so many sportsmen hold dear, that of the "fair chase," is absolutely absent under canned hunt conditions. The time is long overdue for the federal government to participate in efforts to end this despicable practice.

By halting the interstate transport of mammals used in canned hunts, the Captive Mammal Protection Act will curb a practice so egregious that hunters and animal advocates alike view it as unfair and inhumane. This bill is supported by ten local and national groups representing more than ten million Americans.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I encourage my colleagues to join me in putting a lid on canned hunts.

**PAYING TRIBUTE TO JOHN AND ANGIE MOSS**

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John and Angie Moss, two dedicated community servants from Grand Junction, Colorado. John and Angie have been involved in the restaurant and real estate business for many years, their service to their community is highly commendable, and I am honored to stand before this body of Congress and this Nation today to recognize their accomplishments.

John moved to Grand Junction in 1971 and at the age of 24 he built his first Taco Bell restaurant. John has since expanded the business to include several locations in Southwest Colorado and California, which led to his Glen Bell Award from the Taco Bell Incorporated company. Their corporation, Moss Inc, which operates these Colorado and California locations, have been active in their community as donors and supporters of the most widely attended tennis tournament in Colorado. In recognition of their service to the community, they

were awarded the Business of the Year by the Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce. John himself has served in the board of the Wells Fargo Trust Board, and is a former Rotarian. John is supported by his wife Angie, and their two adult children Leslie and Jay.

Both Angie and John went to Mesa State College and actively give back to their alma mater by providing scholarships, supporting projects, and have been intimately involved in the planning of the Moss Performing Arts Center. In addition to the restaurant business and college philanthropy, John and Angie also are involved in real estate, ranching, and farming that feed their enthusiasm for the outdoors. They are stewards of the land who have been awarded the Colorado Division of Wildlife's Landowner of the Year award in the past, and currently maintain a seventy-acre conservation project along the Colorado River.

Mr. Speaker, John and Angie Moss are strong, dedicated individuals who have served their community for over 20 years and I am honored to stand here before this body and recognize the efforts of two such selfless and benevolent people. Thanks for all your hard work over the years John and Angie, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

NORTHERN RIO GRANDE  
NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 6, 2004*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 211, which includes language to establish the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area. I am pleased to have sponsored H.R. 505, companion legislation to S. 211 as introduced and passed in the Senate. That version of the Senate legislation only provided for establishment of the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area. The bill before us today, however, includes an additional 100 pages of legislative language pertaining to other heritage area designations. Nevertheless I am pleased that we will be moving one step closer to making the Northern Rio Grande Heritage area a reality.

The establishment of the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area is a citizen-driven effort to protect the remaining significant resources representative of the Spanish and Pueblo colonial era in north-central New Mexico. The bill identifies the northern New Mexico counties of Rio Arriba, Santa Fe and Taos as a National Heritage Area—an elite designation from Congress reserved for areas regarded as a significant resource.

Northern New Mexico boasts many sites of historic and cultural significance. Our state is a blend of pueblo and Hispanic cultures, making it a very unique and special place in our country. This legislation would identify many of the sites that tell northern New Mexico's story, help preserve them and, in the process, allow them to be more thoroughly enjoyed by New Mexicans and visitors to our state. Preservation would directly lead to economic development of this area through enhanced tourism.

The legislation creates a non-profit corporation governed by a 15 to 25 member board of trustees charged with developing a manage-

ment plan for the heritage area. The board will consist of representatives from the state, affected counties, tribes, cities and others. The corporation's plan would consist of recommendations for identifying, conserving and preserving cultural, historical and natural resources within the heritage area, along with strategies to promote tourism of the region's natural and cultural assets.

The Northern Rio Grande Heritage Area is supported by the city of Española, the city of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, Rio Arriba County, Taos County, La Jicarita Enterprise Community, the Chimayo Cultural Preservation Association, and the Eight Northern Pueblos. I urge my colleagues to join me and these communities and organizations in support of this legislation by voting for its passage today.

