



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 148

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 2002

No. 74

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, June 10, 2002, at 2 p.m.

Senate

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 2002

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JACK REED, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, we are irresistibly drawn into Your presence by the magnitude of Your love. You place a homing spirit within us and call us home to Your heart. Thank You for the strength, security, and serenity that You provide in the midst of the strain and stress of public service. In Your presence we experience perfect peace for the pressure of conflict, the tyranny of the urgent, and late night legislation.

It is when we return to You that we find each other. You help us discover unity and diversity and oneness in spite of differences. We feel the bond of loyalty of a shared patriotism. Remind us that all power is derived through You and authority is divinely delegated for the fulfillment of Your purposes. May we never forget that You are in control and our task is to seek and do Your will. Bless this Senate as Senators and staff confess again that You are absolute Lord of all, the One to whom we are accountable and, ultimately, the only One we must please. You are sovereign. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable JACK REED led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Repub-

lic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

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

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 7, 2002.

To the Senate:

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

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. REED thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, earlier this morning we completed a very difficult supplemental appropriations bill,

which of course will now go to conference with the House. It was a long day yesterday and part of today to complete that, but it was a good week's work we were able to accomplish.

There will be no rollcall votes today. The next rollcall vote will occur Monday evening at approximately 5:30 p.m.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 4800 AND H.R. 4823

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand the following bills are at the desk and have been read for the first time, H.R. 4800 and H.R. 4823.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that it be in order, en bloc, for these bills to receive a second reading, and I then object to any further consideration of this legislation at this time.

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

The clerk will report the bills by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4800) to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the expansion of the adoption credit and adoption assistance programs.

A bill (H.R. 4823) to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the exclusion from Federal income tax for restitution received by victims of the Nazi Regime.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the bills will be placed on the calendar.

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



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S5245

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT
OF 2001

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of S. 625, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 625) to provide Federal assistance to States and local jurisdictions to prosecute hate crimes, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, with the legislation now before us, I am very happy to see the chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Chamber today to lead the discussion on this legislation. This is an extremely important piece of legislation. We have waited a long time to get to its consideration.

I have been somewhat disappointed when I read already in this week's newspapers that the minority has indicated they have scores of nonrelevant, nongermane amendments they are going to file on this piece of legislation. This is code word for they are going to do everything they can to stop the legislation from passing.

That is unfortunate because this legislation, which is commonly referred to as the hate crimes bill, has that name because that is what it is about. It is about people with hatred doing criminal acts.

Senate consideration of this legislation is much needed and is long overdue. It demonstrates, once again, the change that has taken place in this body since Senator LEAHY began the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee.

But for his advocacy, we would not be in this spot; we would not be where we are now.

The chairman of the committee is here, and he has heard me say this on many occasions. We have done such a good job in the Judiciary Committee. I say "we" because the committee doing well reflects on all of us. When I think of what we have gone through in this committee, we had the terrorist acts of September 11, which caused us to focus immediately on antiterrorism legislation, which we passed. People complained because we didn't move that legislation fast enough. Now people are writing that it was one of the best things that happened in this Congress in a long time because the Judiciary Committee slowed us down. We didn't run pell-mell into this legislation but walked deliberately into it. As a result, we have good legislation, not the least of which has a sunset provision in it. If we went too far in any way, it sunsetted.

The work that has been done by the Judiciary Committee has been excellent. Not only do we have the situation with the terrorist acts of September 11 and all the work of the committee as it related thereto, but we had an anthrax attack in Senator DASCHLE's office. Senator LEAHY received anthrax-laden materials. From whom, we do not

know. It was enough that it closed down one of the office buildings where 50 Senators have their offices. That slowed us down.

In spite of that and many other obstacles we have had to overcome, we have moved forward on judges. I don't know the exact number now, but I believe it is 57 confirmed judges. I believe there is half a dozen or so on the calendar, a tremendous amount of work. We are doing the very best we can in that regard.

This hate crimes legislation is another example of the work the Judiciary Committee has done and the Senate has done generally since Senator JEFFORDS joined our caucus.

The present Federal criminal statutes do not respond to hate crimes motivated by a person's gender, sexual orientation, or disability. In fact, one of these characteristics, sexual orientation, is the third leading motivation behind hate crimes. Everyone has heard of some of the most egregious cases of hate crimes: Matthew Shepard, a very frail young man, was a gay student at the University of Wyoming. He was severely beaten, left for dead hanging on a fence post. There is no question this happened because he was gay.

James Byrd, Jr., an African American man, was brutally murdered, hooked up behind a pickup truck and dragged to his death.

These tragedies are not isolated. I indicated on this Senate floor earlier this week some of the incidents that have happened in Nevada because of hatred.

In Carson City, our State capital, somebody set a black family's home on fire and wrote the words "white power" and other racial slurs at the scene of the crime.

Vandals spray-painted a swastika and other graffiti on religious statues at a Roman Catholic Church in Henderson, NV, where I went to high school.

A black family in Las Vegas found a cross burning on their lawn.

Two white men attacked two Muslims with a baseball bat. They beat the Muslims with a baseball bat outside a mosque where they had gone to worship.

Condemning these acts is one thing, but we must legislate against these acts, and that is what this legislation is all about. These types of crimes not only infringe on victims' rights, they erode people's sense of security and self-worth.

Our country was founded on the principle of liberty and justice for all, and that means all. When perpetrators of hate crime target anyone, they really are targeting all of us and the principles that make our diverse Nation what it is.

We must move forward and continue our program of diversity in this country. This legislation will help us do that.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I compliment the assistant majority leader.

Seeing Senator REID on the floor—along with Senator REED of Rhode Island and Senator AKAKA it seems only minutes ago I saw all of them as we were finishing up at 1 o'clock this morning. I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Hawaii in letting me speak at this point.

The distinguished senior Senator from Nevada did an enormous job in getting the emergency supplemental appropriations bill passed last night. I have told the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada many times that he has patience this Irish-Italian American probably never could have. But it was his patience, his persistence, and also the great credibility he has on both sides of the aisle, and the great respect of Senators in both parties, that made it possible for him to get that bill passed. Had he not carefully worked with Senator BYRD, Senator STEVENS, and all the others to get that through, we would still be on the floor and we would not be anywhere near passage. I compliment my friend from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a couple house-keeping matters? I will finish quickly. I say to my friend, I have never ever corrected my friend on the floor, but I will this morning. We did not finish that last night. We finished it this morning.

Mr. LEAHY. Right. How time flies when you are having fun.

AMENDMENT NO. 3807

(Purpose: To provide reliable officers, technology, education, community prosecutors, and training in our neighborhoods)

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator BIDEN.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. BIDEN, proposes an amendment numbered 3807.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on Calendar No. 103, S. 625, a bill to provide Federal assistance to states and local jurisdictions to prosecute hate crimes:

Hillary Clinton, Harry Reid, Jack Reed, Russell Feingold, Richard Durbin, Edward Kennedy, Evan Bayh, Charles

Schumer, Debbie Stabenow, Maria Cantwell, Daniel Akaka, Ron Wyden, Carl Levin, Daniel Inouye, Joseph Lieberman, E. Benjamin Nelson, Byron Dorgan, Patrick Leahy.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, in the Washington Times there is a report today that says:

A senior Republican leadership aide said there are 40 to 50 Republican ideas under consideration as possible amendments—

To this legislation—

ranging from an alternative hate-crimes bill to tax policy, national security and social issues. Republicans also are considering making permanent tax credits for teachers and relief from the "marriage penalty" in the tax code.

"You might even see an amendment that's a complete substitute to the defense authorization bill."

I am not going to belabor the point other than to say those are, I repeat, code words to kill this bill, and we are going to do everything we can on this side of the aisle to make sure that hate crimes in America are prosecuted and the people against whom there is hatred are not persecuted.

I thank the Senator for yielding.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I agree with the senior Senator from Nevada. Everybody is going to say they are against hate crimes. Nobody is going to say they are for hate crimes. But if we are against them, then let's pass laws that give our law enforcement officers the teeth to go after hate crimes. Let's not go through the fiction of trying to amend this bill to death so nothing comes forward. We cannot let everyone say they are against hate crimes while some do their best to kill the hate crimes legislation.

Violent crimes motivated by prejudice and hate are tragedies that demand our attention. These crimes mar our history, from the lynchings that haunted our race relations for more than a century to the recent well-publicized slayings of Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr.

Since September 11, we have seen a disturbing increase in crimes committed against Arabs, Muslims, and those of South Asian descent. In other words, hate has been a persistent threat to the public safety, especially the safety of minority group members.

I am not naive enough to think we can outlaw hate, but we can make outlaws of those who commit hate crimes. We can do a lot more to protect Americans from these crimes, and to ensure equal rights for all our citizens.

The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act will do just that. It will provide a measure of protection for those who fear the violent consequences of prejudice. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this legislation. I am also proud that it is one of the first bills I moved through the Judiciary

Committee after I became chairman. I had the opportunity as a new chairman to set priorities by deciding what would be on the agenda. I made sure this was one of the first bills the Committee considered.

I am grateful to Senators KENNEDY, SPECTER, and SMITH for their bipartisan leadership on this issue. Unfortunately, the bipartisanship surrounding this bill is not universal, as the distinguished Senator from Nevada has already pointed out. Republicans objected before the Memorial Day recess to a unanimous consent request that would have allowed this bill to come to the full Senate for debate. I wish they had allowed it to do that. It could have been passed by now.

I am glad we can now begin debate. I am honored to open the debate. Senator KENNEDY is with his family today following a long-time family commitment, but he will join us on Monday to debate this important bill.

The hate crimes legislation we consider today strengthens current law by making it easier for Federal authorities to investigate and prosecute crimes based on race, color, religion, and national origin. Victims will no longer have to be engaged in a narrow range of activities, such as serving as a juror, to be protected under Federal law. In other words, if a criminal commits a hate crime against a juror, he or she can be prosecuted under Federal law. But if a criminal commits the same hate crime against the same victim, while the victim is conducting private business, that criminal is immune from prosecution under Federal hate crimes law.

This bill also focuses the attention and resources of the Federal Government on the problem of hate crimes committed against people because of their sexual orientation, or their gender, or their disability. That is an important step.

Now, opponents of this legislation like to say that "all crimes are hate crimes." But everyone in this Chamber agrees that some crimes are more serious—and more deserving of Federal attention—than others. We have repeatedly increased the Federal role in fighting crime over the last decades, from the hijacking of airplanes to carjacking to drug crimes. So the question we face today is whether crimes motivated by prejudice deserve greater Federal attention than the limited amount they receive today. I believe they do, and I know 50 other U.S. Senators from both parties who have sponsored this bill agree with me.

The crimes we are talking about today are particularly pernicious crimes that affect more than just the victims and their families—they inspire fear in those who have no connection to the victim beyond a shared characteristic, such as race or disability or sexual orientation.

Mr. President, when James Byrd, Jr., was dragged behind a pickup truck—dragged—one can only imagine the ter-

ror and horror he felt in the face of his violent death. He was killed by bigots in Texas in 1998. Why? For the sole reason that he was black. Think how many African Americans throughout our Nation felt diminished as citizens to know that another African American was horribly, brutally killed simply because of the color of his skin.

When Matthew Shepard was murdered in Wyoming, he was left hanging on a fence. Why? Because he was gay. Don't you think gays and lesbians in the United States felt less safe on the streets and in their homes? These crimes promote fear and insecurity that are distinct from the reactions to other crimes. They produce a national reaction. We need to take action to enhance their prosecution.

These terrible crimes have also affected my little State of Vermont. In 1996, Julianne Williams and Lollie Winans were murdered in the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. Ms. Williams lived in Burlington, VT. She and Ms. Winans were planning to move to Huntington, VT, after their hiking trip to Virginia. (Huntington, VT, I must say, is a beautiful little town, one of the most peaceful places you can imagine.) They were murdered.

In April, the Justice Department indicted Darrell Davis Rice for murder. The prosecutors invoked the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act, charging that Mr. Rice killed the two women as part of his plan to "assault, intimidate, injure, and kill women because of their gender." Prosecutors said that Rice had stated that he "hates gays." He said he had taken it upon himself to determine that Ms. Williams and Ms. Winans "deserved to die because they were lesbians." What a horrible commentary. This man decided in his mind they deserved to die, so he was going to kill them.

Now, Rice was susceptible to Federal hate crime laws because the murders occurred on Federal land. If he had been indicted for killing these women in Huntington, VT, he would not have been susceptible to this enhancement. So his indictment fell within a narrow window. With passage of this act, we can provide Federal protection to women, gays and lesbians throughout our Nation.

All Americans have the right to live, travel, and gather where they choose. In the past, we have responded as a Nation to deter and to punish violent denials of civil rights. We have enacted Federal laws to protect the civil rights of all of our citizens for nearly 150 years. This law continues that great and honorable tradition.

This bill will strengthen Federal jurisdiction over hate crimes as a backup, but not a substitute, for State and local law enforcement. States will still bear the responsibility for prosecuting most hate crimes. That is important to me as a former State prosecutor.

I have a great deal of respect for the law enforcement officers in my State,

such as David Demag, the Police Chief in Essex, VT, who is now serving on the Medal of Valor Review Board. I want the States to have primary jurisdiction, because they can handle most hate crimes prosecutions. But there are times when Federal assistance is helpful and even necessary. For those cases, we must have this Federal law.

In a sign that this legislation respects the proper balance between Federal and local authority, it has received strong bipartisan support from State and local law enforcement organizations across the country. This support convinces me that we should pass this powerful law enforcement tool without further delay.

Moreover, this bill accomplishes a critically important goal—protecting all of our citizens—without compromising our constitutional responsibilities. It is a tool for combating acts and threats of violence motivated by hatred and bigotry. It doesn't target pure speech—even that speech that you and I and everybody finds offensive or disagreeable. The Constitution does not permit us in Congress to prohibit the expression of an idea simply because we disagree with it.

As Justice Holmes wrote, the Constitution protects not just freedom for the thought and expression we agree with, but freedom for the thought that we hate. I am devoted to that principle, and I am confident that this bill does not contradict it. Indeed, Senator KENNEDY, who has been a leader on civil rights for four decades, has worked carefully and hard to tailor this needed remedy to the narrowing restrictions of the current very activist Supreme Court.

It is long past time to pass this bill. Of course, the Senate has done its part before. In 1999, we passed it as part of the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill, but the House insisted on its removal. In 2000, the Senate voted 57 to 42 to include it as an amendment to the Department of Defense authorization bill. That year, the House even voted 232 to 192 to instruct House conferees on the bill to agree to the Senate language on hate crimes.

Nonetheless, the House Republican leadership insisted on its removal and they won. So despite the best efforts of former President Clinton and us all, we were twice unable to overcome the opposition of the other body. I hope we will this time.

I hope the House Republicans will finally allow a vote on this measure. I urge President Bush to ask them to do so. Think about what the President said so eloquently last week at West Point. I think of this because the distinguished Presiding Officer is a well-respected graduate of West Point.

When the President spoke at West Point's commencement about our fight against terrorism, he called it a conflict between good and evil and said that we cannot allow other nations to "tolerate the hatred that leads to terror." He correctly stated that "there

can be no neutrality between justice and cruelty." He promised that "the United States will promote moderation and tolerance and human rights."

I agree with President Bush. And I believe that passage of this legislation will show once again that America values tolerance and protects all of its people. I urge the opponents of this legislation to consider the message it sends to the rest of America when, year after year, we are unable to move this broadly supported bill.

A majority of the people in the Senate support this bill, a majority of the people in the House of Representatives support it, and a majority of Americans support it. Yet a small group blocks it from going forward. What does that say about our American values?

I say to the Republican leadership in the other body and in our own: Listen to what President Bush has so eloquently said at West Point. Let's pass this legislation. The victims of hate deserve our support—the victims do. Those who would impose hateful conduct upon them deserve to know that the United States of America doesn't stand for that. So we need a vote, both in this body and in the House of Representatives. If we have such a vote, Mr. President, we will once again make it very clear: The U.S. Government does not tolerate hate and intolerance, no matter who it is directed against. Making that statement, we make our Nation even stronger.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Hawaii yield for a unanimous consent request?

Mr. AKAKA. Yes, I certainly yield to my friend from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the presentation by the Senator from Hawaii, I be recognized for 20 minutes as in morning business.

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

The Senator from Hawaii.

THE BATTLE AGAINST INVASIVE SPECIES

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to call attention to a very serious problem that burdens not only the State of Hawaii, but also the entire country—the problem of exotic and invasive species. Invasive species are plants, animals, and microbes which are transported from their native environments, and in the absence of natural predators and competitors, proliferate and permanently alter their new "home." Invasive species are potentially one of the largest economic and environmental threats in this century, costing the U.S. an estimated \$100 billion each year and wreaking havoc with the nation's biodiversity. With the rise of global commerce, invasive

species have found it easier to find their way to new lands. They arrive in nearly every possible way, including by vessels in ballast water to our ports, and by planes via cargo, military and commercial shipments of plants and food. Upon arrival, they can have devastating impacts on water quality, agriculture, health, and especially the environment and the economy.

Nowhere is this situation more evident than in Hawaii. Hawaii has suffered the highest rate of species extinction in the United States, and in fact, one of the highest rates of extinction anywhere in the world. The Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources estimates that before the arrival of humans, new species became established in Hawaii once every 70,000 years. Currently, Hawaii becomes home to over 20 new species per year. The Federal interagency Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force estimates that Hawaii alone has 4,465 nonindigenous species. It is a problem of unbelievable magnitude.

I would like to bring your attention to a few species in particular. Many may have read the recent Washington Post article on the coqui. This small frog is less than two inches long and is beloved in its native home of Puerto Rico. But in Hawaii, we have no native frogs. In fact, we have no native reptiles or terrestrial amphibians, no native snakes, iguanas, toads, or even salamanders. In short, our ecosystems are not prepared to take on the coqui; there are no natural predators, such as snakes. Therefore, the impact of the coqui is immense. These nocturnal frogs, which make beautiful sounds individually, cause quite an uproar when singing in a chorus. Each one can produce a call at 90 decibels. However, at one site on the island of Hawaii, the coqui population is estimated at over 8,000 frogs an acre. It would sound as if 8,000 lawn mowers were running at once. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has documented 260 infested sites on the Big Island, 40 sites on Maui, 20 on Oahu, and two on Kauai. Our tourism industries, especially our hotels which are world-renowned for the promise of restful tranquility, are already feeling the impact.

The coqui consume an average of 46,000 prey items per night per acre. This puts tremendous predation pressure on Hawaii's native arthropods, and provides intense competition for Hawaii's native forest birds, many of which are insect-eating as well as threatened or endangered species. The frogs also serve as an additional food source for non-native rats and mongoose. Increased populations of rats and mongoose then prey on the already impacted forest birds, which intensifies the effects on native ecosystems and disrupts their delicate balance.

The brown tree snake is another example of an invasive species with tremendous potential for affecting Hawaii. This snake was introduced to Guam in World War II probably as a

stowaway in ship cargo. It eats any animal smaller than itself, and is responsible for the extinction of twelve native bird species on Guam. Up to 13,000 snakes per square mile may occur in some forested areas of Guam. A brown tree snake can enter a home, and its venom is life threatening to infants. In fact, one out of every thousand visits to the emergency room in Guam is due to snakebites. It has caused more than 1,200 electric power outages since 1980, some island-wide and lasting several days. Approximately every third day there is a snake-caused power outage somewhere on Guam. The outages cost Guam an estimated \$1–\$4 million each year. Research and control of brown tree snakes in Guam cost over \$4 million per year.

Now the brown tree snake is poised to invade Hawaii, other Pacific Islands, and even the U.S. mainland. The snake has already reached Hawaii several times as a stowaway on flights from Guam. If the brown tree snake is accidentally introduced, Hawaii will suffer the same fate as Guam. On Guam, you no longer hear the sweet melody of a songbird because they have all been consumed by the brown tree snake. Development of long-term screening measures at airports to prevent this introduction would cost an estimated \$2.5 million annually over several years. While this may seem costly, the potential economic impact caused by the brown tree snake would be devastating in comparison.

Miconia is a large, leafy tree that was introduced to Hawaii in 1959. It was brought intentionally as an ornamental plant; miconia has a beautiful, deep rich purple color on the underside of its leaves. However, despite its benign appearance, it is an aggressive invader of native and disturbed forests, growing into dense stands that block light to smaller native plants. Miconia has also contributed to erosion and landslides because of its shallow root system. It blossoms four times a year, sending out millions of seeds each time, and the seed pods remain viable for up to eight years. Miconia is just one example of a noxious weed that is a major threat to native Hawaiian plants.

All across the country, invasive alien weeds fuel grass and forest fires, accelerate soil erosion, and consume critical water resources. The lost productivity of rangelands due to weeds has been estimated at \$3.6 to \$4.5 billion annually. Over 100 million acres of land are infested with weeds, and the infestation is expanding by 10 million acres per year. On Federal lands alone, the rate of infestation is 4,600 acres per day. Noxious weeds destroy or alter natural habitats, damage waterways and power lines, and depress property values. Some are even toxic.

In Hawaii, Federal, State, and local agencies have joined the universities and local communities to support efforts to prevent the spread of invasive

species. The University of Hawaii, Hawaii's Department of Agriculture and State Department of Land and Natural Resources, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as well as smaller, island-specific citizen groups coordinate efforts to research, track and control the coqui. In the case of the miconia, students and volunteers have to hack through a jungle to reach the trees, suffering through mosquito bites and the thorny underbrush. The State employs helicopters to spot plants in places that may have been missed, and volunteers in some cases drop off 100-foot cliffs to destroy these invaders.

Now it is time to do our part in Congress to support these efforts at the Federal level. I have joined 19 of my colleagues in signing a letter circulated by my friend, the senior Senator from Michigan, Mr. LEVIN, in support of funding for the National Invasive Species Act of 1996. This Act provides for ballast water management to prevent the introduction and spread of non-indigenous species into the waters of the United States, provides for a comprehensive program to control the brown tree snake, and provides for invasive aquatic plant management.

In 1999, President Clinton signed Executive Order 13112. The executive order mandates federal agencies to take steps to prevent the introduction and spread of harmful alien species, and coordinate their actions with other federal agencies. The goal of the executive order is to minimize the negative economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause.

We must act to turn these goals into reality. Funding for the battle against invasive species crosscuts almost every Federal agency, including the U.S. Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, and Department of Commerce. Each agency has been taking an active role against invasive species. This is a challenge that must be appreciated and fought on all fronts, and the agencies need increased funding in this budget-conscious year. I urge my colleagues to support funding for the effective implementation of Executive Order 13112, the National Invasive Species Act of 1996, and for Federal and State agencies' efforts across the United States in the struggle against invasive and exotic species. Until these efforts are fully funded, we do not stand a chance against these destructive invaders.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CORPORATE GREED

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, in recent months I have been conducting hearings in the subcommittee that I chair and the Commerce Committee on the issue of the Enron scandal.

While conducting those hearings, I received a letter from a constituent of mine in North Dakota. That constituent said he had been an employee of the Enron Corporation for a good number of years and had \$330,000 in his 401(k) retirement account, invested in Enron stock. And then, of course, Enron collapsed. Now that \$330,000 is worth \$1,700.

The folks at the top of Enron made a fortune and got away with their fortune, and the company collapsed, the employees lost their shirts, and the investors lost their shirts. It is another case of the big doing very well, and the little losing everything they had.

It reminds me of the verse in a song by Bob Wells and the Texas Playboys from the 1930s: Little guy picks the cotton, the big guy gets the money. The little bee sucks the blossom, the big bee gets the honey.

That is what is going on too often in this country. I am more and more dismayed by what I am reading in the business pages, about the scandals at the top levels of a number of corporations in America. I have been reading especially in recent days about Dennis Kozlowski, CEO of Tyco International. Mr. Kozlowski resigned under criminal indictment for tax evasion, but he has been criticized for some time for the way his company was playing games with his books.

Now, I don't know him. I have never met him. I did not know much about his company until it started making news. But Tyco's problems are another troubling sign about the state of our system of capitalism, the system by which companies accumulate money in a corporate structure, and the system by which people are compensated for their performance.

I will speak about this in a moment. But first let me mention another aspect that troubles me about Tyco's story. Because Tyco is one of those companies that, recently, decided to move its corporate headquarters offshore, to avoid paying their fair share of taxes.

In the middle of a war against terrorism, it is unconscionable for an American corporation to forsake its country and move off-shore—in a so-called "inversion"—to avoid paying taxes. It really raises questions of patriotism, in my judgment. Who do they think should fight this war on terrorism? Who do they think ought to pay for the war against terrorism? Who do they think protects their assets and their company and their business? They want the protection of the U.S. military, but they do not want to pay for it.

Tyco is one of the world's largest manufacturers and services of electrical and electronic components, as

well as undersea telecommunications systems, the largest manufacturer of fire protection, and electronic security services. Mr. Kozlowski resigned because, according to the allegations, he evaded more than \$1 million in sales taxes on works of art that he acquired by Renoir, Monet, and others.

I am very interested in the information that has come to light after Mr. Kozlowski's resignation, criticism of the way he ran the company. He became CEO of Tyco in 1992. He was an accountant by training. In 1997, he moved Tyco headquarters from New Hampshire to Bermuda, as I mentioned. During the late 1990s, the company was in the eyes of many a very successful company.

Tyco grew at an amazing pace, and Mr. Kozlowski made a killing on the sale of company stock and stock options. In fact, over the past 4 years, this fellow made \$325 million in compensation.

Then in 1999, the SEC started to investigate allegations that Tyco was engaged in "questionable" accounting practices. Mr. Kozlowski claimed to have done nothing wrong. He said publicly he was not about to sell off the stock in his company. According to filings with the SEC, however, he sold nearly \$100 million of his stock as compensation in the year 2000 alone.

The Tyco stock started to drop rapidly. Tyco disclosed Mr. Kozlowski repaid \$70 million in loans to Tyco—using company stock. Tyco shares lost \$50 billion in January of this year. Last December, the value of this stock was \$60; last night, \$14.

So it is the little guys, the investors, the folks who put their money in Tyco stock who did not do very well. Mr. Kozlowski got \$325 million in compensation over a 4-year period.

I have been reading about this day after day after day, and it reminded me of the movie, "Wall Street." That movie had an infamous character played by Michael Douglas, named Gordon Gekko. And that character delivered the often quoted words: "Greed is good. Greed is right. Greed works. And greed, mark my words, will save . . . that malfunctioning corporation called the USA."

That movie came out in 1987. By today's standards, Gordon Gekko seems like a Boy Scout.

The average compensation of the 10 highest paid chief executive officers in America, 20 years ago, was \$3.5 million. That was their average compensation. Mr. President, \$3.5 million a year was a pretty good compensation package then, and it would be a pretty good package today. But do you know what it is today? It is \$150 million. The average compensation of the 10 most highly compensated CEOs in the country is \$150 million a year.

Here is a list of some of the compensation paid to CEOs in the year 2000: \$290 million, \$225 million, \$157 million. These are yearly compensation figures.

In the 1980s, when the movie "Wall Street" came out and Gordon Gekko was saying that greed was good, the average pay of a corporation head was about 42 times the pay of the average worker. Today, a CEO's pay is about 531 times greater than that of the average employee working for the corporation.

In one of my hearings on the Enron Corporation we found that Mr. Fastow, who was the CFO of the Enron Corporation, had a little partnership deal that he constructed. Even as an employee of the corporation—highly paid, I might add—he constructed partnerships, that were attached to the corporation, in which he had equity pieces and then got a commission to manage. He put \$25,000 of his own money into one of these partnerships, and 60 days later took out \$4.5 million.

I come from a really small town—300 people—with a very small school—9 in my senior class. But it does not take higher math to understand what cheating is all about. The hearings I have held on the Enron Corporation have described a culture of corruption and cheating and, in my judgment, criminal activities. The hearings I have conducted on Enron with respect to West Coast electricity pricing suggest to me rigging of electricity prices to the tune of billions, perhaps tens of billions, of dollars.

There is something rotten going on inside some of these corporations—not all of them, but some of them. And who stands to lose? The big guys make off with millions and millions of dollars—in most cases tens and hundreds of millions of dollars—and the little people lose their shirt.

If I might show some additional charts that describe this saga. The pay of American corporate executives is not even related to performance anymore. CEO pay was up 7 percent last year. Profits are down 35 percent. What kind of business do you see that in? The worse they do, the more they make? What kind of accountability exists with respect to the stockholders across this country, the moms and pops who have put their money in their retirement accounts in these companies, believing these people are doing a good job?

I mentioned Enron because I have spent a lot of time on that issue. In 1998 the president was Mr. Ken Lay, who claimed not to have the foggiest idea of what was going on inside his company. If ever there was an "Onward through the fog" voice from a CEO, it came from Mr. Lay. But he got \$101 million in compensation for his services, through his sale of Enron stock.

Jeffrey Skilling testified before my subcommittee for about 6 hours. Nobody had the foggiest idea what he said. He apparently served in that corporation as one of its top executives. He heard nothing, saw nothing, participated in nothing, and decided he did not want to be a part of it anymore. It was the most byzantine hearing I ever

held in my life. Here is a guy who claimed to be oblivious to fraud of the largest scale, and walked away from the company with \$70 million in stock.

