

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING EUGENE N. BALL UPON
HIS RETIREMENT

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Eugene N. Ball, upon his retirement from the Pentagon Federal Credit Union after nearly 25 years of distinguished and dedicated service.

Mr. Ball was born and raised in Waterloo, IA. He served for 20 years in the United States Army in various command and staff assignments including as a Transportation Corp officer. Following his retirement from the Army's active service in 1963, Ball went to work as Chief of Finance in the Department of the Army. In 1967 he joined the Department of Defense, Per Diem Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee. Fifteen years later, in February 1982, he was detailed to the office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Logistics and Material Management), with the responsibility of organizing and leading an Interagency Team to implement changes in Federal travel policies and practices, as directed by the President.

Ball has been active in the Credit Union movement for over a quarter century. He was first elected to the Board of Directors of Pentagon Federal Credit Union in 1975, and subsequently served as Secretary from 1977–1978, Vice President from 1978–1982, and President since 1982. During his tenure on the Board he has been Chairman of the Marketing and Education, and Nominating Committees.

In June 1984, under Ball's direction, the Pentagon Federal Credit Union formed three holding companies to provide management information, software, and insurance services.

Based on his leadership at the credit union, contributions to other credit unions and credit union organizations, professional development and education, and community service, Mr. Ball was awarded the DEF 1999 Director of the Year honor by CUES. He is revered as a remarkable leader by his colleagues, and is renowned for his dedication to teamwork.

Mr. Ball is also known by all of his Credit Union colleagues for his generosity. From dressing up as Santa Claus for the credit union's Christmas party to serving on the board of several prominent organizations, Mr. Ball is involved in nearly all Credit Union activities, as he is in his Northern Virginia community. He is very active in his church at all levels, serving as chairman of the board of trustees and leading Sunday school discussions. He is a member, and past President, of the Advisory Council for the Lupus Foundation of Greater Washington and has served as president of the National Cherry Blossom Festival. These, along with his many other acts of selflessness, both for the Pentagon Federal Credit Union and for his community, make Ball worthy of his title amongst those who know him, "A Role Model of Humanity."

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I wish the very best to Mr. Ball as he is recognized for service to his community and to the Pentagon Federal Credit Union. During his twenty-five years of service, he certainly has earned his recognition, and I call upon all of my colleagues to join me in applauding his tenure.

THE CHILD SUPPORT
REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2002

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I am offering a bill to modify the way in which penalties are imposed on states that are attempting to comply with child support system computer automation requirements.

Child support automation penalties provided an effective and necessary impetus for my home state of California to make important changes in their child support program. But, now these penalties have become an obstacle to meeting the objectives of the revamped system and should be modified.

The Child Support Reinvestment Act would do two important things. First, it would change the base year that the penalty is calculated on. This would remove the disincentive for states to increase investments in their child support program because these increases would no longer be reflected in the calculation of the penalty. Second, the bill would allow increasing amounts of these penalties to be re-invested in the child support program if the state increases spending by specified percentages.

My bill is supported by the National Women's Law Center and the Center for Law and Social Policy. In addition, ACES, the Association for Children for Enforcement Support, and the California Chapter of the National Organization for Women is supporting this legislation. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include the letters of support from these organizations in the record.

California has made significant strides and is on target to have a fully automated child support system in 2005. They have also invested considerable money in improving collections and customer service. Last year, California collected \$2 billion in child support, sending two-thirds of this money directly to families. This progress, however, is being jeopardized by ongoing and increasing federal penalties. Unfortunately, it is the children in families who receive child support that suffer. My bill would correct this problem.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDREN
FOR ENFORCEMENT OF SUPPORT, INC.,
Toledo, OH, June 4, 2002.

Hon. ROBERT MATSUI,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MATSUI: The Association for Children of Support (ACES) would like to offer its support for your proposed

modifications to the current calculation of child support automation penalties. Your legislation, the Child Support Reinvestment Act of 2002, would remove the disincentive to states, like California, to invest additional dollars in their child support system. The penalties imposed on the child support program in California were necessary and provided the encouragement needed by the state to change the system. We believe that California's significant progress, increasing collection rates, and improved customer service warrant reasonable changes in the child support computer automation statute. Particularly, we support your bill, because it would change the way penalties are calculated by redefining the penalty base to avoid penalizing the state for their increased investment in the child support program. We also support the provision that would permit the re-investment of a portion of the penalties in the child support system.

ACES believes that it is mothers and children who ultimately suffer if the bill is not enacted. Thank you for your leadership.

Sincerely,
GERALDINE JENSEN,
President, Association for Children for
Enforcement of Support.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN,
Sacramento, CA, May 14, 2002.

Hon. WILLIAM M. THOMAS,
Chair, House Ways and Means Committee,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESS MEMBER THOMAS: The California National Organization for Women (CANOW) urges you to help alleviate a situation which, if left unmitigated, will lead to injury of thousands of California's families. We are asking for your help in easing the penalties imposed upon California because of missed deadlines on child support automation.

The penalties imposed upon the child support program in California were necessary and acted as a catalyst for change in the system. In 1999, California's child support system faced a major reform. Since the change, policies in the state are innovative and collections are on the rise. Customer service efforts have improved tenfold and greater efforts to reduce automation problems have resulted in record high collections in some counties. These heroic efforts were made in response to the public scrutiny of state child support policies and procedures. Public scrutiny of the system resulted directly from imposition of federal penalties. Therefore, the penalties served their purpose and change has resulted.

Now that California has revamped its child support system and is spending nearly \$1 billion to automate, child support penalties are becoming obstructive. Because of the penalty structure, the state is being penalized for spending more money to improve child support. Instead, we need the penalty system to be flexible—at least allowing penalties to serve the purpose of motivating positive change rather than imposing punishment just because it was observed and although it no longer makes sense.

If we allow the penalty structure to remain as is, we will see a loss of these newly gained services. The new child support department will lose too many resources as money from the program is siphoned to pay penalties. Mothers and children will be the ultimate

• 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.

losers as less effort is put into collecting and enforcing child support. CANOW supports a policy that would establish a penalty base that does not increase when more money is spent by the state to improve the program. Also, CANOW believes that an allowance for reinvestment of the penalty dollars to improvement of child support enforcement is a worthwhile venture.

Please help CANOW to alleviate the potential suffering of millions by restoring equity to the child support automation computer penalty structure. Current economic times demand that we rethink the effects of punitive measures from years past.

Sincerely,

MELANIE SNIDER,
CANOW Legislative Advocate.

CENTER FOR LAW AND SOCIAL POLICY
AND NATIONAL WOMEN'S LAW CENTER,

March 5, 2002.

Hon. WILLIAM THOMAS,
U.S. Representative, Committee on Ways and Means, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMAS: The Center for Law and Social Policy and the National Women's Law Center support the State of California's request for modifications in the computer penalties incurred by the state—and we support reform of the child support distribution rules—in order to continue the significant progress that California has made in recent years to improve its child support program and get more child support to families.

As explained in more detail below, we recommend a change in the way penalties are calculated, by redefining the penalty base to avoid penalizing California for having increased its investment in its child support program. We also support a change that would permit California to reinvest in its child support program the computer penalties incurred by the state because of its delay in implementing a statewide system under the Family Support Act of 1998 (FSA). We believe that California's progress in restructuring its child support program and implementing a new generation of computer technology are unique circumstances that justify reasonable modifications in the FSA computer penalty statute. However, we do not support forgiveness or waiver of the penalty, nor do we support reinvestment of child support penalties incurred for reasons other than noncompliance with FSA computer requirements.

We also hope you will cosponsor S. 916 and S. 918, which would reform child support distribution rules, simplify California's systems development, and get more child support to former and current welfare families. We urge you to get help get child support distribution reform passed this year.

Modifying Computer Penalties

In 1998, Congress enacted an alternative computer penalty in lieu of withdrawing full federal funds from state TANF and child support programs for states that fail to meet child support computer system deadlines. The statute creates an alternative penalty available to states making good faith to comply with the automated system requirements and submitting a corrective action plan. The penalties escalate over time: the first year penalty is 4 percent of federal child support matching funds; the second year penalty is 8 percent; the third year penalty is 16 percent; the fourth year penalty is 25 percent, and the fifth and subsequent years' penalty is 30 percent. The percentage is applied to the "penalty base": the amount payable to the state in the previous year as federal reimbursement for state administrative

expenditures in the child support program (the 66% federal match). Thus, a state like California that substantially increased its investment in the child support program each year faces not only escalating percentages, but an increasing penalty base.

We each provided extensive technical assistance to the House Committee on Ways and Means as it developed the penalty language. The specific intent of the alternative penalty was not to punish noncompliant states, but instead to spur those states to address political issues within the states that were impeding system development. Congress did not anticipate that states would incur penalties for more than three or four years. To date, all but two states, California and South Carolina, have received or requested certification of Family Support Act systems compliance.

Although California is not yet in compliance, it responded to the alternative penalty in the way intended by Congress. After Congress adopted the alternative penalty, the California legislature restructured the state child support program by (1) creating an independent state child support agency, (2) reorganizing the program at the county level, (3) engaging in an ambitious top-to-bottom review of child support policies and practices, (4) revamping its computer development and procurement plans, and (5) substantially increasing state funding levels. We think these changes are producing positive and enduring results for families. However, because California has not yet completed its computer system, it will continue to face computer penalties for several years to come.

We support two changes in the alternative penalty applicable to FSA system requirements. First, we agree with California that the statutory definition of the base unintentionally penalizes the state for increased investments in the child support program. As the state puts more money into the program, the penalty base and penalty increase. We think the base should be adjusted to reflect a fixed year.

Second, we support a change that would allow the state to reinvest the penalty in its child support program in a fair and reasonable way. Given California's strenuous efforts to improve its child support program since enactment of the alternative penalty, we think it is counterproductive to continue to withdraw penalty funds from the program, particularly at a time when state budgets are experiencing severe shortfalls. Several studies establish a direct link between child support program performance and adequate finding levels. We are particularly concerned that California's system development decisions could be compromised if the state is required to continue to pay its substantial penalties to the federal government.

Child Support Distribution Reform

It is also important that California have the authority to avoid programming existing distribution rules in the development of its new system. Problems with automating complicated rules have been cited by federal and state administrators as a cause of system development delays and costs. And one expert, Policy Studies, Inc., estimates that once the rules are implemented, 6 to 8 percent of all child support program costs—up to \$360 million per year—are spent maintaining them.

About half of the support arrears collected for families who have left welfare are not paid to the families, but instead are kept by the government as reimbursement for welfare costs. By paying the support to families, distribution reform would help families make the transition off of welfare and stay off. Research from the Wisconsin pass-through demonstration finds that when child

support directly benefits their children and is not kept by the government, fathers are more willing to establish paternity and pay support for their children.

We urge you support both California penalty relief and distribution reform this year.

Sincerely,

VICKI TURETSKY,
Senior Staff Attorney,
Center for Law and Social Policy.

JOAN ENTMACHER,
Vice President, Family Economic Security,
National Women's Law Center.

IN RECOGNITION OF AGNES GUND

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Agnes Gund on the occasion of the 34th Annual Museum of Modern Art Party in the Garden. Ms. Gund's extraordinary contributions to The Museum of Modern Art and the art community have made contemporary art accessible to countless people. It is a pleasure to pay tribute to this great educator, activist and philanthropist.

Ms. Gund has been a trustee of The Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) since 1976, and has served as President since 1991. Throughout that time, she has worked to expand the museum's services to a larger, more diverse public and has led MOMA to prominence both as a major tourist attraction and a standard-bearer for cultural institutions everywhere.

An advocate for arts education, she founded the Studio in a School Association in 1971, a program that places artists as teachers in New York City public schools. For her pioneering work in this innovative program, she received the Doris C. Freeman Award from the City of New York and the New York State Governor's Arts Award in 1988. With the Studio in a School program, Ms. Gund forged a new partnership between professional artists and public schools and introduced children to the joys of creative expression.

For her outstanding commitment to the 'excellence, growth, support and availability of the arts in the United States', Ms. Gund was awarded the prestigious 1997 National Medal of Arts by President Clinton. One of 11 recipients of the nation's highest award for achievement in the arts in 1997, she was the only patron of the arts to receive such recognition. Ms. Gund also received the College Art Association Women in the Arts award in 1996 and was elected as a fellow to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1995.

As an eminent leader of the arts community, Ms. Gund was recognized as one of Crain's 75 Most Influential Women in Business in 1996, and has received four honorary doctorates throughout her career. She has also devoted time to public service, particularly in issues surrounding AIDS research, arts programs and education, and has served as a benefactor to museums, art organizations, social and environmental groups and women's issues.

Ms. Gund is bringing MOMA into the 21st century with a \$1 billion expansion. The museum has taken the bold step of moving to Queens while the massive building project is underway. Prior to the move, she initiated a

series of revolutionary exhibits, MOMA 2000, mixing genres and blending mediums of expression to encourage visitors to take a new look at MOMA's collection.

A prominent collector of postwar art, Ms. Gund grew up surrounded by art and as a young woman became one of the foremost collectors of modern painters, eventually amassing 400 works of art. Generous with her collection, she has given some of her most important pieces to museums. After the birth of her 4 children, she returned to school and received a master's degree in art history. Ms. Gund has been a lifelong champion of the arts, and has succeeded in sharing her passion with the American people.

In recognition of these outstanding achievements, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Agnes Gund. Ms. Gund's generous spirit, devotion to arts education and love of creative genius will continue to benefit our nation for generations.

TRIBUTE TO BASEBALL GREAT
LARRY DOBY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to rise today to recognize a legend in baseball history, Larry Doby, on the occasion of the dedication of the Larry Doby Baseball Field in Eastside Park in Paterson, New Jersey.

Larry Doby has made history as the first African American to play in the American League when he joined the Cleveland Indians in 1947, and finished his career as a member of the Baseball Hall of Fame. Always an exceptional athlete, Larry Doby grew up in Paterson, New Jersey participating in four Varsity sports: baseball, football, basketball, and track. At this poignant start to his career he was an "All State" athlete in three out of his four competitive sports, displaying his clear athletic ability at an early age.

Larry Doby was an inspiring power-hitting center fielder and a key member of the Indians' pennant winners in 1948 and 1954. Preceding his breaking the color line with the Indians, Doby also starred with the Negro National League's Newark Eagles taking them to win the 1946 Negro League World Series. In later years, Doby was a nine time All-Star player, leading the American league twice in homers. Since the culmination of his baseball career, Doby has worked within his community, establishing a basketball league in Paterson, New Jersey for young people within the school system, grades six through nine.

My first visit to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1998 was for Larry Doby's induction ceremony, which I was pleased to attend because of my great respect for him. As a youngster growing up in Newark I looked forward to seeing him play at Rupert Stadium from 1942-43 and 1946-47, in the years surrounding his military experience. His career exemplifies what can be done with hard work and determination, having risen through prejudice and poverty to becoming a world-renowned athlete. He serves as a role model to all young people and especially to those aspiring athletes in our home state of New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues here in the United States House of Represent-

atives join me today in recognizing this great athlete and his innumerable contributions to society and send their very best wishes to him for a healthy and prosperous future.

2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the amendment offered by my colleague, Mr. MORAN, to prevent the potential bankruptcy of the Nation's 6th largest and the eastern seaboard's second largest airline, US Airways.

As the representative of New York's LaGuardia Airport, I know how important the preservation of this airline is, not only to the traveling public, but to the men, women and children in my district.

Following the events of September 11, our Nation's airlines took a tremendous financial hit, resulting in the dismissal of approximately 100,000 airline employees. As members of Congress, we felt we needed to do something to stop the bleeding. To that end, we passed a \$15 billion aid package to save America's airline industry. This package included \$10 billion in loan guarantees. Not recommendations, but guarantees.