TRIBUTE TO COBB COUNTY BOARD  
OF REALTORS

**HON. JOHNNY ISAKSON**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to pay tribute to the Cobb County Board of Realtors on the occasion of their fiftieth anniversary.

Originally founded by a handful of local brokers, the Cobb County Board of Realtors has grown with its county to become one of Georgia's largest Boards of Real Estate Professionals.

Board members subscribe to a strict code of ethics as prescribed by the National Association of Realtors. Their members participate in the Realtors Political Action Committee, and the Board is active in Federal, State and local public affairs.

Many individuals and organizations have contributed to the dynamic growth of Cobb County, but none have contributed more than the Cobb County Board of Realtors.

Homeownership is the cornerstone of America's strength, and in Cobb County homeowners have no greater advocate than the Cobb County Board of Realtors.

I am pleased to commend the Realtors of Cobb County on this, the fiftieth anniversary of their Board, and wish them continued success and prosperity.

HONORING ROBERT R. SIMMONS,  
JR.

**HON. JIM DAVIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Robert R. Simmons, Jr., a dedicated servant to the Temple Terrace community, who sadly lost his battle with cancer last week.

A North Carolina native, Bob served in World War II and attended North Carolina State University. A few years after their wedding, Bob and his wife, Ann, made Temple Terrace their home, and Bob began building his business, R.R. Simmons Construction Corporation, in Tampa. He was among the first in his trade to employ Design/Build and Tilt-Up

Wall construction, and throughout his career, Bob was highly regarded within the construction industry.

However, Bob may be best remembered for his contributions to the Temple Terrace community. Bob was a founding member of the Temple Terrace Presbyterian Church, an early member of the Temple Terrace Chamber of Commerce and active in the Lions Club and Sertoma Club.

Many will recall Bob's service on Temple Terrace community boards and his dedicated support for local historic preservation projects. Bob helped local 4-H students on animal and agriculture projects, championed a tree planting program for the community golf course and pushed for pine bore beetle infestation and eradication efforts to protect and save Temple Terrace's pine trees.

On behalf of the entire Tampa Bay community I would like to thank Bob Simmons for his leadership and service and extend my deepest sympathy to his loved ones.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO KAREN  
PAULSON

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize an outstanding individual who for many years has selflessly served the interests of the people of my Congressional District and the State of Colorado. Karen Paulson has served as my Executive Assistant and Office Manager since 1998, and I am proud to bring attention to her accomplishments here today before this body of Congress and this Nation.

Karen has been an unwavering servant to Colorado for many years. She began her career of public service as the Clerk of the Colorado State House of Representatives, where Karen took on the administrative responsibilities of the Colorado General Assembly. Her duties there led to a position as the Executive Assistant to the Colorado Republican Party, where she was instrumental in efforts to recruit high quality candidates for public office in Colorado. In 1992, Karen served as the Executive Assistant to the Majority Leader of the Colorado House of Representatives, cultivating close working relationships with local, state, and federal officials.

Karen's experience with policy and procedure made her a perfect candidate for Executive Assistant in my Washington, DC office. She is a soft-spoken, dependable, kind and intelligent individual whose work ethic is strong. Karen's diligent guidance and tireless commitment have really set the tone for my Washington office over the last six years.

The adoring mother of two, Karen lovingly displays pictures of her sons Greg and Carl in her office, and beams with news of their latest exploits. Karen also serves as the "den mother" to her extended family—my Washington staff—always remembering their birthdays with a card, a cake and a smile. I cannot count the number of times that I have seen Karen go out of her way to brighten someone's day with a kind word or a sympathetic embrace. I have learned a lot in the twelve years since I first came to Congress, and Karen Paulson has demonstrated to me the true meaning of the phrase "public servant."