A couple of weeks ago the CEO of Adelphia, the sixth largest cable company in the country, resigned. We now discover, as a result of the 10-K financial statements that are filed with regulators, that Adelphia had \$2.3 billion in debt, that was hidden off the balance sheet. Most of that was owed to companies that the CEO's family controlled, and that could not be paid back—\$2.3 billion.

Almost all across this country now, workers in corporations—that is, the folks who make corporations function—are discovering that they no longer have defined benefit pension programs. That used to be the bulk of the pension programs. Now it is diminished to less than a fourth.

While the workers in a corporation are discovering the erosion of their pensions, the compensation at the top of these corporations is skyrocketing, in no relationship to how the corporation is doing.

This next chart also shows something interesting, and deeply troubling. The corporations in this country are paying a smaller and smaller percentage of the tax burden in our country. Payroll taxes—which hit the lowest wage earners in the country much harder than the top wage earners in the country—are growing as a portion of our tax burden. And these corporations, as I mentioned, are now increasingly looking to save taxes by renouncing their U.S. citizenship.

I know many corporations are responsible, and would never consider running off to Bermuda to avoid taxes. But some of them are doing so, and shame on them. Where is their sense of patriotism here? We are at war against terrorism, and we have corporations making a decision they don't want to be American anymore, they don't want to have an American identity, because to do so you have to pay taxes and pay a portion of the cost of the burden of government, which includes providing for the common defense and paying the wages and salaries of the men and women and the equipment in our armed services. Shame on people who think like that.

Franklin Roosevelt, in one of his fire-side chats, said:

Not all of us can have the privilege of fighting our enemies in distant parts of the world. Not all of us can have the privilege of working in a munitions factory or a shipyard, or on the farms or in the oil fields or mines, producing the weapons or raw materials that are needed by our Armed Forces. But there is one front and one battle where everyone in the United States—every man, woman and child is in action. . . . That front is right here at home, in our daily lives, and in our daily tasks. Here at home, everyone will have the privilege of making whatever self-denial is necessary, not only to supply our fighting men [and women], but to keep the economic structure of our country fortified and secure. . . .

When I read this and compare it to the stories about American companies

moving their headquarters to a mailbox in Bermuda just to avoid paying taxes, I say shame on them.

I think we have to begin to think, here in the Congress: What do we do about the crisis in corporate governance in an increasing number of American firms? Where will it go?

When the average corporate executive in this country is now making 530 times the average compensation of workers in the corporation, isn't there something wrong here?

We have seen speculative bubbles recently, bubbles that are unhealthy in our economy. Is this not just another unhealthy bubble that is going to break at some point? Will the American people trust corporate governance when we have people at the top who are taking hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars out themselves and are not worried about the long-term financial solvency of the corporation, but worried only about what their compensation does relative to the stock value in the next quarter? Because their compensation is tied to short-term stock prices, they may have \$50 million, \$100 million, or \$200 million at stake for them personally.

Will the American people trust corporate governance when we see corporate executives such as Mr. Lay, Mr. Skilling, Mr. Fastow, and others cashing out and putting millions and millions into their bank accounts even as they are telling employees, "Hold onto your stock. Tomorrow is going to be a better day. Our future is brighter. Hang onto your stock, don't sell"—even as they are furiously selling off their shares privately in order to enrich themselves?

There are some legislative measures that we ought to consider, in my judgment. I will talk more about them later. Today, I wanted to raise some public questions about the state of corporate governance in our country, and the erosion in confidence in our economic system. And to say that we have some work to do on this issue.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAUCUS). The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I inquire as to the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is S. 625.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Are we in morning business now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Presiding Officer informs the Senator we are not in morning business. We are on the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. I thank the Chair and ask I be allowed such time as I may consume.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I rise to speak today on the issue of the Local Law Enforce-

ment Act of 2001. It is the hate crimes bill that we are now taking up. It is a bill I am pleased to coauthor with Senator KENNEDY from Massachusetts. It is a bill that is appropriately taken up now.

I know some of my colleagues, partisans on my side of the aisle, may say that we should not take up something like this at a time of war, a war on terrorism. But I searched my memory. Whenever America has been at war before, we have not abandoned domestic issues. Immediately following Pearl Harbor, we dealt with all kinds of things, from tax rates to civil rights, and the war proceeded. It is not inappropriate that in a time of war on terrorism we focus on domestic terrorism.

The President gave a great speech last night. He talked about how we can better create, for our Nation's protection, a more seamless way to provide for the common defense. I look forward to supporting him in that. But I say that hate crimes legislation is part and parcel of that same effort. It is a part of our war on terrorism. It is a part of the discharge of our responsibility to take care of our citizens.

I have always believed government's first duty is to provide security against violence to its citizens. We are doing that abroad, and we are doing it perhaps as never before at home. But I think it is very appropriate that for a day or 2 the Senate turn its attention to this law, which was created, in its initial form, more than 30 years ago.

Hate crimes legislation is not a new concept. Hate crimes legislation, as I understand its history, was created to give the Federal Government the ability to enforce civil rights, in Southern States in particular, where lynching laws were not enforced and where much violence was committed against our African American brothers and sisters.

It gave the Federal Government the right, the ability, to show up to work, to provide for the common defense. And that law, which covers race, religion, and national origin, is in effect. It has been fully vetted in the United States Supreme Court. It is constitutional. And it truly, as the Court has held, simply adds an element, as we do to all crimes, as to how you consider them, what penalties you apply, and what prosecution and vigor you employ.

It is entirely appropriate that we now add to this list of race, religion, and national origin, other identified minority groups in this country who, because of their status, are demonstrably more vulnerable to violence, to crime.

I have made, for more than a year, the practice of entering in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a tragic chronology, a catalog of hate crimes committed throughout our country.

On these charts I have in the Chamber—perhaps you cannot read them because of the small print—but each of them represents a day in which I have identified a hate crime that has been

committed in our country. They are committed against African Americans. They are committed against the disabled. They are committed against women. And they are committed against gays and lesbians.

All of these crimes have one thing in common: they are committed against a minority community, and they have, at their heart, a malignant heart that hates. And that is the impelling force for committing violence against a minority person. And the crime is visited on a minority, on that American, because that is the common thread in all of this. They are committed against American citizens.

The common thread in this crime against Americans is that it is visited upon an individual, but it terrorizes an entire minority community. And we have said, since hate crimes were established back in the 1960s, there are just some things that are so heinous, so at odds with America's best values, that we are just going to say, as a matter of law, this is a new category of crime, and we are going to pursue it, and we are going to allow all branches of government, all levels of government—local, State, and now Federal—to participate in the pursuit and the prosecution of those who would commit these kinds of terrorist activities against a whole community. And that is what we are doing.

Today, I am going to add another one to this sad chronology. It occurred in Honolulu, HI, in May of last year—a year ago. Two teens were charged with attempted murder after allegedly dousing the tents of gay campers with flammable liquid while those campers were inside, setting one on fire in Polihale State Park.

Victims in the attack said the perpetrators threw rocks and shouted slurs relating to the sexual orientation of the victims prior to setting the tent on fire. Two men were sentenced, then, to 5 years each in prison.

We all know of the heinous murder committed on James Byrd, who was dragged to death on a lonely, dusty Texas road. That shocked America. But in the case of Mr. Byrd, the Federal Government showed up to work because the Federal hate crimes law applies to issues of race. And the law enforcement folks in Texas will tell you that the Federal Government was very helpful in the pursuit, the prosecution, and the conviction of the murderers of James Byrd.

I think in that same year all of us felt horrified by the murder of Matthew Shepard in Wyoming. But in that case, because sexual orientation was not an allowed category under Federal law, the Federal Government was prohibited from showing up for work.

I wish all Americans could have been with me in my office when I was visited by Wyoming State Troopers—Republicans—advocating to me please support this because they were overwhelmed with the national focus that this case brought. They really could

have used the help of the Federal Government.

That is the whole point of this. I personally changed my mind on this subject because of the murder of Matthew Shepard. Frankly, I was chagrined that more of my partisans were not at his vigil. I observed it in a hotel room on CNN in Oregon. I was disappointed that more of my folks weren't there.

Hatred doesn't care if you are a Republican or a Democrat. As Americans, we all ought to be willing to stand up and say: Gosh—at every level of government, local, State, and Federal—let us show up for work and prosecute these most heinous kinds of crimes and murders.

I know there are some good, faithful, religious people who believe they should oppose this law because of this one category—the category of sexual orientation. They believe that because of their faith and their religion they cannot support this. But I say you should support this not in spite of your faith, you ought to support it because of your faith.

The example that I find in the Scripture which is so compelling is that of Christ. When confronted with a woman who was about to be stoned because of adultery—he didn't endorse her lifestyle—he saved her life.

Should we do any less? I say to people of faith that I don't care how you pray. But if that story inspires you like it does me, because of your faith support this.

That reflects the best values of the human heart, and the highest values of the American people. We ought to say as a matter of law—law isn't a teacher, and, no, we can't enforce morality—but we can hold up the law and say this is what we believe.

The Ten Commandants are a great example of a law to the children of Israel. They didn't always obey. But it reflected their highest values and caused them to live up, in many cases, to the highest of ideals. We should not do any less.

I am proud to stand here as a supporter of this expansion of an old law that reflects our best values.

I call upon Republicans, Independents, and Democrats to understand the spirit behind what it is we are doing.

Since I have been a U.S. Senator, I have been privileged to serve on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Every time I leave the shores of this blessed land and confront conflicts in Europe, conflicts in Eurasia, and conflicts in Asia, I am astounded at the tribal angst and hatred that besets most parts of this world.

I thank God that we live in a land where we have two oceans, two centuries with two relatively peaceful neighbors, and a long time to avoid the development of these kinds of racial, cultural, and other kinds of differences that cause us to want to commit crime, violence, and murder against people because of their differences. That reflects the worst of humankind.

As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I have decried hate crimes—however you want to describe them—on many continents on this planet. As a Republican, I believe I cannot be silent about hate crimes committed at home. I think we all ought to step up to the high ideals that this law represents.

When I chaired the Subcommittee on Europe, we held a hearing about anti-Semitism. We were privileged to have Eli Wiesel come and speak to us. In that hearing, he said something about what motivates the kinds of angst and hatred that have beset the Jewish people for a millennia of time. I want to share with you his words.

He said to this committee:

To hate is to deny the other person's humanity. It is to see in "the other" a reason to inspire not pride, but disdain; not solidarity, but exclusion. It is to choose simplistic phraseology instead of ideas. It is to allow its carrier to feel stronger than "the other," and thus superior to "the other." The hater . . . is vain, arrogant. He believes that he alone possesses the key to truth and justice. He alone has God's ear.

This law that we will be privileged to vote on in a few days makes it clear that we include—that we not exclude—what are called hate crimes. Why wouldn't we extend them to other Americans because they are demonstrably more vulnerable?

Gays and lesbians—why wouldn't you extend the protection to them? Do you hate them? I don't.

I believe it is possible on a principled ground to oppose some things that the gay community wants. I am not for gay marriage. But when it comes to public safety, the dignity of a job, the right to have a roof over your head, how can we withhold our help because we don't share a lifestyle?

I withhold those judgments. I say we should help because we are Americans, and because we aspire to the highest ideals of our Constitution and the highest ideals of the religious traditions—as varied as they are—that we hold in this country.

We are privileged to live in a land where we separate church and state.

I have said to people who are opposed to my support of this law, if you want to talk about sin, then go with me to church. If you want to talk about public policy, let us go together to the Senate, and figure out how to protect all people, because that is what our Constitution provides for.

I say to folks on my side, this shouldn't be a Republican-Democrat issue. This is an issue about the heart. In is an issue entirely appropriate to take up in a time and in a war on terrorism. Whether terrorism comes from a bin Laden, or whether terrorism comes from a couple of murderers in Wyoming, it is terror, nonetheless, foreign and domestic.

Our Constitution calls upon us in its Preamble to provide for the common defense, and to ensure domestic tranquility. Hate crime laws, since their origin, have helped us to do that. It

hasn't stopped it. You can't legislate people to change their hearts. But you can help them to by putting up the law, and saying these are our highest values. We will enforce them with the force of law. By holding them up and setting the example, we can help change hearts and minds.

While this law to many is just symbolism, I tell you it can become substantive, if we all show up for work and live up to our best ideals and not fall to the lowest of traits of humankind.

I call upon all our colleagues to support this legislation. Let's do it with an enormous majority, and let's do it regardless of party affiliation. Let's do it because with all of these victims, we share the common thread that we are Americans.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

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

THE FBI REFORM ACT, THE TERRORIST BOMBING CONVENTION AND THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION ACT, THE ANTI-ATROCITY ALIEN DEPORTATION ACT AND THE MYCHAL JUDGE POLICE AND FIRE CHAPLAINS SAFETY OFFICERS' BENEFIT ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise today to speak principally on behalf of four important pieces of legislation. Two have important implications for national security, a third would help keep war criminals and those who commit atrocities abroad out of our country and the fourth would add a degree of fairness for law enforcement victims of September 11. All have been cleared on the Democratic side of the aisle.

Three are being blocked by holds placed by anonymous Republican Senators. One has passed the Senate and is being held up by the Republican leadership in the House. I appeal, again, today to our Republican colleagues to stop holding these important bills hostage, remove your secret hold, or at least come forward and identify yourself and your concern so that we may debate and make bipartisan progress on these important legislative matters.

First is S. 1974, the FBI Reform Act, which I introduced with Senator

GRASSLEY in February, after extensive oversight hearings.

This bill would strengthen the FBI in its fight against terrorism, and was reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee in April of this year.

Since the attacks of September 11, and the anthrax attacks last fall, we have relied on the FBI to detect and prevent acts of catastrophic terrorism that endanger the lives of the American people and the institutions of our country. FBI reform was already important, but the terrorist attacks suffered by this country last year have imposed even greater urgency on improving the FBI. The Bureau is our front line of domestic defense against terrorists.

Even before those attacks, the Judiciary Committee's oversight hearings revealed serious problems at the FBI that needed strong congressional action to fix. We heard about a double standard in evaluations and discipline. We heard about record and information management problems and communications breakdowns between field offices and Headquarters that led to the belated production of documents in the Oklahoma City bombing case. Despite the fact that we have poured money into the FBI over the last 5 years, we heard that the FBI's computer systems were in dire need of modernization.

We heard about how an FBI supervisor, Robert Hanssen, was able to sell critical secrets to the Russians undetected for years without ever getting a polygraph. We heard that there were no fewer than 15 different areas of security at the FBI that needed fixing.

The FBI Reform Act tackles these problems with improved accountability, improved security both inside and outside the FBI and required planning to ensure the FBI is prepared to deal with the multitude of challenges we are facing.

Just over the past month, the FBI Director has referred to the Justice Department inspector general important matters about the handling of probative information like the Phoenix report before the 9-11 attacks. The FBI reform bill expands the Justice Department inspector general's authority to investigate all allegations of misconduct at the FBI. The FBI Reform Act also strengthens whistleblower protections for FBI employees who report misconduct to Members of Congress, as Minneapolis Field Office Agent Coleen M. Rowley did.

The FBI Reform Act also puts an end to statutory restrictions that contribute to the "double standard," where senior management officials are not disciplined as harshly for misconduct as line agents are. Agent Rowley complained about this double standard in her May 21 letter criticizing Bureau Headquarters about its handling of the Moussaoui case.

Just this week the Judiciary Committee held an extensive hearing with the FBI Director, the Department of Justice inspector general and Special

Agent Rowley. Any doubts that this legislation is needed and needed without further delay had to be erased by their candid testimony.

The FBI Reform Act was unanimously reported by the oversight committee for the FBI and reflects our determination to make sure that the FBI is as good and strong as it can be, and, all the more today, given the higher stakes, as good and as strong as America needs the FBI to be. This reform bill is a long stride toward that goal. I urge the Republican Members who have blocked passage of this bill to come forward and identify themselves, to speak to Senator GRASSLEY and me about the importance of this legislation, and to share any concerns they may have so that we may proceed without further delay.

Last December I introduced S. 1770 to implement two antiterrorism treaties, the Terrorist Bombing Convention and the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Convention. The antiterrorist bombing bill would bring the United States into immediate compliance with important international conventions signed by the United States under President Clinton's leadership.

The two antiterrorism treaties at issue were transmitted to the Senate for ratification by President Clinton in 1999 and 2000, but not acted upon until the Senate reorganized under a Democratic majority last summer.

The United States signed these treaties after the tragic terrorist bombings at the United States embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Before control of the Senate changed hands, there was no action taken on these treaties in the Foreign Relations Committee. The antibombing treaty in particular sat in the Foreign Relations Committee for approximately 2 years without action during the Clinton administration when the Senate was under Republican control. Senator BIDEN deserves credit for acting quickly to report these treaties within weeks after he assumed chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Yet even as Senator BIDEN was pushing to move the treaties themselves through the Senate, the Bush administration did not transmit proposed implementing legislation to the Judiciary Committee before or during the time that we were working together day and night to write the USA Patriot Act, the bipartisan antiterrorism legislation responding to the events of September 11. I remain puzzled why the administration felt that this measure should be separated from that effort.

Both treaties require the signatory nations to enact certain, precisely worded criminal provisions in their laws in order to be in compliance. That is what S.1770, the Leahy bill, does. I introduced S.1770, on December 5, 2001, shortly after passage of the USA Patriot Act, as a separate bill. This was the same day that the Senate agreed to ratify both treaties. I then tried to

move the bill quickly through the Senate, but an anonymous Republican hold blocked passage.

Again this year I tried to move the bill through the Senate, but again there was an anonymous hold from the Republican side of the aisle which blocked its passage. Had there not been a hold placed on the bill last year, I am quite sure that we could have resolved any remaining issues in conference, as the Republican-controlled House was simultaneously passing its own version of my bill.

After the anonymous hold was placed on S. 1770 at the end of the last session, we received a letter from the Department of Justice in late January of this year about the bill.

The letter stated that the Department "support[ed] the legislation but recommend[ed] several modifications." None of the modifications which the Department recommended dealt with issues that were necessary for compliance with the treaties, the basic purpose of the bill. The Leahy bill would bring us into full compliance with those important obligations and take away an excuse from nations that are hesitant to cooperate in the war against terrorism.

The recent spate of horrible suicide bombings around the world and the fact that the convention prohibiting terrorist financing entered into force on April 10, 2002, demonstrate the pressing need for this legislation. As if that was not enough, last month the FBI Director warned that he believes that suicide bombings in the United States are "inevitable," bringing home the point that this legislation is required both to fight terrorism at home and abroad. Nevertheless, S. 1770 has been subjected to an anonymous Republican hold since December of last year.

In the post-September 11 environment it is almost beyond my understanding why any Member of this body would secretly obstruct passage of an important piece of antiterrorism legislation—yet here we are in June, blocked from compliance with two international terrorism treaties by a secret Republican hold.

The third bill is S. 864, the Anti-Atrocity Alien Deportation Act, which I introduced year and was reported by the Judiciary Committee, with bipartisan support, to close loopholes in our immigration laws that have allowed war criminals and human rights abusers to enter and remain in this country.

I have been appalled that this country has become a safe haven for those who exercised power in foreign countries to terrorize, rape, murder, and torture innocent civilians. A recent report by Amnesty International claims that nearly 150 alleged human rights abusers have been identified living here, but warns that this number may be as high as 1,000.

Observers have noted the irony that in the wake of the September 11, 2001,

attacks, hundreds of foreigners have been rounded up though not charged with any terrorism-related crime.

Yet at the same time, “hundreds, if not thousands, of foreign nationals who have been plausibly accused of the most heinous human rights crimes, including torture and assassination, either have lived or still live freely in the U.S.” [William Schulz, “The Torturers Among Us,” *New York Review*, p. 22, April 25, 2002.]

This bill would not only add the new grounds, but also expand current grounds, for inadmissibility and deportation, by barring those aliens who have engaged, outside the United States, in “torture” and “extrajudicial killing” and removing artificial limitations on the current grounds for exclusion for aliens who commit “genocide” and “particularly severe violations of religious freedom.” This bill is important for the victims of these heinous crimes who seek refuge in this country and important for Americans to show that we will not tolerate perpetrators of genocide, extrajudicial killing and torture, living among us.

I urge the Republican Members who have blocked passage of this bill to come forward and identify themselves, to share any concerns they may have so that we may proceed without further delay.

I was pleased when the Senate did take up and pass the Mychal Judge Police and Fire Chaplains Public Safety Officers’ Benefit Act of 2002 that I sponsored with Senators CAMPBELL, SCHUMER, CLINTON, and BIDEN.

Named for Chaplain Mychal Judge, who was killed while responding with the New York City Fire Department to the September 11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, this legislation recognizes the invaluable service of police and fire chaplains in crisis situations by allowing for their eligibility in the Public Safety Officers’ Benefit Program. Father Judge, while deemed eligible for public safety officer benefits, was survived by his two sisters who, under current law, are ineligible to receive payments through the PSOB Program. This is simply wrong and must be remedied.

Indeed, Father Judge is among 10 public safety officers who were killed on September 11, but who are ineligible for Federal death benefits because they died without spouses, children, or parents. This bill would retroactively correct this injustice by expanding the list of those who may receive public safety officer benefits to the beneficiaries named on the most recently executed life insurance policy of the deceased officer. This change would go into effect on September 11 of last year to make sure the families of Father Judge and the nine other fallen heroes receive their public safety officer benefits.

In addition, this bill would retroactively restructure the Public Safety Officers’ Benefit Program to specifically include chaplains as members of the law enforcement and fire units

they serve, and would make these chaplains eligible for the one-time \$250,000 benefit available to public safety officers who have been permanently disabled as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty, or to the survivors of officers who have died.

This measure is strongly supported by the National Association of Police Organization, the Fraternal Order of Police, and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Despite its Senate’s passage and in spite of the fact that the House Judiciary Committee has favorably reported the House companion bill with bipartisan support to the House, the House Republican leadership has refused to follow through with passage of these measure. I urge the House Republican leadership to reconsider its decision and allow this important matter to proceed to final passage.

These bills are not alone in being blocked by anonymous Republican holds. Holds have been placed on other important bills that the Judiciary Committee has acted upon and reported favorably to the Senate. Let me just cite a couple examples: S. 2010, the Corporate and Criminal Fraud Accountability Act, which I introduced after the Enron debacle to restore confidence in our securities; S. 2179, the Law Enforcement Tribute Act, which was introduced by Senator CARNAHAN to help State and local police pay for memorials to honor fallen officers; and S. 407, the Madrid Protocol Implementation Act, to help American businesses better protect their intellectual property in the international marketplace.

In addition to the Mychal Judge Police and Fire Chaplains Public Safety Officers Benefit Act, many other Senate-passed are languishing in the House of Representatives. These include the Federal Judiciary Protection Act, S. 1099, which I cosponsored with Senator GORDON SMITH; the James Guelff and Chris McCurley Body Armor Act, S. 166, which was sponsored by Senator FEINSTEIN; and the TEACH Act, S. 487, which I sponsored with Senator HATCH. These bipartisan measures were passed by unanimous consent through the Senate last year, but have been held hostage without action in the House for too many months.

None of these 10 matters should be partisan, yet again and again, anonymous Republican holds have stopped Senate and congressional action. I appeal to my Republican colleagues in the Senate to lift their secret holds and to the Republicans in both Houses to stop obstructing these bipartisan bills, that are intended to protect our national security, our public safety, America’s borders, and American businesses.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ENTREPRENEURS OF THE YEAR

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to Melissa Mabon and Brooke Savage, two of New Hampshire’s Entrepreneurs of the Year. It is doubtless that their success is a tribute to their hard work and dedication.

As cofounders of Pragmatech Software Inc. in Amherst, Brooke and Melissa have built a company from conception into what it is today. Their business knowledge and planning have led them to build a company with no outside investment giving them greater flexibility with respect to management decisions. Pragmatech, which was founded in 1994, offers several services including an expert knowledge base that supports automated responses to “requests for proposals” and “form-based proposals.” They also feature programs that assemble proposals, provide point-by-point responses to specifications, publish on the Web, and gauge the effectiveness of proposals, just to name a few.

It is my great pleasure and honor to represent Brooke and Melissa in the United States Senate and wish them all the best in future endeavors.●

TRIBUTE TO KENTUCKY RURAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to the Kentucky Rural Health Association. The Kentucky Rural Health Association recently held its annual conference in Frankfort, and I would like to take a few minutes today to voice my support for this organization. The Association is helping to shape and implement changes to improve the health of rural Kentuckians.

Since 1999, the Kentucky Rural Health Association has worked to create an equitable and effective health care environment, in terms of access and distribution, for rural Kentuckians. Their efforts in educating the public, empowering the people, and positively influencing government policy and legislation have been extremely beneficial to individuals and families throughout the Commonwealth.

While I regret that I was unable to attend their conference this year, I commend all the members of the association for safeguarding Kentucky’s right to affordable and accessible health care. Adequate healthcare is critical to improving an individual’s quality of life, and I urge them to continue their hard work on behalf of rural Kentuckians.●

COMMENDING STUDENTS FROM MASSABESIC HIGH SCHOOL

● Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of an outstanding group of

young people from Massabesic High School in Waterboro, ME. This group of 20 students represented Maine in the national finals of "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" in Washington, DC, May 4-6, 2002. The students from Massabesic High School demonstrated teamwork and dedication to reach this milestone and represented Maine ably and with determination. During the competition, students from 50 classrooms across the country put their skills to the test demonstrating their understanding of the values and ideas embodied in American constitutional government.

I would like to recognize the participating students, Allie Auger, Kirsten Benham, John Blow, Selina Carter, Alyssa Daniels, Scott Doyle, Brian Dupee, Kaleigh Gerity, Tucker Gilman, Matt Kimball, Matt Krueger, Aaron Libby, Eric Matheson, Bri Morin, Glen Petrarca, Meghan Roubo, Joe Rousseau, Jason Roy, Courtney Strout, and Dawn Theriault for their persistence, dedication, and drive. I also stand to recognize the dedication and work of their teacher, Joseph Wagner, the district coordinator, David Ezhaya, and the state coordinator, Julia Underwood.

I am very proud to recognize the efforts and accomplishments of this exceptional group of students from Maine and bring their achievement to the attention of the Senate.●

TRIBUTE TO MAVERICK LEZAR

● Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I rise today to acknowledge the achievement of Maverick Lezar, a fourth grade student at the Hockaday School in Dallas, TX. Maverick wrote a wonderful poem that earned first place in the 2002 Poetry Society of Texas contest. Annually, the Poetry Society sponsors a Poetry in Schools contest which is open to any Texas student from first grade through college. This contest recognizes and encourages talented students and fosters their creativity as aspiring writers and poets.

Maverick Lezar's award winning poem, "God Bless Me," speaks to the strength and spirit of America. It serves as a striking reminder of the beauty in our Nation's physical landscape as well as the ideals for which America stands.

I am as powerful as the burning sun.
I am as brave as the cobra standing tall.
I am as brilliant as a gold carriage glinting in the sun.

God bless me,
I am the thing that makes you free.
I am as strong as a bald eagle soaring high.
I am as gentle as the lovebird's song.
I am as beautiful as the weeping willow's sway.

God bless me,
I am the thing that makes you free.

Call me and I'll listen.
Listen and I'll call.
I echo through the mountains.
I whisper through the fields.
I sing through the river.
I yell across the hills.

Wherever you go
Whatever you see
There will always be at least
A little bit of me.
I am America
The proudest of them all.●

CONGRATULATING THE GIRL SCOUTS ON 90 YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENT

● Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, 90 years ago on March 12, 1912, the first troop of 18 Girl Scouts met in the United States. To date, there are nearly 4 million girls and adults who are part of this extraordinary program.

Today, at the Denver Zoo in my home State of Colorado, Girl Scouts, their families, and others interested in scouting will be celebrating this 90th anniversary with hands-on activities and a variety of entertainment. I would like to congratulate the Mile Hi Council of the Girl Scouts on this historic achievement and wish them all the best during today's celebration. What a fantastic way to share the efforts of the Girl Scouts nationwide.

Throughout the 20th century, the Girl Scouts have been a visible force behind efforts to serve people in times of national unrest. During World War I, they sold war bonds and collected peach pits for the manufacturing of gas mask filters. Girls collaborated to learn about food preservation and conservation by canning fruits and vegetables.

When the Great Depression hit, troops of Girl Scouts led community relief efforts to provide the things necessary for basic survival. They collected food and prepared meals for the poor, carved wooden toys for children, and assisted in hospitals to treat those in need of medical care.

By the 1940s, women's involvement in our national security was on the rise after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and many women were taking over positions once dominated by men. The Girl Scouts led the vanguard of young women who were interested in helping those enlisted overseas as well as those trying to maintain a sense of normalcy here in the United States. They collected over 1 million articles of clothing for victims of war overseas, and put in numerous hours dedicated to farm aid projects. Additionally, they were part of efforts to teach women survival skills during raids and blackouts.