Now in one fell swoop, the commitments made by Congress have been undermined by a select few members of this House without the consultation or consent of a majority of the members. US Airways has dedicated itself to preparing documentation, including a new business plan, with contributions from its employees, communities and vendors, which should be finalized later this month to meet the imposed deadline. US Airways has followed the law in good-faith, expending money and energy, to meet the requirements set out by the Loan Stabilization Board, the Department of Transportation and the Office of Management and Budget. For Congress to suspend this line of credit and arbitrarily suspend the loan guarantee program runs counter to Airline Stabilization Act that President Bush signed into law just six months ago.

This is not just about saving an airline; this is about protecting the livelihood of 40,000 American families. We must do everything we can to live up to our commitments, and stand by the hard working airline employees and their families during this difficult time.

Therefore, I urge all my colleagues to support this amendment.

2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word. What I say tonight, I am sure has already been said by other Democrats over the past two days . . . because this fight is not over a procedure, but rather over principles and beliefs that we Democrats believe in and are willing to fight for today, tonight and tomorrow—as long as it takes.

We believe you must be honest with the American people. No gimmicks, no tricks, no procedural shenanigans. A straight up and down vote.

Be honest with the American people. If this Republican resolution passes, we as a nation will be \$300 billion more in debt this year and \$200 to \$300 billion more each year for the next nine years.

In this resolution, the Republican leadership has hidden from the American people the second largest debt increase in our nation's history—\$750 billion!—and they will raid the Social Security Trust Fund to pay for it, because the Republican leadership has maxed out our country's credit card! I stand on the floor tonight in full support of our troops fighting terrorism here and abroad. House Democrats are fully committed to winning the war on terrorism and once again making America safe from harm.

Unfortunately, House Republicans are using the war to pass a dangerous and cynical provision that allows the federal government to break its own spending limit and take hundreds of billions of dollars from the Social Security Trust Fund!

America can be strong militarily without becoming weak economically.

The Republicans are hoping they can escape today's debate without leveling with the public; they have driven the nation back into deficit and now plan to raid the Social Security Trust Fund to pay for other programs.

Democrats are staunchly opposed to this plan. Democrats support a responsible budget that makes needed investments in national security, protects Social Security and Medicare, and does not burden our children and grandchildren with an enormous national debt.

We can defeat terrorism without destroying Social Security. Democrats stand on the principle of a responsible, honest and bipartisan budget; protecting and strengthening Social Security; and ensuring that we meet our obligations today so that our children are not burdened with debt.

We should have an economic summit between the president, Republicans and Democrats. Let's come together to address the national debt without this sham of a resolution

the Republican leadership has presented to the American people!

We should learn from the American people. I received a letter today with these cards, made in Janie Tavener's kindergarten class. The letter says: "Dear Mr. Stupak. My daughter's kindergarten class made a poster that we made into this card. I am proud that they have already learned the Pledge of Allegiance, and they are learning to be proud Americans. Sincerely, Nancy Stanwick."

Democrats are standing up for Mrs. Tavener's kindergarten class we won't saddle these children with a huge debt. We won't leave them with this GOP credit card.

Democrats will leave them with Principles and Beliefs. We will tell them to stand up for what they believe in, and not to rely on or fall for gimmicks or tricks when it comes to our fiscal responsibility! Let's stand with these kids! Vote no on this supplemental appropriations.

RECOGNIZING CONSTITUENT SURVEY RESULTS FROM COLORADO

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak about Colorado's Fourth Congressional District and the opinions of the constituents I serve concerning the direction of their country. I would like to share with you the thoughts of thousands of citizens from Eastern Colorado by reporting the results of an opinion survey I sent to each household.

Among its several questions, the survey asked, "What is the single most important issue facing our country today?" Respondents came back with a host of answers including preserving social security, a strong national defense, our country's moral deterioration, and the lack of immigration law enforcement.

Unsurprisingly, an overwhelming majority of Colorado's Fourth Congressional District constituents believe tax relief and education are the two most important issues facing American families today. In separate questions, they voiced opinions citing problems and solutions to these tough issues.

With regards to education, parents cited the need for parental involvement and school choice, smaller classroom sizes, more direct school funding to reach the classroom, eliminating drugs and violence in schools, and more local control. While the answers were varied, the message is the same: Parents expect quality and choice in their children's education, and deservingly feel as though they should get the most for their tax dollars by decreasing the bureaucracy that currently exists.

Eastern Coloradans are also concerned with the burden of taxes and are interested in reform. Last year I fought to repeal the death tax and marriage penalty taxes along with many other tax-relief provisions in the bill signed by President Bush. However, due to an unfortunate Senate amendment, these taxes will be increased again in 2011. This is an unfair and punitive measure, and the people of Colorado expect these provisions to be made permanent.

As has always been the case since first being elected to the Congress, my constituents expect me to vote to balance the federal

budget, provide needed tax relief, increase parent choice in education, eliminate government waste, and save Social Security. Coloradans believe they should keep more of their hard-earned money for themselves and their children's futures, and thus I will continue to fight for this just cause.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to point out Fourth District Coloradans, more than two-to-one, oppose partial birth abortions and overwhelmingly oppose any restriction on Second Amendment gun rights. In addition, they also are concerned about our providing care for the elderly and veterans.

Finally, national defense and protection against terrorism are repeated concerns. The tragic events of September 11th were not only aimed at our financial and political centers, but more importantly the freedom Americans enjoy and the values we espouse. Dedication to family and love of community are displayed in these responses, and all Coloradans I serve demand no less than personal protection.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the opinion survey responses I received. I consider this valuable input and commend these results to our colleagues. The voice of the people is the cornerstone of our political system and I encourage all Americans to share their opinions to their elected officials.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND JAMES SCHALKHAUSER

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Reverend James Schalkhauser accepted the appointment as the Lansing Fire Department's first chaplain in February 1973. Throughout the past 29 years, he has maintained his full-time position as senior pastor at Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Lansing. Juggling both commitments has often taken him away from his family in order to meet the needs of others.

Throughout his tenure, Reverend Schalkhauser has provided countless hours of counseling and advice to the Lansing firefighters on family matters, marital challenges or other personal issues. He has always been available with a listening ear, friendship and advice.

In 1990, Reverend Schalkhauser was a founding member of the Capitol Area Critical Incident Stress Management (CACISM) team. This group is comprised of professional counselors and clergy formed for the purpose of providing critical incident stress services to local firefighters, police officers, and EMS providers following a traumatic event.

The 29 years of service Reverend Schalkhauser has provided the Lansing firefighters will never be forgotten. On behalf of my constituents of Michigan's Eighth Congressional District, I am pleased to honor him in Congress in recognition of his official retirement on June 18.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be in Washington, DC today because I was attending a memorial service for Marc Lindenberg. Mr. Lindenberg was the dean at the University of Washington's Daniel Evans School of Public Affairs. Throughout his life, he was a passionate and potent leader in international relief work. Those that knew him, or were touched by his work, will truly miss Mr. Lindenberg, but we find solace knowing that the legacy he leaves behind will endure.

Mr. Speaker, I missed six votes.

Had I been able to vote, I would have voted in support of: H.R. 4800, H.R. 4823, H.R. 4466, H.R. 3983, H.R. 4073, and H.R. 2941.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ROBBY SHELTON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate a young student from my district, Mr. Robby Shelton. His hard work and dedication have been rewarded with the great honor of being named to the All-USA College Academic Team for undergraduate students who have made a significant impact on society. Robby has not only overcome his challenges with deafness, but he has met the hurdles that were put before him. I would like to commend him for his determination and self-sacrifice in achieving this honor. He is certainly a well deserving recipient of this award, and I am honored to bring forth his accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

Robby is a student at the University of Denver, where he has made remarkable strides in medical technology. He is well known on campus and throughout the nation for being extraordinarily gifted in science and its applications. By the end of his sophomore year, Robby had finished his senior honors thesis. His next big project, with the help of the Denver Police Department, was to use cancer diagnostic instruments to perform DNA tests on police suspect blood samples. His project was a great success and his invention produced results faster and cheaper than other available method. After the devastating September 11 attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center, the U.S. Department of Justice looked to Robby to aid his country and its citizens in the monumental task of identifying the victims of the attacks. Robby was up to the challenge, and he worked day and night in preparation for the assignment.

Mr. Speaker, the innovation and commitment demonstrated by Robby Shelton certainly deserves the recognition of this body of Congress, and this nation. Robby's achievements serve as a symbol to aspiring science students and for anyone facing adversity. The recognition that Robby has received is proof that hard work, determination, and a passionate pursuit of your goals can lead to great

rewards and success. Congratulations Robby, and good luck in your future endeavors. You are a future leader in this country, and I, on behalf of this nation, thank you for all that you have done thus far and look forward to seeing what you will undoubtedly achieve in the future.

HONORING WHALEY CHILDREN'S
CENTER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Whaley Children's Center for the presentation of an endowment garden. There will be a ceremony to unveil the garden on June 5, in my hometown of Flint, Michigan.

Whaley Children's Center was the dream of Robert J. Whaley to honor the memory of his son, Donald M. Whaley. Robert Whaley conceived the idea for a home that would support the social, emotional, and physical growth of neglected and homeless children. His original idea was to provide a place where the children could live until they reached maturity. In 1924 under the control of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Whaley Foundation was organized. Under the direction of its first president, Charles S. Mott, and the guidance of the Child Welfare League of America, the memorial home was built in 1926. Today the focus of care is to nurture the child and restore the youngster to a family setting.

Over the past seven decades the Whaley Children's Center has cared for more than 7,500 children. It has four group homes within the community that care for 6 children each between the ages of 5 and 12. On its main campus Whaley provides additional care for 24 other children. To achieve the goal of effectively placing a child with a family, the staff work closely with both the families and the children. Whether it is with the original family, foster parents, or if the children are being adopted, special attention is given to ensure a smooth transition and a successful placement. The purpose is to maintain a positive influence on the children so that they can grow to be contributors within the community.

The Whaley Children's Foundation has added many new facilities and programs since the conception of the children's memorial home. In 1955 a recreational facility was built with a gym, classrooms, and a craft room on the campus. In 1977 the Foundation was one of the few who offered a treatment foster care program with a specially trained family. During that same year an educational facility was built that had five new classrooms, a meeting room, and several offices. In 1982 Whaley's Special Needs Adoption program was started. In 1984 a board of directors was established to take over daily control of the Foundation. Since then they have expanded their fundraising efforts through the Whaley golf outing, the "World's Greatest Office Party", and a "Whaley of an Auction."

Their newest project was made possible by the ideas and direction of the board members to build a garden to recognize those who have worked with the neglected children in the past, present, and future. To thank the contributors of the Whaley Foundation there will be

plaques with their names in the garden. Each year the names of new contributors will be added in the garden. The garden is 80 feet long and is located in the center of the campus.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Whaley's Children Center for the construction of a garden that honors those who contributed time and money to underprivileged children.

TRAFICANT TRIAL: A RAILROAD
OF JUSTICE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the government presented a ten-count indictment against me on May 4, 2001. And convicted me on those ten counts, Thursday, April 11, 2002.

Initially, the two most significant accusations were a contract murder scheme and a purported \$150,000 barn to have been built on the Traficant Family Farm for supposed favors. Both matters made national headlines poisoning the jury voir dire, but after the government's intimidation tactics were exposed, I was charged with neither.

The following affidavit by Mrs. Sandy Ferrante, the supposed target, outlines the saga of the alleged murder-for-hire:

AFFIDAVIT OF SANDRA FERRANTE, TUESDAY,
APRIL 30, 2002

I hereby swear that the following is a true and accurate statement.

In middle to late August, 2000, three males arrived at my ex-husband's residence on Applegrove Road in North Canton, Ohio. They identified themselves as agents of the F.B.I., Rich Deholm, Chuck Perkins and Mike Pecunis, and requested that we go into the house so that they may talk to me on a matter of great importance. I suggested that we go to a public location. We, my ex-husband, myself and the three agents met at a nearby Wendy's restaurant.

The agents proceeded to play a 40-minute tape for me, which intimated that Jim Traficant wanted to have me murdered. On the tape I heard three voices, Clarence Broad, and two unknown individuals which I was told were an undercover agent of the F.B.I. and another male who dropped the agent off to meet with Broad.

I proceeded to ask if this was something they were using to get me to say something against Jim Traficant. The agents stated that they were only there to protect me. They never stated that Jim Traficant was responsible but led me to believe that he was involved in this conspiracy to take my life.

After this meeting with the agents, I received a phone call from an F.B.I. agent who suggested that to ensure my own safety that I should go public with this information and announce the conspiracy.

At some point afterward, an F.B.I. agent notified me that Clarence Broad was moved to Elkton Prison, in Elkton, Ohio and it was unusual that he was moved to this facility. Also, the agent insinuated that his move could have been done at the request of Jim Traficant.

I testified before a grand jury on two occasions in the matter regarding Jim Traficant. During this time the F.B.I. paid \$800 to house my dogs in kennels and also paid for my two round trips to Louisville, Kentucky to testify.

After testifying truthfully and when the government didn't hear what they wanted to hear the U.S. Attorney, Craig Morford proceeded to demean me in front of the grand jury. In addition, at the time of my testimony in front of the grand jury I publicly apologized to Jim (Traficant) and his wife for allowing the government to trick me into believing this conspiracy.

When the indictment came down, I discovered that there were no charges filed in association with the murder issue. In addition, I read news articles that had information that were never on the tape.

Since the time of the first meeting with the F.B.I. agents, my husband has suffered a debilitating stroke and requires constant care and my health continues to deteriorate due to the stress and the traumatic nature of the events in this case.

Signed and sworn before a notary public on April 30, 2002.

Then, Henry Nemenz, a man with a conscience, surprised me at a local restaurant where I was having lunch with a friend, John Innella. At that meeting, Mr. Nemenz apologized for untrue statements he had made to the government to avoid indictment. I asked Mr. Nemenz to sit down and proceeded to ask him questions regarding the so-called \$150,000 barn deal and at the completion of that meeting, I did the following two things, (1) secured an affidavit summarizing what John Innella had witnessed take place between myself and Henry Nemenz and (2) telephoned Ms. Robin Best, Henry Nemenz's girlfriend, the next day, who confirmed that "Henry told me everything about the meeting and the government was furious and hauled him up to Cleveland."

The following affidavit by John Innella describes the conversation I had with Henry Nemenz:

STATE OF OHIO, COUNTY OF MAHONING,
AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN INNELLA

After being duly cautioned on my oath in accordance with the law, I, John Innella, hereby depose and say:

At approximately 1:00 p.m. on Monday, April 30, 2001, I was in the company of James A. Traficant, Jr. and was unexpectedly interrupted by Henry Nemenz.

1. Henry Nemenz voluntarily told James Traficant in my company "Morford was trying to put words in his mouth."

2. His (Nemenz) attorney told him to "tell Morford what they wanted to hear so that he would not be indicted."

3. In my presence, James Traficant and Henry Nemenz talked about their original deal, which was \$17,000 for the barn and additions because Jim Traficant already had the poles and metal for the building.

4. In my presence, they discussed that the construction man said he would bring in twenty (20) Amish and they would get the job done in a week.

5. Nemenz said that he eventually got rid of his construction man because of faulty construction and poor management.

6. Nemenz and Traficant discussed the fact they legitimately came to a reasonable business settlement that Nemenz would have made with anyone under similar circumstances.

7. Nemenz told Traficant that he was told by Morford "not to talk to Traficant."

8. Nemenz told Traficant that all money Traficant owed, was paid in full, including the truck.

9. In my presence, Traficant and Nemenz agreed that the stretching out of the work to be performed was the cause of the cost overruns, and that it was not the fault of James

Traficant, which they had mutually agreed to be \$17,000.00 in addition to the truck.

10. Traficant and Nemenz agreed in my presence that Traficant had settled the accounts in full.

11. Nemenz stated in my presence that when Morford interviewed him, he had four assistants, and the situation was intimidating. He said that they did not want to hear what he was saying. He said that he basically "told them what they wanted to hear."