Mr. Speaker, Karen Paulson is a consummate professional. However, far more important, she is a truly humble, caring and selfless person. Her work in my office, and her constant devotion to the people of our state of Colorado, is remarkable. I am truly honored to stand today before my colleagues and recognize the service of such a devoted friend. I want to personally thank Karen for her many years of hard work and her impact on my life. I wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

LINCOLN COUNTY CONSERVATION,  
RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT  
ACT OF 2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 2004*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. I rise today to encourage my colleagues to vote for passage of H.R. 4593. Title II of this legislation is the Ojito Wilderness Act. The Ojito Wilderness Study Area consists of about 11,000 acres of BLM land characterized by pristine and dramatic landforms and rock structures, and by several rare plant populations that are indigenous to the area. Title II of H.R. 4593 designates this area as permanent wilderness and enables the Pueblo of Zia to buy land to unite the disparate pieces of their tribal lands. I sincerely appreciate the effort of Representative HEATHER WILSON, my New Mexico colleague and the cosponsor of H.R. 3176, The Ojito Wilderness Act, which was introduced last year and is being voted on today as part of Mr. GIBBONS' wilderness bill.

I am honored on many levels to have helped get this bill to the floor of the House of Representatives. Forty years ago last month, while my father Stewart Udall was Secretary of the Interior, President Johnson signed into law the Wilderness Act, written to assure that some lands of the United States were left in the natural state in which humans found them. I am proud to follow in my father's footsteps by doing my part to help create the first new wilderness designation in New Mexico in over 25 years. But even more so, I am humbled by the hard work of so many New Mexico residents who have come together and fought for years to make this a reality. The cooperation exhibited among the Pueblo of Zia, the New Mexico Wilderness Alliance, private landholders adjacent to the lands, corporations operating in this area, and government, state and local officials has been phenomenal, and all of New Mexico should be proud.

This proposal has been under consideration for many years, and I am pleased we have the opportunity today to take an important step toward making it law. In 1991, Manuel Lujan, the Secretary of the Interior in the former President Bush's cabinet, recommended the Ojito area to Congress for wilderness designation. The BLM has evaluated this area and found it qualifies for full wilderness status and protection.

The legislation has the explicit support of the Governor of New Mexico, the counties of Sandoval and Bernalillo, individual members of State government including our State Land Commissioner Patrick Lyons, the Pueblo of Zia and its members, the adjacent private land

owners and individuals who graze their cattle on the land, numerous environmental groups, mineral extraction companies in the region, and business owners and private citizens living and working nearby.

Beyond its scenic and natural beauty, the Ojito Wilderness Study Area and the surrounding lands are also recognized for their high density of cultural and archeological sites, including sites that have religious significance to Pueblo Indians.

This legislation is extremely important to the Pueblo of Zia. The Pueblo's reservation lands currently lie in two noncontiguous sections. Zia has made a concerted effort over many years to adjoin its reservation lands. This legislation will help make this long-standing goal a reality. The Pueblo has consistently and openly worked in cooperation with other interested parties to reach a mutually satisfactory arrangement for the protection of these important lands as undeveloped open space with continued public access.

The Wilderness Act is one of the most poetic laws ever written, defining wilderness as "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain". The ability to experience our country's "untrammelled" natural beauty and to learn and teach our children about nature on publicly owned lands is one of the most important reasons for wilderness designations. I thank my cosponsor in the House HEATHER WILSON, Chairman POMBO and Ranking Member RAHALL of the Resources Committee, their staff and all of the people who worked on this legislation for helping us move one step closer to giving our children and grandchildren the legacy of nature's gifts.

I urge my fellow Members to support this legislation.

HONORING THE LIFE OF FORMER  
WEST VIRGINIA FIRST LADY  
HOVAH HALL UNDERWOOD

**HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the passing and honor the life and contributions of a former First Lady of the state of West Virginia, Hovah Hall Underwood.

Hovah earned an AB Degree from Salem College and a certificate in Social Work from West Virginia University. She taught at Grantsville Elementary School, worked in a defense plant during World War II, and then served ten years as a child welfare worker in West Virginia before marrying Cecil Underwood in 1948.

Hovah was a young wife and mother when she and Cecil moved into the Governor's mansion in 1956—Cecelia was a toddler, and Craig and Sharon were both born while the family lived in the mansion. She served as a gracious first lady all the while focusing her energies on the task of raising three very young children.