The Girl Scouts have left their mark on endeavors to improve social climate. In 1952, *Ebony Magazine* reported on their "progress toward breaking down racial taboos." They launched a campaign in the sixties to encourage girls to respect every aspect of themselves and to get to know others who are fundamentally different whether it be by race, national origin, or religion.

In the last 20 years, the Girl Scouts have worked together to tackle issues plaguing society's well-being, such as drug addiction, violent crime, environmental destruction, and the AIDS epi-

demic. Through collaborative work with the government and local communities, girls have promoted the positive influences of literacy, personal health, and individual responsibility.

Now more than ever, we are looking to our young people for a collective face of hope and prosperity for this Nation's future. We have witnessed the vulnerability of human life, but know the strength of collective effort and the potential for individual integrity. Our national security and viability as a community depends on this strength.

However, recent reports indicate that girls are less likely to pursue careers in math, science, or technology—fields vital to our progress in this global economy. Sometime during their teen or preteen years, many girls lose their zest in the classroom and, unfortunately, conform to attitudes that boys are inherently better in math and science.

The Girl Scouts are, again, at the forefront of this issue by confronting the disparity head on. They have collaborated with the National Science Foundation to provide opportunities for girls interested in studying wildlife and environment in Antarctica. In addition, they have created programs to provide girls with hands-on technology training, computer science skills, and access to information on physics and engineering. Most importantly, the Girl Scouts give girls tools to close the gender gap and the confidence to succeed in these traditionally male-dominated fields.

The Girl Scouts have fostered an environment *Where Girls Grow Strong*—their modern mantra. But, while the activities of the Girl Scouts may change over the years, its commitment to young women nationwide is resolute. By encouraging personal responsibility, social awareness, community service, and individual freedom, the Girl Scouts have shaped the physical and mental well-being of young women everywhere.

Thank you for allowing me to congratulate the Girl Scouts on 90 years of exceptional achievement. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing them all the best in the years to come, and in giving a "Mile Hi" salute to the Girl Scouts celebrating today in Denver and throughout the Nation.

I ask that the Girl Scout Law be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

THE GIRL SCOUT LAW

I will do my best to be
honest and fair
friendly and helpful,
considerate and caring,
courageous and strong, and
responsible for what I say and do,
and to
respect myself and others,
respect authority,
use resources wisely,
make the world a better place, and
be a sister to every Girl Scout.●

A TRIBUTE TO ENTREPRENEUR OF THE YEAR

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to an outstanding businessman, Robert Scott, on receiving New Hampshire Entrepreneur of the Year. His outstanding business practices and understanding have no doubt brought him to this place.

Scott cofounded Octave Communications in 1998 with audio conferencing in mind. Since then, the systems that have been produced include the newest model that allows for wireless voice conferencing. With many more options available Octave offers browser-based scheduling, management and control for reservation-less conferencing over traditional public switched telephone networks and Voice over Internet Protocol Networks. Scott's effort has paid off in the growth of an up and coming company that is sure to make its mark on New Hampshire.

It is always my distinct honor and privilege to represent fine businessmen like Robert Scott in the United States Senate.●

TRIBUTE TO ED LAWRENCE, WILDLIFE ARTIST WORKING TO HELP U.S. SOLDIERS

• Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, now, more than ever, Americans are expressing their patriotism. Patriotism means different things to different people, but for some, like Ed Lawrence, patriotism comes through his "determination" to help others.

Mr. Lawrence, a wildlife artist from McGregor, IA, is a retired game warden and a U.S. Air Force veteran. After hearing President George W. Bush's address to the Nation following the September 11 attacks, Lawrence was moved into taking action. Although unsure of what contribution he could make, he retreated to his studio and began to sketch. Out of his sketches rose images of the American bald eagle with the Stars and Stripes waving behind it. These heart-felt images became the foundation for Mr. Lawrence's work, "Determination."

With "Determination," Mr. Lawrence was able to give back to the nation. At the end of last year, Mr. Lawrence devoted his energy to the Grant Wood Chapter of the Red Cross in Cedar Rapids. From the proceeds of his "Determination" prints, the group was able to pay the shipping costs of care packages sent to troops on hardship assignments in Saudi Arabia, Bosnia, Kosovo, Kuwait and Uzbekistan. The care packages were meant to send a bit of home abroad and included puzzles, games, footballs, microwave popcorn, toiletries, gum and magazines, among other items to boost the troops' morale.

In addition to covering the costs of sending out the care packages, Mr. Lawrence created 911 numbered prints as a special tribute to U.S. troops. He

donates these prints to various community group fundraisers. The limited edition prints go to groups willing to sell a print in support of the Grant Wood Chapter's project.

U.S. Armed Force bases that receive donations also receive a special copy of "Determination." Numbered prints were reserved for Veterans Administration hospitals in Iowa City and Des Moines, and a copy was presented on the floor of the Iowa House at the Iowa State Capitol.

Mr. Lawrence is hoping to take the project nationwide and is working with the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and the American Red Cross to do just that. He and his wife, Chris, have made appearances nationwide to promote the project and received warm responses, as they should.

The "determination," of Ed Lawrence to spread patriotism and promote morale nationwide and across the seas has lifted the spirits of troops and civilians alike. Thank you, Mr. Lawrence, for setting such a positive and patriotic example for fellow Iowans and Americans to follow.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:04 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2143. An act to make the repeal of the estate tax permanent.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 4800. An act to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the expansion of the adoption credit and adoption assistance programs.

H.R. 4823. An act to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the exclusion from Federal income tax for restitution received by victims of the Nazi Regime.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

H.R. 2143. An act to make the repeal of the estate tax permanent.

S. 2600. A bill to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. REID):

S. 2600. A bill to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; read the first time.

By Mr. SANTORUM:

S. 2601. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on thiophanate-methyl; to the Committee on Finance.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 677

At the request of Mr. BREAU, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 677, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the required use of certain principal repayments on mortgage subsidy bond financing to redeem bonds, to modify the purchase price limitation under mortgage subsidy bond rules based on median family income, and for other purposes.

S. 813

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 813, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase payments under the medicare program to Puerto Rico hospitals.

S. 917

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 917, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income amounts received on account of claims based on certain unlawful discrimination and to allow income averaging for backpay and frontpay awards received on account of such claims, and for other purposes.

S. 1311

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1311, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to reaffirm the United States historic commitment to protecting refugees who are fleeing persecution or torture.

S. 1483

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1483, a bill to amend Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to reduce the impact of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking on the lives of youth and children and provide appropriate services for children

and youth experiencing or exposed to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

S. 1828

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1828, a bill to amend subchapter III of chapter 83 and chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, to include Federal prosecutors within the definition of a law enforcement officer, and for other purposes.

S. 2006

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 2006, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the eligibility of certain expenses for the low-income housing credit.

S. 2425

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2425, a bill to prohibit United States assistance and commercial arms exports to countries and entities supporting international terrorism.

S. 2512

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2512, a bill to provide grants for training court reporters and closed captioners to meet requirements for realtime writers under the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and for other purposes.

S. 2552

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2552, a bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to give States the option to create a program that allows individuals receiving temporary assistance to needy families to obtain post-secondary or longer duration vocational education.

S. 2596

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), and the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2596, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the financing of the Superfund.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3807. Mr. REID (for Mr. BIDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 625, to provide Federal assistance to States and local jurisdictions to prosecute hate crimes, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3807. Mr. REID (for Mr. BIDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 625, to provide Federal assistance to States and local jurisdictions to prosecute hate crimes, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. —. PROVIDING RELIABLE OFFICERS, TECHNOLOGY, EDUCATION, COMMUNITY PROSECUTORS, AND TRAINING IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD INITIATIVE.

(a) COPS PROGRAM.—Section 1701(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd(a)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “and prosecutor” after “increase police”; and

(2) by inserting “to enhance law enforcement access to new technologies, and” after “presence.”.

(b) HIRING AND REDEPLOYMENT GRANT PROJECTS.—Section 1701(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by inserting after “Nation” the following: “, or pay overtime to existing career law enforcement officers to the extent that such overtime is devoted to community policing efforts”; and

(ii) by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by striking “or pay overtime.”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) promote higher education among in-service State and local law enforcement officers by reimbursing them for the costs associated with seeking a college or graduate school education.”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “Grants pursuant to” and all that follows through “paragraph (1)(A) and (B).” and inserting “Grants pursuant to—

“(A) paragraph (1)(B) for overtime, may not exceed 25 percent of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection for any fiscal year;

“(B) paragraph (1)(C), may not exceed 20 percent of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection in any fiscal year; and

“(C) paragraph (1)(D), may not exceed 5 percent of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection for any fiscal year.”.

(c) ADDITIONAL GRANT PROJECTS.—Section 1701(d) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “integrity and ethics” after “specialized”; and

(B) by inserting “and” after “enforcement officers”;

(2) in paragraph (7), by inserting “, school officials, religiously-affiliated organizations,” after “enforcement officers”;

(3) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

“(8) establish school-based partnerships between local law enforcement agencies and local school systems by using school resource officers who operate in and around elementary and secondary schools to serve as a law enforcement liaison with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement and regulatory agencies, combat school-related crime and disorder problems, gang membership and criminal activity, firearms and explosives-related incidents, illegal use and possession of alcohol, and the illegal possession, use, and distribution of drugs;”;

(4) in paragraph (10), by striking “and” at the end;

(5) in paragraph (11), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(12) develop and implement innovative programs (such as the TRIAD program) that bring together a community’s sheriff, chief of police, and elderly residents to address the public safety concerns of older citizens.”.

(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 1701(f) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting “use not more than 5 percent of the funds appropriated under subsection (a) to” after “The Attorney General may”; and

(B) by inserting at the end the following: “In addition, the Attorney General may use not more than 5 percent of the funds appropriated under subsections (d), (e), and (f) for technical assistance and training to States, units of local government, Indian tribal governments, and other public and private entities for those respective purposes.”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “under subsection (a)” after “the Attorney General”; and

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking “the Attorney General may” and inserting “the Attorney General shall”;

(B) by inserting “regional community policing institutes” after “operation of”; and

(C) by inserting “representatives of police labor and management organizations, community residents,” after “supervisors.”.

(e) TECHNOLOGY AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS.—Section 1701 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (k);

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) through (j) as subsections (g) through (k); and

(3) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.—Grants made under subsection (a) may be used to assist police departments in employing professional, scientific, and technological advancements that will help—

“(1) improve police communications through the use of wireless communications, computers, software, videocams, databases, and other hardware and software that allow law enforcement agencies to communicate more effectively across jurisdictional boundaries and effectuate interoperability;

“(2) develop and improve access to crime solving technologies, including DNA analysis, photo enhancement, voice recognition, and other forensic capabilities; and

“(3) promote comprehensive crime analysis by utilizing new techniques and technologies, such as crime mapping, that allow law enforcement agencies to use real-time crime and arrest data and other related information, including non-criminal justice data, to improve their ability to analyze, predict, and respond pro-actively to local crime and disorder problems, as well as to engage in regional crime analysis.

“(f) COMMUNITY-BASED PROSECUTION PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Grants made under subsection (a) may be used to assist State, local, or tribal prosecutors’ offices in the implementation of community-based prosecution programs that build on local community policing efforts.

“(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds made available under this subsection may be used to—

“(A) hire additional prosecutors who will be assigned to community prosecution programs, including programs that assign prosecutors to—

“(i) handle cases from specific geographic areas;

“(ii) address specific violent crime and other local crime problems, including intensive illegal gang, gun, and drug enforcement projects and quality of life initiatives; and

“(iii) address localized violent and other crime problems based on needs identified by local law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and others;

“(B) redeploy existing prosecutors to community prosecution programs described in subparagraph (A), by hiring victim and witness coordinators, paralegals, and community outreach and such other personnel; and

“(C) establish programs to assist local prosecutors’ offices in the implementation of programs that help them identify and respond to priority crime problems in a community with specifically tailored solutions.

“(3) RESERVATION OF FUNDS.—Not less than 75 percent of the funds made available under this subsection shall be reserved for grants under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2), and of that amount—

“(A) not more than 10 percent may be used for grants under paragraph (2)(B); and

“(B) not less than 25 percent shall be reserved for units of local government with a population of less than 50,000.”.

(f) RETENTION GRANTS.—Section 1703 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd–2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) RETENTION GRANTS.—The Attorney General may use not more than 50 percent of the funds under subsection (a) to award grants targeted specifically for retention of police officers to grantees in good standing, with preference to grantees that demonstrate financial hardship or severe budget constraint that impacts the entire local budget and may result in the termination of employment for police officers funded under subsection (b)(1).”.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) CAREER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—Section 1709(l) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd–8) is amended by inserting after “criminal laws” the following: “, including sheriffs deputies who are charged with supervising offenders who are released into the community and are also engaged in local community policing efforts.”.

(2) SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER.—Section 1709(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd–8) is amended—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) to serve as a law enforcement liaison with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement and regulatory agencies, to address and document crime and disorder problems, including gang and drug activities, firearms and explosives-related incidents, and the illegal use and possession of alcohol affecting or occurring in or around an elementary or secondary school;”;

(B) by striking subparagraph (E) and inserting the following:

“(E) to train students in conflict resolution, restorative justice, and crime awareness, and to provide assistance to and coordinate with other officers, mental health professionals, and youth counselors who are responsible for the implementation of prevention or intervention programs within the schools;”;

(C) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end;

(D) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) to work with school administrators, members of the local parent teacher associations, community organizers, law enforce-

ment, fire departments, and emergency medical personnel in the creation, review, and implementation of a school violence prevention plan;

“(I) to assist in documenting the full description of all firearms found or taken into custody on school property and to initiate a firearms trace and ballistics examination for each firearm with the local office of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms;

“(J) to document the full description of all explosives or explosive devices found or taken into custody on school property and report to the local office of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; and

“(K) to assist school administrators with the preparation of the Department of Education, Annual Report on State Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act which tracks the number of students expelled per year for bringing a weapon, firearm, or explosive to school.”.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1001(a)(11) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(11)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “There” and all that follows through “2000.” and inserting the following: “There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part Q, to remain available until expended—

“(i) \$1,150,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

“(ii) \$1,150,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;

“(iii) \$1,150,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;

“(iv) \$1,150,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;

“(v) \$1,150,000,000 for fiscal year 2007; and

“(vi) \$1,150,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking “up to 3 percent” and inserting “not more than 5 percent”; and

(ii) by striking “1701(f)” and inserting “1701(g)”;

(B) by striking the second sentence and inserting “Of the remaining funds, if there is a demand for 50 percent of appropriated hiring funds, as determined by eligible hiring applications from law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over areas with populations exceeding 150,000, not less than 50 percent shall be allocated for grants pursuant to applications submitted by units of local government or law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over areas with populations exceeding 150,000 or by public and private entities that serve areas with populations exceeding 150,000, and not less than 50 percent shall be allocated for grants pursuant to applications submitted by units of local government or law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over areas with populations less than 150,000 or by public and private entities that serve areas with populations less than 150,000.”; and

(C) in the third sentence—

(i) by striking “at least 85 percent” and inserting “not less than \$600,000,000”; and

(ii) by striking “1701(b),” and all that follows through “of part Q.” and inserting the following: “subsections (b) and (c) of section 1701, not less than \$350,000,000 shall be applied to grants for the purposes specified in section 1701(e), and not less than \$200,000,000 shall be applied to grants for the purposes specified in section 1701(f).”.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privileges of the floor be granted to Seema Balwani, a congressional fellow in my office, during today’s session.

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

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 2600

Mr. REID. Mr. President, S. 2600, introduced today by Senator DODD and others is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2600) to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, but I object to my own request on behalf of the Republicans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this effort to move this legislation forward has been going on since December. We have tried on many occasions to get the minority to agree on coming forward and agreeing to a unanimous consent request so that we can move forward in this body to pass terrorism insurance. We have been unable to do that. We have tried in many different ways to do that. We have had the basic bill with two, three, five amendments. We have been very willing to work with them in any way to move this forward.

The real estate industry, the insurance industry, and builders all over the country are desperate for this insurance. After September 11, many businesses all over the country have been unable to go forward with construction projects. So I hope this rule 14 on which we have just moved will allow us to have this legislation brought before the Senate, and we believe we have agreed to come forward with a bill. Some believe there should be tort reform. We have agreed in the underlying legislation that we would agree there should not be punitive damages for the money the Government puts forward. We have agreed to that. A lot of our constituents don’t like that. We have consented to that.

If people believe more should be done, let them offer an amendment. We can agree to a time agreement or not, but this legislation is very important to the economic viability and vitality of this country. I hope this effort will not be thwarted. This legislation has been pushed by Senators DODD, SARBANES, and SCHUMER, and it will go forward.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 2143

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand that H.R. 2143 is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2143) to make the repeal of the estate tax permanent.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for its second reading, but I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 2 P.M.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open today until 2 p.m. for the introduction of legislation and submission of statements.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 10, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2 p.m., Monday, June 10; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there be a period for morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each with the time divided between the two leaders or their designees; that at 3 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of S. 625; further, that the live quorum with respect to the cloture motion filed earlier today be waived and that Senators have until 3 p.m. on Monday, June 10, to file first-degree amendments to the hate crimes legislation.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the next vote will occur on Monday at about 5:45 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 2 P.M. MONDAY, JUNE 10, 2002

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

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:40 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 10, 2002, at 2 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 7, 2002:

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CAROLYN Y. PEOPLES, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, VICE EVA M. PLAZA, RESIGNED.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

CHARLOTTE A. LANE, OF WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 16, 2009, VICE DENNIS M. DEVANEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CHARLES AARON RAY, OF TEXAS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MARK MOKI HANOAHANO, OF HAWAII, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE HOWARD HIKARU TAGAMORI.

MICHAEL LEE KLINE, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE G. RONALD DASHIELL, TERM EXPIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

SHARON G. HARRIS, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 531:

To be major

NICOLA A. *CHOATE, 0000
KEVIN P. *CONNOLLY, 0000
NICHOLAS G. *VIYOUH, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

KATHLEEN N. ECHIVERRI, 0000
JEFFREY E. HAYMOND, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DENTAL CORPS AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 531, AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

MARVIN P. *ANDERSON, 0000
JAMES W. *BAIK, 0000
MARK R. *BENNE, 0000
STEVEN A. *BROWN, 0000
LILLIAN M. *CONNER, 0000
JOSEPH S. *COWARD, 0000
DAVID *FERGUSON, 0000
MARK R. *GLEISNER, 0000
DAVID B. *HEMBREE, 0000
WALTER A. *HENRY, 0000
JEFFREY A. *HODD, 0000
VALERIE E. *HOLMES, 0000
LARRY D. *HONEYCUTT, 0000
JOHN D. *KISELLA, 0000
CHRISTOPH I. *LANGER, 0000
SUNG Y. *LEE, 0000
TERRY S. *LEE, 0000
TROY *MARBURGER, 0000
SAMUEL A. *PASSO, 0000
MINAXI I. *PATEL, 0000
GRANT A. *PERRINE, 0000
MARK J. *PIOTROWSKI, 0000
GREGORY W. *SILVER, 0000
DAVID C. *SMISSON JR., 0000
ROBERT R. *THRASHER, 0000
CRAIG P. *TORRES, 0000
FRANKLIN E. *TUTTLE, 0000
JOSEPH W. *VARGAS, 0000
PAUL J. *VIZGIRDA, 0000
KENNETH O. *WYNN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 531, AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

JOHN G. ANGELO, 0000
CHRISTINA C. *APODACA, 0000
JON E. *BALDWIN, 0000
RAJAT *BANNERJI, 0000
CLIFFORD J. *BELDEN, 0000

CHRISTINA M. *BELNAP, 0000
DAVID M. BENEDEK, 0000
PETER J. BENSON, 0000
ANTHONY M. *BEVILACQUA, 0000
NANCY B. *BLACK, 0000
JEREMY R. *BLANCHARD, 0000
JOHANNES V. *BLOM, 0000
EDWARD H. *BOLAND, 0000
RONALD H. *BRANNON, 0000
STEVEN J. BREWSTER, 0000
JEREMIAH *BROWN JR., 0000
ADRIENNE M. *BUGGS, 0000
JAMES H. *BURDEN JR., 0000
MARK R. *BUSH, 0000
JOHN *CARAVALHO, 0000
THOMAS *CARMODY, 0000
SCOTT K. CARTER, 0000
MELINDA A. *CAVICCHIA, 0000
PAUL T. *CHAN, 0000
ARTHUR B. CHASEN, 0000
BRUCE *CHEN, 0000
KENNETH H. CHO, 0000
JONG H. *CHOI, 0000
MARK Y. *CHU, 0000
KENDALL R. *CLARK, 0000
JEFFREY L. *CLEMONS, 0000
RODNEY L. *COLLDREN, 0000
LOUIS C. *COYLE, 0000
JOHN D. *CROCKER, 0000
JANIS K. CROLEY, 0000
BRIAN M. *CUNEO, 0000
THOMAS K. *CURRY, 0000
KAREN L. DELLAGIUSTINA, 0000
ARTHUR J. *DELORIMIER, 0000
MARC P. *DIFAZIO, 0000
ERIN A. *DOE, 0000
DANIEL J. *DONOVAN, 0000
DAVID A. DORSEY, 0000
ANDREW A. *DUERR, 0000
WILLIAM J. *EDENFIELD, 0000
NATHAN J. *ELLIS, 0000
JOSEPH M. *ENDRIZZI JR., 0000
MICHAEL A. *ESLAVA, 0000
ERIC T. *FAJARDO, 0000
BRETT C. *FOUSS, 0000
RONALD M. *FRYE, 0000
JAMES L. *FURGERSON, 0000
ERICH M. GAERTNER, 0000
ROGER A. *GALLUP, 0000
DEAN A. *GANT, 0000
DANIEL J. *GAVIN, 0000
ROBERT T. *GERHARDT, 0000
DOMINGO P. *GONZALEZ, 0000
DANIEL S. GORDON, 0000
JOSH L. *GORDON, 0000
KURT W. GRATHWOHL, 0000
DARREN F. GRAY, 0000
FERNANDO B. *GUERENA, 0000
JAMES A. *HALL, 0000
ELIZABETH G. *HANCOCK, 0000
LORI E. *HARRINGTON, 0000
MARK D. *HARRIS, 0000
BENJAMIN P. *HARRISON, 0000
JOHN E. *HARTMANN, 0000
ALLAN C. *HAYS, 0000
ERIC R. HELLING, 0000
JAVIER *HERNANDEZ, 0000
BENJAMIN A. *HILL, 0000
THOMAS K. *HIROTA, 0000
DAVID *HOANG, 0000
MICHAEL C. *HODGES, 0000
CHARLES M. HOLLICRAFT, 0000
PEYTON H. *HURT, 0000
ROBERT G. *IRWIN, 0000
DANIEL W. *ISENBARGER, 0000
JOHN I. *ISKANDAR, 0000
RICHARD B. *ISLINGER, 0000
LESLIE W. *JACKSON, 0000
JOHN A. *JIULLIANO, 0000
JEFFREY J. *JOHNSON, 0000
MICHAEL W. JOHNSON, 0000
RINNA C. JOHNSON, 0000
WAYNE A. *JOHNSON, 0000
BOBBY W. *JONES, 0000
ROBERT A. *JOY, 0000
ROHIT K. *KATIL, 0000
JOHN J. *KELEMEN, 0000
NICHOLAS M. *KOMAS, 0000
KENNETH G. *KOSCHNITZKI, 0000
ANDREW J. KOSMOWSKI, 0000
RICHARD K. *KYNION, 0000
ROBERT C. *LADD, 0000
RAYMOND S. LANCE, 0000
JOHN D. *LANE, 0000
THOMAS M. *LARKIN, 0000
WILLIS T. *LEAVITT, 0000
KENNETH M. *LECLERC, 0000
SARAH L. *LENTZ, 0000
ALLEN J. *LEVY, 0000
MICHAEL D. *LEWIS, 0000
KENNETH K. LINDELL, 0000
THOMAS R. *LOVAS, 0000
WENDY *MA, 0000
CHRISTIAN R. MACEDONIA, 0000
MICHAEL S. MACHEN, 0000
MAMMEN P. *MAMMEN JR., 0000
RODRIGO A. *MARIANO, 0000
STEPHEN N. *MARKS, 0000
WILLIAM H. *MARSHALL, 0000
TARAS W. *MASNYK, 0000
MARY K. MATHER, 0000
CAL S. *MATSUMOTO, 0000
GEORGE L. *MAXWELL, 0000
THOMAS E. MCCROREY, 0000
GARNER P. *MCKENZIE, 0000
EDWARD C. *MICHAUD III, 0000
DANIEL R. MILLER, 0000

CAROL A MOORES, 0000
 ERIC D * MORGAN, 0000
 ROBERT E * MORGAN, 0000
 CHET A * MORRISON, 0000
 MICHAEL P * MULREANY, 0000
 FLETCHER M * MUNTER, 0000
 KELLY A MURRAY, 0000
 CHARLES S * NEEDHAM, 0000
 BRADLEY J * NELSON, 0000
 DENNIS D NICHOLS, 0000
 GILBERT A * NOIROT, 0000
 JAMES M * NOLD, 0000
 GREER E * NOONBURG, 0000
 KEVIN C * OCONNOR, 0000
 KEN OKADA, 0000
 ERIC W * OLINS, 0000
 HOLLY L * OLSON, 0000
 PATRICK G * OMALLEY, 0000
 DAVID G * OMDAL, 0000
 DANIEL * PAK, 0000
 DANIEL E PARKS, 0000
 PAUL F PASQUINA, 0000
 JAMES F * PEHOUSHEK, 0000
 ANDRE M * PENNARDT, 0000
 ROBERTO * PEREZNIEVES, 0000
 JOSEPH L * PERRY, 0000
 KRIS A PETERSON, 0000
 RICHARD P * PETRI JR., 0000

MICHAEL L PLACE, 0000
 GLEN J * POFFENBARGER, 0000
 GLENN G * PRESTON, 0000
 DOUGLAS P * PREVOST, 0000
 JAMES M * PTACEK, 0000
 MARTIN G * RADVANY, 0000
 TIMOTHY D * RANKIN, 0000
 MARK M REEVES, 0000
 MICHAEL J * RENSCHE, 0000
 VERONICA J * ROOKS, 0000
 MARK A * SARGENT, 0000
 DANIEL J SCHISSEL, 0000
 MICHAEL J SERWACKI, 0000
 ANNE B SHROUT, 0000
 ERIC E SHUPING, 0000
 HYUN S * SIM, 0000
 REGINALD T * SINGLETON, 0000
 NEIL H * SITENGA, 0000
 DOUGLAS W * SODERDAHL, 0000
 JOHN J * STASINOS, 0000
 ALEXANDER STOJADINOVIC, 0000
 MICHAEL J SUNDBORG, 0000
 DONALD L TAILLON, 0000
 CHARLES L * TAYLOR, 0000
 BENJAMIN A * THOMPSON, 0000
 LENHANH P * TRAN, 0000
 KENNETH TRZEPKOWSKI, 0000
 MANUEL VALENTIN, 0000

DAVID P VETTER, 0000
 DALE L * WALDNER, 0000
 CRAIG R * WEBB, 0000
 JEFFREY W * WEISER, 0000
 PAUL W WHITECAR, 0000
 ANDREW R * WIESEN, 0000
 LANCE R * WILLIAMS, 0000
 RICHARD K WINKLE, 0000
 KEITH J WROBLEWSKI, 0000
 VIRGINIA D * YATES, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE
 ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

ROBERT A. MASON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE
 ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

RICHARD E. HUMSTON, 0000
 GLEN A. NEWTON, 0000
 DWIGHT D. RIGGS, 0000

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE LAO-HMONG PEOPLE FOR THEIR LOYALTY AND FRIENDSHIP

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the Lao-Hmong American Coalition to thank my colleagues in both the House and Senate for their unanimous vote in favor of a National Lao-Hmong Recognition Day. Mr. Yang Chee, president of the Lao-Hmong American Coalition, has asked me to relay his own deep gratitude to the United States Congress for passing this historic proclamation.

During the Vietnam War, the Lao-Hmong people were one of this country's most loyal allies. They fought alongside U.S. soldiers against the communists and the North Vietnamese, sacrificing their lives for freedom and democracy. Many of these brave people now call the United States their home, becoming an integral part of American society. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Chee and all of the Lao-Hmong people for their dedication to this country and its ideals.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution proclaiming National Lao-Hmong Recognition Day was passed unanimously through both houses of Congress. Once again, I thank my colleagues for their support, and it is my hope that President Bush will join us in expressing the gratitude of this nation to the Lao-Hmong people.

This long-overdue day of recognition will take place in July. May it promote a sense of understanding and appreciation for the sacrifices made in the name of freedom and democracy. I urge all Americans to take a moment on this day to thank our brave and loyal friends, the Lao-Hmong.

RECOGNIZING THE SUCCESS OF HMSHOST OF BETHESDA, MARYLAND

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the expansion of HMSHost in Bethesda, Maryland, and to commemorate its commitment to the State of Maryland. This 100-year-old company is the fifth largest company by revenues in Montgomery County, Maryland, and it is greatly expanding its operations in the County.