12. In my presence, Nemenz also said that the conversation was "bull shit."

13. Nemenz said that he had agreed to sell Traficant a black corvette. He said that he had realized that Traficant had invested money in the car to make repairs because it had sat so long unused. He further stated that he realized Traficant put hardly any miles on the corvette. But when the flap developed over the barn Nemenz decided he wanted the car back, saying that he would give credit for any of the expenses. The real reason he wanted the car back was that it was purchased as a graduation present for his son, and his son was upset because Henry had sold it. Henry also said that he was also upset over the problems that had developed concerning the construction work at the farm. Nemenz admitted that he agreed to sell the car to Traficant, and thanked Traficant for returning the car.

14. I was present during this entire conversation at Bruno's Restaurant in Poland, Ohio.

Signed and sworn before a notary public on June 13, 2001.

In summary, the government had to back off the big barn hoax, but by that time the damage had already been done to poison the jury pool.

Tomorrow, stop one. . . . I mean count one on the government's railroad regarding the charges involving Anthony Bucci, who was in the process of the 3rd federal plea agreement and perjured himself with his testimony against me.

ON THE 25TH BIRTHDAY OF
ISRAELI MIA GUY HEVER

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 25th birthday of Israeli MIA Guy Hever. This is the fifth consecutive year that the Hever family has marked this occasion since Guy disappeared after leaving his base in the Golan in August 1997. While Israeli authorities have been unable to unearth any substantive clue as to Guy's fate, there is growing suspicion that the answers lie in Syria. The Syrians to date, have refused to answer any questions on the topic.

Syria's reticence in this matter comes as no surprise. Over the past twenty years Syrian intransigence has obstructed the efforts of the international community to resolve the cases of both Arabs and Jews who have been held captive in Syria and in Lebanon under Syrian control. In particular, American efforts to secure the release of American citizen, and my former constituent, Zachary Baumel, have been repeatedly stymied by Damascus since his capture in a battle with Syrian forces in 1982.

The Hevers and the other MIA families have not given up hope that their loved ones will

come home alive, nor should they. Given Syria's record of holding prisoners incommunicado for as long as twenty years before releasing them, it is not at all inconceivable that live Israelis are being held under Syrian tutelage.

Mr. Speaker, our government should be far more aggressive in demanding the release of Israel's missing men. Israel, the only true democracy in the Middle East, is our closest ally in that region. In 1991, when Americans were held hostage in Lebanon, Israel went to extraordinary lengths to help secure the release of those hostages. As Syria and others in the region who have benefitted from American aid and military assistance equivocate as to whether to assist America in its war on international terror, Israel has always been by our side. Israel's steadfast reliability as an ally should not be forgotten.

The time has come Mr. Speaker, to strike a blow at the hostage industry that Syria and its terrorist proxies have utilized so effectively against Israel and the West over the past twenty years. The events of September 11th have made it abundantly clear to Americans that yesterday's terror in Israel will become tomorrow's tragedy in America—unless we act. And if we allow Syria or other states to remain unaccountable for holding Israeli hostages, we are simply inviting more hostage taking in the Middle East and throughout the world. We cannot be complacent—if Elchanan Tannenbaum, an Israeli taken hostage by Hizbullah in October 2000, can be abducted from Europe, so can any American citizen. If Guy Hever, who was reportedly last seen near the Syrian border, can disappear off the face of the earth without a trace, so can any American traveling in the Middle East. Unless we act more forcefully, Zachary Baumel will not be the last American hostage to be held in Lebanon or Syria, and in the aftermath of September 11th, we will not be able to claim that it could not be foreseen.

Mr. Speaker, in 1999 I cosponsored HR 1175—A Bill to Locate and Secure the Release of Zachary Baumel an American Citizen and other Israeli Soldiers Missing in Action. The bill was passed by Congress and signed by President Clinton. But not enough has been done to ensure compliance with the legislation. H.R. 1175 is the law and it must be upheld. This June, as Syria assumes the rotating Presidency of the United Nations Security Council and Zachary Baumel marks the twentieth anniversary of his capture, I urge the President to stringently apply the provisions of H.R. 1175, which is now Public Law 106-89. I also call on my colleagues to support the Syrian Accountability Act, which will force Syria to end its role in the taking and holding of hostages. And I call on the leadership of this House to bring this bill to a vote.

At this time I also ask my colleagues to join me in support of Guy's parents Rina and Eitan, and Guy's twin siblings Shir and Or, who continue to turn over the world in search of information regarding Guy. Their nobility and determination during these five sleepless years of doubt and terror, should be matched by our own vigilance in enacting initiatives to deprive terrorists and their sponsors of this most cruel weapon of kidnaping. Guy Hever—Eifo Ata? (Where are you, in Hebrew.)

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WAYNE
HARBERT

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life of Wayne Harbert. After 81 full years of life, Wayne finally succumbed after a long battle with a difficult illness. Wayne was not only a pillar of the Granby, Colorado community, but also embodied the pioneering spirit of my district. As his family mourns his loss, I think it is appropriate to remember Wayne and pay tribute to him for his contributions to his community.

Wayne was born in a sod house on the plains of Eastern Colorado in January of 1921. In 1942, Wayne left Colorado to join the Navy where he proudly served his country in World War II on several submarine missions. Wayne returned in 1944 on short leave and married his high school sweetheart, Marjorie. In his lifetime, Wayne was a rancher, proprietor of the local general store and equipment dealer, but one thing has remained the same—his work ethic and his gentle nature. No one knows this better than the family who survives him. Wayne was known as a loving husband, devoted father of two, and grandfather of two.

Wayne has long been known in his community as one always willing to give his time to a worthy cause. He was a member of the Middle Park Stockgrowers, the Colorado Hereford and Cattlemen's Association, the VFW, and the American Legion. In service to his community, Wayne gave his time to the Kiwanis Clubs and provided his leadership to the Granby Fire Department Board of Directors and as chairman of the Grand County Republicans. A true Coloradan, Wayne could often be found in the outdoors enjoying the splendor of our state snowmobiling, hunting, fishing, hiking, backpacking, and camping.

Mr. Speaker it is my privilege to bring the life of Wayne Harbert to the attention of this body of Congress. His journey from such humble beginnings, rising to become a pillar of the community, stands as example to us all. His dedication to his family, friends, work, and community certainly deserves recognition. Although Wayne has left us, his good-natured spirit lives on through the lives of those he touched. I would like to extend my thoughts and deepest sympathies to Wayne's family and friends during this difficult time.

HONORING PONTIAC NORTHERN
HUSKIES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Huskies of Pontiac Northern High School, on winning the 2001–2002 Michigan High School Athletic Association Class A State boys basketball championship. The Huskies defended their 2000–2001 championship by defeating the Detroit Redford Huskies 66–58 in the final game, becoming the 15th team in state history to win consecutive titles.

It was certainly an exciting game that showcased some of the best talent the state of Michigan has to offer.

The Huskies are a true testament of what hard work, determination, and a passionate desire to win can accomplish. Under the guidance of Head Coach Robert Rogers and Assistant Coaches Craig Covington, Phillip Dada, Kevin James, and Tim Webb, the championship served as a wonderful finish to a remarkable year, marked with a tremendous record of 23–4.

The Huskies' roster includes: seniors Sean Moore, Dominique Hardiman, Derrick Ponder, David Stephens, Lester Abram, Debon Johnson; juniors Anthony Rogers, Bates Gay, Antonio Bones, Quan Dillahunt, James Smith, Mike Morris, Brian Abram; and sophomore John Cantrell. These young men, led by team captains Abram and Ponder, proved to be leaders in the classroom, the basketball court, and the community. They are all shining examples of the Pontiac School District's strong commitment to success in all aspects of life.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the accomplishments of the Northern Huskies, and share the joy of their victory with Northern students and alumni and especially the people of Pontiac. I ask my colleagues in the 107th Congress to join me in congratulating these fine gentlemen.

TRIBUTE TO COUNCILLOR BILL
PIKE

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Councillor Bill Pike for his lifetime contributions to the newspaper industry, the City of Haverhill and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Councillor Bill Pike was a lifelong resident of Haverhill, Massachusetts, a highly respected political activist and a longtime newspaper reporter. Bill also served on countless boards, including a recent appointment by Governor Jane Swift to the Massachusetts Workforce Investment Board—a business-led, policy-setting board that oversees workforce development initiatives throughout Massachusetts.

Bill demonstrated his passion for the City of Haverhill through his participation in countless social, civic, religious, professional and political associations. He was an active member of St. James Parish, the Lodge of Elks and the American Legion. He also served as former Chairman of the Haverhill Republican City Committee and was an active Board Member of the Haverhill Boys Club.

He established a highly successful professional career as a newspaper reporter, working as a correspondent for the Boston Globe and a reporter for the Beverly Times, Manchester Union Leader and Haverhill Independent. He also dedicated 29 years of service to the Daily Evening Item in Lynn where he retired. He further demonstrated his love for the city by working as a former Editor of the Haverhill Gazette.

Bill is survived by his loving wife Patricia, his four sons William, Robert, Michael and Jeffrey, and his three daughters, Kathleen Jagers, Elizabeth Shanahan and Sandra Faraci, as well as sixteen grandchildren and

several nieces and nephews. Bill was truly a magnificent man who cared about his community. His memory will live in the minds and hearts of his loving family, and his legacy will leave the City of Haverhill a far better place.

A TRIBUTE TO JACK AND WENDY
STEVENS

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two of my constituents on the occasion of their retirement. Jack and Wendy Stevens have given a combined total of more than fifty years of distinguished service to public education in Santa Cruz County. Jack has taught Sociology at Cabrillo College for thirty-four years, and served as Chair of the Social Sciences Division for a decade. Wendy has been a Special Education teacher for thirteen years, helping students with learning disabilities succeed in school. Jack and Wendy have loved their jobs and taught with dedication and devotion. They retire together this June, when they will also celebrate their thirty-sixth wedding anniversary.

After graduating Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Georgia, Jack moved to California, where he met Wendy, a native of Stockton and a San Jose University student. They fell in love and were married in June 1966. Jack then earned a Master's degree in Sociology at the University of California, and later served in the U.S. Army as a First Lieutenant. Upon completion of his service, Jack and Wendy relocated to Santa Cruz County, where he had received a job offer to teach at Cabrillo College.

Jack and Wendy have three sons, John, David, and Michael. After staying home with her children through their early childhood, Wendy began teaching as an aide, and subsequently earned her teacher's credentials. She presently teaches at Harbor High School, from which John, David, and Michael graduated.

Travel lovers, Jack and Wendy twice took sabbaticals to Europe with their children. They plan to continue traveling during their retirement, while maintaining their home in Santa Cruz and their cabin in the Idaho mountains. They also plan to visit extensively with their children and grandchildren in Idaho, Colorado and Washington, D.C. Jack and Wendy will also continue to be active participants in St. John's Episcopal Church in Capitola, where they are known for their compassion, sense of humor, and welcoming attitudes. Supportive of their friends in times of joy and of need, Jack and Wendy have opened their home for many community gatherings and holiday celebrations.

Jack and Wendy Stevens have dedicated their professional lives to education and public service. I offer them my deep appreciation for their years of service, and best wishes for their retirement.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RICHARD
BRUCE CROWELL

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life and memory of Richard Bruce Crowell who recently passed away in Grand Junction, Colorado on April 26, 2002. Bruce, as he was commonly referred to, left a legacy of devotion and dedication that will be cherished by his community and loved ones. Grand Junction mourns the loss and celebrates the life of a wonderful citizen, father, grandfather, and husband.

Bruce's accomplishments and achievements exemplify his upstanding character. First, Bruce was an accomplished academic at the College of William and Mary and he accepted, with honor, the James Frederick Carr Memorial Cup for leadership and upstanding character. After completing his PH.D in English literature, he accepted the position as the assistant dean at the University of Arizona. Bruce later became the dean of Liberal Arts at the University of Wisconsin/Platteville, and concluded his accomplished academic career as a Professor of English Literature at Mesa State College. Next, Bruce became the assistant Minister of the First Congregational Church, and strengthened the community's spiritual foundation, deeply touching the lives of numerous children, family, and friends.

Mr. Speaker, Richard Bruce Crowell will be missed tremendously, and although we will grieve the loss of this incredible individual, we'll rejoice over a man of great character and conduct. I would like to express my condolences toward his family including, his son Richard, grandsons Daniel, and Ryan, daughter Nancy, and his beloved wife Frances. Bruce was a kind-hearted man, and he will be greatly missed.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE
REFORM ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 2002

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, after considerable work and consideration by the Financial Services Committee, the House considered and passed FDIC reform legislation, H.R. 3717. I supported and voted for the bill; however, I am concerned about the potential effects of possible FDIC actions to develop and implement risk-based assessment standards under sections 4 and 7 of the legislation. My concern is that the FDIC may give excessive weight to Federal Home Loan Bank advances in the assessment process so that insured institutions with certain amounts or percentages of such advances would be classified as more risky and, therefore, pay higher deposit insurance premiums.

My concern arises from the FDIC's report on deposit insurance reform, issued in April 2001, which indicated that, under a risk-based assessment system, the FDIC could use a

sample risk "scorecard" that would result in institutions with increased amounts of FHLB advances paying higher risk-based insurance assessments.

In my opinion, the use by the FDIC of risk-based assessment authority in this way would be contrary to Congress' clear intent to broaden access to FHLB advances in the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999. In the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, we wanted to ensure that community institutions and housing lenders would be able to obtain adequate, reasonably priced FHLB advances as a source of funds to serve the borrowing needs of their customers. Providing this source of liquidity may actually reduce risk. I would anticipate, should the FDIC place undue weight on FHLB advances for its risk-based assessment system, the agency will likewise account for the risks associated with depository institutions holding U.S. agency debt and securities.

As the principal House sponsor of the FHLB provisions in the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, I will follow very closely the FDIC's implementation of any new risk-based assessment standards to ensure such standards do not adversely affect the prudent use or cost of advances.

HONORING THE SAN LUIS OBISPO
VOCAL ARTS ENSEMBLE

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the San Luis Obispo Vocal Arts Ensemble for the significant contributions their performances have made to the international community for a quarter of a century. This year marks the 25th Anniversary of the founding of this remarkable group. Their singing has created memorable experiences for countless listeners in America and around the globe.

Founded in 1977, the Vocal Arts Ensemble's first international concert was held in 1985 at Canterbury Cathedral. During this tour, the group was awarded third place at the Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod in Wales. The group participated in a tour throughout Eastern Europe during which Ensemble members lived in the homes of Polish hosts for one week, gaining a greater insight into the lives of Eastern Europeans.

The San Luis Obispo Vocal Arts Ensemble was chosen by audition to be one of the world's finest choirs selected to represent their countries at the 35th Austrian Invitational Choral Competition. Out of eighty choirs from thirty different countries, the Vocal Arts Ensemble proudly placed fourth in this event.

The Vocal Arts Ensemble is comprised of singers throughout the San Luis Obispo County. Singers come from San Luis Obispo, Morro Bay, Creston, Paso Robles, Cambria, Santa Margarita, Atascadero, Santa Maria, Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Lompoc and Pismo Beach.

The San Luis Obispo Vocal Arts Ensemble has been funded in part by the California Arts Council and the National Endowment for the Arts. The California Arts Council Grant Evaluation and Selection Committee described the music of the Vocal Arts Ensemble as ". . .

truly superior and extremely fine quality." The Committee said the Ensemble's music demonstrated "an extraordinary breadth of repertory, an eclectic variety of choral styles." On June 1 and 2, the Vocal Arts Ensemble performed music from the Renaissance to the present to commemorate their 25th Anniversary. I am proud to congratulate them on this remarkable record of achievement.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO KITTY
ROBERTS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Superintendent Kitty Roberts, who is an individual who has selflessly led efforts to establish rules and regulations, that we abide by today. I applaud Kitty's efforts, and it is an honor to recognize her as a thoughtful, upstanding citizen, who gives so selflessly to our nation.