In 1996, the citizens of West Virginia once again elected Cecil Underwood as Governor, and Hovah was once again our First Lady. Building upon a lifelong dedication to the work of Big Brothers/Big Sisters, she always liked to

say that in this term she focused her energies on all the children of West Virginia. She was the driving force behind new programs to strengthen early learning and volunteerism in West Virginia.

Upon learning that our state has one of the highest rates of cancer among women in the nation, Hovah took the lead as the catalyst for expanded Breast Cancer Awareness and Screening initiatives. Hovah Underwood took seriously the charge to serve others each day of our lives, and her legacy is the many thousands of lives she touched.

At her Memorial Service, many remarked upon Hovah's wonderful smile. We know today that each time a young child learns to read, each time a "Big" and a "Little" share a special moment, each time a woman is saved from cancer, Hovah is smiling.

Our thoughts are with Governor Underwood, their children Cecelia Baker, Craig Underwood and Sharon Underwood, grandchildren Christopher and Coleman Richardson, Mary and Quintin Baker and Jordan and Myles Underwood.

All West Virginians have lost a very special friend.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF DR.  
JAMES RICHARD RUTLEDGE

**HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to mourn the death of Dr. James Rutledge, who recently passed away at the age of sixty-five. I am honored to stand before this body of Congress and this Nation to recognize his many accomplishments.

Jim was born December 8, 1938 in Ironton, Ohio. Shortly thereafter his family moved to Ashland, KY where he graduated from Ashland High School in 1956, received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Kentucky in 1960, and attended medical school at the University of Louisville and received his Doctorate of Medicine in 1964 followed by a 2-year rotating internship.

Jim joined the Air Force at the rank of Captain and served his country as a General Medical Officer at Warner Robbins Air Force Base and in Thailand during the Vietnam War in 1967 and 1968. He attained the National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Following his return from Thailand, Jim did a 4-year residency in Pathology at the University of Louisville and became board certified in Anatomical and Clinical Pathology in 1972. From 1973 until 1980 Jim was Pathologist and Medical Director of Laboratory Medicine at Greenview Hospital and Bowling Green-Warren County Hospital in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Jim was married to Rhonda Martin in Bowling Green, Kentucky on July 8, 1978. They moved their family to Jasper, Alabama in February 1980 and Jim began his work with Pathology Associates as Surgical and Clinical Pathologist and Medical Director of Laboratory Medicine at Walker Baptist Medical Center.

Jim, along with Rhonda, supported good government by supporting candidates and the

Republican Party in his county. As the years passed Jim continued to support many activities of the Republican Party at the local, state and national level. Jim was a man who loved his family and was devoted to them. He also loved and served his country with honor during his military service and as an active citizen dedicated to the security of our American heritage and the growth of good government.

The Town of Jasper, Alabama benefited tremendously from his kindness and selfless service to his fellow citizens. During Jim's life he served others as a physician helping care for those who needed his oversight, knowledge and expertise in their time of illness. Dr. Jim Rutledge was a man who loved his God, his wife, his family and his country. He was a true American Hero to so many during his life. He was a man many depended upon—a man of little fanfare but deep wisdom and compassion. All who knew Jim were encouraged and uplifted because of having crossed his path. He was a quiet man, a man of great dignity and character who served others and took great pride in the accomplishments of those he helped and loved. My thoughts and prayers go out to his family, friends, and community at this difficult time of bereavement.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO GEORGE  
ORBANEK

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to George Orbanek from Grand Junction, Colorado. George is the Editor in Chief and Publisher of the Grand Junction Daily Sentinel, and has represented the paper, city and state with distinction. I know George well, and he is a man of the utmost integrity. I would like to join my colleagues here today in recognizing his dedication and leadership before this body of Congress and this Nation.