HMSHost's presence in Maryland remains strong despite the travel slowdown resulting from events related to September 11th. Operating in 74 airports worldwide, HMSHost is the world's largest food, beverage, and retail concessions provider to the travel industry with revenues of \$1.6 billion and a total of 26,000

employees. The company serves 350 million customers a year and is top ranked by the International Air Transportation Association for concessions programs.

The success of HMSHost is due to the hard work of its associates, the leadership of John J. McCarthy, and the outstanding service that the company provides to travelers throughout the world. In its operations at Baltimore-Washington International Airport and Maryland Turnpike travel plazas, the company has delivered quality food, beverages, and merchandise to more than one hundred and fifty million travelers.

Our state is well served by the presence of HMSHost.

H.R. 4737

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4737 in its current form. The bill the proponents have brought to the floor today is totally inadequate in regard to family child care. H.R. 4737 puts families in an entirely untenable position between their desire and need to work, on the one hand, and their need for quality child care during their working hours, on the other hand. In addition, the bill places very costly, unfunded mandates on the states.

Currently, an estimated 15 million children in America who are eligible for child care assistance lack coverage because states do not have the financial resources. Many states are facing budget deficits arising from the recession of 2001–2002. In my home state of Connecticut, for example, the government is already experiencing a deficit in excess of \$500 million dollars, and, accordingly, child care assistance for low-income families who have been off welfare for 2 or more years has already been frozen. Even worse, as of June 1, Connecticut will no longer be able to provide child care assistance to families just leaving welfare. Regardless of income, they will not receive any child care assistance at all.

The unfunded mandates created in this bill add to the states' child care burden without providing the resources required to meet this critical need. Indeed, the child care funding in H.R. 4737 is barely enough to keep up with inflation, never mind provide for the roughly 35 percent increase in work hours called for in this bill.

CBO estimates that the unfunded mandates in this bill will require states to spend an additional \$11 billion dollars over the next 5 years. Of that \$3.8 billion dollars is mandated for child care—four times more than the proponents are willing to provide. Connecticut's share will be \$66.5 million over 5 years, substantially adding to Connecticut's deficit.

The bill's proponents may say that they support child care, but their rhetoric is meaning-

less when they don't provide the necessary resources.

Without providing more money for child care, this bill will:

Keep families and states from meeting the new welfare requirements.

Keep children from reaching school ready to learn.

Keep families from getting and keeping jobs.

Keep increasing state deficits and financial problems.

And, most regrettably, keep families from getting off and staying off welfare—defeating the very purpose of this legislation.

Work is critically important, and I support strengthening the welfare work requirements, just as I supported the original passage of welfare reform in 1996. That's not the issue. The issue is: more work requires more child care. All working parents know that you can't keep a job without also having child care. Yet that's what the proponents of this bill ask families, and our states, to do.

My motion to recommit would help more working families afford quality child care, so that parents can be employed and their children can learn. Specifically, this motion to recommit adds an additional \$11 billion over 5 years to meet the unfunded mandates of this bill. This will allow states to provide child care for the approximately 80 percent of eligible families who are currently on waiting lists, and it will allow states to provide child care for the families who will be moving to work or expanding their work hours under this legislation.

I support strengthening work requirements, but we must provide families with appropriate child care resources to allow parents to increase their time at work without leaving a child home alone.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this motion to recommit, so that the bill can be returned to us containing the child care funding it, our families, and our states, so clearly need.

HONORING DR. ELLEN CAMPBELL FOR A LIFETIME OF ACHIEVEMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, It gives me great pleasure to rise today to join the Marymount College family in congratulating Dr. Ellen Campbell as she is honored with their Lifetime Achievement Award. An outstanding educator, dedicated colleague, and dear friend, this award is a reflection of her many contributions both professionally and personally.

This year marks her fiftieth reunion year as an alumna and you will find many who remember Dr. Campbell in at least one of the many roles she assumed at Marymount. Whether at the Tarrytown campus or in London with the Study Abroad program, Dr.

• 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.

Campbell touched the lives of thousands of Marymount students. An alumna myself, I have many fond memories of Dr. Campbell when I was studying in London. An educator and administrator, Dr. Campbell willingly dedicated her time and energy to ensure that her students obtained the knowledge and skills they needed to succeed in their adult lives.

A professor of English, Academic Dean and Coordinator of the London Study Abroad program, Dr. Campbell was the driving force behind many of Marymount's successful programs. In England, she dedicated much of her time to establishing the college's connections with the University of London and developing the drama program in cooperation with the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. Upon her return to the States, she involved herself with the programs for working adults, quickly becoming a strong and vocal advocate for their causes.

After leaving Marymount, Dr. Campbell assumed a position with Woodbury University in Burbank, California. Realizing that adults wanting to return to college needed some flexibility, her time in California was spent coordinating and establishing Weekend Colleges at Woodbury University and Mount Saint Mary's College. Her efforts, in New York and California have allowed thousands of working adults to obtain degrees in higher education.

Even retirement has not stopped Dr. Campbell's seemingly tireless energy. She has continued as a consultant for Woodbury University, has been active in arranging study/travel programs for schools and colleges, and frequently teaches short courses in the Weekend College at Mount St. Mary's College. An active member of the Beaumont Public Library, she used her background in education to the community's benefit by establishing a literacy program. She is a tremendous asset to her community and for those of us who have known her—whether professionally or personally—we consider ourselves fortunate indeed.

I am deeply honored to rise today and join the friends, alumni, faculty and administration of Marymount College in extending my sincere thanks and appreciation to Dr. Ellen Campbell for her unparalleled commitment and dedication—past, present and future—as she is awarded this year's Lifetime Achievement Award. What an indelible mark she has left on us all.

IN RECOGNITION OF TOP STUDENT HISTORIANS

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding history program in Colorado and throughout the United States. National History Day is a year-long nonprofit program through which students in grades 6–12 research and create historical projects related to a broad theme, culminating in an annual contest. This year's National History Day theme, "Revolution, Reaction, Reform in History," encompasses endless possibilities for exploration. Each year more than 700,000 students participate in this nationwide event that encourages students to delve into various facets of world, national, regional, or

local history and to produce original research projects.

By encouraging young Coloradoans to take advantage of the wealth of primary historical resources available to them, students are able to gain a richer understanding of historical issues, ideas, people and events. Students in this program learn how to analyze a variety of primary sources such as photographs, letters, posters, maps, artifacts, sound recordings and motion pictures. This significant academic exercise encourages intellectual growth while helping students to develop critical thinking and problem solving skills that will help them manage and use information.

I want to congratulate the outstanding accomplishments of the following students that will represent Colorado at the National History Day national contest, June 9–13 at the University of Maryland: Barbara Braglia, Darcy Evans, James Norton, Megan Fong, Emily Gu, Lili Mundle and Masha Godina.

Their respective teachers also deserve our respect today. They have proven that excellent teaching must go beyond the 8 to 3 school day. Leigh Campbell-Hale of Fairview High School and Andy Aiken of Boulder High School are fine examples of the best in the teaching profession. Their encouragement and dedication has encouraged these students to strive to excellence and be successful in their endeavors. I would also like to thank Nancy Brown, State Coordinator of Colorado History Day, for all her hard work on behalf of these students.

These impressive students represent educational excellence in America. Every student in Colorado should have the opportunity to participate in this enriching experience. I commend the coordinator of our state program and the Department of History at the University of Colorado at Boulder for their commitment to expanding History Day in Colorado. The National History Day program is truly a great asset to Colorado educators for instilling academic curiosity in our youth.

AFTER 57 YEARS, BOB BRAEGER TO RECEIVE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 23, 2002, my friend, Robert Braeger, will finally be presented with the Distinguished Flying Cross that he was awarded, but never received, over 57 years ago.

As a student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, he and a group of friends were shocked when the December 7, 1941 Green Bay Packers and Chicago Bears game was interrupted with news of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Bob knew at that moment that he wanted to serve and defend his country.

Enlisting in the Army Air Corps, Braeger was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to the 34th Bombardment Group in continental Europe as a navigator on the B-24 Liberator Bomber, "Bambi."

Bambi's crew of ten guided her through thirty bombing missions over enemy-occupied territory. On his thirtieth mission, Bambi's crew crashed into a French field after the plane lost

an engine. After returning to Paris with the help of French citizens, and due to their courageous and dedicated service in the European Theater, Bambi's crew was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. When he was discharged, Bob returned with a treasure chest of awards, but the DFC was not included.

When Bob is not with his wife Deanna or his seven children, he has remained active in recognizing the achievements and actions of area veterans since his days in the Army Air Corps. A co-chair of the Wisconsin Veterans War Memorial/Milwaukee, he led the fundraising campaign to refurbish the memorial for veterans and their families.

The 7,875 homeless veterans in Wisconsin have also found a friend in Bob Braeger. He has been involved with the National Coalition of Homeless Veterans, an organization that works to end homelessness among veterans by shaping public policy, educating the public, and building the capacity of service providers.

During his service, Braeger developed a deep sense of appreciation for the contributions of minority soldiers. He now volunteers his time to recognize these distinguished men and women by working with the National Association of Black Veterans.

Over half of a century later, it is a pleasure to see this patriotic citizen receive the long overdue, and thoroughly deserved, Distinguished Flying Cross. Congratulations, Bob Braeger!

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 212, H.R. 4664, final passage, had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

DEMOCRATIC SUBSTITUTE ON H.R. 4737

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4737 in its current form.

The Republican bill provides strong work requirements, which I support. However, the bill is fatally flawed as it abandons families' needs to take care of their primary responsibility—their children. As I said during the debate on my related motion to recommit, this bill also imposes an unfair, unfunded mandate on the states—at a time when many of our states, including Connecticut, are experiencing significant budget deficits. Due to the lack of child care resources in the underlying bill, and the financial burden imposed on our states, I am unable to vote in favor of the work requirements I prefer.

The Democratic Substitute would have provided the appropriate child care resources to allow parents to work full time. It is critically important that children are taken care of while their parents are at work. It is equally important, however, for parents to achieve full time

employment that will allow families to become self-sustaining. Although the Democratic proposal strengthens current work requirements, the requirement is not sufficient. TANF families, given the necessary resources, should engage in full time employment like other working Americans. For this reason I cannot support the Democratic Alternative.

HONORING PETER C. YOUNG ON
THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of our community, Peter C. Young, as family, friends, and colleagues gather to celebrate his retirement after a thirty-five year career in education.

Peter has been the Executive Director of Area Cooperative Education Services for over three decades. His commitment and hard work has brought a number of important programs and services to the twenty-six school districts located in South Central Connecticut. ACES is one of six educational service centers that were formed under Connecticut State Statute in 1970. A result of recognizing that school districts must work together to meet the ever-changing needs of local education systems, these centers provide an environment where quality programs can be planned, developed and implemented—giving our young people access to the best educational opportunities possible. In addition to his leadership of ACES, he has also implemented programs to benefit local school district teachers and administrators.

Education is the cornerstone of success and the most critical link between our young people and their future. Throughout our country, we look to our towns and cities to provide these invaluable skills to our children. Throughout his professional life, Peter has embraced this responsibility and diligently worked to ensure that our school districts have had the resources to succeed. Working closely with the ACES Governing Board, made up of representatives from each of the member school districts, Peter's unparalleled leadership has benefitted our most precious resource—our children.

Peter's work extends far beyond his career with ACES. His work with a myriad of local, state, and national organizations and associations has and continues to enrich the lives of many. As a member of the Branford Interfaith Housing Cooperation Board, the Connecticut Hospital Association, and the Association of Educational Service Agencies—just to name a few—Peter has used his talents in a variety of areas to make a real difference in the lives of others. His generosity, compassion and commitment is reflected in the many awards and commendations he has received. We have been fortunate to have such an individual working so diligently on our behalf.

Through his many contributions both personally and professionally, Peter has touched the lives of thousands. It is my great honor to join his wife, Judith; daughters, Elizabeth and Kristin; family friends, and colleagues in ex-

tending my sincere congratulations and very best wishes to Peter Young as he celebrates his retirement.

RECOGNIZING DR. MARIE ETHEL
COLLART

HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Marie Ethel Collart and her dedication to the Central Ohio Breathing Association.

Dr. Collart began her education and career at The Ohio State University College of Nursing in 1963. It was during this time that she committed her energies to providing lung health care to individuals who were often overlooked by the medical system, due to poverty, inadequate insurance, lack of transportation or access to physicians. She went on to earn masters of Science and Doctorate degrees while working as a surgical nurse and instructor.

In 1981 she became the President and CEO of the Central Ohio Lung Association, a United Way agency providing direct health care services to people with chronic lung diseases. Through the Central Ohio Lung Association, renamed the Central Ohio Breathing Association in 1996, she has dedicated her life to assisting those with asthma find a better quality of life.

She is a well-published medical author, sought after speaker, and dedicated community professional. The list of her achievements, awards, and honors is long and impressive, and they reflect the passion of her commitment to providing lung health care for all individuals. A champion in providing free lung health care for the underserved in central Ohio, Dr. Marie Ethel Collart continues to lead the fight against asthma and lung diseases. Additionally, she has worked tirelessly as an advocate for smoking prevention and cessation programs.

I congratulate Dr. Marie Ethel Collart for her many accomplishments and outstanding service. She is truly an asset to the people of Central Ohio.

MILWAUKEE CHAPTER OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
TO HONOR FRANKLY GIMBEL

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 20, 2002, the Milwaukee chapter of the American Jewish Committee, AJC, at their 58th annual meeting will present Mr. Franklyn M. Gimbel with the 2002 Community Service Human Relations Award.

This award recognizes outstanding individuals in the community who have dedicated their lives to the Jewish commitment of "tikun olam" or repairing the universe.

Frank is regarded as one of Milwaukee's most distinguished attorneys and community leaders. His legal career began in 1960 with graduation from Marquette University Law

School. He served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney from 1963–1968 and received the Superior Performance Award from the U.S. Attorney General in 1967.

He is the founding partner of the law firm Gimbel, Reilly, Guerin & Brown and his illustrious career is punctuated by many awards including the Milwaukee Bar Association Lawyer of the Year in 1989 and 1998 and the Leadership Award from the Wisconsin Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers in 1987. He has also been named as one of the Best Lawyers in America for criminal defense for nearly 15 years.

With all the energy he directs towards his professional career, Frank still manages to make time to work on projects in the community. Mr. Gimbel has served as Vice-Chairman of the Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission from 1977–1982. He was appointed as director of the Wisconsin Center District Board of Directors by Governor Tommy G. Thompson in May 1994, and has served as its chairperson ever since.

In 1998 he was awarded the Lamplighter Award from the Greater Milwaukee Convention and Visitors Bureau in recognition of his outstanding leadership in the community. In 2001 he received the Charles Goldberg Distinguished Service Award for his lifetime achievement in the legal profession from the Wisconsin Law Foundation.

So I am pleased to join with the Milwaukee Chapter of the American Jewish Committee to recognize Frank M. Gimbel's many years of service to the legal profession and the community at large.

THE WEATHER SAFETY ACT

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the Weather Safety Act is legislation to help the many towns across America that face recurring threats from severe weather. Whether it is tornados, hurricanes, droughts, or floods, the threats to life and property require a response. Farmers in my home state of Oklahoma have suffered years of severe drought. The federal government must help these farmers and communities assess their vulnerability to the losses that often accompany severe weather, and develop plans to improve their resilience to such events and reduce the economic impacts.

While current federal research on global climate change focuses on long-term trends, we must also develop understanding and strategies that can be put to immediate use in dealing with severe weather. Creating an Office of Vulnerability and Resilience Research to coordinate and advance short-term climatic research will put us on track toward this goal. A unique "Vulnerability Scorecard" system will permit systematic evaluation of regional vulnerabilities, as well as providing a benchmark against which future improvements can be measured.

Call this a "no-regrets" strategy. It is a climate policy that can be enacted right now, in the absence of scientific agreement on the magnitude and extent of the impact of increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide on climate.

And it is a strategy that recognizes that many things can contribute to a community's vulnerability, including changing demographics and shifts in the nation's wealth distribution.

As a result of this program, I foresee a stronger partnership between scientists at the cutting edge of climate research and city planners who are on the front lines of the battle with nature's violent side. I challenge our best scientists to turn some of their attention to shorter-term climate and weather variations and produce the kind of assessments and resiliency research that can help all of our citizens, from elected officials and first-responders to farmers and families. Strengthening our communities makes America stronger, and that is what this bill is all about.

INVESTING IN AMERICA'S FUTURE
ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House of the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4664) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2003, 2004, and 2005 for the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes:

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 4664, the Investing in America's Future Act, which authorizes the National Science Foundation (NSF) and places the foundation on a track to double its budget in five years and to bolster undergraduate science, math, and engineering education. This measure authorizes a 15 percent increase in funding for the NSF for the next three years, starting with \$5.5 billion in FY 2003, increases funding for major research equipment, and requires NSF to submit reports to Congress that will aid in the management of the foundation.

The NSF has the mission of supporting science and engineering in general and funding basic research across many subject areas. The majority of the research supported by the NSF is conducted at our nation's colleges and universities. The monies from NSF help with scholarships, fellowships, and the recruitment and training of our next generation of researchers and scientists. This funding ensures that America's scientists are competitive in the global marketplace.

NSF funding is a critical factor in determining whether students pursue postgraduate degrees in science and engineering. Doubling the NSF's budget will strengthen science research, development, and education. America's future directly depends on research conducted at our nation's schools. In fact, just this morning I meet with a group of researchers in my district, from Johns Hopkins, that rely on grants from NSF to conduct research. Many medical and technology breakthroughs have occurred because of the NSF funded basic research.

Millions of dollars have been given to schools and school districts in my state of Maryland and across the nation. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) and minority education and outreach programs will benefit

from the across-the-board increase in NSF's budget. Two HBCU's, Morgan State and Coppin State, in my district, will be able to continue and expand programs at their institutions because of NSF support. Additionally, the Maryland State Department of Education has used NSF funds to improve school curriculum and encourage bright and talented students to pursue careers in the sciences.

I would also like to thank the Science Committee and Congresswoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON for all of her hard work and her unflinching support of NSF. She has been a champion for the doubling of NSF's budget.

Being the leader in math, science, and engineering research is important for our nation and the world. In order to achieve this goal, federal investment is imperative. This is a good bill because it does invest in America's future and deserves the support of all of my colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH
RICHARDSON

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Elizabeth H. Richardson, a citizen of Colorado, who for the past 38 years has been a vital member of our State's political, educational and social fabric.

Elizabeth has recently retired from Colorado Open Lands, where she served with distinction for the past ten years, working to preserve Colorado's open space for future generations. Her commitment to Colorado's environment continues today with her service on the Colorado Coalition of Land Trusts. Elizabeth has also served on the Board of Thorne Ecological Institute and was a member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce's Energy Legislation Task Force. Her interest in public lands and open space was also enhanced by her service as a director on the Colorado Open Space Council. It is through these outstanding commitments to Colorado's environment and her devotion to the protection of our Western lands that Elizabeth has set a shining example for all who choose to serve their country and their communities.

A native of Massachusetts, Elizabeth graduated from Radcliffe College and completed graduate studies at the University of Southern California and the University of Denver, as well as studying ecology at Metropolitan State College of Denver.

Elizabeth came to Colorado in 1963 where she quickly became a political force to be dealt with. A member of The League of Women Voters since 1963, she has chaired their Environment Committee, served as the League's Metro Denver President, and lobbied on environmental and transportation issues at the Colorado State Legislature.

Colorado's public servants have also benefited from Elizabeth's commitment to their campaigns and staffs. She has served as a House District captain for more than 20 years, was a county campaign coordinator for Democratic National Committeeman Ray Kogovsek, served on the transition committee for Governor-elect Richard D. Lamm, has been a campaign manager for Denver City Council

member Doug Linkhart, served as the Issues Coordinator for Josie Heath for U.S. Senate, has been the treasurer of Colorado House of Representatives member Andrew Romanoff, and served on the senior policy staff of Governor Richard D. Lamm. Elizabeth also was twice a candidate for the Colorado House of Representatives, in 1976 and 1980.

Her commitment to lifelong learning and teaching began in 1959 when she was an assistant biology teacher in Australia and continued as a drama teacher in Concord, Massachusetts in the early 1960's. She has since served on the Denver Public Library Friends Foundation and has been a steadfast member of the Simon's Rock College of Bard Board of Directors for more than a decade. Elizabeth's passion for learning continues today with her 20 years of leadership on the Board of the Rocky Mountain Women's Institute, guiding this outstanding regional organization which supports and promotes women artists, writers and scholars.

A writer, a reader, a teacher, a community activist, a proud mother and grandmother, an adventurer and world traveler, but most importantly, a role model for us all. Colorado—its lands, its schools, its public servants and its citizens—owe Elizabeth Hall Richardson gratitude and appreciation for her dedicated service.

I wish her well in her future endeavors as I am sure she will continue to improve the quality of life in Colorado.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE SUSSEX
COUNTY REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S
CLUB

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to a praiseworthy group of women from my home state of Delaware, the Sussex County Republican Women's Club.

Fifty years ago, in 1952, the Sussex County Republican Women's Club began its many years of service to the community on the Federal, State, and local level. Today, I join the club in celebrating their 50th anniversary, and applaud the impact their organization has had on our State.

Revered and respected by their peers, these women have spent the last 50 years working to promote a diverse base of political activism in Sussex County. From the beginning, they focused on promoting the tradition of a two party system, encouraging civic participation in the county and throughout the state and educating voters about the Republican message of low taxes and individual empowerment.

They have been instrumental in electing Republican candidates in Delaware and maintaining a unified base for party activity in the state's most rural county. Through work on various campaigns, fundraisers and get-out-the-vote efforts, the Women's Club has always remained a strong advocate for both the needs of Sussex County citizens and the goals of the Republican Party.

I would like to acknowledge the dedication and resolve that the Sussex County Republican Women's Club has maintained over the

last fifty years. Their continuous efforts to uphold the standards and integrity of the Republican Party are an asset to all Delawareans.

I would like to join my colleagues in congratulating the Sussex County Republican Women's Club on their 50th anniversary and to thank them for their immeasurable support and dedication.

HONORING JIMMIE RODGERS, THE
FATHER OF COUNTRY MUSIC

HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a favorite son of Mississippi who many call the "Father of Country Music." I speak of the Singing Brakemen and America's Blues Yodeler of Meridian, Mississippi, Jimmie Rodgers, who 75 years ago this year recorded his first country song. That first song sold over a million records the first year. He was a platinum artist before these singers today could even imagine such an accomplishment.

Sadly, Jimmie Rodgers contracted tuberculosis in 1920 and this young man would only live six years after recording this first song. But think of the profound influence he had on the world. He was the first artist inducted in the Country Music Hall of Fame and he is also in the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. He recorded over 110 songs and literally recorded the last ones on his deathbed.

I want to address a side of this artist that few may know. In 1931 Jimmie Rodgers teamed up with Will Rogers and the two toured England and the South of the United States raising money and addressing the plight of the poor during the Depression Era. I appreciate those that will speak up for the farmers, and I feel today that rural areas too often are ignored. These two men were involved with Charitable Choice before that name was coined.

This man was the Father of Country Music and, of him, it is said, "he started it all," and yet he took time to be concerned about those around him. It would have been easy to have used excuses such as his illness or his poverty or, once his hard work had produced great wealth, to simply ignore the problems of everyone else. But instead he gave of himself to help those around him. He was socially concerned with a "do something" attitude.

Jimmie Rodgers' life reflects the nature of the people I serve. They are hard-working people who care about one another and give of themselves to help each other. They are attracted to faith—Jimmie married a preacher's daughter, Caroline Williamson. It is no accident that so many singers come from Mississippi. It is the way we overcome our problems as we sing through them; it is the manner in which we celebrate life.

Jimmie died a young man of 36 on May 26, 1933, but on this Diamond Anniversary of Country Music we continue to celebrate his life and the many blessings he shared with us. I am proud to read this statement into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and will make sure a copy of this RECORD is placed in the Jimmie Rodgers Museum in Meridian, close to his gravesite.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 211, Woolsey Amendment to H.R. 4664, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES H. MURPHY,
JR.

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of Arkansas's finest citizens, Charles H. Murphy, Jr. I am proud to recognize Mr. Murphy in the Congress for his invaluable contributions and service to his profession, his family, his State and this Nation.

Mr. Murphy was born in El Dorado, Arkansas on March 6, 1920, and became head of the Murphy family enterprise at the age of 21 after his father suffered a stroke in 1941. Mr. Murphy served in the armed forces for three years during World War II, and returned to El Dorado in 1946 to begin expanding the family business which was subsequently incorporated in 1950.

Under his leadership, Murphy Oil grew from a small oil and gas operation in southern Arkansas into a publicly-held, integrated oil company with international operations and scope. Mr. Murphy served as President of Murphy Oil from 1950 to 1972, Chairman and CEO from 1972 to 1986 and Chairman from 1986 to 1994. He retired from the board of directors in 2001 and was named director emeritus of the Company.

As a leader and spokesman for the oil industry, Mr. Murphy lectured widely in the United States and Europe where his audiences included OPEC oil ministers and the heads of national oil companies. He debated then-Senator Mondale on national television on the issues of price controls and divorce in the oil industry. He also debated Lord Kearton, chairman of the British National Oil Corporation, on the role of national oil companies.

He served as chairman of the National Petroleum Council and as a director of the American Petroleum Institute where he also served as president of the 25 Year Club of the Petroleum Industry. For his work in bringing together oil industry leaders and national leaders of the environmental movement, Mr. Murphy was honored by both. He received the National Wildlife Federation's citation for outstanding individual service, and was a 1999 winner of the Chevron Conservation Award. In 1999, Mr. Murphy was one of the first honorees of the University of Arkansas School of Business Hall of Fame.

Educated in the public schools of Arkansas and by private tutors, Mr. Murphy received doctor of laws degrees from the University of Arkansas in 1966 and from Newfoundland Memorial University in 1995. Keenly interested in education issues, Mr. Murphy served 17 years on the Arkansas Board of Higher Education, 10 years as trustee of Hendrix College and

established the Murphy Institute of Political Economy at Tulane University. He also served as a director of the Smithsonian Institution and was a trustee of the Ochsner Medical Institutions. He was a member of the Arkansas Business Council and served as chairman of its K-12 subcommittee.

The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette called him "a kind of one-man renaissance, a man of Arkansas and the Caribbean and the world." I couldn't agree more. Charles Murphy was my friend, and I forever will be honored by that friendship.

On behalf of the Congress, I extend sympathies to Mr. Murphy's family, and gratitude for all he did to make Arkansas and the world a better place.

TRIBUTE TO ANGELINA SOSAYA
BIDDLE

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. TOM UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the memory of a delightful New Mexican, Angelina Sosaya Biddle, who recently passed away. All those who knew her will forever remember her fondly.

Angie was known as one of Santa Fe's most wonderful and lively characters. Angie was a common sight to many clothing stores and people along the Plaza and Acequia Madre Street. She loved to visit with store owners and discuss the latest fashions. Angie had worked with clothing designer Agnes James and at Suzette's at the La Fonda Hotel. While working for Agnes James, Angie designed the Buffalo Hunter shirt and the Bustle-Back broomstick shirt. Her sister, Stella Montoya, continues to still use the original patterns.

In her twenties, Angie enjoyed going out with the crew of the movie Santa Fe Trail. Her beauty was well known, and she was often used as a model by many of Santa Fe artists in the 1930's and 1940's. Angie enjoyed regaling her family with stories of when she and her cousin Fray Angelico Chavez were young, and would accompany her parents on the long drives to Albuquerque. She would tell how she and Fray Angelico often found it necessary to get out of the car and help to push it over La Bajada Hill.

Throughout her life Angie remained interested in fashions and kept that desire burning in her sisters and nieces. She always let her nieces know that they could wear pearls at anytime and with anything, and many of them still wear their pearls just that way. Angie had a love for anything French and had enjoyed her visits to France. The first time she traveled to Europe was with her mother aboard the Queen Mary. She was often seen at this French Pastry Shop at the La Fonda Hotel, where she loved to indulge in the crepes. She also loved to drive her "French" cars—her Renault and her beloved Peugeot.

While her nieces and nephews attended Acequia Madre elementary school, Angie would be a common sight, always stopping by to bring them treats and small gifts.

Born in 1910 to Augustin and Victoria Sosaya, she was preceded in death by her parents, her sisters, Mary, Consuelo, Delores,

and Florence, her husband Martin Biddle, and her son Michael Biddle. She is survived by sisters Anita Nelson, of California, Stella Montoya and husband Eloy, Monica Sosaya Halford and husband Richard, of Santa Fe, and her brother Augustin Sosaya and wife Priscilla, of California. Numerous nieces and nephews also survive her.

Mr. Speaker, Angie will be missed not only by her family and many friends, but by her community as well.