Kitty spent eight years of her career as the National Park Service's Assistant Director, actively involved with legislative and Congressional affairs. Her leadership provided a boost to many legislative programs, and her administration successfully created 230 laws, 15 of which were enacted by Congress. Kitty moreover, served as the NPS inaugural coordinator and she supervised the development of the East Executive Park, White House Visitor's Entrance. Since she arrived at the National Park Service in 1979, Kitty has excelled in many areas, and provided all she worked with the pleasure of experiencing her excellence.

Kitty deservedly received the Andrew Clark Hecht Memorial Public Safety Achievements Award, because she was influential in informing boaters about the threat of carbon monoxide poisoning. She illustrates the upstanding character of an individual who reaches out to help the community. Since 1994, Kitty has been at the forefront in providing ideas and solutions on how to eradicate boating fatalities due to carbon monoxide poisoning, and she has worked diligently with the United States Congress, Coast Guard, and the National Parks Service, to successfully alert the nation of this problem. In part because of her efforts, boating fatalities involving carbon monoxide have recently fallen. She illustrates the upstanding character of an individual who reaches out to help the community.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I praise the hard work and concern Kitty has exhibited in her work before this body of Congress, and this nation. Her attentiveness to many issues has helped enhance our communities and neighborhoods. Congratulations Kitty, thank you, and good luck in your future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO GRACE HAREWOOD

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Grace Agard Harewood, a re-

markable woman in the senior citizen community, who is being honored at my Ecumenical Seniors Day.

Grace Agard Harewood was born in Barbados, West Indies, but pursued her education in the United States. Grace holds a Bachelor's degree in Sociology from Long Island University, and a Master's of Science Degree in Social Work from Columbia University.

Grace accomplishments do not cease with her educational pursuits, but extend into the senior community. In 1973 at the conception of the Fort Greene Senior Citizens Center, Ms. Harewood was appointed by the Fort Greene Senior Citizens Council to become the Director. She was later appointed to the position of Executive Director and Chief Operation Officer of the Council, where she is responsible for the supervision of senior centers, day care centers and a family day care program. Approximately 2500 elderly and children benefit from these programs.

Mr. Speaker, the woman that I am honoring today has been an exemplary example of leadership in the community, in which she has unselfishly extended a helping hand. Grace has served on numerous state commissions, including the Statewide Committee on Minority Participation in Aging Network Services and the Commission on Nutrition and Poverty. In 1981 she was a State Delegate to the White House Conference on Aging.

In addition to holding a number of positions, Grace is a member of the National Caucus on the Black Aged. She is a former member of the Board of Directors of the Council of Senior Centers and Services, and secretary of the Advisory Board for the Center for Nursing and Rehabilitation. She has also made historical strides to be one of the founding members of her high school association, the Harrison College/Queen's College Alumni (USA) Association.

Grace serves not only her neighborhood but her spiritual community as well. As a member of the St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, she serves as the Warden as well as a Lay Reader and Eucharistic Minister. I thank Grace for her diligence in serving the community and being a great leader. I am proud to honor her altruistic character this year at my Ecumenical Seniors Day.

NEWTON MINOW'S "THE WHISPER
OF AMERICA"

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, recently the former Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Newton Minow delivered the Morris I. Liebman lecture at Loyola University in Chicago.

Mr. Minow's address are entitled "The Whisper of America," and is focused on the need for the United States to significantly increase the resources it devotes to international broadcasting.

I believe Mr. Minow makes a very thoughtful case for expanding our efforts in this area. In order that it may be available to a wider audience, and to call it to the attention of my colleagues, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE WHISPER OF AMERICA

In World War II, when the survival of freedom was still far from certain, the United States created a new international radio service, the Voice of America. On February 24, 1942, William Harlan Hale opened the German-language program with these words: "Here speaks a voice from America. Every day at this time we will bring you the news of the war. The news may be good. The news may be bad. We will tell you the truth."

My old boss, William Benton, came up with the idea of the Voice of America. He was then Assistant Secretary of State and would later become Senator from Connecticut. He was immensely proud of the Voice of America. One day he described the new VOA to RCA Chairman David Sarnoff, the tough-minded and passionate pioneer of American broadcasting. Sarnoff noticed how little electronic power and transmitter scope the VOA had via short-wave radio, then said, "Benton, all you've got here is the whisper of America."

Although The Voice of America, and later other international radio services, have made valuable contributions, our international broadcasting services suffer from miserly funding. In many areas of the world, they have seldom been more than a whisper. Today, when we most need to communicate our story, especially in the Middle East, our broadcasts are not even a whisper. People in every country know our music, our movies, our clothes, and our sports. But they do not know our freedom or our values or our democracy.

I want to talk with you about how and why this happened, and what we must do about it.

First, some history:

At first, the Voice of America was part of the Office of War Information. When the war ended, the VOA was transferred to the Department of State. With the beginning of the Cold War, officials within the government began to debate the core mission of the VOA: Was it to be a professional impartial news service serving as an example of press freedom to the world? Or was it an instrument of U.S. foreign policy, a strategic weapon to be employed against those we fight? What is the line between news and propaganda? Should our broadcasts advocate America's values—or should they provide neutral, objective journalism?

That debate has never been resolved, only recast for each succeeding generation. In August 1953, for example, our government concluded that whatever the VOA was or would be, it should not be part of the State Department. So we established the United States Information Agency, and the VOA became its single largest operation.

A few years ago, Congress decided that all our international broadcasts were to be governed by a bi-partisan board appointed by the President, with the Secretary of State as an ex-officio member.

This includes other U.S. international broadcast services which were born in the Cold War, the so-called "Freedom Radios." The first was Radio Free Europe, established in 1949 as a non-profit, non-governmental private corporation to broadcast news and information to East Europeans behind the Iron Curtain. The second was Radio Liberty, created in 1951 to broadcast similar programming to the citizens of Russia and the Soviet republics. Both Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty were secretly funded by the Central Intelligence Agency, a fact not known to the American public until 1967, when the New York Times first reported the connection. The immediate result of the story was a

huge controversy, because the radios had for years solicited donations from the public through an advertising campaign known as the Crusade for Freedom. Such secrecy, critics argued, undermined the very message of democratic openness the stations were intended to convey in their broadcasts to the closed, totalitarian regimes of the East.

In 1971, Congress terminated CIA funding for the stations and provided for their continued existence by open appropriations. The stations survived and contributed to American strategy in the Cold War. That strategy was simple: to persuade and convince the leaders and people of the communist bloc that freedom was better than dictatorship, that free enterprise was better than central planning, and that no country could survive if it did not respect human rights and the rule of law. Broadcasting into regimes where travel was severely restricted, where all incoming mail was censored, and all internal media were tools of state propaganda, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty communicated two messages that conventional weapons never could—doubt about the present and hope for the future.

They did so against repeated efforts by Soviet and East European secret police to sabotage their broadcast facilities, to create friction between the stations and their host governments, and even to murder the stations' personnel. In 1962, I personally witnessed an effort by Soviet delegates to an international communication conference in Geneva to eliminate our broadcasts to Eastern Europe. Because I was then Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the Soviets assumed I was in charge of these broadcasts. I explained that although this was not my department, I thought we should double the broadcasts.

Listening to the radios' evening broadcasts became a standard ritual throughout Russia and Eastern Europe. Moscow, no matter how hard it tried, could not successfully jam the transmissions. As a result, communism had to face a public that every year knew more about its lies. In his 1970 Nobel Prize speech, Aleksander Solzhenitsyn said of Radio Liberty, "If we learn anything about events in our own country, it's from there." When the Berlin Wall fell, and soon after the Soviet Union crumbled, Lech Walesa was asked about the significance of Radio Free Europe to the Polish democracy movement. He replied, "Where would the Earth be without the sun?"

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty continue to broadcast, from headquarters in downtown Prague, at the invitation of Valclav Havel. The studios are not guarded by tanks in the street to protect against terrorists.

With very little money, Congress authorized several new services: Radio Free Asia, Radio Free Iraq, Radio Free Iran, Radio and TVA Marti, Radio Democracy Africa, and World net, a television service that broadcasts a daily block of American news. After 9/11, Congress approved funding for a new Radio Free Afghanistan. What most people don't know is that this service is not new—Congress authorized funds for Radio Free Afghanistan first in 1985, when the country was under Soviet domination. Even the service was minimal—one half-hour a day of news in the Dari and Pashto languages. When the Soviets withdrew, we mistakenly thought the service was no longer needed. We dismantled it as the country plunged into chaos. We are finally beginning to correct mistakes with a smart new service in the Middle East called "The New Station for the New Generation."

Indeed, as the Cold War wound down, we forgot its most potent lesson: that totalitarianism was defeated not with missiles, tanks and carriers, but with ideas—and that

words can be weapons. Even though the Voice of America had earned the trust and respect of listeners for its accuracy and fairness, our government starved our international broadcasts. Many of the resources that had once been given to public diplomacy—to explaining ourselves and our values to the world—were eliminated. In the Middle East, particularly, American broadcasting is not even a whisper. An Arab-language radio service is operated by Voice of America, but its budget is tiny and its audience tinier—only about 1 to 2 percent of Arabs ever listen to it. Among those under the age of 30—60 percent of the population in the region—virtually no one listens.

As we fell mute in the Cold War's aftermath, other voices grew in influence.

AL JAZEERA

In the past few months, Westerners began to learn about Al Jazeera as a source of anti-American tirades by Muslim extremists and as the favored news outlet of both Osama bin Laden and the Taliban. The service had its beginnings in 1995, when the BBC withdrew from a joint venture with Saudi-owned Orbit Communications that had provided news on a Middle East channel. The BBC and the Saudi government clashed over editorial judgments, and the business relationship fell apart. Into the breach stepped a big fan of CNN, Qatar's Emir, Sheikh Hamed bin Khalifa Al Thani. He admired CNN's satellite technology and decided to bankroll a Middle East satellite network with a small budget. He hired most of the BBC's anchors, editors and technicians, and Al Jazeera was born. Jazeera means "the peninsula" in Arabic, and the name is fitting. Just as Qatar is a peninsula, the station's programming protrudes conspicuously into the world of state-controlled broadcasting in the Middle East. Several commentators, including many Arabs, have sharply criticized the service for being unprofessional and biased. CNN and Al Jazeera had a dispute this year and terminated their cooperative relationship.

Well before September 11, Al Jazeera had managed to anger most of the governments in its own region. Libya withdrew its ambassador from Qatar when Al Jazeera broadcast an interview with a critic of the Libyan government. Tunisia's ambassador complained to the Qatari foreign ministry about a program accusing Tunisia of violating human rights. Kuwait complained after a program criticized Kuwait's relations with Iraq. In Saudi Arabia, officials called for a "political fatwa" prohibiting Saudis from appearing on any Al Jazeera programming. In March 2001, Yasser Arafat closed Al Jazeera's West Bank news bureau, complaining of an offensive depiction of Arafat in a documentary. Algeria shut off electricity to prevent its citizens from watching Al Jazeera's programs. Other countries deny Al Jazeera's reporters entry visas.

And of course, our own country has plenty to complain about Al Jazeera.

Al Jazeera came to our notice first because a 1998 interview with Osama bin Laden called upon Muslims to "target all Americans." Al Jazeera broadcast the tape many times. As the only network with an office in Afghanistan, Al Jazeera was the only one the Taliban allowed to broadcast from the country. On October 7, 2001, the network's Kabul office received a videotape message from Osama bin Laden, which it transmitted around the world. Hiding in caves, Osama could still speak to the world in a voice louder than ours because we allowed our story to be told by our enemies.

Forty years ago, I accompanied President Kennedy on a tour of our space program facilities. He asked me why it was so important to launch a communications satellite. I

said, "Mr. President, unlike other rocket launches, this one will not send a man into space, but it will send ideas. And ideas last longer than people do." I never dreamed that the ideas millions of people receive every day would come from Al Jazeera.

THE GLOBAL MEDIA MARKETPLACE

Whatever one thinks of Al Jazeera, it teaches an important lesson: The global marketplace of news and information is no longer dominated by the United States. Our own government, because it has no outlet of its own in the area, is looking into buying commercial time on Al Jazeera to get America's anti-terrorism message out. And because of privatization and deregulation in the international satellite business, a huge number of Americans now have direct access to Al Jazeera through the EchoStar satellite service.

The point is simply this: Whether the message is one of hate or peace, in the globalized communications environment it is impossible either to silence those who send the message, or stop those who want to receive it. Satellites have no respect for national borders. Satellites surmount walls. Like Joshua's Trumpet, satellite blow walls down.

That was the last lesson of the Cold War. In Beijing, the Chinese government would not begin its brutal sweep through Tianamen Square until it thought the world's video cameras were out of range. In Manila, Warsaw and Bucharest, dissenters first captured the television station—the Electronic Bastille of modern revolutions. In Prague, a classic urban rebellion became a revolution through television. The Romanian revolution was not won until television showed pictures of the Ceauscescus' corpses and scenes of rebels controlling the square in Bucharest. In the final days of the Soviet Union, the August 1991 coup against President Mikhail Gorbachev failed when video of the supposedly ill president was broadcast by satellite around the world. Those satellites, Gorbachev later said, "prevented the triumph of dictatorship." Now, we have the newer technologies of the internet and e-mail—technologies the Voice of America and the Freedom Radios use with enthusiasm without adequate support.

What we have failed to realize is that the last lesson of the Cold War is also the first lesson of the new global information age. We live now in a world where we are the long superpower, and the target of envy and resentment not just in the Middle East but elsewhere. Terror is now the weapon of choice.

But if you believe we are only in a war against terrorism, you are only half-right. Nation-states can sponsor terrorism and provide cover to terrorists, but the war against terrorism is asymmetric. This is my friend Don Rumsfeld's favorite word—asymmetric. This means that war is not waged by a state against another state per se, but against an ideology. Think of the campaign of the past few months. The enemy has been a band of religious zealots and the Al-Qaida terrorists they harbor, not the people of Afghanistan. President Bush has been emphatic and effective on this point, as have Prime Minister Tony Blair and other world leaders.

Asymmetry also refers to the strategies and tactics used by those who cannot compete in a conventional war. In an asymmetric war, it is not enough to have Air Forces to command the skies, Navies to roam the seas, or Armies to control mountain passes. Although the Cold War led to staggering advances in military technology to win the battles, there is not a corresponding change in our government's use of communications technology to win the peace.

Asymmetry, in other words, is not limited to what happens on the battlefield. While

U.S. Special Operations forces in Afghanistan use laptops and satellites and sophisticated wireless telecommunications to guide pilots flying bombing missions from aircraft carriers in the Arabian Sea, we still use obsolete, clumsy and primitive methods, such as short-wave radio, to communicate to the people.

Here is another incongruity: American marketing talent is successfully selling Madonna's music, Pepsi Cola and Coca Cola, Michael Jordan's shoes and McDonald's hamburgers around the world. Our film television and computer software industries dominate their markets worldwide. Yet, the United States government has tried to get its message of freedom and democracy out to the 1 billion Muslims in the world and can't seem to do it. How is it that America, a nation founded on ideas—not religion or race or ethnicity or clan—cannot explain itself to the world?

In the months since September 11, Americans have been surprised to learn of the deep and bitter resentment that much of the Muslim world feels toward us. Our situation is not just a public relations problem. Anyone who has traveled the world knows that much anti-American sentiment springs from disagreements with some of our economic and foreign policies. Our support of authoritarian regimes in the Muslim world has not endeared us to the people who live there. And there is no more poisonous imagery than that of Palestinians and Israelis locked in mortal and what seems to be never-ending combat.

Still, the United States has an important story to tell, the story of human striving for freedom, democracy and opportunity. Since the end of the Cold War, we have failed to tell that story to a world waiting to hear it on the radio and see it on television. We have failed to use the power of ideas.

Within days of the Taliban's flight from Kabul, television was back on the air in the country. The Taliban had not only banned television broadcasts, but confiscated and destroyed thousands of TV sets. They hung the smashed husks of TV sets on light poles, along with videocassettes and musical instruments, as a warning to anyone who might try to break the regime's reign of ignorance. And yet no sooner were the Taliban driven from the city than hundreds of TV sets appeared from nowhere. Even in the midst of a totalitarian, theocratic regime, there had been a thriving underground market for news and information. Television antennas were quickly hung outside of windows and on rooftops. The antennas are like periscopes, enabling those inside to see what is happening outside.