George first came to Colorado to study journalism, and in 1975 received his master's degree from the University of Colorado. He soon began his professional career at the Glenwood Springs Post Independent and in 1977 joined the staff of the Daily Sentinel in Grand Junction. He held positions as a reporter and editor in chief, before being named Editor and Publisher in 1985. Under George's leadership, the Sentinel was given the nationally renowned John Hancock Award for Excellence in Business and Financial Journalism. George is a member of the American Society of newspaper Editors and the National Newspaper Association of America.

In addition to being a decorated newsman, George also has served as campaign chairman of the Mesa County United Way, on the Colorado Press Association board of directors, the Grand Junction Area Chamber of Commerce board of directors, the Mesa County Economic Development Council and the St. Mary's Hospital foundation Board. He is currently a member of the Colorado forum, a group of Colorado business leaders, and the St. Mary's Hospital Board of Directors. A passionate fisherman and hunter, he also is active in local and national conservation groups.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to honor George Orbanek's commitment to the people

of Grand Junction and the journalism profession. George has been a good friend over the years and I am pleased to recognize him today before this body of Congress and this nation. Thanks George, for your excellent service to the community, and I wish you well with all of your future endeavors.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT OF HOUSE  
FOR ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING  
EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE

SPEECH OF

**HON. BETTY McCOLLUM**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 5, 2004*

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 261, to support the efforts of food-assistance organizations and charities in providing food to the nation's families. This resolution encourages Americans to volunteer services to local anti-hunger advocacy groups and food-assistance providers, food banks, soup kitchens, and homeless shelters.

Too many children and their families go hungry every day in a country that every year exports more than \$56 billion worth of food around the world. More than 35 million Americans face hunger. Of these, 13 million are children. Chronic food insecurity remains a hard fact of life for thousands of Minnesotans.

Food-assistance organizations and food banks help our neighbors get enough food to keep them healthy. Seniors and working families are making impossible choices every day between heating their homes and buying their groceries. Seniors debate between whether to purchase prescription drugs or to buy food. Families choose between finding an affordable place to live and putting food on the table. These choices are simply unacceptable.

I am proud of the work of the food banks and food-assistance organizations in my district. Every year they help thousands of Minnesota families meet their nutritional needs. Groups like Second Harvest Heartland and its statewide network of 849 agencies distribute every year over 27 million pounds of food.

Second Harvest Heartland is leading the forces in Minnesota to fight hunger. When I visited them last year I saw first hand how they provide nutritious snacks and meals to kids during the summer and to after-school enrichment programs. They reiterated for me how they and food banks around the state distribute millions of pounds of food to families and provide nutrition education to mothers and children every year.

Unfortunately, their services are increasingly needed due to President Bush's jobs deficit. Between March 2001 and September 2003, 37 of 41 Minnesota counties served by Second Harvest Heartland saw an increase in new food support applications. Statewide, the demand for food support increased 10.2 percent.

Minnesota has a long, rich tradition of caring for those in need. Food-assistance organizations and food banks in Minnesota truly represent this heritage of compassion.

I am proud to support H. Res. 261 and honor Second Harvest Heartland and all organizations providing food to those in need. I hope my colleagues join me in supporting it as well.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADMIRAL  
KATHLEEN MARTIN

**HON. JOHN P. MURTHA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American, patriot, Naval Officer, and fellow Pennsylvanian, Rear Admiral Kathleen Martin. This spring, Admiral Martin will retire from the United States Navy after thirty-one years of distinguished leadership, selfless service, and tireless commitment to our Navy and nation.

Admiral Martin became the Deputy Surgeon General of the Navy and Vice Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery on October 3, 2002. A native of Arnold, Pennsylvania, she is a graduate of Boston University School of Nursing and received her Master of Science degree in both Nursing Administration and Family Health Nursing from the University of San Diego. She is a member of the American College of Healthcare Executives, the American Society for Public Administration, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and Sigma Theta Tau.

Admiral Martin was commissioned an Ensign in the Navy Nurse Corps in May 1973, and was promoted to flag rank while serving as the Medical Inspector General in 1998. She has held a wide variety of clinical, staff and leadership positions, including Commanding Officer of Naval Medical Clinic, Port Hueneme, California; Commanding Officer, Naval Hospital Charleston, South Carolina; and Commander, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland.