OUTSTANDING HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, the following high school students from the First Congressional District of New Mexico have been awarded the Congressional Certificate of Merit. These students have excelled during their academic careers and proven themselves to be exceptional students and leaders with their scholastic achievements, community service, and participation in school and civic activities. It is my pleasure to be able to recognize these outstanding students for their accomplishments. Their parents, their teachers, their classmates, the people of New Mexico and I are proud of them.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARD WINNERS 2002

Stacey Atma, New Futures High School
Emily Arzate, West Mesa High School
Jonathan Berg, Temple Baptist
Sean Blackshear, Mountainair High School
Nathan Bogue, Menaul School
David Cooper II, Cibola High School
Patrick Furlong, St. Pius High School
Leroy Garley Jr., Moriarity High School
Sean Gill, Freedom High School
Eva Gonzales, Rio Grande High School
Anthony Herrera, Bernalillo High School
Kelsey Jackson, Del Norte High School
Heather Kaiser, La Cueva High School
Russell A. Ligon, Manzano High School
Julia Maccini, Sandia Prep High School
Katie Marconett, Albuquerque High School
Sonia Marinelarcena, Career Enrichment
Eric Miller, Evangel Christian Academy
Jordan Miller, School on Wheels
Mitchell Eric Nelson, Hope High School
Chelsea Perino, Sandia High School
Joni Pinckard, Mountainair High School
John Reidy, Albuquerque Academy High School
Daena Richter, Eldorado High School
Solomon Romney, Valley High School
Brenda Solano, Evening High School

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 2002 U.S. PHYSICS OLYMPIAD TEAM

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the achievements of the members of the 2002 United States Physics Olympiad Team. The 24 young men and women who make up this team are remarkable and dedicated students with extraordinary talents.

Landing a spot on this prestigious team is extremely difficult. Initially, about 1,100 highly qualified students across the country are nominated by their high school teachers to take a national exam. The top 200 scorers on this test then advance to the next round of competition. Results from the second round of testing are used to select the 24 members of the team who then go on to attend an eight day intense training camp that features studying, testing and problem solving.

Members of the 2002 team include: Jared A. Bass, Peter S. Behroozi, Immanuel D. Buder, Steven J. Byrnes, Bryan G. Chen, Craig J. Fratrik, Daniel R. Gulotta, Chintan Hossain, Jennifer H. Hou, Joanna N. Huey, Patrick A. Hummel, Daniel M. Kane, Chen Li, Andrew M. Lutomirski, Sean P. Markan, Pavel G. Matrachenko, Paul J. Miller, Cristina Moldovan, Lydia W. Ng, Gregory N. Price, Emily R. Russell, Benjamin M. Schwartz, David W. Simmons-Duffin, and Albert Z. Wang.

Mr. Speaker, as a nuclear physicist, a former physics professor, and a strong proponent for math-science education, I have worked extremely hard to draw national attention to the need for and the importance of math-science education. After reading the accomplishments of the members of this team, I am proud to see students embrace the world of physics and the many challenges it presents. I am hopeful that the enthusiasm these students have shown toward learning more about physics will spread to other students. I personally want to thank all of the students who made an effort to become a part of this team for showing others that science is and can be fun. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting these future leaders of our country.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MAMMOGRAPHY QUALITY STANDARDS (MQSA) REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2002

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Mammography Quality Standards Reauthorization Act of 2002. This is a companion measure with my esteemed colleague, Senator MIKULSKI, who introduced an identical bill in the Senate yesterday. In 1992, Senator MIKULSKI and I introduced the original Mammography Quality Standards Act (MQSA). The primary objective of this law is to ensure that mammography is safe and reliable and that breast cancer is detected in its earliest, most treatable stages. The act was reauthorized in 1998 and now it is time for us to reauthorize it again.

We have a breast cancer epidemic in this country. An estimated 203,500 new invasive cases of breast cancer are expected to occur among women in the United States this year alone. Every 3 minutes a woman is diagnosed with breast cancer, and every 13 minutes a woman dies from this disease. This year in my home State of Michigan, about 6,500 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and the disease will kill 1,600.

Breast cancer is a progressive and systemic disease, in which our ability to treat and cure

a small tumor is much greater than our ability to treat and cure a large tumor. For this reason, it is vital that we ensure the safety, accuracy, and accessibility of mammograms for all women. Our top health institutions, including the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Cancer Institute, and the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality, recommend screening mammography every one to two years for women ages 40 and over.

MQSA is a federal law that establishes a number of requirements aimed at strengthening and ensuring high quality standards for all mammography facilities. The MQSA program requires all mammography facilities in the United States to meet stringent quality standards, be accredited by a Food and Drug Administration-approved accreditation body, and be inspected annually. The 2002 reauthorization legislation continues all existing requirements.

It is simply not enough to have mammography screening facilities; we must demand and ensure that these facilities are responsible, reliable, and precise. MQSA requires that the FDA establish quality standards for mammography equipment, personnel, and practices. These standards apply to the following people at the facility: the technologist who takes the mammogram, the radiologist who studies the mammogram, and the medical physicist who tests the mammography equipment. All of these people must have special training and education, and must meet continuing education and experience requirements.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this important and beneficial bill which will help to ensure that women receive improved, accurate, and complete information with regard to their mammography screening. High quality mammography, while not a perfect tool, is currently the best available tool for the early detection of breast cancer and MQSA provides our best assurance of that quality.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT "BOB" SASSAMAN, WHO RETIRES AFTER 40 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE WITH CALTRANS

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Robert W. "Bob" Sassaman, District Director for Caltrans District 7, who will celebrate his retirement from public service after an exemplary 40-year career at Caltrans.

Sassaman, an outstanding engineer and able administrator, was appointed as District Director on October 19, 1999, responsible for overseeing a vast and immensely complex transportation system in District 7, including 27 freeways and state highways spanning Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Sassaman, who had served as Chief Deputy for four years prior, had served as interim District Director since March of 1999 after Governor Gray Davis tapped then-District Director Tony Harris to serve as Caltrans Chief Deputy Director in Sacramento.

Prior to his tenure as Chief Deputy, Sassaman was Deputy District Director for

Project Management at Caltrans District 8 in San Bernardino, a post he held since 1988. In that capacity, he was responsible for directing a professional engineering staff in the development, design and delivery of highway projects totaling in excess of \$100 million a year. Sassaman was a member of a team that helped develop the project management concept at Caltrans, and later helped implement the system in District 8. The district was the first one in the state to use "single hat" project managers to streamline the process of delivering transportation improvements. He also was a facilitator at the project management academies that taught the system to Caltrans supervisors.

Among Sassaman's other career highlights are supervising the design of the complex Simi Valley/San Diego Freeway interchange—now named the Ronald Reagan Freeway 118/405—in the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles.

Sassaman was born in Neptune, NJ, but grew up in Phillipsburg, on the Pennsylvania border. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from Lafayette College in Easton, PA, and a Master of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Southern California. He also completed course work at California State University, Long Beach, and Mount San Antonio College in Walnut, CA, in business management. He holds a certificate in real estate from Mount San Antonio College.

Sassaman was hired at Caltrans District 7 as a junior civil engineer in July 1962; and held a variety of positions within the district over the next 26 years. They included Design Project Engineer of the 118/405 Freeway interchange; Resource Management Section Chief, Project Management Section Chief, Hydraulics Section Chief, Management Services Branch Chief; and Deputy District Director for Administration.

Sassaman is registered as a Professional Engineer in California (Civil), and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Project Management Institute.

There are few tasks as monumental in southern California as overseeing our regional freeway system with a commitment to responding to local needs and concerns, and for his dedication to better serving the commuting public of southern California as well as Caltrans employees, I ask all Members of Congress to join me in congratulating Bob Sassaman upon his retirement.

MENTAL HEALTH PARITY NOW!

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, The National Mental Health Association's, NMHA, powerful vision for our country is to be a just, humane and healthy society in which all people are accorded respect, dignity and the opportunity to achieve their full potential free from stigma and prejudice.

Today, June 6, 2002, Americans are rallying on Capitol Hill to send Members of Congress a clear and unified message: Mental Health Parity Now! We must do more than simply hear what they are saying; we must persevere until we make it a legal reality.

Passage of a Mental Health Parity Bill would be a major step toward realizing the vision of the NMHA. Specifically, it is my hope that this Congress will pass the Mental Health Equitable Treatment Act of 2002, which will address the critical need of assuring that insurance coverage for physical ailments and mental ailments are comparable. Mental illness is real and widespread, but fortunately it is often very treatable and manageable.

Unfortunately, a parity amendment to the fiscal year 2002 spending bill for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, which was passed by the Senate, failed in conference on a party-line vote. The amendment would have closed the loopholes of 1996 Mental Health Parity Act and given true parity to the American people. Instead, Congress extended the existing flawed mental health parity provision up until December 31, 2003. This leaves this important issue in pressing need of a resolution.

Over 54 million people in the United States experience some form of mental illness in their lifetime, but many go without the much-needed treatment a mental health professional could provide. In fact, almost half of the people of our nation with severe mental illness never seek or receive treatment. This in large part is due to stigma.

Throughout our nation's history, we have viewed mental illness with ignorance, fear and misunderstanding. We would not stand by while insurance companies put up barriers to cancer treatments, nor should we turn our backs on those suffering from mental health problems.

Many health insurers opposed to parity laws are concerned that overall health care costs will be significantly increased, due in part to the fact that treatment is sometimes more expensive and longer lasting than many physical ailments. However, access to mental health care often reduces medical claims for physical illness.

Recent studies show that full parity can be implemented without causing significant cost increases for managed care. In states that have enacted parity laws, many consumers use mental health care more efficiently. In the great state of Maryland, after a small rise of less than one percentage point in the first year of parity, mental health costs held steady in year two and declined in year three.

As millions of suffering Americans go without medical assistance, it costs the nation upwards of \$150 billion each year. Vital human capital is lost and medical bills skyrocket as ailments worsen until even more expensive management is inevitable. The most damaging effect, however, is the pain and suffering that untreated individuals and their loved ones must endure.

The events and the aftermath of September 11 have exemplified the need to provide mental healthcare to all sectors of the population, including our youngest generation. Children, who are exposed to violent and threatening experiences, such as the September 11th attacks, may need special attention in order to heal emotionally.

If a child with a mental health problem is left untreated, the results can be devastating. Victims may repeatedly relive a traumatic event, which can cause anxiety and depression, impair concentration and learning and ultimately perpetuate a cycle of aggressive or violent behavior.

This vicious cycle can be lessened by strengthening families through programs and understanding, breaking down misconceptions of mental illness and providing people access to mental health professionals and vital treatment. All of these factors will help give millions of Americans the opportunity to recover and live healthy and productive lives.

I am proud that Congresswoman ROSA DELAURO and I were successful in securing \$20 million in funding for fiscal year 2002 for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, administered through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration. Presently, we are working to secure an additional \$50 million for fiscal year 2003 to continue this highly-regarded program.

I would like to commend the National Mental Health Association and the other organizations and individuals here today, who are pushing for mental health parity. This call for parity in the coverage of costs for mental and physical ailments through insurance programs merits our serious attention. Let us make their vision a reality in the 107th, Congress.

HONORING PATRICIA BARELA RIVERA

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the District Director of the Small Business Administration, SBA, in Colorado, Patricia Barela Rivera.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., once said that the true measure of a person's character is how they handle themselves in times of adversity. By this gauge, Patricia Barela Rivera's character is worthy of our admiration.

Ms. Barela Rivera certainly knows a great deal about overcoming adversity, shrugging off disappointment and competing against unfavorable odds. She built a successful business in Colorado when Latina entrepreneurs were few and far between. She volunteered countless hours on behalf of minority non-profits, and eventually became the Director of the Governor's Advocate Corps in Colorado, where she swiftly built a reputation for inspirational management and was recognized as a leading voice on behalf of diversity in the Romer administration.

Tragically, just weeks ago, Ms. Rivera's condominium burned down just days before the SBA's biggest event of the year. Ms. Rivera lost her home and all of her possessions. This kind of blow would level many, but not Patricia Barela Rivera. She picked herself up, bought something to wear, attended the event and served gracefully as the Master of Ceremonies. That kind of dedication is worth our attention. At a time when many question the determination and quality of public servants, I find Ms. Barela Rivera's example inspiring.

Reflecting on the fire, she reasserted her belief that "everything happens for a reason and eventually shows itself to be something good". On her choice of attending the event in the midst of her personal chaos she said simply, "I had to be here. It's about strength. It's about surviving when we have devastation in our lives."

Patricia Barela Rivera, or "PBR" as she is affectionately known to her friends, is clearly a

dedicated public servant. She also is a remarkable human being. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Barela Rivera.

58TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 58th Anniversary of D-Day. It was June 6, 1944 when American and Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy, France, which began the continental campaign against Hitler's Nazi Germany. The 1th Infantry Division chaplain, Major Kovach, recently offered this prayer regarding the sacrifices American fighting men made on that effort some 58 years ago. The prayer is set out in text as follows:

Almighty, eternal God, we bow before you during this solemn moment of remembrance. we find ourselves standing on hallowed ground... ground consecrated by the blood of those who have made the ultimate sacrifice for the cause of freedom, and their families gathered to honor the memory of their loved ones.

58 years ago, men of extraordinary courage fought for this very ground upon which we stand today. it is nearly impossible to conceive of the enormous price exacted to insure liberty's light would never grow dim. Only by the grace of God, the determined spirit of men like those memorialized here was freedom won and peace preserved.

But keep us mindful Lord that freedom is not free. That it takes men and women of valor to win it, and a people committed to character and principle to keep it. May we stand firm to keep the peace others have given their lives to win and may it call us to a renewed appreciation for the liberty and opportunities which have been safeguarded by their sacrifice.

As we walk by this memorial and countless graves, may we never again entertain thoughts of indifference or forgetfulness. May we pause and rededicate ourselves to the highest ideals our fallen comrades lived and died for. And, following their example, commit ourselves this day to the ultimate virtue of self-sacrifice in service to God, to country, and to our fellow man, that the memory of those who fought and died be properly preserved, and their lives not sacrificed in vain.

In Your most holy name we pray. Amen.

IN SUPPORT OF PITTSBURGH'S TELEVISION STATIONS AND THEIR COMMITMENT TO THE FUTURE OF DIGITAL TELEVISION

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer support to the local Pittsburgh television stations in my district that are moving into the digital future. These stations: including WPXI, a Cox owned station, WTAE a Hearst-Argyle station, KDKA of CBS Television, and WPGH and WCWB which are both Sinclair Broadcasting Group stations have demonstrated a commitment to the future of free over-the-air

television. By investing in digital television, they are preparing to offer their viewers—many of whom are my constituents—exciting services like High Definition TV, interactive television, datacasting, and expanded programming content.

The digital television transition is happening now, and I am proud that stations in Pittsburgh are leading the way.

Today, record players and cassettes have in many cases been replaced by CDs. Analog VCRs are being replaced by digital VCRs and DVD players. Similarly, consumers will soon be swapping their analog television sets for digital television sets. Of course for digital television to move into its next exciting next stage and fulfill its great promise, it will be important that all of these digital devices are capable of working together.

This concept—called interoperability—will enable a cable set-top box to be plugged into a digital VCR, which could in turn be plugged into a digital television set and all of the different devices will be able to communicate with each other. While there may be some discussion about the best way to achieve this end. It seems that everyone can agree that the final goal of interoperability will greatly benefit all consumers.

Like any new technology, the digital television transition can go only so far without the full support of the American consumer. Clearly, their support will increase significantly when these different devices work together easily enough for the average consumer to understand.

As we continue forward, let me reiterate: I am proud that Pittsburgh stations are leading the way in this exciting transition and I am confident that their investment in digital television will produce benefits for all consumers.

IN HONOR OF J. FRANK MOORE III

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of J. Frank Moore III, President of the International Association of Lions Clubs. Deeply involved in the community and sincerely committed to service, President Moore brings a unique passion and spirit to his duties, and truly lives the mission of Lions International: "We Serve."

Lions have a strong commitment to community service, and are recognized internationally for their service to the blind and visually impaired, as well as their commitment to helping youth throughout the world. An educator by profession and former Superintendent of Education for the Daleville, Alabama city schools, President Moore brings a wealth of experience as well as a unique perspective to the Association's service work.

A member of the Daleville Lions Club since 1975, President Moore has held many positions within the organization, and received numerous awards in recognition of his commitment and service to the organization and its mission. President Moore has won two Lion of the Year Awards, a 30 Member Key Award, the Henry W. Sweet Outstanding Past District Governor Award, two International President Leadership medals, seven International Presi-

dent's Award, and the Ambassador of Good Will Award, the highest honor the Association bestows upon its members.

In addition to his Lion activities, President Moore is active in numerous professional and community organizations. He is Chairman of the Daleville City Planning and Zoning Commission, a member of the Board of Directors of the Army Aviation Center Federal Credit Union and a member of the Army Aviation Museum Foundation executive committee. As you may be able to tell by now, President Moore is a busy man. More importantly, however, President Moore is a well-respected, hard-working, and dedicated individual.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Oak Cliff, Texas Lions Club myself, I have seen firsthand how tirelessly President Moore works on behalf of the International Association. I know my colleagues, many of them Lions themselves, will join me in honoring a remarkable man and a tireless advocate. I salute President Moore today, and wish him continued success in all of his endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN THORP STREET

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Helen Thorp Street, a citizen of Colorado. Helen died on May 6, 2002 and left a legacy of public service and dedication to the field of law and community leadership.

Helen was born in Marion, Kansas in 1912, and at nine years old, moved to Colorado when her widowed mother took up residence at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver. These were adventurous times for Helen and she was inspired to branch out on her own and run away from home. Given streetcar fare by the hotel's bellman, she traveled for about an hour, had a change of heart and returned to the safety of her historic residence and its protective staff.

Helen graduated from The Kent School for Girls in 1929 and traveled east by train to study at Vassar College, where she received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1932. She was also a student at the Sorbonne in Paris. She returned to Denver, and in 1936, began her legal studies at the Westminster College of Law at the University of Denver, above the Mapelli Meat Market, where she graduated with honors in 1939. She received the top score on the Colorado bar examination in 1940, but no firm in Colorado would hire her. Law was a man's profession and no one would give her a job.

In 1940, Helen joined the University of Denver's law school faculty, becoming the first woman in the United States to teach at an accredited law school. She represented indigent clients at the Legal Aid Society of Denver and after World War II, began a solo practice in the estates and trusts field.

Helen married John Campbell Street, a West Point graduate and attorney from Alabama in 1942, and their daughter, Kimbrough Street Schneider, an estates and trusts attorney in Seattle, Washington, survives them.

For over 50 years, Helen was an active volunteer for many of Denver's charitable and

civic entities. She served on the Board of the Legal Aid Society of Denver. She also served on the Board of the Community Chest, the predecessor of the United Way, was an active volunteer of the Margery Reed Mayo Nursery and helped reorganize the Denver Orphans' Home into the Denver Children's Home, serving on its board for six years.

Her longest and most significant association was with the Denver Symphony Association. She joined the Board in 1964, serving in many leadership roles. She became president and chairman of the Board from 1979–1982. One of her most significant symphony contributions was never known or recognized by the public. When the Symphony's founder, Helen Black was ready to retire, the orchestra did not have the money to give her a pension. Helen Street picked up the telephone and in one afternoon raised sufficient monies to fund Miss Black's pension.

Helen also served on the Board of the Children's Hospital, was active in the Central City Opera House Association and recorded law books for Recording for the Blind.

Among her many awards and honors for community service were the Distinguished Service Award conferred upon her by the Denver Rotary Club Foundation in 1983 and the Mary Lathrop Trailblazer Award in 1991 from the Colorado Woman's Bar Association. Never one to withhold her opinions, in her acceptance speech to the event's attendees, she was bluntly critical of lawyers and their emphasis on billing. "Your fees are much too high!" she told the Bar's members.

Colorado is a better place because of Helen Thorp Street. I applaud this remarkable woman and the legacy she has left our state, the practice of law and the example she set for community activists throughout our country. She will be missed by us all.

**SALUTE TO THE DETROIT
ARSENAL TANK PLANT**

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the placement of an historical marker at a most significant site in Warren, Michigan. Especially now, as we reflect on our appreciation for our country's military strength and ability, it is fitting to mark the place in our community that has played a pivotal role in our military success in World War II and since. The Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant, dubbed the heart of the "Arsenal of Democracy," was an archetypical project that brought together government and business united in a joint cause to modernize the U.S. Army.

"Enough and On Time," was the motto for the tank plant since the first M3 tank rolled off the line on April 24, 1941. The Tank Plant lived up to that motto during World War II with its production of 22,234 tanks, closely matching that of Great Britain and Germany. During the first years of existence, the Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant became the center for coordinating the Army's wheeled vehicle supplies with the establishment of the Tank-Automotive Center.

The Tank-Automotive Center's function was to ensure that the Army's needs for wheeled and tracked vehicles and spare parts was met

as quickly and as cheaply as possible. When first formed, the Center had a complement of forty officers and about six hundred civilians. By war's end that number had ballooned to five hundred officers and over four thousand civilians.

Since the end of World War II, and through the Korean, Vietnam, and Gulf Wars the Tank Plant evolved to meet the growing technological and functional needs of an ever-modernizing United States Army. In 1967, the Tank Plant became the Tank Automotive Command (TACOM). TACOM's reach now spreads over five states and eighty-one countries. The TACOM family manages and supports over 3,000 systems and 281,000 vehicles all over the world.

In 1992, the Department of Defense established the National Automotive Center, headquartered on the Tank Plant site. It serves as a conduit between the Army, industry, academia and federal agencies to share and develop technologies that have both commercial and military applications.

TACOM will continue to play this vital role for our nation's military, even as the site of the former tank plant assembly facility continues the transition to private use. The re-use of this property brings economic re-vitalization to the City of Warren and southeast Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the remarkable history of the Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant, and saluting the workers and leadership, both past and present, who continue the most important mission of keeping our Army well prepared for any challenge.

**REMEMBERING OUR D-DAY
VETERANS**

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the brave sailors and soldiers of D-Day. Fifty-eight years ago on this date young Americans joined by Allied forces undertook the most massive amphibious assault in the history of modern warfare, code-named "Operation Overlord". This direct assault on Hitler's Atlantic Wall was the first step in liberating occupied Europe.

Led by General Dwight David Eisenhower, more than 150,000 men along with thousands more providing air and artillery support invaded the beaches of Normandy and although suffering heavy casualties pressed on into the heart of occupied France.

We can only imagine what went through their minds as these brave men watched the gates open and they stepped into the cold Atlantic and onto those beaches. There were mortars' exploding all around them; sounds of bullets and planes flying overhead, but these men pressed on, while many around them fell and they helped secure the eventual Allied victory.

I am here today to pay tribute to those brave Americans, ones who came home and those who remain there, buried, overlooking the beaches. It was these men who answered the call of duty and saved liberty from the jaws of unspeakable evil.

Never had the world seen citizen soldiers come together and fight as brave and loyal as

these men did. They left the comfort of home and were sent halfway around the world to preserve freedom, democracy, and liberty for the free world. These men showed the utmost courage in taking up the call of duty to defend freedom and for that our country is eternally grateful.

So today, as we confront a new tyranny in waging the war on terrorism, let these brave men be our model. I am honored to have the opportunity to commend them and I pray that we will never forget the sacrifices that these men put forth so that they and generations to come could live in freedom.

TRIBUTE TO ED CORYELL

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a great American and a great labor leader, Ed Coryell.

A veteran of the Viet Nam war, Ed joined the Carpenters Union in 1967. He worked his way up from apprentice to the leadership of Local Union 8. After serving as Business Representative and Health and Welfare Board Trustee, he was elected President and Business Manager of the Metropolitan District Council of Carpenters of Philadelphia and Vicinity. He has also served as a Trustee of the Carpenters' International pension fund and serves as President of the Pennsylvania State Council of the union.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Coryell has not limited his activities to our union. He is also a member of the Boards of Philadelphia Independence Blue Cross and the Philadelphia Housing Authority. Our Governor appointed him to Team Pennsylvania, which is charged with bringing jobs to the Keystone state.

Ed Coryell built his union into a strong and united body of skilled craftsmen who have changed the skyline and the infrastructure of our city. Over the many contracts he negotiated, he won great improvement in the wages and benefit packages his 10,000 members enjoy. He established the finest training program for Carpenter apprentices and journeymen in the country. Because of Ed and others like him, Philadelphia's unofficial slogan is "if it's not built Union, it doesn't get built."

Mr. Speaker, the members and leadership of Unico will be honoring Ed Coryell for his years of service to his union, his city, his state and his nation. I join them in that honor. And I know that my colleagues stand with me as I salute my president, my mentor and my friend, Ed Coryell.

**TRIBUTE TO SUPERIOR COURT
JUDGE CARLOS CAZARES**

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague, Representative BOB FILNER, to mourn the passing and recognize the

contributions to the legal profession and the community of Superior Court Judge Carlos Cazares.

The oldest of 11 children who came from a hard-working Mexican family, Judge Cazares distinguished himself as a trailblazer serving in the Army during the Korean War and later attending college at night through the GI Bill, earning an accounting degree. He subsequently earned a law degree, becoming one of the first Mexican-American lawyers in San Diego County.

In 1972, then-Governor Ronald Reagan appointed him to a Municipal Court judgeship. Five years later, Gov. Jerry Brown elevated him to the San Diego Superior Court, an event witnessed by his parents, Carlos and Norberta Cazares.

In addition to his accomplishments on the bench, Judge Cazares was instrumental in ensuring that people have the highest quality of care and respect, both personally and professionally. For example, he helped establish the San Ysidro Health Clinic and was a member of the Knights of Columbus and a lay minister at St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church, ministering to the sick at hospitals.

He was a dedicated son, father, grandfather, brother and uncle.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Carlos Cazares was a hard-working community leader. It is our great pleasure to recognize his selfless commitment to the betterment of our community and our fellow citizens. We urge our colleagues to join in honoring his achievements. He has truly served our society with relentless dedication, and his community contributions distinguish him as an example for us all.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY HONORS
REVEREND RICHARD MILLER

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize, honor and thank Reverend Richard Miller, Pastor of The Stanton Reformed Church in Stanton, New Jersey since 1965, and dedicated community leader.

In a span covering four decades Reverend Miller has provided more than religious services. He has long been a dependable and reliable listener, who has always taken a personal and heartfelt interest in all of the community.

In fact Reverend Miller and the Stanton Reformed Church provide an example of what a community church should be. Ten years ago, when a member of the community was diagnosed with leukemia, Reverend Miller opened the doors and initiated a bone marrow drive. The program was subsequently supported by Merck & Co and has resulted in several matches.

This is but one example, however, of the many lives he touched. Reverend Miller has also served as the Chaplain to the Hunterdon County Jail and the Readington Township PBA. Furthermore, he has served as a role model to our youth as both an Assistant Scoutmaster and Scoutmaster of the Boy Scouts of America since 1969. The Stanton Grange recognized this distinguished service in 1975 with a Community Service Award.

It is with great pride that I join the members of the Reform Church in recognizing the thirty-seven years of service that Mr. Miller has given to the people of Stanton. He has been the ear that listens, the shoulder to lean on and the modest individual who gave all he had to his community. Reverend Miller is truly a treasure in New Jersey's cultural heritage. His example is an inspiration to all Central New Jerseyans.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, again, I rise to celebrate and honor this true New Jersey treasure. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Reverend Richard Miller of the Reformed Church in Stanton, New Jersey.

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION
ANTITERRORISM ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express support for H.R. 3983, the Maritime Transportation Antiterrorism Act. I also want to mention a couple of areas where the bill needs to be improved during Conference Committee consideration. According to the Economist magazine, last October, a discovery at the southern Italian port of Gioia Tauro shook the foundations on which world trade has grown so rapidly in the past half century. A suspected al-Qaeda terrorist was found inside a container. The Egyptian suspect, who later disappeared while on bail, was equipped in comfort for the duration of the container's intended sea voyage from Italy to Halifax in Canada. He carried plans of airports, an aviation mechanic's certificate and security passes. Intelligence sources say other containers similarly outfitted were found at the Italian port.

Had this container actually reached an American or even Canadian port, this suspect would likely have escaped into the interior of the United States. Why? Because many terminal operators have abandoned the practice of inspecting so-called empty containers to ensure that the container is actually empty. They have also abandoned the practice of inspecting container seals, to ensure that no tampering of the container has taken place. It is time for Congress to step in and demand that every terminal operator do their part to enhance the security of American ports, containers, and our communities.

The International Longshore and Warehouse Union testified before the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and made a compelling case for legislation to mandate security checks of containers. Port workers can inspect the outside seal of every container moving through our ports. A broken seal would alert the port facility that the container has been tampered with and that it needs to be carefully inspected before entering a facility or being placed on a vessel. A systematic check of container seals also provides authorities with a record of the parties responsible for placing the seal on any container that may contain a terrorist or contain the means of a terrorist act.

Another equally necessary security measure is the mandatory inspection of so-called empty

containers, which regularly move on and off ships each day. Many countries, including Japan, require such inspections because of the increased risk that these "empties" pose for the placement of bombs, weapons and contraband. In fact, inspection of empty containers on American docks was the customary practice up until a few years ago when companies decided it cut into profits. We can no longer allow our port facility operators to place profits over the security needs of our country.