Where were we when those people needed us? Where were we when Al Jazeera went on the air? It was as if we put on our own self-created burka and disappeared from sight. The voices of America, the voices of freedom, were not even a whisper.

THE NEW CHALLENGE

I believe the United States must re-commit itself to public diplomacy—to explaining and advocating our values to the world. As Tom Friedman put it in his New York Times column not long ago: "It is no easy trick to lose a PR war to two mass murderers—(Osama bin Laden and Saddam Hussein) but we've been doing just that lately. It is not enough for the White House to label them 'evildoers.' We have to take the PR war right to them, just like the real one."

There are two leaders of both parties who need our support in this fight for aggressive, vigorous public diplomacy. Illinois Republican Congressman Henry Hyde, chairman of the House International Relations Committee, wants to strengthen the Voice of

America and the many Freedom Radio services that broadcast from Cuba to Afghanistan. Democratic Senator Joseph Biden, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is on the same page. He has developed legislation known as "Initiative 911" to give special emphasis to more programming for the entire Muslim world, from Nigeria to Indonesia. In November, Congress finally set aside \$30 million to launch a new Middle East radio network. The AM and FM broadcasts (not short wave) will offer pop music—American and Arabic—along with a mix of current events and talk shows. The proposal to fund Radio Free Afghanistan is for \$27.5 million this year and next, and will allow about 12 hours a day of broadcasting into the country. The goal is to make our ideas clear not just to leaders in the Muslim world, but to those in the street, and particularly the young, many of whom are uneducated and desperately poor, and among whom hostility toward the United States is very high.

These efforts are late and, in my view, too timid. They are tactical, not strategic. They are smart, not visionary. The cost of putting Radio Free Afghanistan on the air and underwriting its annual budget, for example, is less than even one Commanche helicopter. We have many hundreds of helicopters which we need to destroy tyranny, but they are insufficient to secure freedom. In an asymmetric war, we must also fight on the idea front.

Bob Schieffer put the issue well not long ago on CBS' "Face the Nation": "The real enemy is not Osama, it is the ignorance that breeds the hatred that fuels his cause." This is what we have to change. I realized what an enormous job that was going to be the other day when I heard a young Pakistani student tell an interviewer that everyone in his school knew that Israel was behind the attacks on the Twin Towers and everyone in his school knew all the Jews who worked there and stayed home that day.

What we have all come to realize now is that a large part of the world not only misunderstands us but is teaching its children to hate us. Steve Forbes, who once headed the Broadcasting Board of Governors, put the issue even more bluntly: "Washington should cease its petty, penny-minded approach to our international radios and give them the resources and capable personnel to do the job that so badly needs to be done right. . . . What are we waiting for?"

THE PROPOSAL

What are we waiting for? I suggest three simple proposals. First, define a clear strategic mission and vision for U.S. international broadcasting. Second, provide the financial resources to get the job done. Third, use the unique talent that the United States has—all of it—to communicate that vision to the world.

First, and above all, U.S. international broadcasting should be unapologetically proud to advocate freedom and democracy in the world. There is no inconsistency in reporting the news accurately while also advocating America's values. The real issue is whether we will carry the debate on the meaning of freedom to places on the globe, where open debate is unknown and freedom has no seed. Does anyone seriously believe that the twin goals of providing solid journalism and undermining tyranny are incompatible? As a people, Americans have always been committed to the proposition that these goals go hand in hand. As the leader of the free world, it is time for us to do what's right—to speak of idealism, sacrifice and the nurturing of values essential to human freedom—and to speak in a bold, clear voice.

Second, if we are to do that, we will need to put our money where our mouths are not.

We now spend more than a billion dollars each day for the Department of Defense. Results in the war on terrorism demonstrate that this is money well invested in our national security.

Whatever Don Rumsfeld says he needs should be provided by the Congress with pride in the extraordinary service his imaginative leadership is giving our country. As President Bush has proposed, we will need to increase the defense budget. When we do, let's compare what we need to spend on the Voice of America and the Freedom Radio services with what we need to spend on defense. Our international broadcasting efforts amount to less than two-tenths of one percent of Defense expenditures. Al Jazeera was started with an initial budget of less than \$30 million a year. Now Al Jazeera reaches some 40 million men, women and children every day, at a cost of pennies per viewer every month.

Congress should hold hearings now to decide what we should spend to get our message of freedom, democracy and peace into the non-democratic and authoritarian regions of the world. One suggestion is to consider a relationship between what we spend on defense with what we spend on communication. For example, should we spend 10 percent of what we spend on defense for communication? That would be \$33 billion a year. Too much. Should we spend 1 percent? That would be \$3.3 billion, and that seems about right to me—one dollar to launch ideas for every \$10 we invest to launch bombs. This would be about six times more than we invest now in international communications. We must establish a ratio sufficient to our need to inform and persuade others of the values of freedom and democracy. More importantly, we should seek a ratio sufficient to lessen our need for bombs.

Third, throwing money alone at the problem will not do the job. We need to use all of the communications talent we have at our disposal. This job is not only for journalists. As important as balanced news and public affairs programming are to our public diplomacy mission, the fact is that we are now in a global information marketplace. An American news source, even a highly professional one like the VOA, is not necessarily persuasive in a market of shouting, often deceitful and hateful voices. Telling the truth in a persuasive, convincing way is not propaganda. Churchill's and Roosevelt's words—"never was so much owed by so many to so few"—"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself"—were as powerful as a thousand guns.

When Colin Powell chose advertising executive Charlotte Beers as Under Secretary of State for public diplomacy and public affairs, some journalists sneered. You cannot peddle freedom as you would cars and shampoo, went the refrain. That is undoubtedly so, and Beers has several times said as much herself. But you can't peddle freedom if no one is listening, and Charlotte Beers is a master at getting people to listen—and to communicate in terms people understand.

So was another visionary in this business, Bill Benton. Before he served as Assistant Secretary of State, Benton had been a founding partner in one of the country's largest and most successful advertising firms, Benton and Bowles. To win the information war, we will need the Bentons and Beers of this world every bit as much as we will need the journalists. We have the smartest, most talented, and most creative people in the world in our communications industries—in radio, television, film, newspapers, magazines, advertising, publishing, public relations, marketing. These men and women want to help their country, and will volunteer eagerly to help get our message across. One of the first people we should enlist is a West Point grad-

uate named Bill Roedy, who is President of MTV Networks International. His enterprise reaches one billion people in 18 languages in 164 countries. Eight out of ten MTV viewers live outside the United States. He can teach us a lot about how to tell our story.

In 1945, a few years after the VOA first went on the air, the newly founded United Nations had 51 members. Today it has 189. In the last decade alone, more than 20 countries have been added to the globe, many of them former Soviet republics, but not all. Some of these new countries, as with the Balkan example, have been cut bloodily from the fabric of ethnic and religious hatred. Some of these countries are nominally democratic, but many—especially in Central Asia—are authoritarian regimes. Some are also deeply unstable, and thus pose a threat not only to their neighbors, but to the free world. Afghanistan, we discovered too late, is a concern not only to its region, but to all of us.

In virtually every case, those whose rule is based on an ideology of hate have understood better than we have the power of ideas and the power of communicating ideas. The bloodshed in the Balkans began with hate radio blaring from Zagreb and Belgrade, and hate radio is still common in the region today. The murder of 2 million Hutus and Tutsis in central Africa could not have happened but for the urging of madmen with broadcast towers at their disposal. The same has been true of ethnic violence in India and Pakistan.

I saw this first hand in the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. President Kennedy asked me to organize eight American commercial radio stations to carry the Voice of America to Cuba because the VOA was shut out by Soviet jamming. We succeeded, and President Kennedy's speeches were heard in Spanish in Cuba at the height of the crisis. As we kept the destroyers and missiles out of Cuba, we got the Voice of America in because we had enough power to surmount the jamming. On that occasion, our American broadcasts were more than a whisper.

Last spring—well before the events of September 11—Illinois Congressman Henry Hyde put the need eloquently. I quote him: "During the last several years it has been argued that our broadcasting services have done their job so well that they are no longer needed. This argument assumes that the great battle of the 20th century, the long struggle for the soul of the world, is over: that the forces of freedom and democracy have won. But the argument is terribly shortsighted. It ignores the people of China and Cuba, of Vietnam and Burma, of Iraq and Iran and Sudan and North Korea and now Russia. It ignores the fragility of freedom and the difficulty of building and keeping democracy. And it ignores the resilience of evil."

Fifty-eight years ago, Albert Einstein returned from a day of sailing to find a group of reporters waiting for him at the shore. The reporters told him that the United States had dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, wiping out the city. Einstein shook his head and said, "Everything in the world has changed except the way we think."

On September 11 everything changed except the way we think. It is hard to change the way we think. But we know that ideas last longer than people do, and that two important ideas of the 20th century are now in direct competition: the ideas of mass communication and mass destruction. The great question of our time is whether we will be wise enough to use one to avoid the other.

HONORING BUNNY AND JERRY FRANKEL FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HOLLIS HILLS JEWISH CENTER

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the House to join me in recognizing Bunny and Jerry Frankel. Bunny and Jerry represent a true New York mixed marriage: She's from the Bronx, he's from Brooklyn and, for the sake of *shalom bayit* (peace in the home), they reside in Queens.

For the past twenty-eight years they have given unstintingly of themselves to the Hollis Hills Jewish Center and the Jewish community in Queens. Currently, Bunny is serving her second term as Administrative Vice President of the Center. Previously, she served for fourteen years as the synagogue's executive director and during those years, thanks to her expertise and her tireless work, the Center has flourished.

In addition to her extraordinary business sense and management skills, Bunny's insight, sensitivity and gracious personality made her especially effective in dealing with the many people needed to keep the Center operating: clergy, officers, trustees, committee chairpersons, professional staff, assorted *machers* and *yentas*, and synagogue members at large. Bunny always found ways to enable each of them make their own unique contribution to the synagogue.

With Jerry's constant support, insight and encouragement, Bunny has been a calm, cool leader with a special gift for problem resolution. And all of these contributions have been made while they were raising three extremely active, bright children, their twin daughters, Sheryl and Wanda, and their son, Scott. All three have gone on to become leaders in their own respective professions of marketing, education, and computer technology.

To note all of Bunny's incredible achievements for the Hollis Hills Jewish Center is impossible—the list is endless. But just to begin, it would have to include implementing superior budgetary controls; facilitating synagogue programs; organizing, tracking and managing all of the many fund raising activities, like the Dinner Dance, the Goods and Service Auction, the Bazaar and the Art Auction, among others; writing grants; administering personnel procedures and policies; negotiating vendor contracts; and supervising the office staff.

Bunny has been responsible for administering every aspect of the Center. For the religious school, Bunny interviewed staff, helped plan and coordinate programs, such as consecration, graduation, Purim carnivals, religious science fairs, high school seminars, and out-of-state trips for teens; and arranged for housing, transportation and touring. She coordinated all the committees, the nursery school, the summer camp, the junior congregation, the nursery parent rap groups, the college outreach, the adult education programs, the Holocaust Torah Scroll renewal, the *Selichot* service, the Sukkah-mobile, the lunch-and-learn sessions, the blood drives, the Russian clothing and food drives, the singles program, the groundbreaking ceremony, the room rental requests, and the list goes on and on.

Bunny's track record of creativity and competence brought her to the attention of the National Association of Synagogue Administrators. At their national conferences, Bunny delivered papers and led seminars which earned her a national reputation for professional excellence.

Following her employment in the synagogue, Bunny went on to work for State Senator Leonard Stavisky as head of his administrative staff. After two years of exciting work in government service, Bunny was invited to join the Solomon Schechter School of Queens as its executive director. In short order, Bunny revolutionized the administration and management of the flagship day school of the Conservative Movement.

As a citizen Bunny has not neglected her civic responsibilities. She is an active member of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Democratic Association of Queens where she has served in numerous executive board committee positions, including two terms as president. Currently, she is chairperson of the board.

Jerry is a longtime member of the executive board of the FDR Association where he has served as vice president of programming and is currently vice president of administration.

Jerry's work in the community is beautifully represented by his service as a docent at the Ridder Museum in Roslyn, where some of his own masterworks in the art of miniaturization have been displayed to the general public.

Jerry has given freely and fully of his time to the Center in his own capacity as a caring, committed Center member who has impacted powerfully on the good work of the *Bikur Cholim* Committee and other committees as well as serving as in-house videographer for countless Center programs.

Mr. Speaker, Bunny and Jerry Frankel are a model American couple who have provided exemplary service to the Hollis Hills Jewish Center and the Jewish community in Queens. I know the whole House of Representatives joins me in thanking them for their years of dedication and commitment.

TRIBUTE TO ERNANI C. FALCONE

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a man of conviction and honor, Ernani C. Falcone. Regrettably, Ernani Falcone passed away on Monday, May 13, 2002, but his strong, booming voice that always embraced the downtrodden and defended democratic ideals, will resonate with us forever.

Ernani, who many affectionately called "Nani", was many things at once, both a commander and a warrior; both a dedicated Democratic leader respected by the political elite, and a champion of the little guy; both a revered member of the San Antonio community and an activist who fought for local environmental preservation. He was colorful, charismatic, controversial, and always willing to stand up against special interests. San Antonio Mayor Ed Garza said of "Nani" who was a close friend and advisor, "He often spoke in a loud roar, but he did so thinking with his big heart."

A native Philadelphian by birth, but a Texan by nature, Ernani was a graduate of Princeton

University who always made a point of challenging the status quo and on occasion, unleashing a devilish laugh. He gained widespread recognition when, 10 years ago, he began positioning himself at the center of all major policy debates in San Antonio.

Ernani's political career began in Delaware County, a Philadelphia suburb, where he was the chair of the Delaware Democratic Party for 12 years. In 1987, he moved his family south, where he embroiled himself in Texas politics. Brash and flamboyant, he took San Antonio politics by the reins—becoming the founder of the Northwest Neighborhood Alliance and president of the Braun Station West Community Improvement Association.

A lover of nature, Ernani helped develop San Antonio's 1996 tree-preservation ordinance and later fought to make the ordinance stronger. It is difficult to think of someone who has worked harder, and with more devotion, to protect the environment of our ever growing city. Ernani was the kind of guy who, facing a city of growing skyscrapers, would notice even the smallest trees.

Most recently, Ernani was serving on a technical advisory committee that monitored revisions of San Antonio's Unified Development Code and was a member of the Zoning Commission. He never gave up. When decisions were being made that affected the San Antonio people that he loved so much, Ernani was there. Dressed flamboyantly in his bright shirts and ties that matched his personality, he was never a silent bystander.

It would be unwise, and perhaps impossible to forget Ernani Falcone. More than a president, commissioner, founder, or educator, he was an apotheosis for all politicians. He came to San Antonio with a bang, and the memory of his humanitarianism will not leave quietly. I stand here today to bid a farewell to "Nani" for all to hear. It is a fitting way to say goodbye.

HONORING DEPUTY SHERIFF
DENNIS PHELPS

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Fresno County Deputy Sheriff Dennis Phelps. Deputy Phelps was killed in the line of duty on May 19, 2002.

Dennis was born in Leon, Iowa, on October 11, 1954. His family moved to Fresno, California, where he graduated from McLane High School in 1972.

Deputy Phelps began his career in law enforcement in the early 1980s as a special guard/bailiff assigned to the courts in Fresno County. After some time away from the department, he returned as a reserve deputy sheriff in June of 1999. He was hired as a full-time peace officer on October 30, 2000. Deputy Phelps successfully completed field training and was promoted to Deputy Sheriff Two on January 7, 2002. Dennis was Deputy Sheriff on Patrol of the Northeast Field Services.