A visionary naval officer and a decisive and inspirational leader throughout her career, Admiral Martin possesses an infectious enthusiasm to ensure that world-class health care is delivered throughout the military health care system. Her oversight of diverse areas of responsibility affecting the Medical Department and the Navy has resulted in bold initiatives and innovative programs that will support our sailors, Marines, and military beneficiaries well into the twenty-first century. Illustrative of her dynamic and visionary leadership is "Family Centered Care." Her breakthrough approach, shifting the fundamental approach of patient care from a traditional inpatient model based on disease-state and specialty services, to a patient-centered model that integrates related customer services around patients has become the standard of care throughout military medicine. Navy Medicine is applying these Family Centered Care principles to its unique capability to influence healthy habits and lifestyles during the building of a Navy family.

Her unquestionable integrity, passionate commitment in service to others and strong relationship-building skills mark her every contribution to the Navy and the nation. Admiral Martin leaves a legacy of distinction and accomplishments in which she should take great pride and satisfaction. During her tenure as the Deputy Navy Surgeon General, she has met every challenge posed including those of Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and the Global War on Terror.

Mr. Speaker, I ask to extend best wishes on behalf of the Congress of the United States for continued happiness and success to Admiral Martin and her family as they begin the next

chapter of their lives, with the thanks and gratitude of a grateful nation for Admiral Martin's loyal and dedicated service.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY  
OF STANDISH

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a community in my district that is celebrating its 100th anniversary as a city. Last weekend, I joined the residents of Standish, Michigan as they marked this great milestone.

The land that is now Standish was originally surveyed and mapped in 1871 by P.M. Angus, who had to travel there on foot since the railroad had not yet been extended to the area. Mr. Angus was hired by John D. Standish, who owned most of the land, and whose saw mill was the first industry in the new settlement. The first official name of the settlement was Granton, but in 1884, the Village of Granton changed its name to the Village of Standish.

The same year that Standish was founded, the community built its first school, and the railroad was eventually extended to the area. The residents of Standish have a strong sense of their history, and the current Standish Elementary School stands at the same location as that original school. Also, the original railroad depot for the town is still in use, thanks to the local fundraising and restoration efforts of the community.

In 1904, Standish was first incorporated as a city. Over the following years and decades, the community grew and marked a series of firsts along with the rest of our nation. By 1938, it had 913 residents, and today its population is 2,091. The first cars came in 1907 with the arrival of a Buick dealership. Next came commercial electricity, speed limits, the first Prohibition arrests, battery operated radios, and city water and trash removal services. The story of growth and development in Standish is the story of small town America.

Mr. Speaker, Standish is a warm, welcoming community, and I can personally attest to that. The city was part of the area added to my district after the 2000 census, and I held a town hall meeting at Standish-Sterling High School in February of 2003 in order to get to know my new constituents. I was impressed by their thoughtful questions and touched by their welcome to me as their new Representative. I was, and continue to be, very proud to represent this fine community in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the City of Standish and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century.

HONORING THE PEOPLE OF  
TAIWAN ON THEIR NATIONAL DAY

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 7, 2004*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in honoring the people of

Taiwan on the occasion of their October 10 National Day.

With a flourishing democracy and a thriving economy, the people of Taiwan have much to be proud of.

Taiwan's economy is the 16th largest in the world with a democracy that gives its people a full range of political and civil rights, including freedom of speech and assembly.

Taiwan is also a key player in the international arena.

For the last 10 years, Taiwan has given \$100 million dollars to 78 countries and is now providing humanitarian assistance to refugees in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Most importantly, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that the people of Taiwan and of America share the same values of democracy, freedom and liberty.

As the Secretary of State, Colin Powell, recently stated that "Taiwan has become a resilient economy, a vibrant democracy and a generous contributor to the international community."

Mr. Speaker, in a festive and joyful spirit I warmly congratulate the people of Taiwan, and their Representative, Dr. David Lee, on their National Day and wish them every success.