H.R. 3983 is a good bill, but it is weak on container security solutions. I hope that provisions providing for security checks of empty containers and the integrity of container seals are considered by the Conference Committee.

A TRIBUTE TO PASTOR ED JOHNSON OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ROSEMOUNT, MINNESOTA, FOR 35 YEARS OF INSPIRING MINISTRY AND DEDICATED SERVICE

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Pastor Ed Johnson, Senior Pastor of First Baptist Church of Rosemount, Minnesota, who will soon become Pastor Emeritus.

Pastor Ed and his loving wife, Ellie, have been doing the Lord's work in our state and nation for 35 years and have truly made a difference in the lives of thousands of people.

Pastor Ed has been a special friend and spiritual mentor since the day we first met in the spring of 1990—over 12 years ago. From my first major vote on "Operation Desert Storm" to coping with my mother's Alzheimer's disease, Pastor Ed has been there for my family and me. His wise counsel, friendship, support and prayers are deeply appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, many of our colleagues remember Pastor Ed Johnson from his service as Guest Chaplain for the House of Representatives several years ago, when he made a lasting impression on all of us.

That's Pastor Ed—always serving the Lord in a loving, kind and gentle way. Whether he's motivating young missionaries on the mission field, encouraging young preachers, supporting Sunday school teachers and bus drivers, counseling families, teaching new members and students or reaching out to the community to build a growing flock for his remarkable church, Pastor Ed has been there for all of us the past 35 years.

Pastor Ed has been repeatedly recognized by local, state and national religious organizations for the phenomenal growth of his church and his many other accomplishments. It's easy to understand his success once you meet him.

Pastor Ed Johnson's First Baptist Church has been successful because of its family-oriented approach centered firmly on the Bible. No one escapes the reach of Pastor Ed's inspiring motivational tools: a warm heart, an unyielding resolve and an eloquent speaking style.

Pastor Ed's dynamic approach to building faith is based on what he learned at Tennessee Temple University and Temple Baptist

Theological Seminary in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, Pastor Ed doesn't just encourage people to come to church, he goes out and gets them! He has assembled an armada of buses to go out into a 15-mile radius from Rosemount and bring people to his church and Sunday school. Then he sends the members of his congregation out into the world to spread the gospel and do good works to help people in need.

Under Pastor Ed's visionary leadership, First Baptist Church of Rosemount has developed a missionary program that oversees 46 missionaries in countries throughout the world, 7 Christian schools and colleges and numerous full-time Christian ministries right here in the U.S.

Also, Pastor Ed founded the First Baptist Church Christian School in 1971. Today, that school has produced 400 graduates, many of whom have entered the ministry full time throughout the world, as well as many other callings.

Pastor Ed has been recognized for his accomplishments time and again, and he has been honored with Doctor of Divinity Degrees from Hyles-Anderson College and Baptist Christian University.

A past President of the Minnesota Association of Christian Schools, Pastor Ed is now that group's Executive Director. He also serves as a member of the Board of Directors of both the American Association of Christian Schools and the General Council of Baptist Mid-Missions.

In these positions, he has traveled throughout the nation in recent years, spreading faith with an evangelistic and Biblical conference ministry.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Pastor Ed Johnson has made a difference in politics and government both in Minnesota and our nation. From our work together in the Minnesota Legislature to save the option of home-schooling for Minnesota families to my very first and most challenging endorsing convention for Congress, Pastor Ed has been a key ally and loyal friend. I treasure his wise counsel and consider his friendship a true blessing.

Mr. Speaker, as Pastor Ed Johnson retires from his active ministry, we wish him and his wonderful wife, Ellie, all of God's blessings and thank him for the great impact his ministry has had on countless people in Minnesota and around the world.

May God bless you, Pastor Ed and Ellie, and may God bless America!

CONGRATULATIONS TO
BELLEFONTE AREA HIGH
SCHOOL MOCK TRIAL TEAM ON
WINNING THEIR DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. JOHN E. PETERSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the accomplishments of a dedicated group of young students from Bellefonte Area High School in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. I wish to pay tribute to those students on the Mock Trial team and their advisors who participated in the Mock Trial pro-

gram sponsored by the Pennsylvania Bar Association. This is the second year in a row that Bellefonte Area High School Mock Trial team has won the competition against other student teams in their district.

The Mock Trial program gives young students an opportunity to learn about the law, legal strategies, and courtroom etiquette and procedure. This is accomplished by "trying" a fictitious court case in front of an actual judge and jury. Student participants portray both the witnesses and the attorneys on both sides of the case. Members of the Bellefonte Area High School Mock Trial team were Erika Dillon, Karen Stringer, Jeremy Winn, Alex Henderson, Katey Glunt, Jon Judiech, Tim Williams, Sara Waugh, Justin Kirk Houser, and Joe Putnam. Their advisors were Ed Fitzgerald, Gregg Kohlhepp, and Assistant District Attorney Lance Marshall, who donated his free time to help these dedicated students.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Bellefonte Area High School Mock Trial team who brought deserved recognition to their school and community. Their enthusiasm and desire to learn the judicial system should be commended and encouraged by all. Their success demonstrates that today's youth are our leaders of tomorrow.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE TOWN OF FREEDOM

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today before this House I recognize and honor the Town of Freedom, a Wisconsin community that exemplifies the American dream in its past, present and future.

On June 5, Freedom celebrates the 15th anniversary of its founding.

Freedom has a rich history. Its first inhabitants were Indians that called the area Sagola, which means "good morning." Some of Freedom's first settlers were James Jackson, an ex-slave, and his Native American wife. In recognition of his release from slavery, Jackson named the place "Freedom" in the years that followed, the demand for lumber from northeastern Wisconsin brought a number of Irish, German and Dutch immigrants to Freedom.

In 1848, Wisconsin gained statehood, putting Freedom one step closer to its formal foundation. In June of 1852, Ethan Powers, Albert Cook, and James Taylor met for the first time as the town's Board of Supervisors, marking Freedom's beginning that we celebrate this year.

Throughout the 19th Century, Freedom continued to build and prosper, growing along with the area's burgeoning timber industry. As the 20th Century arrived, and agriculture began to replace logging, the citizens of Freedom also began to change with the times. Like its Indian name, Sagola, meaning "good morning," today the citizens of Freedom have woken to the glory of a new day and continue to march forward toward a bright future ahead.

On this sesquicentennial anniversary of the inception of Freedom, I offer my congratulations to the town and its residents. Since its

founding, Freedom has lived true to its name, welcoming every newcomer and providing all with the liberty and independence to prosper.

A TRIBUTE TO JIM AND MISTY JOHNSON OF LAVACA, ARKANSAS

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to pay tribute to a young woman and colleague of mine, a pharmacy technician from Lavaca, Arkansas, along with her husband, Jim, and three-year-old daughter, Shea Nicole, who lost their lives in the Interstate 40 bridge collapse on May 26, 2002.

Misty Johnson was only 28 when she was so tragically killed, but in those 28 years she brightened the lives of friends, family, even her customers at Rose Drug Store in Paris, Arkansas. Her coworkers say Misty was fun to work with, always on time, and always ready to work hard.

Six years ago, she married Jim, her high school sweetheart. Their friends say no one can remember either of them having dated anyone but each other. Jim worked as a route sales representative for Wonder Bread, and started work at 3 am. He had to go to bed earlier than the rest of his family, and he made sure he kissed his daughter Shea every night before doing so. The two lived for their young daughter and always put her first in their lives. In fact, they were headed to Tulsa for a day at the zoo when their lives were unexpectedly taken.

My heart goes out to Misty's and Jim's parents, Hursel and Linda Henson and Juanita Brown Johnson, and their families. I know this is an extremely difficult time for them, and for all families who lost loved ones on that terrible day, and I keep them in my thoughts and prayers. While Misty, Jim, and Shea are no longer with us, their spirit lives on, in the lives of all those they touched.

COMMENDING STATIONS ON MAKING THE TRANSITION TO DIGITAL TELEVISION

HON. CHRISTOPHER JOHN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. JOHN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the ongoing efforts by our Nation's broadcasters to make the transition to digital television. This exciting new technology will open the door to a new world of possibilities like High Definition TV, interactive television, and expanded programming options.

I am proud that one of the broadcasters in my congressional district has taken a lead in making this advancement. KLFY, a Young Broadcasting station, currently serves residents in Louisiana's Seventh Congressional District with a digital signal.

It is no small accomplishment to make the transition to digital. Broadcasters across the country are making substantial investments in new transmitting facilities, new production

equipment, and in some cases new broadcast towers. Collectively, the broadcast industry has invested over a billion dollars into this new technology.

America's broadcasters have demonstrated their commitment to making the DTV transition, but they cannot do it alone. A collaborative effort by the FCC, cable operators, consumer equipment manufacturers and Congress is needed if we are to meet the timetable that has been established. Several issues must still be addressed to build on the progress that broadcasters are making in rolling out digital television to their viewers. In particular, we must work to overcome the economic and technical roadblocks that are currently preventing small broadcasters from successfully launching DTV.

Mr. Speaker, with the continued efforts of our Nation's broadcasters I am sure that we will overcome these obstacles and make a successful transition to DTV. I remain confident that the future of television is digital and I believe that future is bright.

EXPATRIATE LEGISLATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to prevent tax avoidance through the device of renouncing one's allegiance to this country.

Citizenship in this country confers extraordinary benefits. Our citizens are able to enjoy the full range of political and economic freedoms that our government ensures. With the benefits of citizenship comes the responsibility to contribute to the common good. Avoiding that responsibility through renouncing citizenship should not be tolerated.

This country is fortunate in that it can depend on the voluntary compliance of its citizens to collect its taxes. In that respect, we are unique in the world. The willingness of our citizens to continue voluntarily to comply with our tax laws is threatened when very wealthy individuals can avoid their responsibility as citizens by turning their backs on this country and walking away with enormous wealth.

I reject any suggestion that my bill is a form of class warfare or motivated by class envy. It is true that my bill will affect only very wealthy individuals. Only very wealthy individuals have the resources necessary to live securely outside the borders of this country as expatriates. Closing a loophole that only the extraordinarily wealthy can utilize is not class warfare. It is a matter of fundamental fairness to the rest of our citizens.

Opponents of effective reform in this area have gone so far as to suggest that those reforms would be inconsistent with our Nation's historic commitment to human rights. I strongly disagree. The individuals affected by the bill are not renouncing their American citizenship because of any fundamental disagreement with our political or economic system. These individuals simply refuse to contribute to the common good in a country where the political and economic system has benefitted them enormously. Some opponents have gone so far as to compare the plight of these wealthy expatriates to the plight of the persecuted

Jews attempting to flee Russia. That argument is worthy of contempt. Our bill imposes no barrier to departure. Indeed, most expatriates have physically departed from this country before they renounce their citizenship.

For reasons that continue to puzzle me, there was a bitter partisan dispute in 1995 over this issue. The partisan nature of that debate obscured the fact that there was a genuine bipartisan consensus that tax avoidance by renouncing one's American citizenship should not be tolerated.

The dispute during 1995 involved an argument over the appropriate mechanism to be used to address tax-motivated expatriation. The Clinton Administration, the Senate on a bipartisan basis, and the House Democrats all supported legislation that would have imposed an immediate tax on the unrealized appreciation in the value of the expatriate's assets. The House Republicans supported a provision that imposed a tax on the U.S. source income of the expatriate for the 10-year period following expatriation. Armed with revenue estimates from the Joint Committee on Taxation that showed their version as raising more money, the House Republicans prevailed and, in 1996, enacted their version of the expatriation legislation.

There was an article in *Forbes Magazine* several years ago that summarized the effect of the 1996 legislation as follows: "It ain't workin'." Although the law appears to be draconian on its fact, there are plenty of loopholes. In the first quarter of 1999 alone, a grandson of J. Paul Getty; a son of the shipping magnate Jacob Stoll-Nielsen; and Joseph J. Bogdanovich, the son of the Star-Kist mogul, took advantage of those loopholes. The article suggests that many other expatriates deliberately have lost citizenship without formally renouncing it, believing that was a simple way to avoid the 1996 Act.

The 1996 legislation made several modifications to ineffective prior law expatriation provisions. It eliminated the requirement to show a tax-avoidance motive in most cases and eliminated one simple method of avoiding the rules, involving transfers of U.S. assets to foreign corporations. There were many other ways of avoiding those rules such as delaying gains, monetizing assets without recognition of gains, and investing indirectly through derivatives. Those techniques were left untouched.

The 1996 legislation made no serious attempt to prevent the avoidance of the estate and gift taxes, even though expatriation has been described as the ultimate technique in avoiding estate and gift taxes. Bill Gates, one of the wealthiest individuals in the world, has approximately \$90 billion in assets. If he were to die or transfer those assets to his children by gift, the potential liability would be substantial. If Bill Gates were to expatriate, he could immediately make unlimited gifts in cash to his children without any gift tax liability. If he expatriated ten years before he died, his entire \$90 billion stake in Microsoft could be transferred to his heirs with no income tax or estate tax ever being imposed on that accumulation of wealth.

Following is a brief summary of my bill.

SUMMARY OF BILL

The bill would impose a tax on the unrealized appreciation in the value of an expatriate's assets. The amount of that tax would be determined as if the expatriate has sold his assets for their fair market value on the

date that he expatriates. To the extent that those assets are capital assets, the preferential capital gains tax rate would apply.

The bill exempts the first \$600,000 (\$1.2 million for a married couple) of appreciation from the tax. It also exempts U.S. real property interests and interests in retirement plans.

The expatriate would be provided an election to defer the tax with interest until the property is sold.

The bill would eliminate the ability to avoid estate and gift taxes through expatriation by imposing a tax on the receipt by U.S. citizens of gifts or bequests from expatriates. The new tax would not apply in circumstances where the gift or bequest was otherwise subject to U.S. estate or gift taxes. In addition, the new tax would be reduced by any foreign estate or gift tax paid on the gift or bequest.

The bill would eliminate the ability to expatriate on an informal basis. It would require a formal renunciation of citizenship before an individual could avoid tax as a U.S. citizen.

Generally, the bill would apply to individuals formally renouncing their citizenship after the date of action by the Committee on Ways and Means. The provisions designed to prevent avoidance of estate and gift taxes would apply to gifts and bequests received after such date.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KANSAS CITY'S DIGITAL BROADCASTERS

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the broadcasting business is unique in that it provides its service for free. Most communication mediums, like high-speed Internet, satellite TV, and cable require a subscription. But anyone willing to purchase a TV set and rabbit ears can enjoy local TV.

Three stations in my district have already invested to see that this tradition continues into the digital era. I would like to thank Hearst-Argyle stations KMBC, ABC, and KCWE, UPN, for their recent conversion to digital broadcasting on April 30, 2002, and again praise KCPT, Kansas City's public television station which has been broadcasting a digital signal since November 9, 1998. Actions speak louder than words, and these stations, through their actions, have demonstrated a commitment to the future of free, over the air television. KMBC, KCWE, and KCPT should be commended for making digital television broadcasts available to homes in Missouri's Fifth District.

I look forward to the ongoing transition to digital television, and I commend my local stations for leading the way. Let me offer my thanks and congratulations to them for flipping the digital switch.

HONORING THE WOMEN VETERANS OF AMERICA

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest

gratitude to the millions of women who have donned the uniform of our armed forces and served proudly in the every military conflict in which this Nation has engaged. On Saturday, May 18, I spent some time with a group of ladies of whom we should all be extremely proud. I was honored to take part in the Harrisburg Armed Services Day celebration of Women Veterans organized by City Councilwoman Patricia L. Stringer and local veteran Barbara Lewis. I could not commend the women veterans attending that gathering enough then and cannot do so now. Nevertheless, it is only fitting that we should attempt to honor those who have sacrificed so much for our benefit.

The roughly 2 million women who have served with the military have served in every conflict since the American Revolution. Over 55,000 of these veterans have come from my home, the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. All have left a legacy of service, duty and patriotism. We would do well to remember their devotion to country, and to imitate their heroic sense of responsibility, especially as we find ourselves confronted with new enemies and a new war.

On Saturday, May 18, I spoke with veterans such as Sandra Mosten and Betty Curtis, a former WAC corporal, who served in the Army at a time coincident with my service in the early 1950s. Sandra and Betty served our country proudly, and perhaps without realizing it, have blazed a path for women who have come after them. Indeed, 90,000 women serve in the U.S. Armed Forces today, and all have been strengthened in their commitment to the military by the examples of the strong women who have gone before them—veterans like Sandra Mosten and Betty Curtis.

Mr. Speaker, the history of women in uniform moves me each time I recount their great accomplishments. The Army Nurses Corps, founded in 1901, served as the vanguard unit for official participation of uniformed women within the military. The Navy and Marine Corps soon followed suit and enlisted women into a variety of roles during World War I. By World War II, 400,000 women served in non-combatant military positions. Many of us will remember the Women's Army Corps organized by Oveta Culp Hobby, the first lady of Texas and, later, the first Secretary of Housing and Education. The WACs, as they were fondly dubbed, were joined by the Navy's WAVES, the Coast Guard's SPARS and Air Corp's WASPs. Their jobs may have been labeled noncombatant, the risk was often just as great as those faced by men in the front lines. For example, 87 military nurses fell into enemy hands as POWs during the war.

I personally remember the WACs and WASPs of Central Pennsylvania who instilled in the youth of the community a renewed sense of duty—a sensibility I carried with me, into my adulthood and which propelled me forward during my time in the Army during the Korean War. In fact, the years just prior to my enlistment were critical to the future of women in the military. In 1948, President Truman signed into law the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. The Act granted women permanent status in the Regular and Reserve forces of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and newly created Air Force. Over 500 women then served in the combat zones of Korea. When America entered that long conflict in Vietnam, women again were an integral

part of military operations. Nearly 7,500 women served their country honorably during that conflict. Following their example, President Ford signed into law an Act admitting women into the service academies of the various military services. The WAC formally dissolved a few years later, marking in many ways the full integration of women into the military, free of segregated units. We only need to view the heroic exploits of women in Desert Storm and Afghanistan to see how far women have come in the military. I need look no further than the confines of my Congressional District.

I am reminded of the new traditions of women's military service that are being created each and every day when I look at the Headquarters of our Pennsylvania National Guard, located at Fort Indiantown Gap near Annville, Pennsylvania. There, the first woman to attain the rank of General in the Pennsylvania Guard commands the Army Guard with devotion and professionalism. I had the great honor of noting Deputy Adjutant General Jessica Wright's promotion to Brigadier General in this body last Congress. Let me also note the tremendous accomplishment of a young soldier I met just a few months ago, Krista Griffith of Hershey, Pennsylvania. Krista has recently become the first woman to attain the rank of Sergeant Major in the Pennsylvania Guard. Old enlisted veterans like myself will note that Sergeant Major is one of the non commissioned officers (NCO) in the Army. Sergeant Major Griffith, an intelligence specialist, will soon serve 6 months in Bosnia as part of the SFOR operations the 28th Infantry Division of the Pennsylvania Guard will soon undertake.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to know General Wright, Sergeant Major Griffith, Sandra Mosten, Betty Curtis, Barbara Lewis and so many other women veterans from Central Pennsylvania. We as a country should be honored to remember the 2 million women veterans who have served this country and the thousands who serve in uniform today during this time of war. We will never forget their sacrifices or their commitment to service. I thank them all on behalf of the people of my district. I know my colleagues will join me in thanking them on behalf of a grateful Nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I was unavoidably detained and missed a vote on a motion to adjourn. Had I voted, I would have voted "no" on this vote—No. 213.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. FREDERICK J. STOKLEY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of an outstanding individual who has demonstrated a true commitment to education, Mr. Frederick J. Stokley, C.E.O. and

Superintendent of Schools in Ridgewood, NJ. Tomorrow, on June 7, 2002, the Ridgewood community will celebrate Mr. Stokley's 15 years of service to the Village of Ridgewood. Amid fireworks, plays, and tributes to Mr. Stokley, the community will thank him for his dedication. The results of his work are felt not only in the public schools of Ridgewood, but throughout our community. He is a wonderful example of the type of person who makes Bergen County such a wonderful place.

The Ridgewood school district is considered to be one of the premiere suburban school districts in the New York metropolitan area, and indeed the entire State of New Jersey. Much of this is because of the guidance of Mr. Stokley as Superintendent. The experience that he brought to the job has continued the strong tradition of excellence in Ridgewood's education system. When Mr. Stokley joined Ridgewood in 1987, he had already served as Superintendent of Schools in Massachusetts and Louisiana. Additionally, Mr. Stokley has taught at outstanding institutions such as Harvard University, Cambridge College, and Boston College. Ridgewood was lucky to have a man of such intelligence, experience, and devotion join its fine school system.

As a former member of the Ridgewood Board of Education and former educator, I can tell you first hand the importance of leadership and serious commitment to the public school system. And I believe, as the residents of Ridgewood will agree, Mr. Stokley has provided those very qualities for our community. I applaud his dedication and his service in the past 15 years in our community. And I wish him all the best for the years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Stokley on his 15 very successful years with the Ridgewood Public Schools and thank him for his fine example for all of us committed to providing a quality education for our children.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF HOWARD EISENBERG

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the City of Milwaukee lost one of its most brilliant and compassionate citizens on Tuesday when Howard Eisenberg died of complications of a heart attack.

Dean of the Marquette University School of Law since 1995, Mr. Eisenberg symbolized the humanity and dedication to public service toward which all lawyers and jurists should strive. Hailed by members of the legal community across the country, Mr. Eisenberg earned praise for his efforts to give everyone access to the justice system. In Milwaukee, he owned a well-deserved reputation for offering help to those in need, giving advice to those who asked, and taking on pro bono cases on behalf of those with limited financial means.

Even Mr. Eisenberg's hobbies and leisure time activities reflected his drive to help those in need. He was, after all, a lifelong fan of the Chicago Cubs.

Mr. Eisenberg was as groundbreaking as he was compassionate. He served as Wisconsin's chief public defender from 1972 to 1978,

and in that role he wrote the state's public defender statute. Eisenberg, who was Jewish, also became the first non-Catholic dean of the Marquette Law School when he assumed the post at the Jesuit institution seven years ago.

Leaders from across the state sought out his special combination of legal prowess and commitment to the community on a range of issues. Mr. Eisenberg headed a community commission for the Archdiocese of Milwaukee that examined the Church's response to alleged sex abuse in the clergy, and Governor Scott McCallum selected Mr. Eisenberg to co-chair Wisconsin's Task Force on Ethics Reform in Government.

A member of the Bar in Wisconsin, Illinois and the District of Columbia, Mr. Eisenberg, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin—Madison School of Law, argued more than 300 appellate cases before state and federal courts, including two cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. He was widely recognized as a leader in the areas of criminal procedure, legal ethics, elder law, and civil rights.

I ask my colleagues in the House today to honor and recognize the illustrious career of Howard Eisenberg. His integrity, character, and legal expertise will be sorely missed.

RECOGNITION OF DAVE ZWEIFEL'S
40TH ANNIVERSARY WITH CAPITAL
TIMES

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Dave Zweifel's 40th anniversary working at the Capital Times newspaper in Madison, WI. Dave grew up in New Glarus, WI, and entered the University of Wisconsin in 1958. The day after Dave graduated with his degree in journalism, he went to work at the Capital Times. Except for 2 years serving his country in the U.S. Army as a field artillery officer, Dave has dedicated his journalism career to the Capital Times.

But the 40th anniversary of Dave at the Capital Times is only part of the story. Dave's story is much more than that. It is the story of a young boy having a dream and seeking out that dream through relentless dedication and hard work. As a boy growing up in the New Glarus area, Dave dreamed of becoming the editor of the Capital Times. As a high school student and the editor of a local paper, Dave went to meet with the editor of the Capital Times. That editor promised Dave that if he continued his hard work, and got a college education, he would have a job waiting for him at the Capital Times. Several years later, Dave showed up at the editor's door, diploma in hand, and the editor gave Dave that much sought after job as a cub reporter.

Dave worked his way up at the Capital Times as a reporter covering everything from agricultural issues to the political beat. In 1971 Dave's hard work paid off when he landed the city editor slot. Further dedication was rewarded when he became managing editor in 1978 and editor in 1983.

Dave's dedication to his newspaper is evident in every edition of the Capital Times. Everyday at 4:30 a.m. Dave arrives at his desk to go over that afternoon's paper and to en-

sure that the paper embodies the unique ideals of Wisconsin's Progressive movement.

In today's world of mega-media mergers it is refreshing to know that everyday, Dave Zweifel works to ensure that the Capital Times remains true not just to the ideals of journalism, but true to Wisconsin, the traditions of the Badger State, and the independent voice that Wisconsinites have depended upon since 1917.

TRIBUTE TO DR. BARBARA
HELLER

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, on June 20, 2002, Maryland elected officials, University officials, faculty, staff, students, alumni and friends will honor Dr. Barbara Heller for her many years of visionary leadership as Dean of the University of Maryland School of Nursing. After 12 years, Dr. Heller is leaving to accept a position as the first Executive Director of the newly formed Center for Health Workforce Development. She will also assume new responsibilities as the School of Nursing's first Rauschenbach Distinguished Professor, an endowment professorship dedicated to the improvement of nursing and nursing education.

During her tenure as Dean, Dr. Heller is credited with building a new state-of-art nursing school building to support the School's research, teaching and service mission. Another key milestone in Dr. Heller's tenure is the recruitment of nationally known nurse researchers and scientists, resulting in a 900% increase in grants and contact awards for the School of Nursing since 1990.

As Dean, Dr. Heller has guided the School of Nursing through many challenges, not the least of which is the national nursing shortage. With aggressive strategies of outreach, increased scholarship support, marketing and student recruitment, Dr. Heller's term has been marked by significant increases in enrollment and diversity. The School's minority student population has more than doubled in the past dozen years, from 15% to 35%.

U.S. News and World Report has consistently ranked the School among the top ten in the nation, and in 2000, accorded the same status to five of the School's graduate specialties. Recently, the School was designated a Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization Collaborating Center for Nursing in Mental Health Promotion, significantly expanding opportunities for international research and dialogue for faculty and students.

Dr. Heller's leadership in service to the community also deserves special notice. During her tenure, a new model of clinical instruction and health care service has expanded to include five Wellmobiles, 14 school-based wellness centers, a high-school based family support center, the Open Gates Health Center, and the Pediatric Ambulatory Care Center. The latter is managed and operated jointly by the Schools of Nursing and Medicine, providing primary care services to more than 400 children each week who would not otherwise have access to adequate health care.

Due in great measure to Dr. Heller's leadership, expertise, knowledge and determination,

the University of Maryland School of Nursing is well positioned to meet the challenges of the future. It has been a great privilege to work with Dr. Heller. I wish to congratulate her on her successful tenure as Dean and extend best wishes to her in her new position.

65TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BATTLE OF THE OVERPASS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember not only those men and women who fought courageously and gave their lives to preserve the freedoms of our country, but also to remember the men and women who fought and gave their lives in the struggle for the rights of working men and women in America.

On May 27 we observed the 65th anniversary of an important and historic moment in the American Labor movement, the Battle of the Overpass. It was on May 26, 1937 that Walter Reuther, President of United Automobile Workers Local 174 and three fellow UAW organizers—Richard Frankenstein, J.J. Kennedy and Robert Kantor—organized what they hoped would be a peaceful distribution of union literature by the ladies' auxiliary of Local 174. At Reuther's request, several neutral observers were also present, including members of the clergy, reporters and photographers. At the suggestion of one of these photographers, they climbed the steps to an overpass leading to Gate No. 4, the primary entrance to the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge industrial complex.

Within minutes, Ford's "Servicemen" attacked them brutally, eventually throwing them down the two flights of iron steps leading up to the overpass. Dozens of the union's members were injured and one member died as a result of his injuries.

The Battle of the Overpass galvanized the organizing efforts among Ford employees, and the photographs taken that day brought national attention to not only the demands of working men and women, but also to the tactics employed by management to crush the early unions. It was a turning point for the labor movement. Ford had won the battle in the street, but ultimately lost in the minds of the public. In just a few short years, Ford officially recognized the UAW and signed its first contract with the union.

The right to safe working conditions, the eight-hour workday, the weekend . . . these are things that the men and women at the Battle of the Overpass fought, bled and even risked their lives for—and we should never forget that. Today, labor unions continue to negotiate for livable wages, decent health benefits, and ways to improve the quality of products and services they provide. They are striving to achieve fairer treatment for workers of color, working women, workers with disabilities and gay and lesbian workers, both on the job and in society. They continue to champion support for a strong public education system, along with the right of all children to receive quality education and opportunities for learning throughout adulthood. Unions continue to be on the front lines of promoting democracy across the globe.

It is right that we remember those that fought so hard for that first contract 65 years ago, and draw strength from their perseverance, so that 65 years from now our children will look back and see the great progress made by current generations.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "SAFE SLEEPWEAR AND BURN PREVENTION ACT OF 2002"

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague, Representative ED TOWNS, in introducing the "Safe Sleepwear and Burn Prevention Act of 2002." This legislation is important to thousands of children and their parents who face the dangers of sleepwear-related fires every day.