In this time of unyielding resolve in our support of those who protect our nation both internally and externally, I offer my deepest sympathy and heartfelt appreciation to Deputy Phelps' wife, Dana, and children, Nicole and Kenny. I also thank the Fresno County Sher-

iff's Department for the services they provide and extend my condolences to them as they grieve the loss of their colleague. Deputy Phelps is a hero for his service and his sacrifice and we honor him for both.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Deputy Sheriff Dennis Phelps. I invite my colleagues to join me in a moment of silence and in honoring Deputy Phelps for his service to the community.

TRIBUTE TO CEDAR
INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Cedar International Fellowship, of Brooklyn New York, and the visionary whose efforts have made this whole endeavor possible, Reverend Robert L.A. Reaves.

In the fall of 2001, while at the Cedar of Lebanon Baptist Church, located at 220 Hegeman Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, Reverend Reaves conducted a meeting for the express purpose of organizing a new church. On November 17, 2001, with the purpose of equipping the new church for the perfecting of saints for the work of the ministry, Reverend Reaves organized a church growth symposium at the Seaview Diner.

The new church was born on January 26, 2002, at 400 Thatford Avenue, in Brooklyn. Reverend Reaves resigned his position in the old Cedar Church, and assumed the role of founder and Senior Pastor of the new church, which was to be called the Cedar International Fellowship. The first worship service, attended by 108 members as well as by numerous visitors, was held on February 3, 2002. The spirituality of this ecstatic service reached such a peak, that the members joyously proclaimed: "Thus Saith the Lord, I will also take off the highest branch of the high cedar, and will set it; I will crop off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon a high mountain."

But this was not a one-time occurrence. The International Fellowship has been described as a place "where the worshipers worship and the word comes alive." It focuses on Evangelism through the expository preaching of the word of God and the discipling of its members. Subsequently, the Church's vision statement is "winning one to win one to win another." This atmosphere of outreach has caused the Church's membership to multiply to the extent that, only several months after its inception, the Church can now boast of having 1000 members.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to recognize the achievements of Reverend Reaves and the Cedar International Fellowship Church.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING
LUCAS JEFFREY CIFRANIC

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker,

Whereas, Lucas Jeffrey Cifranic has devoted himself to serving others through his membership in the Boy Scouts of America Troop 811; and

Whereas, Lucas Jeffrey Cifranic has shared his time and talent with the community; and

Whereas, Lucas Jeffrey Cifranic has demonstrated a commitment to meet challenges with enthusiasm, confidence and outstanding service; and

Whereas, Lucas Jeffrey Cifranic must be commended for the hard work and dedication he put forth in earning the Eagle Scout Award;

Therefore, I join with the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating Lucas Jeffrey Cifranic for his Eagle Scout Award.

CONGRESS HALL IN CAPE MAY,
NEW JERSEY

HON. FRANK A. LoBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the reopening of Congress Hall, a very special historic landmark in Cape May, New Jersey.

Opened in 1816, Congress Hall was originally built by Thomas Hughes as a boarding house for summer visitors to the Cape May area. The house was a success and, in 1828, when Hughes was elected to Congress, it was renamed Congress Hall in his honor. An 1878 fire destroyed the Hall but within a year it was rebuilt.

As the hotel and its surrounding city became more popular, it attracted an even more diverse stream of visitors. Presidents Ulysses S. Grant, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan all chose to vacation here. President Benjamin Harrison deemed Congress Hall his "summer White House." Composer John Philip Sousa conducted concerts on the lawn of the Hall and, in 1882, composed the "Congress Hall March."

Closed during the Great Depression and reopened after the end of the Second World War, it seemed that the days of Congress Hall and the grandeur it had been associated with had passed. From 1968 until 1995, Congress Hall was protected from demolition when it became the home of the Cape May Bible Conference led by Reverend Carl McIntire. Then, in 1995, the property was purchased and prepared for extensive renovation.

Today, Congress Hall is reopened, recalling its original splendor, fit for Presidents, dignitaries and visitors the world over. I am pleased to claim Congress Hall as part of my Congressional District's proud history and welcome a new generation of vacationers to visit the historic hotel. Best wishes to all the people involved with Congress Hall and to the citizens of Cape May as they celebrate this special milestone in their community's history.

THE SPOKANE TRIBE OF INDIANS
OF THE SPOKANE RESERVATION
GRAND COULEE DAM EQUITABLE
COMPENSATION SETTLEMENT
ACT

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to introduce legislation that will provide an equitable settlement of the meritorious claims of the Spokane Tribe of Indians concerning its contribution to the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam.

Similar settlement legislation was enacted in 1994 to compensate the neighboring Confederated Colville Tribes as a consequence of the Grand Coulee Dam. That legislation, P.L. 103-436, provided for a \$53 million lump sum payment for past damages and roughly \$15 million annually from the ongoing proceeds from the sale of hydropower by the Bonneville Power Administration. The Spokane settlement legislation, which I am introducing today, would provide a settlement of the Spokane Tribe of Indians claims directly proportional to the settlement afforded the Colville Tribes based upon the percentage of lands appropriated from the respective tribes for the Grand Coulee Project, or approximately 39.4 percent of the past and future compensation awarded the Colville Tribes pursuant to the 1994 legislation. Though the proposed Spokane settlement is proportionately less, the losses sustained by the Spokane Tribe are substantially the same as those sustained by the Colville Tribes and arise from the same actions of the United States Government. The difference being that the Spokane Tribe lost its entire salmon fishery, the base of its economy.

Grand Coulee Dam is the largest concrete dam in the world, the largest electricity producer in the United States, and the third largest electricity producer in the world. It produces four times more electricity than Hoover Dam on the Colorado River and is three times its size. Grand Coulee is one mile in width; its spillway is twice the height of Niagara Falls. It provides electricity and water to one of the world's largest irrigation projects, the one million acre Columbia Basin Project. The Grand Coulee Project is the backbone of the Northwest's federal power grid and agricultural economy.

For more than half a century, the Grand Coulee Project has produced enormous revenues for the United States Government and brought prosperity to the Pacific Northwest. The construction of the dam and the electricity it produced, helped pull the Northwest out of the Great Depression. It provided electricity to the aluminum plants that built the air force that helped to defeat Germany and Japan in World War II.

To the Spokane Tribe of Indians, however, the dam is a monument to the destruction of their way of life. The Dam flooded their reservation on two sides. The Spokane River—the ancestral umbilical cord to Spokane existence and the heart of their reservation—was changed from a free flowing waterway that supported plentiful salmon runs, to barren slack water that now erodes away the southern lands of the Reservation with every change in the reservoir level. The enormous

benefits that accrued to the Nation and the Northwest were made possible by uncompensated and irreparable injury to the Native Americans of the Columbia and Spokane Rivers.

From 1927 to 1931, at the direction of Congress, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers investigated the Columbia River and its tributaries. In its report to Congress, the Corps identified a number of potential sites and recommended the Grand Coulee site for hydroelectric development by either the State of Washington or private concerns. Shortly thereafter, the Columbia River Commission, an agency of the State of Washington applied for and, in August 1933, was granted a preliminary permit from the Federal Power Commission for the water power development of the Grand Coulee site. However, on November 1, 1933, Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Director of Public Works Administration, federalized the project under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. Excavation for the dam commenced on December 13, 1933. However, its legal authorization was in question and Congress reauthorized the Dam in the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1935. In 1940, very belatedly and inadequately (at the urging of the Department of the Interior), Congress did enact a statute to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate whichever Indian lands he deemed necessary for Grand Coulee construction and to receive all rights, title and interest the Indians had in them in return for his appraisal of its value and payment of compensation by the Secretary. The only land that was appraised and supposedly compensated for was the newly flooded lands. Pursuant to this legislation, 54 Stat. 703 (1940), the Spokane Tribe received the grand total of \$4,700. There is no evidence that the Department advised or that Congress knew that the Tribes' water rights were not extinguished. Nor had the Indian title and trust status of the Tribal land underlying the river beds been extinguished. No compensation was included for the power value contributed by the use of the Tribal resources nor the loss of the Tribal fisheries or other damages to tribal resources.

Although the Department of the Interior and other federal officials were well aware of the flooding of Indian trust lands and other severe impacts the Grand Coulee Project would have on the fishery and other critical resources of the Spokane and Colville Tribes, no mention was made of these impacts or the need to compensate the Tribes in either the 1933 or 1935 authorizations. Federal inter-departmental and intra-office correspondence of the Department of the Interior from September 1933 thru October 1934 clearly demonstrate that the Federal government knew that the Colville and Spokane Tribes should be compensated for the flooding of their lands, destruction of their fishery and other resources, destruction of their property and annual compensation from power production for the use of the Tribes' land and water resources contributing to such power production. As pointed out in a 1976 Opinion of Lawrence Aschenbrenner, the Acting Associate Solicitor, Division of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior:

The 1940 act followed seven years of construction during which farm lands, and timber lands were flooded, and a fishery destroyed, and during which Congress was silent as to the Indian interests affected by

the construction. Both the Congress and the Department of the Interior appeared to proceed with the Grand Coulee project as if there were no Indians involved there.

The Department correspondence and memoranda on the subject of Indian rights apparently came to an abrupt halt [after 1934]. There is no tangible evidence, currently available, to indicate that the Department ever consulted with the tribes during the 1933-1940 period concerning the ongoing destruction of their land and resources and proposed compensation therefore."

The Opinion goes on to point out:

It is our conclusion that the location of the dams on tribal land and the use of the water for power production, without compensation, violated the Government's fiduciary duty toward the Tribes.

The situation at hand involves a conflict-of-interest on the part of the Department of the Interior. . . . The Department of the Interior has responsibility for protecting the Tribes' Winters Rights [water rights] as well as its property rights in the bed of the river. Recognizing the value of the river as a power production and irrigation site, the Department of the Interior . . . has used this land and the water for its own purposes, without ensuring that consideration and benefit from the development of those resources flowed to the Tribes who own part of them. The case fits squarely into the reasoning of Manchester Band, Navajo Tribe and Pyramid Lake cases, where ". . . a fiduciary who learns of an opportunity, prevents the beneficiary from getting it, and seizes it for himself." (Citations omitted)

Throughout the construction, the Department's apparent failure to communicate with the Tribes concerning their land and water rights is appalling. No case law grants executive agencies authority to unilaterally abrogate Indian rights. [T]he posture of the Department can be described not as . . . an exercise of guardianship, but an act of confiscation." (Citations omitted).

Why did the 1994 Colville settlement legislation not also include a settlement of the claims of the Spokane Tribe of Indians? The Colville settlement legislation ratified a settlement agreement reached between the United States and the Colville Tribes to settle the claims of the Tribes to a share of the hydropower revenues from the Grand Coulee Dam. This claim was among the claims which the Colville Tribes filed with the Indian Claims Commission (ICC) under the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1049) and later transferred to the U.S. Court of Claims. Pursuant to that Act, there was a five year statute of limitations to file claims before the Commission which expired August 13, 1951. Prior to the statute of limitations deadline, the Colville Tribes had already been formally organized with a functioning tribal government for more than 15 years. The Spokane Tribe, however, did not formally organize and receive approval of its constitution until June 27, 1951—only 16 days prior to the ICC statute of limitations deadline. The Tribe's attempt to retain legal counsel to file its claims before the ICC was delayed due to the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Dillon Meyer's efforts to impose restrictive conditions on attorney contracts with the tribes nationwide. While these conditions were subsequently repudiated by the Secretary of the Interior, significant and precious time had elapsed and the Tribe's legal counsel was left with insufficient time to fully investigate the full range of potential claims of the Tribe prior to

the filing deadline. Additionally, the ICC Act imposed a duty on the Bureau of Indian Affairs to apprise the various tribes of the provisions of the Act and the need to file claims before the Commission. While the BIA was well aware of the potential claims of the Spokane Tribe to a portion of the hydropower revenues generated by Grand Coulee, there is no evidence that the BIA ever advised the Tribe of such claims. As stated in the testimony of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, concerning the 1994 Colville Settlement legislation: "Over the next several years the Federal Government moved ahead with the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam, but somehow the promise that the Tribe would share in the benefits produced by it was not fulfilled."

In 1974 the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior issued an Opinion which concluded, among other things, that the Spokane and Colville Tribes each retained ownership of the lands underlying the Columbia River and, in the case of the Spokane Tribe, the lands underlying the Spokane River. The Opinion suggested that the resource interests of the Tribes were being utilized in the production of hydroelectric power at Grand Coulee.

In 1976, in response to this Opinion, the Senate Appropriations Committee directed the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army to "open discussions with the Tribes to determine what, if any, interest the Tribes have in such production of power, and to explore ways in which the Tribes might benefit from any interest so determined." (S. Rept. 94-505 at 79). A technical team was subsequently composed of representatives of various federal agencies, BPA and the Tribes. On May 7, 1979, the Solicitor for the Department of the Interior forwarded to OMB a lengthy memorandum proposing legislative resolution of the claims of both the Colville Tribes and Spokane Tribe. However, no further action occurred.

When the Colville settlement legislation was moving forward in 1994, the Spokane Tribe pressed for an amendment to waive the statute of limitations and allow the Spokane Tribe to seek just and equitable compensation resulting from the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam. Fearful that the Spokane Tribe's efforts might delay and jeopardize final enactment of the Colville settlement legislation, the Colville Tribes and others requested that the Spokane Tribe defer its efforts to seek settlement of its claims. The Spokane Tribe honored that request. During the joint House and Senate hearings on the Colville legislation, the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs did commit in her testimony that she would study the merits of the Spokane claim. The day after the hearings, the Solicitor of the Department committed the Department to examine, independent of the Colville Bill, the Spokane Tribe's claims. The House Resources Committee Report accompanying the Colville legislation stated that the Spokane claim was "identical in many respects" to the harm suffered by the Colville Tribes. The Committee noted "that the Spokane Tribe has a moral claim and requests that the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice work with the Spokane Tribe to develop a means to address the Spokane's claim." In the Senate, Senators INOUE, Bradley, MURRAY, MCCAIN and Hatfield joined in a colloquy expressing their concern that the claims of the Spokane Tribe should be addressed and urged the Administrative agencies to work with the Spokane Tribe to resolve the Tribe's claims.

Following a subsequent commitment from Associate Attorney General, John R. Schmidt, that the Department and other federal agencies would undertake an "earnest" and "fair evaluation" of the Tribe's claims, the Tribe committed a great deal of time, resources and funding to fully research and document its claims. By late 1995, the Tribe was prepared to formally request that the Interior and Justice Departments establish a federal "negotiating team". In a meeting with Interior Department officials in December 1995, Tribal representatives were astounded when they were advised that the Tribe should return to Congress and renew the Tribe's request for a waiver of the statute of limitations.

On July 9, 1996, Senators MURRAY, MCCAIN, INOUE, Bradley and I sent a letter to Secretary Bruce Babbitt stating the federal/tribal negotiations urged by Congress in 1994 were not predicated on the Tribe's first obtaining a waiver of the statute of limitations; that the requirement for such an undertaking was "totally contrary to the understanding of the Tribe and to the direction of Congress"; and urged that the Interior Department "proceed as soon as possible to negotiate with the Tribe on its power value and fishing claims as previously directed by Congress." Unfortunately, viable and equitable settlement negotiations have not materialized.

Enactment of settlement legislation addressing the meritorious claims of a Tribe, claims otherwise barred by a statute of limitations, is neither new or precedent setting. There is ample precedent for Congressional recognition of the moral claims of Indian tribes and provision of appropriate compensation. Several tribes within the Missouri River Basin suffered very significant damage because of inundation of reservation bottom lands through construction of the Pick-Sloan Project dams. In recognition of these damages, Congress has provided substantial compensation to the Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (P.L. 102-575), the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe (P.L. 104-233), and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe (P.L. 105-132). Compensatory legislation for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe (S. 964) and the Santee Sioux and Yankton Sioux Tribes (S. 1148) are currently pending before this Congress and are expected to move through the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs shortly.

The Federal Government, by its own admission, had a conflict of interest and blatantly breached its fiduciary trust responsibility to the Spokane Tribe. Having breached that trust by converting the Tribe's resources to its own benefit, it also failed to advise the Tribe in a timely manner of its potential claims and frustrated and critically delayed the Tribe's attempt to secure independent legal counsel to research and file such claims. Now, it seeks to avoid fair and honorable negotiations with the Tribe it betrayed because the Tribe failed to timely file its claims before the expiration of the statute of limitations. As quoted by the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in her testimony on the Colville settlement legislation:

. . . I am reminded of the words of Justice Black . . . in litigation about another dam flooding the lands of another tribe's territory: "Great nations, like great men, should keep their word." When the Congress enacts

and the President signs this legislation, we can all be proud that we are, at last, acting as a great nation should.

I urge my colleagues to keep the word of our Nation and act expeditiously and favorably on this legislation as it proceeds through the Congress.

CODEL WELDON, OBSERVATIONS
AND DIRECTION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues tonight to talk about what we have seen in a part of the world that has vexed American policy makers for generations.

First I want to commend Chairman WELDON for his high-energy, unyielding approach to seeing as much as possible on these delegation trips. Our focus is always on bringing back information that will enlighten and inform U.S. policy makers, both in the Congress and in the Administration.

At this difficult moment in the world, our trip was a good opportunity to speak to our legislative colleagues in the Russian Duma. We arrived in Moscow in the wake of the historic signing of the strategic arms reduction treaty by Presidents Bush and Putin. While we were there, NATO nations met in Rome to agree to limited membership for Russian in NATO, India and Pakistan danced dangerously close to a nuclear confrontation, the cycle of violence continued between the Israelis and the Palestinians, and the war on terrorism continued in Afghanistan. So there was a great deal on our plate with which to deal.

We last went to Russia in September 2001, after the attacks on the United States and after the war began, and came away with a real partnership with many of our colleagues in the Russian Duma. We began then to talk about areas of commonality through which members of our respective legislatures (the U.S. Congress and the Russian Duma) could work. In our last visit, we presented a document entitled: "U.S.-Russia Partnership."

In our visit this time around, we were told that our document's recommendations were the basis for the Russian initiatives presented to President Bush during his recent visit in Russia. Discussions in Russia generally followed concerns such as: combating international terrorism, using academics and science to address political problems, joint environmental—and economic—efforts, and engaging young people of both countries in issues of mutual interest (such as sports and cultural events).

Russia is an important strategic partner for the United States and for NATO. After entering the 21st Century through columns of fire, our relationship with Russia is on a considerably stronger foundation. For the first time, there is mutual agreement on goals and values, and on a shared vision for the security threats we both face in this world.

When we met with Uzbekistani President Karimov, I was impressed with the geopolitical environment of the region. He, too, supported Chairman WELDON's proposal to establish a joint U.S. Congress-Uzbek parliamentary working group, based on the success of the U.S. Congress-Duma work of last year.

The best part of being in Uzbekistan was seeing the satisfaction on the faces of the young men and women serving in support of Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. They are the ones carrying our battle to our enemies, and they are gung-ho about their mission. We got a good deal of intelligence on the ground—literally—intelligence about the daily activities of our troops and how they see their jobs every day. We had the privilege of distributing homemade cookies baked by people here at home for these brave men and women. They very much enjoyed the special gifts from home.

As always, I saw a host of Texans stationed in Uzbekistan doing then-duty for the United States, including Specialist Harwig from Corpus Christi, Texas.

We also went to Beijing, China, to talk with senior officials about a host of defense-related and economic-related topics. With China, as always, the topic of Taiwan was paramount in the minds of the Chinese. They continually expressed the importance of the "one-China" policy. We emphasized the wide breath of things on which the United States and China agree, and urged both nations to find agreement rather than disagreement.

Several members of our delegation surmised that the issue of Taiwan will diminish as a divisive issue over time due to the large—and increasing—investment by Taiwan interests in mainland China.

India and Pakistan are adjoining neighbors, and the nuclear saber-rattling in the subcontinent is unnerving all the nations of the world . . . most noticeably the Chinese. Both nations are China's neighbors, and they continue to hope the difference over Kashmir can be solved peacefully. This is no place for a hair-trigger on a nuclear weapon.

The CODEL also met with members of the government of the Republic of Korea (ROK, South Korea) and thanked the ROK for their prompt and significant support for the United States after 9-11. The ROK stepped up quickly to support our war against the Taliban and al Qaeda in Afghanistan, providing shipping, aircraft and a field hospital to support U.S. operations in the area.

We were particularly disappointed that the North Koreans refused to meet with us. The ROK, we were told by the foreign ministry, continues to talk of peace with North Korea, but the pace of discussions was extraordinarily slow.

Chiefly, discussions with the ROK centered on trade, U.S. forces in Korea in the DMZ, our war on terrorism, political and military stability on the Korean Peninsula, and the strong desire—on their part—for reunification. We even had significant discussions about internet voting in the ROK, "E" government initiatives, and the digital divide in the ROK.

There are also a number of Texans serving in uniform as we visited the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The DMZ never ceases to amaze me . . . it stands as a tribute to the standoff between ideologies along the Pacific Rim, and on the south side of it is the best reason for the conflict in the first place: democracy and free commerce in the highly developed south, with the north side practicing communism and starving their citizens and their economy.

Our trip proved, once again, the importance of going beyond our borders to see first hand, and hear first hand, the particular situations in

the nations of our friends and those whom we hope to make our friends.

HONORING FLINT POWERS
CATHOLIC CHARGERS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Chargers of Flint Powers Catholic High School, on winning the 2001-2002 Michigan High School Athletic Association Class B State girls basketball championship. The Chargers defended their 2000-2001 championship in a repeat of last year's final game, defeating the Detroit Country Day Yellowjackets 54-53. It was certainly an exciting game that showcased some of the best talent the state of Michigan has to offer.

The Chargers are a true testament of what hard work, determination, and a passionate desire to win can accomplish. Under the guidance of 26-year Head Coach Kathy McGee, and Assistant Coaches Brad Terebinski, Betsy Kreston, and Kae Edison, the championship served as a wonderful finish to a remarkable year, marked with a perfect record of 28-0. In addition, the Michigan High School Coaches Association named Coach McGee Women's Basketball Coach of the Year.

The Chargers' roster includes: seniors Rachael Carney, Rebekah Sirna, Ellen Tomek; juniors Brittney Brindley, Elizabeth Flemming, Jessica Guilbault, Michelle Landaal, Victoria Lucas-Perry, Shannon Rettenmund, Ann Skufca; sophomores Erin Carney, Lauren Goggins, Maddison Snow; and freshmen Tia Duncan, Cari Pigott. These young women, led by team captains Carney, Lucas-Perry, and Tomek, proved to be leaders in the classroom, the basketball court, and the community. They are all shining examples of the Lansing Diocese's strong commitment to success in all aspects of life.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the accomplishments of the Powers Chargers, and share the joy of their victory with Powers students and alumni and especially the people in my hometown of Flint. I ask my colleagues in the 107th Congress to join me in congratulating these fine ladies.

MOURNING THE LOSS OF HALA
SALAAM MAKSOUD

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, a memorial service honoring the work and achievements of Hala Salaam Maksoud will be held on Wednesday, June 5 at Georgetown University. Hala Maksoud was a great champion for civil rights and human rights. It was truly a sad day on Friday, April 26, 2002, when she lost her hard-fought battle with cancer.

Hala Maksoud was a passionate and vital advocate for Arab American concerns. As president of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) from 1996-2001, she helped propel the concerns of Arab Americans

to the forefront of our national debates. She led ADC in combating defamation and negative stereotyping of Arab Americans in the media and wherever else it is practiced. Her commitment to defending the rights of Arab Americans and promoting Arab-American cultural heritage was not only visionary but necessary. I would like to share with my colleagues the ADC Press Release mourning the loss of Hala Salaam Maksoud.

[From ADC Press Release, Apr. 26, 2002.]

ADC MOURNS LOSS OF HALA SALAAM
MAKSOU

It is with a profound sense of loss and sadness that the Board of Directors and the national office staff of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) mourn the passing of Dr. Hala Salaam Maksoud, who died today after a long illness. Funeral arrangements will be announced by the family after they are finalized.

One of the most influential and important leaders in ADC's history, Dr. Maksoud served as ADC President from 1996 to 2001. Dr. Maksoud had been actively involved with ADC since its inception in 1980, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors for many years.

Dr. Maksoud held a Ph.D. in political theory and an M.A. in government from Georgetown University, and an M.A. in mathematics from the American University of Beirut. She taught courses at George Mason University and at Georgetown. In addition to her academic career, Dr. Maksoud was a prominent Arab-American leader and participated in the founding of several organizations, including the American Committee on Jerusalem, the Association of Arab-American University Graduates, and the Arab Women's Council. Dr. Maksoud was a nationally recognized advocate of civil and human rights, and was the recipient of a lifetime achievement award from the American Immigration Law Foundation in March 2002.

Dr. Maksoud is survived by her husband, Dr. Clovis Maksoud, former Ambassador of the League of Arab States to the United States and the United Nations, and current professor of international relations at American University.

ADC President Ziad Asali said "this is a devastating loss for the entire Arab-American community, as well as for me personally. Hala was a visionary leader who charted a path to empowerment we will be following for many years to come. Her extraordinary command of politics was matched by exceptional compassion and a genuine commitment to human rights. She had a remarkable ability to communicate effectively with and inspire people of very different cultural and political backgrounds and across lines of religion and social class. Leaders of Hala's caliber are exceedingly rare and we shall miss her guidance and wise counsel. Our task now at ADC is to try to live up to the standard she set for us all."

FISCAL YEAR 2003 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT,
PART IV

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. DeFAZIO Mr. Speaker, today I rise to conclude my remarks about H.R. 4546, the fiscal year 2003 Department of Defense authorization act. As I outlined previously, H.R. 4546

continues to fund, to the tune of hundreds of billions of dollars, weapons that have little or no relevance to the threats our nation faces in the 21st century.

My previous remarks detailed the amendments I offered to eliminate or reform the Crusader artillery system, the Comanche helicopter and the F-22 Raptor fighter jet program.

I want to switch gears a little bit and move away from my concerns about unnecessary weapons systems. I'd like to conclude my remarks on the defense authorization bill by focusing on the most solemn obligation of Congress, our constitutional powers to decide issues of war and peace.

The final amendment I offered to H.R. 4546 was a "Sense of Congress" amendment relating to congressional war powers under the U.S. Constitution. This was a bipartisan amendment I offered with Representative Ron Paul of Texas.

Our amendment was in response to the public musings of members of the Bush Administration about where the United States should project our military force next in the campaign against terrorism. Iraq is the most talked about target, but several other countries have been mentioned as well.

I am concerned that the Administration believes it can wage war anywhere, at any time, for any reason, at any cost. The executive branch seems to forget that the sole authority to declare war is reserved under the U.S. Constitution for Congress.

The amendment I drafted noted that the U.S. Constitution grants Congress the power "to declare war," to lay and collect taxes to "provide for the common defense" and general welfare of the United States, to "raise and support armies," to "provide and maintain a navy," to "make rules for the regulation for the land and naval forces," to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions," to "provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia," and to "make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution . . . all . . . powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States." Congress is also given exclusive power over the purse. The Constitution says, "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

By contrast, the war powers granted to the executive branch through the President are limited to naming the President "commander-in-chief" of the armed forces. While this means the President conducts the day-to-day operations of a given military campaign, the President does not have the authority to send U.S. troops into hostile situations without prior approval from Congress.

This right was recognized by the earliest leaders of our nation. In 1793, President George Washington, when considering how to protect inhabitants of the American frontier, instructed his Administration that "no offensive expedition of importance can be undertaken until after [Congress] have deliberated upon the subject, and authorized such a measure."

In 1801, President Thomas Jefferson sent a small squadron of frigates to the Mediterranean to protect against possible attacks by the Barbary powers. He told Congress that he was "unauthorized by the Constitution, without the sanction of Congress, to go beyond the

line of defense." He further noted that it was up to Congress to authorize "measures of offense also."

John Jay, generally supportive of executive power, warned in Federalist paper number four that "absolute monarchs will often make war when their nations are to get nothing by it, but for purposes and objects merely personal, such as a thirst for military glory, revenge of personal affronts, ambition, or private compacts to aggrandize or support their particular families or partisans. These and a variety of other motives, which affect only the mind of the sovereign, often lead him to engage in wars not sanctified by justice or the voice and interests of his people."

Henry Clay said, "A declaration of war is the highest and most awful exercise of sovereignty. The convention which framed our Federal constitution had learned from the pages of history that it had been often and greatly abused. It had seen that war had often been commenced upon the most trifling pretexts; that it had been frequently waged to establish or exclude a dynasty; to snatch a crown from the head of one potentate and place it upon the head of another; that it had often been prosecuted to promote alien and other interests than those of the nation whose chief had proclaimed it, as in the case of English wars for Hanoverian interests; and, in short, that such a vast and tremendous power ought not to be confined to the perilous exercise of one single man . . . Congress, then in our system of government, is the sole depository of that tremendous power."

During congressional consideration of a war with Mexico, Daniel Webster said, "It must be admitted to be the clear intent of the constitution that no foreign war would exist without the assent of Congress. This was meant as a restraint on the Executive power." He went on to say, "If we do not maintain this doctrine; if it is not so—if Congress, in whom the war-making power is expressly made to reside, is to have no voice in the declaration or continuance of war; if it is not to judge of the propriety of beginning or carrying it on—then we depart at once, and broadly, from the Constitution."

Abraham Lincoln outlined the rationale for placing the war-making power in the Congress. He wrote to a friend, "Kings had always been involving and impoverishing their people in wars, pretending generally, if not always, that the good of the people was the object. This our convention [U.S. Constitutional Convention] understood to be the most oppressive of all kingly oppressions, and they resolved to so frame the constitution that no man should hold the power of bringing this oppression upon us."

Senator Robert LaFollette made a similar point during the floor debate on whether to enter World War I. He said, "We all know from the debates which took place in the constitutional convention why it was that the constitution was so framed as to vest in the Congress the entire war-making power. The framers of the Constitution knew that to give to one man that power meant danger to the rights and liberties of the people. They knew that it mattered not whether you call the man king or emperor, czar or president, to put into his hands the power of making war or peace meant despotism. It meant that the people would be called upon to wage wars in which they had no interest or to which they might

even be opposed. It meant secret diplomacy and secret treaties. It meant that in those things, most vital to the lives and welfare of the people, they would have nothing to say."

While early presidents deferred to Congress, later presidents have latched on to the fact that the Constitution declares the president commander-in-chief of the armed forces to justify their use of the military without prior authorization from Congress. This led Congress to enact the War Powers Resolution of 1973 to further clarify that the solemn duty to decide when to send U.S. troops into hostilities belonged to Congress.

According to Section 2(c) of the War Powers Resolution the President can introduce U.S. forces into hostile situations "only pursuant to (1) a declaration of war, (2) specific statutory authorization, or (3) a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its Armed Forces."

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, Congress approved a resolution authorizing President Bush to take action against the parties responsible for the heinous attacks. However, the authorization was limited in scope.

Specifically, the joint resolution stated:

"That the President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons."

In other words, Congress only authorized the President to take action against those responsible for the horrific attacks of September 11, 2001. The President must have compelling evidence of the complicity of another nation in the September 11 attacks in order to use the U.S. military to take action against that nation. Absent such evidence, the President would be required under the Constitution to come back to Congress seeking an additional authorization of force resolution before expanding the military campaign.

This interpretation was confirmed by Mr. Louis Fisher, Senior Specialist in Separation of Powers at the Congressional Research Service, who recently testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that "military operations against countries other than Afghanistan can be appropriately initiated only with additional authorization from Congress."

It is critical, as a representative democracy, that profound decisions on war and peace rest with the branch closest to the people—the legislative branch.

The amendment I offered with Representative PAUL was intended to send the message that the President has a constitutional obligation to return to Congress to seek authorization before expanding the military campaign against terrorism. Unfortunately, the Rules Committee refused to allow a discussion on this, one of the most difficult and solemn issues that confronts our nation.