This legislation accomplishes three things. First, it repeals an ill-advised exception to our children's fire safety regulations created by the Consumer Product Safety Commission in 1996. This exception completely exempted sleepwear for infants age 0–9 months from the fire safety requirements. Second, the legislation repeals a similar regulatory exemption created for so-called "tight-fitting" sleepwear. Finally, our bill closes an egregious loophole in current law, which allows manufacturers of garments used by children to sleep in to avoid all fire safety requirements simply by labeling the garment as "daywear" rather than "sleepwear."

We owe a debt of gratitude to the Shriners Hospitals for Children for bringing this situation to our attention. Following the CPSC's 1996 decision, doctors at the Shriners Hospitals, which treat over 20 percent of all serious pediatric burn injuries in the United States, began to notice an alarming increase in the number of children suffering from sleepwear-related burn injuries. In the two years following the Commission's decision, the Shriners documented an alarming 157 percent increase in the number of children with fire-related injuries.

Last Congress, our subcommittee on Commerce, Trade and Consumer Protection held a hearing on this issue and received testimony from the Shriners and the American Burn Association, which represents all the Nation's burn centers and burn health care professionals. The evidence is compelling, and Congress must act quickly to ensure a burn-safe environment for children.

This legislation will reverse the Commission's ill-considered relaxation of the fire safety regulations and require that all garments used with regularity as sleepwear by children age 0–7 years must meet fire safety requirements. Mislabeling a garment as daywear or claiming that it is not intended to be used as sleepwear will no longer be an excuse for not meeting fire safety requirements, especially for the youngest and most vulnerable of our children.

We are also fortunate that we now have the technology available to create such a fire-safe environment for just pennies per garment. These new technologies are inexpensive, safe, do not wash out and do not alter the texture of the garment. We simply have no ex-

cuse for not ensuring that all garments used as sleepwear take advantage of this new technology.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will truly create a safer environment for children. We can prevent thousands of horrific burn injuries and lessen the severity of those that do occur by adopting this legislation. The agency charged with protecting our children has failed in its duty to do so, and now Congress must act.

TRIBUTE TO GUADALUPE S. RAMIREZ

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Guadalupe S. Ramirez for whom Los Angeles Mission College recently dedicated a new Collaborative Studies Building. Guadalupe was an outstanding community activist who died in January of 2000 at the age of 84.

Born in El Paso, Texas, Guadalupe had to end her formal education in the seventh grade to care for her ill mother. Soon after her mother passed away, Guadalupe relocated to California in the 1930's. She later married Manuel C. Ramirez. The couple partnered in many community efforts and they worked together to establish the San Fernando Valley chapter of the League of United Latin American Citizens. Even with their deep involvement in the community, the Ramirez's dedicated themselves to family, raising and caring for more than 35 children, including their many foster children. Guadalupe's many accomplishments involved helping found both the first Head Start childcare program in the Valley, and the Chicano Studies Department at Cal State University, Northridge. She also helped develop the North Valley Occupational Center.

In the 1970s Guadalupe led the campaign to place a proposed community college in the northeast San Fernando Valley. Her tireless effort proved successful, and in 1975 Mission College was founded in San Fernando. Dubbed as "the mother of Mission College" for her efforts on behalf of the community and the college, Guadalupe is remembered and loved by the greater Northeast San Fernando Valley community. The dedication of the Collaborative Studies Building in Guadalupe's name serves to acknowledge her role in bringing an institution of higher learning to the northeast San Fernando Valley while at the same time advancing the goals and values she held so dear.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to ask my colleagues to Join me in saluting Guadalupe S. Ramirez, whose life is an inspiration to all.

TRAFICANT TRIAL: A RAILROAD OF JUSTICE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 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.

Count Two—David Sugar.

David Sugar was indicted for backdating invoices for his company, some of which concerned me and Mr. Sugar ended up getting caught up in making false statements about these invoices.

To avoid perjury, Mr. Sugar stated he was pressured into doing quid pro quo favors at the Traficant farm.

Be advised that David Sugar testified that he received \$1,400 in one payment and accepted a Steinway piano, appraised for between \$6,000 and \$7,000 and claimed the same on his tax records.

In my trial, the judge did not permit the testimony, or consensual taped phone call with Harry Manganaro, friend of David Sugar, in whom Sugar confided after being visited by the FBI for a second time. Clearly under the circumstances, Mr. Sugar's discussion with Mr. Manganaro should have fallen under the hearsay rule and been permitted as evidence.

On Sunday, January 27, 2002 I had the following conversation with Harry Manganaro regarding Mr. Sugar's situation:

JT: This is what, the twenty-seventh? Sunday, January twenty seventh? Okay now, Harry do you want to spell you last name?

HM: M-A-N-G-A-N-A-R-O.

JT: Manganaro. Yea. We've known each other for a lot of years, but you work for Dave Sugar right? You used to?

HM: I used to.

JT: And on or about the time that Dave ah, has gone through this ordeal with me, you were his employee?

HM: Yea, when I was there I was just a consultant on demolitions.

JT: Yea, you wanna move a little closer? And you realize we are taping this conversation?

HM: Yes.

JT: Okay. Ah, in fact, you mentioned, there, you came to me yesterday to my house at about what, 10:00? This is the first you divulged that information to me.

HM: Right.

JT: Okay. And you realize I represent myself, I'm my own attorney.

HM: I do.

JT: Now, I've asked you to meet me here today and you told me that basically Dave Sugar had made statements to you relative to this case. I want you to just in short, brief terms tell me what Dave Sugar said.

HM: Well first of all, he had people coming in, they came in two times.

JT: Who were the people?

HM: That was the FBI people. I don't know exact names.

JT: That's fine.

HM: The first time they came in they were questioning what he did for ah, you and (sounds like transport machinery) and ah, they didn't charge you for it. And Dave is bad on keeping some records and things like that. There was stuff on my desk where I didn't even bill people yet, but I got the bills. And he probably had your bill on there too. And they were aware of that, basically they left that time. Then they came back when Dave wasn't there and they went through the whole office, and ah (unintelligible).

JT: Well, what they did to him was they charged him with some offense involving me, quite frankly I'm not even up to date on his offense, but then at some point he said to you that he had to make statements.

HM: Right, basically they told him that if he doesn't cooperate with them, he was going to get his wife involved and ah, his son

involved with the business and everything like that so, he didn't want anybody else to get involved with business or he pleaded guilty, he doesn't want to get his wife involved and have problems. They gave him the opportunity.

JT: Who is they again?

HM: They is the FBI.

JT: Now, did ah..

HM: I know one thing, he has been nervous ever since then cause they've got the threat of going to jail over his head and ah.

JT: If he don't do what?

HM: If he doesn't cooperate.

JT: Did he tell you that, well what did he tell you, did he tell you he broke the law with me, what was the statements to you?

HM: Basically he don't feel that he broke the law because ah, your dad and his dad were friends for years and years. And he thought he was helping a friend but he did say that whatever he did for you, he was paid because he had gotten some money, I'm not sure of an exact amount, I don't know fourteen, eighteen hundred dollars, something like that, plus a piano that's worth more than what these people are saying.

JT: Well, he mentioned to you that it was an eighteen fifty-six Steinway that was registered in the book?

HM: Right, I moved it out of your house.

JT: Yea, and it was registered in the book only two made in eighteen fifty-six, but there was other antiques too. Did you help move those things from the barn and from the house?

HM: Yes I did, you had them in the barn, we went to the barn, we got stuff up in the attic.

JT: There were several other antique pieces that he had taken, but basically all he did there, was he laid, you guys spread the concrete, he did not have anything to do with paying for the concrete.

HM: No, he didn't buy the concrete. The concrete was bought by a guy in Struthers, I believe it was.

JT: T.C. Ready Mix delivered it. And ah, I paid T.C. Ready Mix and he had nothing to do with paying that. But the point I'm making is, did he say look, I had to lie or they were going to put me in jail, bring my son involved.

HM: Yep.

JT: Tell me exactly what he said.

HM: That's what he said. What your saying is that he was deathly afraid that they were going to bring his son in, his wife in, and ah, if he didn't cooperate with them, he was going to go to jail.

JT: And by cooperating, what does that mean?

HM: Well by cooperating, right now he is not in jail.

JT: Yea, by telling them..

HM: Whatever they want to hear, he had to tell them. And at this point, he is still worried about going to jail, because if he doesn't cooperate in the courthouse he has got that threat lingering over his head about going to jail.

JT: When did he tell you this, do you recall?

HM: Oh, it had to be after the second meeting with the FBI. I can't give you a specific date, but it was right after that. It was actually before he went to jail on ah, another offense, I think they had something with his old DUI.

JT: Against the father? Dave senior?

HM: Dave senior, yea he had one.

JT: Yea he had one too.

HM: And they pushed that issue.

JT: They were pushing that. But they indicted him on, was supposedly he backdated a bill to me and he supposedly said he didn't backdate the bill, and then they found that he did backdate a bill or whatever the hell it

was and they were going to get him for perjury, that was technically the count so, is that what you recall?

HM: Right, but the bill, as I said before, Dave was bad, he'll do work for other, and he even explained to the FBI people that he has done work for New Middletown and different things like that, and he'll forget to send a bill, or he'll have it out but he won't put a date on it and it might be a month later that he'll decide to put a date on it to send it for when he did the work. And it's backdated, but on the same token, ah, a lot of times its just forgetfulness.

JT: But ah, evidently Dave was concerned cause he knew they were after me so, he said that he didn't backdate the bill right?

HM: Right. Correct.

JT: And that was the technicality that got him indicted.

HM: Right that was just...

JT: Bull sh—?

HM: Him protecting an old friend, that's what it, amounts to. Myself, for the petty little thing that he did, I don't think that....

JT: But he said to you that he felt bad that he had to do this, because it wasn't truthful, and he and I did nothing illegal, is that in fact what he said?

HM: That's it. Because the point is that you know, he can't figure out why he can't help people and still get some money for it, which he did, and ah, get in trouble for doing something he didn't do.

JT: There were no intentions to do something for me because I was doing something or helping him.

HM: Right.

JT: That's exactly what he said?

HM: That's about the extent of it. And ever since then he has been really worried.

JT: I know he feels bad. Everybody is saying you can see he don't want to do what they are forcing him to do. But he is forced to this, is that what he told you?

HM: That's it.

JT: And were he not being forced with these technicalities, he would tell the truth in Cleveland, wouldn't he?

HM: Yea he would.

JT: And he's still real worried that he may tell the truth and if he does, they are going to send him to jail, don't they?

HM: That's the problem right now that Dave has. If he tells the truth, he goes to jail, if he lies about it he goes to jail. He's caught in a nutshell and he don't know which way to go.

JT: He has to go the way they want him though, don't he?

HM: You got that right.

JT: But he told you that explicitly?

HM: Yes he did.

JT: And you are willing to testify to that?

HM: Yes I will.

JT: Thank you Harry, I think today is Sunday, January, what's the date, the twenty-seventh?

HM: The twenty-seventh I think.

JT: Is there anything else you want to say Harry?

HM: Ah, not really, unless you want to hear about that ah...

JT: About the city of Youngstown and their deals they had going, no. That's something that, I got an investigation going on and I may go over that with you at some point, but right now, I'm more concerned about his case here and what they have done with witnesses.

HM: One more about Dave, you know that he doesn't need any trouble.

JT: He certainly doesn't need any trouble, is that what you said?

HM: No he's a very good guy, hard worker at times, and he's still a good guy.

JT I know that.

HM: I Don't believe that by him supposedly talking to you about out of town people at one time for a job, could justify all the problems that he has coming.

JT: Yea, and he in fact was right the rightful bidder. And there was some hanky panky in the city wasn't there?

HM: There definitely was.

JT: And he told it to me didn't he?

HM: Yes he did.

JT: And I looked into it.

HM: Yes you did, and there was nothing promised, anywhere along the line.

JT: And as soon as I looked into it, they changed the whole ball game down there didn't they?

HM: Right. They got some out of town firm that went bankrupt.

JT: The out of town firm did go bankrupt didn't they?

HM: Yea they did, I went to the auction.

JT: Well thank you Harry, I appreciate you coming to me by your own volition.

HM: Yes I did.

JT: Thank you and this is Sunday, January twenty seventh, approximately Eight fifty-five a.m., is that the time you got? Eight fifty-five a.m., alright.

There are also contract issues relative to Sugar and the city of Youngstown, in which the government maintained that I leveraged the City to give Sugar the contract.

I did try to help Sugar get that contract. There was no quid pro quo. David Sugar and his company pay more than \$100,000 in taxes into Mahoning County, where the city of Youngstown is located. And, because the need for employment in my district, I always support good quality bids from local companies, which hire my constituents and pays taxes into this community. The contract was eventually awarded to a company from Buffalo, New York for a difference of \$14,000.

The poor quality of the company that was granted the bid for the City is evidenced by it's bankruptcy auction, in which Harry Manganaro attended at the request of David Sugar. Additionally, the company's performance created a fire at the work site causing damage after smoldering for a lengthy period of time.

Did I help David Sugar? Answer—Yes. I helped thousands of my constituents in similar situations and David Sugar was paid for any services he may have provided at the Trafficant farm.

The sugar count has been manipulated so much it's more like NutraSweet©

Next week . . . Pinocchio, Attorney at Law.

A TRIBUTE TO CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY SPEAKER PRO TEM FRED KEELEY

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend, California State Assembly Speaker pro Tem Fred Keeley. In his years of service to the communities of the Central Coast and throughout California, he has earned a reputation for professionalism, and the ability to fairly balance competing interests and find common ground between them. His legacy of tireless work has been an inspiration to me, his colleagues in the California State Assembly, and many others.

Fred Keeley holds an unwavering conviction that Californians need, and deserve, a clean

and well-protected environment, and that it is not necessary to threaten or damage the environment to meet the energy needs of Californians. Fred has been a strong advocate of energy conservation and efficiency programs, in addition to developing programs to encourage households to generate their own electricity with renewable energy. In March 2000, Fred's bond measure, Proposition 12, the Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act was passed. In drafting the Marine Life Management Act, Fred brought together sport and commercial fishermen, environmentalists, and scientists to address the question of how to be good stewards of our ocean resources.

Fred Keeley understands that the greatest of all of California's resources are its people, and that state, federal, and local governments should do all they can to invest in these people by investing in their education. The Central Coast is home to excellent institutions of higher education, many of which have formed partnerships with the research facilities located around the Monterey Bay. One of the ways Fred is helping college students and their communities is by addressing the need for student housing. Fred also works on behalf of younger students through his efforts to create a high school in Watsonville, and on behalf of our youngest students, through his efforts to improve availability of funding for the Healthy Start program.

Term limits will force Fred Keeley to leave the California State Assembly, and his talent and vision will be sorely missed. However, I know that he will continue an active contributor to the communities of Central Coast, as he did in his years as a Member of the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, and as my Chief of Staff when I served in the California State Assembly. I am proud to call Fred Keeley a friend, and happy to honor him for his commitment to public service.

HONORING SUSAN PETERS

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Susan Peters as she retires from over 37 years of educating children of elementary grade levels one through three. Susan has taught at Neil Armstrong Elementary School in Diamond Bar, California for 30 years and has been in the Pomona Unified School District for 33 years. She has even had the rare opportunity to teach the children of former students. Formerly, her first four years were in the State of Michigan.

In her years at Neil Armstrong, she took the lead role in organizing the school library and bringing it into the 21st century. Susan, with her team teacher Toby Kahan, has instituted the AR reading program and set it up on computers for the entire school. She has always been available to serve on many different committees, both school and district-wide. Susan holds a Masters Degree in Education specializing in reading.

Susan's departure will be a great loss to her school and to the children she teaches. She

has stated that from the time she was a small child she knew that she was to be a teacher, and she succeeded in that dream. This is a great and very dedicated educator whom I congratulate for her years of outstanding commitment to our children as she goes into retirement.

HONORING REVEREND DR. ZAN
WESLEY HOLMES, JR.

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the career of one of Texas' most beloved and honored spiritual leaders, the Reverend Dr. Zan Wesley Holmes, Jr., who retires this month as Senior Pastor of St. Luke "Community" Methodist Church in Dallas. Reverend Holmes has been a friend and spiritual mentor to me—and to so many others in the world—throughout his decades of service to our community. This evening he is being honored for his extraordinary service with an Official Tribute orchestrated by the friends and family members he has touched over the years.

Reverend Holmes is a man of unshakable faith, great wisdom, and bountiful kindness. He has been a pillar of the Dallas community for more than 45 years, working tirelessly to stabilize and mobilize our neighborhoods and improve the quality of life for all North Texans. By giving of himself so generously, he has helped to strengthen our families and our spiritual faith, promoted justice and equality, and helped create economic opportunities that has made Dallas a more diverse city to live.

First and foremost, Reverend Holmes has been a spiritual beacon for the Dallas community. As a young man attending Huston-Tillotson College, he accepted his calling to the ministry and embarked on a path that has uplifted so many of us over the years. In 1956, Reverend Holmes moved to Dallas to attend Southern Methodist University's Perkins School of Theology. He became a professor in the same department in 1974, inspiring generations of ministers since that time.

Throughout his pastoral career, Reverend Holmes has achieved many milestones. He helped found Hamilton Park United Methodist Church in Dallas. In 1968, Reverend Holmes rose to District Superintendent in the West Texas Conference of the United Methodist Conference when segregation called for a separate African-American governing body of the United Methodist Church. After the Methodist Conference integrated in 1970, Reverend Holmes' term as District Superintendent carried over into the unified conference and he proudly served on behalf of people of faith of all colors.

Shortly thereafter, Reverend Holmes was appointed Minister of St. Luke Methodist Church in East Dallas. He came at a time when the church only had 50 members, and through his leadership, the congregation has grown to more than 5,000 members. He brought to St. Luke the desire to build a city-wide congregation that embodied a strong commitment to community outreach. After his

installation as pastor, the word "Community" was added to the church's name at his insistence. In keeping with this sense of community, Reverend Holmes has brought many of his seminary students to St. Luke for their pastoral internship, making it a training ground for many well-known pastors who preach around the world today.

Beyond his work in the pulpit, Reverend Holmes has been a tireless leader in the fight for fairness and equality in the Dallas-Ft. Worth Metroplex. While becoming one of Dallas' true visionaries, his work has helped to strengthen the voices and representation of African-Americans, as well as Hispanic Americans in many sectors of our community.

When I first considered running for the Texas House of Representatives in 1972, Reverend Holmes stood by my side and encouraged me. His wise counsel helped me to make the decision to run in that first election, which launched my 30-year legislative career. Throughout my career, I have been privileged to rely on Reverend Holmes for support and advice as well as for his friendship.

He has also played a pivotal role in bringing up other Texas African-Americans into elected office, and has met the call to office himself. Reverend Holmes worked on the campaign for the first elected African-American Texas State Representative Joseph Lockridge. After Representative Lockridge was killed in an airplane crash, Reverend Holmes was asked to fill his unexpired term. Reverend Holmes then ran for election and served two full two-year terms as a Texas State Representative. As an elected official, Reverend Holmes fought to create single-member districts, which ensured that African American and Hispanic voters would have more representation. Many, many other African American political leaders have ascended to public service from his guidance and teaching.

On any given day, hundreds of people in the Metroplex leave their homes to participate in programs spearheaded by Reverend Holmes. Believing that the church must be involved in the education of our youth, Reverend Zan Holmes and his late wife of 43 years, Dorothy, created the Zan W. Holmes, Jr. Scholarship Program, which has raised more than half a million dollars to help send deserving young people to college. At the end of each grading period, Reverend Holmes has reviewed the report cards of the children in his congregation. One by one, students have lined up outside his office to speak to Reverend Holmes about their grades and the challenges they are facing. These are the kind of personal touches that we have come to know from Reverend Holmes—and one of the great qualities we will dearly miss.

Mr. Speaker, for all of these accomplishments, and for so many others that are too numerous to list here, I am proud to rise in honor of Reverend Dr. Zan Wesley Holmes, Jr. and to express my gratitude for his many years of selfless public service. He is truly a role model and leader in our global community, and though we will miss hearing his words of wisdom and faith coming from the pulpit each Sunday, we congratulate Reverend Holmes as he moves on to new spiritual journeys.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CHARLES W.
ESTUS, SR.

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated educator and sociologist, Dr. Charles W. Estus, Sr., who has recently retired from his position as Director of the University Transportation Center at Assumption College.

Dr. Estus has had a long and distinguished career in academia. He has taught sociology since 1962, and he has spent 34 of those 40 years teaching at Assumption College where he was named Professor Emeritus in 2000. He has written on many subjects including the sociology of religion and the history of Swedish-Americans. Along with his study of Swedish-Americans, Dr. Estus sits on the Board of Directors of the Swedish-American Historical Society.

In addition to a long career in the classroom, Dr. Estus also worked to promote education through Assumption College's University Transportation Center, serving as its founding director. Created under the Transportation Equity Act in 1999, the Center's mission is to develop an understanding of the relationship between transportation and the environment. The affects of transportation on the environment are becoming increasingly clear in the 21st century, and Dr. Estus deserves praise for helping to bring this message to his community.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that the entire House of Representatives joins me in congratulating Dr. Estus for his work as an educator and wishes him the best of luck in retirement.

A SALUTE TO MAIMONIDES HEBREW DAY SCHOOL OF THE CAPITAL DISTRICT AND MRS. HOPE GOLDMAN BERGER NATHAN

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, Monday, June 10th is the 22nd Anniversary of the Maimonides Hebrew Day School in my congressional district in Albany, New York. This year's recipient of the Dr. Morton Berger Memorial Award is Mrs. Hope Goldman Berger Nathan.

On Monday, the Maimonides Hebrew Day School of the Capital District, an exemplary pre-K through 12 educational institution affiliated with Torah Umesorah National Association of Hebrew Day Schools, will hold its Annual Scholarship Dinner marking 22 years of outstanding Orthodox Jewish education with outstanding secular education for Jewish youth of the Capital Region.

The School is named after Moses Maimonides, a sage rabbi, teacher, and physician who created the first comprehensive code of Jewish law—and serves a role model for excellence.

In this age of unprecedented challenges, especially in the wake of the catastrophic attacks

upon our nation on September 11, 2001, our young people need the optimal moral, religious, and secular education to prepare them for a challenging future.

As part of the Maimonides Dinner, Hope Goldman Berger Nathan will be presented with the Doctor Morton Berger Memorial Award. This award was established in loving memory of her husband, Doctor Berger (of blessed memory), in recognition of his outstanding leadership on behalf of Jewish education and Jewish communal life in the Capital Region and New York State, until his untimely death as a crime victim of a drunk driver.

Since arriving in Albany with Doctor Berger over 42 years ago, Hope Goldman Berger Nathan has raised three wonderful children, Linda, Howard and Allen—who themselves have excelled in Jewish and secular education and community service.

Mrs. Nathan has rendered invaluable service to Jewish education and communal life including but not limited to Maimonides Hebrew Day School of the Capital District, The Hebrew Academy of the Capital District, the "Vaad Hakashruth" (Board of Kosher dietary laws), Congregation Shomray Torah, Congregation Beth Abraham Jacob, Temple Israel and its Camp Givah, and Congregation Beth Emeth.

Mrs. Hope Goldman Berger Nathan, with her beloved husband, Tom Nathan, continues to play an active role in community service.

I also proudly extend my highest regard to Maimonides School President Yisroel Bindell, the School's Rosh Yeshiva, the esteemed Rabbi Israel Rubin, and all of the administrators, staff, teachers and students, and offer them my best wishes for continued success.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT S.
HARGRAVES

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Robert "Bobby" Hargraves, a distinguished Arkansan, attorney, and life-long Democrat who died on June 1st at the young age of 55.

Bobby's notable career in law began after he graduated from the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville in 1973. He then moved to Hot Springs with his wife, Joanie, to begin a 29-year law practice. In those 29 years, he has served as an Arkansas Bar Examiner and has twice served as a Special Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, in addition to serving as a special Circuit Judge and Chancery Judge.

But Bobby did much more for his community than uphold and defend the law; he was an exemplary citizen who cared a great deal for children, and he focused much of his work to better their lives and their futures. He served as Garland County's first Juvenile Referee and President of the Arkansas Juvenile Judges Association. He established the juvenile justice program in Hot Springs, and he founded the Ouachita Children's Center dedicated to providing emergency shelter and support services for abused, neglected, and troubled youth.

Bobby was an avid gardener and outdoorsman, a devoted family man and member of the Episcopal Church, and a pillar in the Hot

Springs community. He was a close, personal friend of President Bill Clinton.

I know this is a difficult time for Bobby's wife, Joanie, their sons, Lucas and Jacob, his mother, Jean, his brother and two sisters, and all of his many friends and relatives whom he loved dearly. I am keeping all of them in my thoughts and prayers.

While Bobby Hargraves may no longer be with us, his spirit and his legacy live on in the many lives of those he touched.

TRIBUTE TO RUBIN AND SHARON
PIKUS

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to recognize the outstanding service of Rubín and Sharon Píkus. They are exemplary members of the community, devoting much of their time to numerous volunteer organizations.

I would also like to recognize the accomplishments and service of their daughters, Andrea Hirsch and Marcy Katz, and their sons-in-law, Charles Hirsch and Jeff Katz.

The Nassau County Coalition Against Domestic Violence is honoring these exceptional individuals for their service to the community.

Sharon Píkus first became involved with the Coalition Against Domestic Violence while she co-chaired the Commission for Women's Equality of American Jewish Congress. The Commission helped countless women and children on Long Island by educating the community about the plight of abuse victims.

Rubin Píkus has been an activist in housing related issues on Long Island. He is also a Board Member of the Nassau County Coalition Against Domestic Violence. His involvement has brought a wealth of business and housing knowledge to the organization.

Charles and Andrea Hirsch, in addition to their duties as the parents of two children, commit time, energy, and resources to the Coalition.

Jeff and Marcy Katz, the proud parents of Miles Katz, have successfully balanced their personal and professional lives with involvement in the community.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Rubín and Sharon Píkus for their life-long service to their community. I also commend Charles and Andrea Hirsch and Jeff and Marcy Katz for ensuring the continuity of this unselfish commitment to the betterment of others.

D-DAY VETERANS

HON. JOHN B. SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, on this, the 58th Anniversary of D-Day, I address the House to honor 6 heroic Arizonans.

This past Monday I had the pleasure of awarding Don Benford, Joe Cicchinelli, Archie Dixon, Frank Kirinich, Mike Mills and Richard Thim the "Jubilee of Liberty" medal and a certificate of thanks from the French government for their outstanding bravery, valor and extraordinary service to the liberation of France.

Fifty-eight years ago they stepped to the doors of their C-47 transports and jumped into the dark, menacing embrace of the Normandy night. Fifty-eight years ago, the ramps of their landing crafts hit the pounding surf at Omaha and Utah beaches and they leapt forth into the teeth of terrible storm.

They were the elite of the American Army and Air Corps. They were the pride of our entire nation. They were what Tom Brokaw later came to call our "Greatest Generation."

As these gentlemen spearheaded the Allied invasion of France on that fateful summer night 58 years ago, they were taking an incredible leap of courage.

Steven Spielberg has said that his depiction of D-Day in *Saving Private Ryan* actually underplayed the ferociousness of the battle. That gives some measure of the superhuman heroism and valor of our D-Day vets.

It is no exaggeration to say they saved the world. And it is even less of an exaggeration to say they saved democracy for my generation—and future generations.

In his history of D-Day, Stephen Ambrose points out that Hitler thought that democracies were too weak to fight fascism, and that American soldiers—raised to believe in freedom and liberty—were soft and no match for his master race. But America's soldiers of democracy—you and millions of other World War II veterans—were anything but soft. The Taliban, by the way, are learning the same lesson about today's GIs.

These six Arizonans were able to storm the beaches of Normandy and win World War II precisely because they were fighting for liberty and freedom. They are the heart and soul of America.

In some ways, modern society is very different from the nation that the men and women of D-Day knew, and it is sometimes fashionable to take a cynical view of the world. But when the calendar reads the 6th of June, such opinions are better left unspoken. No one who has heard and read about the events of D-Day could possibly remain a cynic.

Army Private Andy Rooney was there to survey the aftermath. A lifetime later he would write, "If you think the world is selfish and rotten, go to the cemetery at Colleville overlooking Omaha Beach. See what one group of men did for another on D-Day, June 6, 1944."

Mr. Speaker, I remain eternally grateful to all of the veterans who stormed the beaches at Normandy in the defense of freedom. Every American soldier who courageously fought for freedom deserves recognition and thanks from this Congress.

ATTACK ON THE U.S.S. "LIBERTY"

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I speak to commemorate and recognize the tragic attack that took place against the U.S.S. *Liberty* on June 8, 1967. Although thirty-five years have come and gone since this historic event, the survivors of the U.S.S. *Liberty* are still struggling with the fact that their story has never been heard.

While there has never been an official investigation into this event, we have learned

from survivor accounts that for over 75 minutes the Israeli Defense Forces attacked the U.S.S. *Liberty*, killing 34 American soldiers and wounding an additional 172. With over 85% of the crew either dead or wounded, they somehow managed to keep the ship afloat after being hit by over 1000 rounds of rocket, cannon, machine gun, napalm hits, and even a direct hit from a torpedo.