Mr. Speaker, I am disappointed that my Republican colleagues were unwilling to go on record in support of the DeFazio-Paul amendment, which was intended to defend congressional war powers from encroachment by the executive branch.

THE POWER OF STEEL

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today is a heartfelt day for people from one of the most historic neighborhoods in my district. They are involved in something very special this morning in New York City. The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, where as many as 800 people meet weekly to worship and give thanks, is in Barelás, one of Albuquerque's oldest neighborhoods. In the 1970's the church, including two prominent bell towers, was razed because the structure was unsound. Parishioners then moved across the street, into the existing Church gymnasium. The bells were lost until recently, when one was found in somebody's backyard.

Now that one of those bells has reappeared, the Parish and members of the community hope to once again sound the bells throughout Barelás.

This need and an inspired idea were the beginning of a wonderful journey that has brought together the people of New Mexico and the citizens of New York.

Leaders in the community asked Archbishop Michael Sheehan and others, including me, to ask the City of New York for two steel beams from the World Trade Center. Those beams, the hope was, would be incorporated into the design of the new bell tower in a manner that would respect and remember the terrible terrorist attacks against our country the morning of September 11, 2001.

A delegation from New Mexico, including Father Moore, John Garcia, Sosimo Padilla, Stan Tinker, and a member of my staff, are in New York this morning at Ground Zero. They are meeting with construction workers to pick up two 20-foot beams, remnants of the World Trade Towers and very generous gifts from the people of the City of New York. Father Moore will bless the beams for their safe journey to a new beginning.

Those bells rang when World War II ended. They rang for weddings and funerals. They rang every Sunday morning over the City of Albuquerque to call people to worship. We are pleased in Albuquerque and thankful to the people of New York that the bell towers will be rebuilt and the bells will ring again. They will ring as a call to prayer, and they will now ring in remembrance.

We saw the face of evil on September 11th. And in the aftermath, we saw the depth of America's goodness and a return to simple faith. We are a strong, loving people and a faithful people. New Mexico will rebuild this bell tower and remember. This bell tower will remind us and call us to worship for many years to come.

President Bush said that terrorism cannot dent the steel of American resolve. I agree. These beams, this parish, this community, represent the strength of our American character and all the best our Nation has to offer. I'm honored to be a part of this.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during the votes of the following measures considered on May 15, 2002:

1. Final passage of H. Res. 420, allowing the House to consider a report from the Rules Committee on the same day it is presented to the House. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" (#164).

2. On ordering the previous question for H. Res. 422, allowing the House to consider H.R. 4737 to reauthorize and improve the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families and improve access to quality child care. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" (#165).

3. Final passage of H. Res. 422, allowing the House to consider H.R. 4737 to reauthorize and improve the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families and improve access to quality child care. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" (#166).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was briefly absent from this chamber on May 22, 2002 and missed voting on rollcall vote 196. I want the record to show that had I been present in this chamber, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 196. Also, due to a family situation, I was unavoidably absent from this chamber on May 23, 2002 and I would like the record to show that had I been present in this chamber, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 197, "no" on rollcall vote 198, "yea" on rollcall vote 199, "yea" on rollcall vote 200, "yea" on rollcall vote 201, "yea" on rollcall vote 202, "no" on rollcall vote 203, "no" on rollcall vote 204, "yea" on rollcall vote 205 and "no" on rollcall vote 206.

A TRIBUTE TO NANCY T. SUNSHINE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to recognize Nancy T. Sunshine as she is inducted as president of the Brooklyn Bar Association. Her climb to the top of this association is a fine example for us all.

Currently, Ms. Clark is the Chief Clerk in the Appellate Term, Second Department, where she oversees the daily functions of the second, ninth, tenth, and eleventh judicial districts and is a confidential assistant to the Court. Among her responsibilities are long-term planning, budgeting, and personnel issues including interviewing candidates for non-judicial positions. Part of her professional success is attributable to the valuable experience that she

obtained working first as an Assistant District Attorney in New York County and later as a Principal Law Clerk to a Justice of the Supreme Court and the Associate Justice of the Appellate Term in Kings County.

In addition, Ms. Sunshine has been an active member in the Brooklyn Bar Association for seven years while simultaneously serving as a member of the New York Bar Association. Prior to becoming President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, she was recognized in 2001 by former Mayor Rudy Giuliani. He appointed her to his Advisory Committee on the Judiciary. Also, she has been honored with the Distinguished Service Award from the Brooklyn Bar Association. I know that she is an excellent person for this job.

Even with all this activism, Ms. Sunshine still maintains a full family life. She is married to Jeffrey S. Sunshine, the Acting Justice of Richmond County Supreme Court, with two daughters. I am glad to see that though her work and activities are demanding, she is still able to demonstrate the value and importance of family life. I commend her for her ability to achieve.

From the awards, to her public appointment, to her presidential induction, Ms. Sunshine is an all around achiever. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable Brooklynite.

HONORING ANTONIA PANTOJA

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember Dr. Antonia Pantoja, who died in New York on May 24th. As a central figure of the Puerto Rican Civil Rights Movement, Dr. Pantoja's kind heart and brilliant leadership will always be remembered.

Dr. Pantoja was born in 1922 to an impoverished Puerto Rican family. Though she spent much of her childhood hungry and diseased, Dr. Pantoja invested all her efforts in education and politics. She fought for a decent education and, in 1940, was accepted to the University of Puerto Rico. Two years later she received a degree in education and became a schoolteacher.

After teaching for a few years in Puerto Rico, Dr. Pantoja moved to New York City. Working as a welder in a lamp factory, Dr. Pantoja suffered racism against Puerto Ricans at its worst. To fight back, she spread information on civil rights and how to organize a union. From that point on she dedicated her life to empowering the Puerto Rican community through organization, leadership, and, above all, education.

Dr. Pantoja really did do what she set out to do. She completed a Bachelor's Degree of the Arts at Hunter College of New York, received a Masters of Social Work from Columbia, and was awarded Ph.D from the Union of Experimental Colleges and Universities in Yellow Springs, Ohio. Meanwhile, she founded a number of Puerto Rican-American organizations including ASPIRA, PRACA, and the National Puerto Rican Forum. She was responsible for the creation of the bilingual college, Universidad Boricua, and the Puerto Rican Research Center, each promoting youth edu-

cation. In Puerto Rico, Dr. Pantoja set up PRODUCIR to help the rural community build up its economy.

In recognition of her outstanding contributions to Puerto Ricans, Dr. Pantoja received numerous awards. In addition to the Hispanic Heritage Award, the Julia de Burgos Award and the National Mujer Award, Dr. Pantoja received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor bestowed by the United States of America.

Dr. Antonia Pantoja truly was the highest example for the Puerto Rican community. As a model leader, she valued education, civil rights, and equality of opportunity. Her memory will live forever in respect and dignity.

A TRIBUTE TO BALTIMORE SUN REPORTER KAREN HOSLER: A GOOD JOURNALIST, A GOOD FRIEND

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, Karen Hosler, an outstanding reporter at the Baltimore Sun.

Over three decades, Karen has chronicled the political system from small town Maryland to the Nation's Capital, with the Sun as her outlet since 1977.

She and I have traveled through Maryland state and national politics together, although on different sides of the street as reporter and politician.

We both graduated from the University of Maryland, albeit a number of years apart.

After a short stint as a staffer on Capitol Hill, she began her career as a journalist covering county government and politics at a weekly newspaper in the Maryland suburbs of Washington, the Prince George's County News, shortly after my own career in politics had begun in that county as a state senator.

The first time that we met I was a little bit less than friendly to the new reporter at the Prince George's County News. I was frustrated by an unbalanced story written by her predecessor just before the election. But Karen held her ground and we embarked on a relationship based on respect for the other's role in the democratic process that eventually would become a friendship.

Three years later, she joined the staff of a historic daily newspaper in Maryland's capital city of Annapolis, the Capital. Karen covered state politics, including the governor and the state legislature, for the Capital from 1974 to 1977 which matched my election to the presidency of the Maryland State Senate in 1975.

She was always a tough interrogator of a politician. She asked the hard questions that we didn't always like to answer, but she always got it out of us. Karen asked not just what but why. She took her responsibility as a reporter very seriously and her readers were the better for it. They were better informed and better able to make judgments about their representatives, their government and its policies.

In 1977, Karen joined the Sun, one of our country's preeminent newspapers. She began at the Sun where she originally started her career—covering local government.

Two years later, she was back in Annapolis covering politics and state government.

In 1983, Karen moved from Annapolis politics to national politics—after four years on the state political beat, Karen was assigned to cover the Maryland congressional delegation on Capitol Hill. I had been elected to Congress in a special election two years before.

For the next twenty years, she reported from Washington for the Sun from numerous vantage points, while I worked hard to represent the Fifth Congressional District well, and our paths crossed often.

After five years of following the congressional delegation she moved to the White House. Five years later, in 1993, she was back on Capitol Hill as the national congressional correspondent. I was in my fourth year as Chairman of the Democratic Caucus.

In 1998 she became the acting Deputy Washington Bureau Chief directing national, international and Washington regional coverage until January 1999, when she returned to the national political beat.

Now, after thirty years of outstanding political reporting at all levels, Karen is leaving her friends and colleagues in Washington to join the Sun's editorial board in Baltimore.

Karen will bring to the Editorial Board a perspective shaped by three decades of observation and analysis of every level of government.

Thomas Jefferson, who both used the press to proselytize and suffered under opponents' vicious attacks delivered through newspapers, said the following: “. . . were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.”

Jefferson knew that the press is an essential cog in democracy's engine, without which our country would not enjoy the quality of government and freedoms it has. It is the men and women behind the newsprint who perform the vital role of examiner of government and act as a crucial source of information for citizens.

Without the hard work and intellect of reporters and editors the vaunted principle of the freedom of the press would surely wither and die.

Karen Hosler, as one such reporter, has contributed immensely to educating the citizenry on local, state and national politics throughout her career at the Baltimore Sun.

I have great respect for Karen, the journalist, who through her political reporting has done more than her share to keep our democracy vital. And, as her friend, I wish her great success in the exciting new challenge on which she now embarks.

I wish Karen Hosler the best of luck in her new position at the Sun, where she will have a broader opportunity than ever before to shape opinion and inform her readers.

HONORING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN UKRAINE

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, on June 6, 2002, the American Chamber of Commerce in

Ukraine will celebrate the tenth anniversary of its founding. It is with a tremendous amount of respect and admiration that I rise today, both to congratulate it on the longevity and success of the organization, and recognize the true spirit of American enterprise and capitalism this institution provides in Ukraine.

The founding of "AmCham Ukraine" was inspired by a June 1992 meeting of U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine, Roman Papadiuk and the American business community having operations or financial interests in Ukraine. During the meeting, all participants agreed upon the overwhelming need to create a private, non-governmental organization, under which companies could strengthen themselves through one common voice, and achieve designated goals to further advance American business interests in Ukraine. As a result, the decision was made to formally establish the American Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine. Its two principle objectives are to provide cohesive support for member companies, and promote the entrance of new foreign investors.

The success of AmCham Ukraine has been monumental. Member companies currently represent a majority of the foreign direct investment in Ukraine and provide Ukrainian citizens with more than 300,000 jobs. In addition, AmCham Ukraine members contribute a large share of tax revenues to Ukraine's budget each year. The group also promotes new foreign investors in the Ukrainian market by assisting them in gathering information and making the appropriate contacts, thereby enabling the advancement of strategic business plans.

As a founding member of our Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, and Co-Chairman, I have found AmCham Ukraine to be an indispensable partner in our efforts to strengthen the relationship between the United States, this

House, and the Ukrainian people. AmCham's leadership in identifying key issues and providing timely research has been invaluable in promoting prosperity among Ukraine's citizens and cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. Speaker, the American Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine is an institution founded on the basic American principles of free-markets, competition, and democracy through capitalism. I am proud to speak before the entire House of Representatives today to mark such a worthy occasion, and extend my sincere congratulations to all AmCham Ukraine administrators and the member companies. While I cannot be in Ukraine to personally attend the scheduled celebration there, I extend my personal thanks to my good friend, Prime Minister Antoly Kinakh, Deputy Head of the Presidential Administration, Palov Haydutsky, and all my friends in the Verkhouna Rada for their attendance and support.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SHEER ENERGY'S \$80 MILLION
CONTRACT WITH IRAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution condemning Iran's continued support for international terrorism, its efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them, and a recent investment that supports these heinous activities, which are of utmost concern to the national security interests of the United States and to the war on terrorism. In particular, this

resolution addresses the Canadian oil company Sheer Energy and the National Iranian Oil Company recent announcement of an \$80 million contract for development of an Iranian petroleum field.

I am appalled that a Canadian oil company would aid and abet Iran's campaign of international terrorism by cutting a deal with the regime's oil exploration and development arm. The \$80 million contract to develop oil fields in Iran shows conspicuous contempt for the terrorist threat that Iran clearly represents. Furthermore, Iran is clearly embarked on a policy of developing weapons of mass destruction with oil profits such as those to be gained through this deal. I call on the Administration to impose the stiffest sanctions on this rogue company in accordance with the law of the land. We cannot permit greedy multinational corporations to lubricate the machinery of terrorism operating in Iran and elsewhere through such corrupt and inhumane oil deals.

Mr. Speaker, this oil deal flouts much more than United States law. It flouts every principle America and all civilized nations are fighting for in the war against terrorism. It flouts the memory of all those innocent men and women that perished on September 11th, including a number of Canadian nationals. The profits reaped from this deal by the ayatollahs in Iran will be used to bankroll terrorist organizations, such as Hizbollah, that target U.S. citizens and interests abroad. I am introducing a resolution today which urges the Bush Administration to punish the Canadian company with economic and financial sanctions in accordance with the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act. We must shut off the spigot of blood money to Iran now—or pay the price in lives lost later.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 6, 2002 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 7

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine employment-unemployment situation for May.

1334 Longworth Building

JUNE 11

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the government of the District of Columbia, focusing on the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine spectrum management, focusing on improving the management of government and commercial spectrum domestically and internationally.

SR-253

10 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine cruise missiles and unmanned aerial vehicle threats to the United States.

SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the criminal justice system and mentally ill offenders.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Aging Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the prevention of elderly falls.

SD-430

Judiciary

Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2541, to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish penalties for aggravated identity theft.

SD-226

Foreign Relations

African Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine U.S. policy in Liberia.

SD-419

JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the status of childhood vaccines.

SD-342

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the costs and benefits of multi-pollutant legislation.

SD-406

10 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider S. 710, to require coverage for colorectal cancer screenings; S. 1115, to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to making progress toward the goal of eliminating tuberculosis; S. 2184, to provide for the reissuance of a rule relating to ergonomics; S. 2558, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the collection of data on benign brain-related tumors through the national program of cancer registries; S. 2328, to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to ensure a safe pregnancy for all women in the United States, to reduce the rate of maternal morbidity and mortality, to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in maternal health outcomes, to reduce pre-term, labor, to examine the impact of pregnancy on the short and long term health of women, to expand knowledge about the safety and dosing of drugs to treat pregnant women with chronic conditions and women who become sick during pregnancy, to expand public health prevention, education and outreach,

and to develop improved and more accurate data collection related to maternal morbidity and mortality; and the nominations of Thomas Mallon, of Connecticut, Wilfred M. McClay, of Tennessee, and Michael Pack, of Maryland, each to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities, National Foundation On the Arts and the Humanities.

SD-430

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine Internet corporations for assigned names and numbers.

SR-253

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues with respect to reducing the risk of executing the innocent, focusing on the Report of the Illinois Governor's Commission on Capital Punishment.

SD-226

JUNE 13

10 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of the Interior.

SD-124

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 18, 1979, and signed on behalf of the United States of America on July 17, 1980 (Treaty Doc. 96-53).

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine cross border trucking issues.

SR-253

JUNE 19

10:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Crime and Drugs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine penalties for white collar offenses.

SD-226