This unprovoked attack took place in international waters, and by a trusted ally. The only explanation given to the survivors and their families as to why this attack took place was that it was an accident and that their ship was not identified as being American, regardless of the fact that our flag was proudly flown throughout the attack. Unfortunately, that explanation is not good enough for those whose lives have been impacted by this attack, and it should not be good enough for the American people. Let's not wait another thirty-five years before we provide the survivors of the U.S.S. *Liberty* an official investigation into why this attack took place and allow them to tell their story. We owe them more than a debt of gratitude for their sacrifice; we owe them the truth.

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, during the past recess, I joined with Representative CURT WELDON and other Members in traveling to Russia, Uzbekistan, China, and Korea for discussions with government officials in those nations. I think I speak for all members of our delegation in thanking Representative WELDON for his excellent leadership of this group. I think we all also would agree that this trip provided an invaluable and enlightening look at key nations we must deal with in a broad range of issues.

Representative WELDON recently reported on our trip but today I want to insert into the RECORD my own most recent newspaper commentary, which outlines my own thoughts and assessment of our delegation's meetings. I ask that the commentary appear at this point in the RECORD.

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM

During the Memorial Day recess, I joined a 13-member bipartisan congressional delegation to meet with government leaders in Russia, Uzbekistan, China, and South Korea. One of the key goals of the delegation, led by Representative Curt Weldon (R-PA), was to visit North Korea. We wanted to express our interest in addressing food aid, agriculture, health, education, and other humanitarian assistance in a nation rampant with starvation and economic turmoil. Unfortunately, the North Korean government denied us entry at the last moment.

Traveling through three countries that were once part of the "Communist Bloc," we could see that democracy is now a growing force in these nations. Our delegation arrived in Moscow the day after the historic signing of the strategic arms reduction treaty by Presidents George W. Bush and Vladimir Putin. More good news came when we met with members of the State Duma, our legislative counterpart that once was a rubber stamp of the Kremlin, but now is a legiti-

mate policy institution. We presented the legislators with 108 recommendations for U.S.-Russian engagement, and the Members of the Duma stated their desire to work with us to bring the U.S. and Russia closer together.

We visited the Kurchatov Institute, initially established to design Russia's first nuclear weapons, but now transformed into a research center for safe and environmentally friendly nuclear power generation. We attended the ribbon-cutting for the new American University in Moscow, where we met students and faculty in the American Studies program.

Over the last decade of reforms, Moscow has changed from a gray and solemn city to a tourist destination. Gold-domed churches, colorful buildings beautifully lit at night, billboards and neon abound in the new Moscow.

At our next stop in Uzbekistan, a former Soviet Republic which is key to the stability of Central Asia, we found a strongly pro-American sentiment. In the capital of Tashkent, the Uzbekistan President, Islom Karimov, told us he wants to model his country after America.

Uzbekistan (about the size of California) is one of the few countries in Central Asia that shares this pro-American stance. We visited with our troops in the hot and dry desert base of Karshi-Khanabad on the edge of Afghanistan, and assured them of the complete support of the American people. We delivered letters from school children and homemade cookies as tokens of appreciation.

When we arrived in Beijing, China, I was stunned by its growth since I was first there in 1981. Now it is a bustling metropolis complete with high rise buildings, luxury hotels, and streets packed with cars rather than bicycles. We met with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, who stressed that China and the United States have more interests in common than differences.

China has been fairly successful in its economic reforms. The one major concern I have had with China is its human rights record. Our goal must be to find common ground, while supporting freedom, such as last year's approval by Congress of permanent normal trade relations. Reunification with Taiwan remains a central focus for China's leaders, and our delegation was adamant that this issue must be solved peacefully.

In Seoul, South Korea, our ally for over 50 years, progress and expansion are still taking place. As hosts of the World Cup, Seoul was filled with visitors from around the world, lending a festive air to this vibrant city. The traffic reminded us of Los Angeles. The delegation visited our troops at Yongsan military base and at the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) on the border of North Korea. In a last attempt to obtain visas to visit North Korea, we were denied entry by General Secretary, Korean Workers' Party Kim Jong-Il (he is also "Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army.") Unfortunately, his country is stuck in the dark ages of totalitarian communism. But we are hopeful that our efforts to open dialogue will lay the groundwork for future meetings.

It is heartening to report that with the leaders of the countries that we met had praise for America's war on terrorism and President Bush's conduct of our foreign policy. Everywhere we saw leaders, there was great respect for President Bush. Our travels provided insight into the progress and economic growth that has taken hold as a result of democratic reforms. Our congressional delegation brings home a more informed picture of this progress and a set of goals to help us continue improving our relations with these important countries.

REPORT CONFIRMS SUDAN'S USE
OF SLAVERY

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with you the findings from the report of the International Eminent Persons Group that was created out of the agreements negotiated by special envoy for Sudan, former Senator John Danforth. This group was invited to Sudan by both parties to the conflict in Sudan, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army, to investigate the occurrence of slavery and abduction there.

The report indicates that the group found sufficient evidence during its investigation that the Government of Sudan uses slavery as a part of a "counter-insurgency strategy pursued by successive governments in Khartoum."

These actions include incidences of abduction and associated abuses that occur in conjunction with attacks by pro-government militias known as murahaleen on villages in SPLA-controlled areas . . . the Government of Sudan and its predecessors have been responsible for arming murahaleen groups, for using them as auxiliary military forces and for allowing members of such forces to enjoy impunity for a wide range of serious crimes committed in the course of attacks. They burn villages, loot cattle, rape and kill civilians, and abduct and enslave men, women and children.

As this report shows, the government in Khartoum has used slavery as a strategy and as a weapon for years. It is time for Khartoum to end this horrible practice and for the world to condemn Khartoum for this atrocity.

As the Bush Administration and the international community press for peace in Sudan, ending the form of slavery practiced by Sudan needs to be at the forefront of the discussions.

FINDINGS

Finding 1. Changes in the international environment and within Sudan itself have raised hopes for progress toward peace in Sudan.

Finding 2. The United States, other concerned governments and international institutions should engage this possibility with energy on the one hand and rigorous conditionality on the other. Progress in dealing with human rights abuses is a key element in the establishment of a just and durable peace in Sudan.

Finding 3. Many observers note an improved political climate in Khartoum, characterized by a renewed dialogue among political parties and the return of representatives of some northern political parties to Khartoum. The Sudanese Government's acceptance of, and cooperation with, the mission of Senator John Danforth, and with our own mission, may be regarded as reflections of this change. Recent initiatives by the SPLM/A to encourage the institutions of civil society are also examples of favorable political developments.

Finding 4. Despite these positive signs, the people of Sudan continue to be subjected to a range of serious and sustained human-rights-abuses. These abuses have been extensively documented in numerous human rights reports, including those of Human Rights Watch, Anti-Slavery International, the Special Rapporteur of the UN Commission on Human Rights on Sudan and other credible observers. They include denial of

rights of expression and association, restrictions on press freedom, harassment of certain opposition political groups and independent religious bodies, arbitrary arrest and detention, cruel and unusual punishment and arbitrary interpretation and application of laws.

Particularly serious abuses have occurred in connection with the current civil war. To one degree or another, all of the warring parties have engaged in such practices as the forced displacement of civilian populations, intentional attacks on civilians, abductions, the forcible recruitment of children and other civilians as soldiers and forced laborers, hostage taking, rape, looting, destruction of food supplies and the denial of access to humanitarian assistance. Women and children have suffered especially, both from abduction and sexual violence. All these practices are prohibited by international covenants and conventions.

The causes of these abuses are far-reaching and complex and must be understood and addressed as a whole.

Finding 5. Our Group's mandate called upon us specifically to examine slavery, abduction and forced servitude. We found a wide range of economic relationships between northerners and persons from the south who have either been displaced or have migrated to the north. Such relationships range from debt bondage to benign relations of sponsorship or adoption. The majority of these relations, while they may involve economic exploitation, do not fall under the rubric of slavery. However, we also found evidence of exploitative and abusive relationships that, in some cases, do meet the definition of slavery as contained in international conventions, which Sudan has signed. This evidence is confirmed in interviews conducted by the Group, which is consistent with reports and interviews carried out by other credible agencies and organizations.

Of particular concern is the pattern of abuses that occurs in conjunction with attacks by pro-government militias known as murahaleen on villages in SPLA-controlled areas near the boundary between northern and southern Sudan. These are characterized by: capture through abduction (generally accompanied by violence); the forced transfer of victims to another community; subjection to forced labor for no pay; denial of victims' freedom of movement and choice; and, frequently, assaults on personal identity such as renaming, forced religious conversion, involuntary circumcision, prohibition on the use of native languages and the denial of contacts with the victims' families and communities of origin.

Many of those who are abducted and enslaved remain with their abductors in the areas of South Darfur or West Kordofan; some escape or are returned; and others are sold or transferred to third parties. The Group was unable to establish the extent of the onward sale of slaves. It received no information that would confirm the existence of actual slave markets. The Group also found evidence of ways other than abduction in which persons are put into conditions of slavery, which include being lured by false promises of employment. There are reports, which the Group was unable to confirm, that some abducted children are detained in institutions misleadingly described as Koranic schools.

In Ed Da'ein the Group interviewed a number of Rizeigat men, women and children who had been detained after the SPLA capture of Yei. We concluded that these particular individuals were not victims of abduction.

Finding 6. The Group was not able to establish the number of persons who have been abducted and/or enslaved. There are vast

divergences among available estimates. (See table under Research Priorities in the Supporting Analysis section.) The Government of Sudan and the SPLM/A have obstructed efforts by independent organizations from within and outside Sudan to investigate the problem of contemporary slavery and related issues.

Finding 7. The resurgence of slavery in contemporary Sudan differs both from the historical slave trade of the nineteenth-century and from the small-scale inter-tribal abduction (or "hostage-taking") that is endemic among many pastoral peoples in East and North-East Africa. The pattern of slave taking that has developed since the start of the civil war is, to a substantial degree, the product of a counter-insurgency strategy pursued by successive governments in Khartoum. This strategy involves arming local militias from northern Sudan. These militias attack villages in SPLA-controlled areas, principally along the boundary between northern and southern Sudan. They burn villages, loot cattle, rape and kill civilians, and abduct and enslave men, women and children. Such attacks are frequently carried out by militia members while employed by the government as auxiliary guards on military rail convoys traveling through SPLA-controlled areas.

Finding 8. The government acknowledges that abduction of civilians occurs. Its 1999 decision to create the Committee for the Elimination of Abduction of Women and Children (CEAWC) was a significant step in its recognition of the problem and its effort to address the plight of abducted persons. (See the discussion of CEAWC, including concerns about its effectiveness, in the Supporting Analysis section.) However, the government has failed to acknowledge its own responsibility for acts committed by militias and other forces under its authority. The lack of judicial control and appropriate structures of military accountability means that militia members are able to act with impunity.

Finding 9. The challenges of dealing with the issues of slavery, abduction and forced servitude are made much greater by an absence of democratic institutions and practices, both in areas controlled by the government and in those controlled by the SPLM/A and other armed groups. Specifically, there is an absence of pluralism, the rule of law, freedom of the press and other means of exchanging information, accountability in government and public administration, and independence of the judiciary. In government-controlled areas, this lack of transparency and accountability has severely limited the ability of citizens to voice grievances or seek judicial redress for a range of abuses, including abduction, slavery and forced servitude. In SPLM/A controlled areas, the lack of democratic governance, the obstruction of free inquiry, and the constraints imposed on civil society have hampered the ability to learn, the truth about alleged abuses of human rights, and to obtain remedies for them.

Finding 10. The Group notes with alarm recent reports from credible sources, including the Special Rapporteur on Sudan of the UN Commission on Human Rights, regarding increasing levels of fighting in areas of oil development in Western Upper Nile. The Group, while not able to visit this area, interviewed persons displaced in 2002 from Western Upper Nile. They report a pattern that includes the use of militias, attacks on civilians, forced displacement of large local populations, abduction and associated abuses. (See Selected Bibliography).

Finding 11. Bringing about an end to the practices of slavery, abduction and forced

servitude will require Sudan's national political and military leaders to speak out forcefully and to act vigorously against these practices. Denials of the existence of slavery and rationalizations for its existence may be interpreted by some as indifference or, worse, license to continue these abuses.

**AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT
OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS**

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would authorize the appointment of National Guard officers as commanders of units composed of both active duty military personnel and National Guard troops in nonfederal status.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I support many of the transformation initiatives our military is undertaking. Through the vision and leadership of Secretary Roche and General Jumper, the Air Force has been a leading proponent of transformation. The Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System, or JSTARS, and the 116th Air National Guard unit at Robbins Air Force Base are a prime example of a transformational mission. These unique units are on the verge of becoming even more transformational as they blend Air National Guard personnel into the active JSTARS unit. Currently, the 116th numbers more than 1,100 Air Guardsmen dedicated to defending our country. The 116th has been and will continue to be an Air National Guard unit that is the pinnacle of professionalism and honor; and will continue to be ready Anytime-Anywhere.

The Air Force has long been the model of full and seamless integration of the Reserve Components. Its Guard and Reserve associate programs are long-term success stories that maximize weapon system utilization while leveraging the expertise of Guard and Reserve personnel. In addition, active duty officers have successfully commanded Air National Guard fighter units.

My bill will provide another mechanism with which to further integrate active duty and National Guard members into blended units. At the same time, it preserves the unique non-Federal status of the National Guard officer while enabling that officer to command a unit of active duty and National Guard troops. This legislation is another step on the road of transformation.

**REPEALING SUNSET OF ECONOMIC
GROWTH AND TAX RELIEF REC-
ONCILIATION ACT OF 2001 WITH
RESPECT TO EXPANSION OF
CERTAIN ADOPTION PROGRAMS**

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4800, a bill to repeal the sun-

set provisions in current law for adoption tax credit and adoption assistance programs. As a member of the Congressional Coalition on Adoption, and more importantly, as the father of two adopted children. I want to encourage my colleagues to support this meaningful legislation.

As an adoptive father, I know from personal experience that expanding opportunities for adoption is not only good tax policy, but good family policy. My own family was forever changed and enriched by the adoption of our two children from Korea. Through that firsthand experience, I am able to share with my colleagues my personal realization that adoption links children who need homes to families who will love them.

In the past, however, the prohibitive cost of the adoption process has threatened the opportunity to bring children in need together with would-be families who have modest incomes. It may come as some surprise to my colleagues to know that families can often spend between \$8,000 and \$30,000 in the course of adopting a child. Earlier this session, Congress recognized the importance of removing financial hurdles to adoption by raising the limit on the adoption tax credit to \$10,000 for all adoptions and, in effect, opening thousands more homes and hearts to the miracle of adoption. Mr. Speaker, incentives for bringing families together should not be time limited and that is why I support this bill to repeal the sunset provisions on these tax credits.

I think it is particularly fitting that we consider this bill after recently celebrating Mother's Day, and so close to Father's Day. These two days have been set aside for us to thank our parents for raising us, for giving us a sense of security and independence, and for offering us their unconditional love. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to all parents who know that there is no more important, more difficult, and ultimately more rewarding undertaking than raising a child.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting adoptive parents today by repealing the provisions that would end these important tax incentives.

**URGING INCREASED FEDERAL
FUNDING FOR JUVENILE TYPE 1
DIABETES RESEARCH**

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Madam Speaker, as co-chair of the Congressional Diabetes Caucus I commend the House of Representatives for passing H. Con. Res. 36. This bill declares that Federal funding for diabetes research should be increased as recommended by the Diabetes Research Working Group, DRWG, so that a cure for juvenile diabetes can be found. Increasing funding for Type I diabetes research is vitally important to the well being of our country.

Like many Americans across the Nation, I have a personal attachment to diabetes—my

daughter has type I diabetes. This disease is one of the fastest-growing and most deadly diseases in the United States. Each year an estimated 800,000 new cases of diabetes are diagnosed. Diabetes currently costs the United States approximately \$100 billion and kills approximately 200,000 people every year.

With these severe economic and health costs in mind, I am pleased that the House of Representatives has supported this legislation to increase funding for Type I diabetes research. Diabetes research at the NIH comprises less than 4 percent of the NIH budget. Although, diabetes affects over 16 million Americans and individuals with diabetes account for one out of every four Medicare dollars spent. An investment in research that results in a cure for diabetes would save our Nation billions of dollars and would also prevent millions of individuals from ever acquiring the disease.

In 1997, I was proud to introduce legislation in the House to authorize the establishment of a Diabetes Research Working Group, DRWG. The DRWG was comprised of a group of outstanding scientists and experts knowledgeable about diabetes. As cochair of the Congressional Diabetes Caucus, I saw the need to permit researchers to take a step back and attempt to better focus the Federal Government's efforts to establish a long-term plan to put us on track toward curing diabetes.

We have fallen drastically short of the funding levels suggested by the DRWG. In FY 2001 the NIH devoted \$590 million to diabetes research, while the DRWG recommendation for funding was \$1.07 billion. H. Con. Res. 36, passed by the House yesterday, supports the recommendations of the DRWG for \$1.5 billion in research funding for FY 2003 at the NIH.

I fully support ensuring that all the recommendations of the DRWG are implemented. While we recognize the limitations of the budget, the momentum in the diabetes scientific community is too promising to slow our progress. Clinical trials involving the transplantation of insulin-producing cells into individuals with Type I diabetes has brought us within reach of a cure. Of the approximately 70 patients who have received these transplants, 80 percent no longer need to take insulin. As dramatic as these results are, several obstacles must still be overcome before this research can be made available to all individuals who suffer from diabetes.

H. Con. Res. 36 is a step in the right direction to support the NIH's extraordinary efforts and I urge the House of Representatives to consider the cost that diabetes inflicts on our Nation both in human and economic terms when considering funding for diabetes research and prevention later this year. The promise of diabetes research at this time is too great for us not to increase our commitment to the Americans who suffer from this devastating disease.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5245–S5260

Measures Introduced: Two bills were introduced, as follows: S. 2600–2601. **Page S5256**

Hate Crimes Bill: Senate began consideration of S. 625, to provide Federal assistance to States and local jurisdictions to prosecute hate crimes, taking action on the following amendment proposed thereto:

Pages S5246–48, S5251–52

Pending:

Reid (for Biden) Amendment No. 3807, to provide reliable officers, technology, education, community prosecutors, and training in our neighborhoods.

Page S5246

A motion was entered to close further debate on the bill and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a cloture vote will occur on Tuesday, June 11, 2002.

Pages S5246–47

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at 3 p.m., on Monday, June 10, 2002. Further, that Senators have until 3 p.m., to file first degree amendments to the bill.

Page S5259

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Carolyn Y. Peoples, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Charlotte A. Lane, of West Virginia, to be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission for a term expiring December 16, 2009.

Charles Aaron Ray, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Mark Moki Hanohano, of Hawaii, to be United States Marshal for the District of Hawaii for the term of four years.

Michael Lee Kline, of Washington, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Washington for the term of four years.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army.

Pages S5259–60

Messages From the House: **Page S5256**

Measures Placed on Calendar: **Page S5256**

Measures Read First Time: **Page S5256**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S5256–57**

Additional Statements: **Pages S5254–56**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S5257–58**

Privilege of the Floor: **Page S5258**

Adjournment: Senate met at 11 a.m., and adjourned at 12:40 p.m., until 2 p.m., on Monday, June 10, 2002. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S5259).

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. It will meet at 2 p.m. on Monday, June 10 in pro forma session.

Committee Meetings

HOMELAND SECURITY MISSION

Committee on Government Reform, Subcommittee on Technology and Procurement Policy held a hearing entitled "Meeting the Homeland Security Mission: Assessing Barriers to and Technology Solutions for Robust Information Sharing." Testimony was heard from Randall Yim, Managing Director, National Preparedness Team, GAO; Mark Forman, Associate Director, Information Technology and E-government, OMB; the following officials of the Department of Justice: Robert J. Jordan, Director, Information Sharing Task Force, FBI; and George H. Bohlinger, Executive Associate Commissioner, Management, INS; William F. Raub, Deputy Director, Office of Public Health Preparedness, Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Joint Economic Committee: Committee concluded hearings to examine the employment and unemployment situation for May, after receiving testimony from Lois Orr, Acting Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of June 10 through June 15, 2002

Senate Chamber

On *Monday*, Senate will resume consideration of S. 625, Hate Crimes bill. Also, Senate will conduct a roll call vote at approximate 5:45 p.m.

During the balance of the week, Senate will continue consideration of S. 625, Hate Crimes bill, and

may consider S. 2578, to increase the public debt limit, and any other cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: June 11, Subcommittee on District of Columbia, 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, 9:30 a.m., SD-192.

June 12, Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Defense and related programs, 9:30 a.m., SD-192.

June 12, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, to hold hearings to examine Medicare payments for medical supplies, 9:30 a.m., SD-124.

June 13, Subcommittee on Interior, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of the Interior, 10 a.m., SD-124.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: June 13, Subcommittee on Housing and Transportation, to hold hearings on the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, 10 a.m., SD-538.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: June 11, to hold hearings to examine spectrum management, focusing on improving the management of government and commercial spectrum domestically and internationally, 9:30 a.m., SR-253.

June 12, Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space, to hold hearings to examine Internet corporations for assigned names and numbers, 2:30 p.m., SR-253.

June 13, Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine, to hold hearings to examine cross border trucking issues, 9:30 a.m., SR-253.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: June 12, to hold hearings to examine the costs and benefits of multi-pollutant legislation, 9:30 a.m., SD-406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: June 11, to hold hearings to examine America's global dialogue, focusing on sharing American values and public diplomacy, 10:45 a.m., SD-419.

June 11, Subcommittee on African Affairs, to hold hearings to examine U.S. policy in Liberia, 2:30 p.m., SD-419.

June 13, Full Committee, 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), 10 a.m., SD-419.

June 13, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 2525, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to increase assistance for foreign countries seriously affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, 2:15 p.m., S-116 Capitol.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: June 11, Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services, to hold hearings to examine cruise missiles and unmanned aerial vehicle threats to the United States, 10 a.m., SD-342.

June 12, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the status of childhood vaccines, 9:30 a.m., SD-342.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: June 11, Subcommittee on Aging, to hold hearings to examine the prevention of elderly falls, 2 p.m., SD-430.

June 13, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the implementation of Reading First and other reading programs and strategies, 10 a.m., SD-430.

June 14, Subcommittee on Children and Families, to hold hearings to examine increasing of options and awareness concerning the screening of newborns, 9:30 a.m., SD-430.

Select Committee on Intelligence: June 11, to hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine events surrounding September 11, 2001, 10 a.m., S-407 Capitol.

June 11, Full Committee, to hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine events surrounding September 11, 2001, 2:30 p.m., S-407 Capitol.

June 12, Full Committee, to hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine events surrounding September 11, 2001, 2:30 p.m., S-407 Capitol.

Committee on the Judiciary: June 11, to hold hearings to examine the criminal justice system and mentally ill offenders, 10 a.m., SD-226.

June 12, Subcommittee on Constitution, 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, 10 a.m., SD-226.

June 12, Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information, to hold hearings on S. 2541, to

amend title 18, United States Code, to establish penalties for aggravated identity theft, 2:30 p.m., SD-226.

June 13, Full Committee, to hold hearings on pending judicial nominations, 2 p.m., SD-226.

House Chamber

To be announced.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, June 13, Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition and Forestry, hearing on National Fire Plan and Outlook for 2002 Wildfire Season, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Armed Services, June 12, Subcommittee on Military Procurement, hearing on the Safety, Security, Reliability, and Performance of the U.S. Nuclear Stockpile, 1 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.

June 13, Special Oversight Panel on the Merchant Marine, hearing on vessel operations under "flags of convenience" and their implications on national security, 10 a.m., 2212 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, June 13, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled "An Inquiry into the ImClone Cancer-Drug Story 9:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, June 11, Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Insurance, and Government Sponsored Enterprises, to continue hearings entitled "Insurance Regulation and Competition for the 21st Century," Part II, 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

June 12, full Committee, to mark up H.R. 1701, Consumer Rental Purchase Agreement Act, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Government Reform, June 11, Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans' Affairs, and International Relations, hearing on "Combating Terrorism: Improving the Federal Response," 9:30 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

June 12, full Committee, hearing on "Should the United States Do More to Help U.S. Citizens Held Against Their Will in Saudi Arabia?" 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on International Relations, June 11, Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, hearing on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings: An Overview of Current U.S. Policy and The Trafficking in Persons Report, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

June 12, Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific, hearing on Recent Developments in Burma, 10:15 a.m., 2200 Rayburn.

June 13, full Committee, hearing on the Developing Food Security Crisis in Southern Africa, 11 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

June 13, Subcommittee on Africa, hearing on Angola: Prospects for Durable Peace and Economic Reconstruction, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, June 11, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, hearing and markup of H.R. 4864, Anti-Terrorism Explosives Act of 2002, 4 p.m., 2237 Rayburn.

June 12, Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law, oversight hearing on Health Care Litigation Reform: "Does Limitless Litigation Restrict Access to Health Care?" 10 a.m., 2237 Rayburn.

June 13, full Committee, to mark up H.R. 4598, Homeland Security Information Sharing Act, to continue markup of H.R. 3215, Combating Illegal Gambling Reform and Modernization Act; and to mark up the following bills: H.R. 1452, Family Reunification Act of 2001; H.R. 4623, Child Obscenity and Pornography Prevention Act of 2002; H.R. 4477, Sex Tourism Prohibition Improvement Act of 2002; and H.R. 4679, Lifetime Consequences for Sex Offenders Act of 2002, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

June 13, Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property, oversight hearing on "The CART (Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel) Structure and Process," 2:30 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Resources, June 12, Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, hearing on the following measures: H. Con. Res. 408, honoring the American Zoo and Aquarium Association for their continued service to Animal Welfare, Conservation Education, Conservation Research and Wildlife Conservation Programs; and H.R. 4807, the Susquehanna National Wildlife Refuge Expansion Act, 2 p.m., 1334 Longworth.

June 12, Subcommittee on Forests, and Forest Health, oversight hearing on Process Gridlock on the National Forests, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

June 13, Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, hearing on H.R. 4781, to reauthorize the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, 2 p.m., 1334 Longworth.

June 13, Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands, hearing on the following bills: H.R. 2534, Lower Los Angeles River and San Gabriel River Watershed Study Act of 2001; H.R. 4530, Blue Ridge Heritage and Cultural Partnership Area Study Act of 2002; and H.R. 4822, Upper Missouri River Breaks Boundary Clarification Act, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Rules, June 11, to consider the following: H.J. Res. 96, proposing a tax limitation amendment to

the Constitution of the United State; and H.R. 4019, to provide that the marriage penalty relief provisions of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 shall be permanent, 5:30 p.m., H-313 Capitol.

Committee on Small Business, June 12, hearing on the Effect of the Overvalued Dollar on Small Exporters, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

June 13, Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform and Oversight, hearing on the TRI Lead Rule: Costs, Compliance and Science, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, June 12, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, hearing on H.R. 2228, Maritime Disaster Family Assistance Act of 2001, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

June 13, Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management, hearing on John F. Kennedy for the Performing Arts Access Study and Plaza Authorization, 10 a.m., 2253 Rayburn.

June 13, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, hearing on Water Quality Trading—An Innovative Approach to Achieving Water Quality Goals on a Watershed Basis, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, June 11, Subcommittee on Benefits, hearing on the following: H.R. 3173, Servicemembers and Military Families Financial Protection Act of 2001; H.R. 3735, Department of Veterans Affairs Overpayment Administration Improvement Act of 2002; H.R. 3771, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that monetary benefits paid to veterans by States and municipalities shall be excluded from consideration as income for purposes of pension benefits paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; H.R. 4042, Veterans Home Loan Prepayment Protection Act of 2002; the Arlington National Cemetery Burial Eligibility Act; and a measure providing dependency and indemnity compensation to the surviving spouse of a veteran with a totally disabling service-connected cold-weather injury; 10 a.m., 334 Cannon.

June 13, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on the health care of Filipino World War II veterans within the Department of Veterans Affairs, 3 p.m., 334 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, June 11, Subcommittee on Human Resources, hearing on Unemployment Fraud and Abuse, 4 p.m., B-318 Rayburn.

June 11, Subcommittee on Social Security, to continue hearings on Social Security Disability Programs' Challenges and Opportunities, 3:30 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

June 13, Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, to continue hearings on the Extraterritorial Income (ETI) Regime, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Joint Meetings

Joint Meetings: June 11, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, to hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine events surrounding September 11, 2001, 10 a.m., S-407, Capitol.

Joint Meetings: June 11, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, to hold joint closed hearings with the House

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine events surrounding September 11, 2001, 2:30 p.m., S-407, Capitol.

Joint Meetings: June 12, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, to hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine events surrounding September 11, 2001, 2:30 p.m., S-407, Capitol.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2 p.m., Monday, June 10

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 p.m., Monday, June 10

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 3 p.m.) Senate will resume consideration of S. 625, Hate Crimes bill. Also, Senate will conduct a roll call vote at approximately 5:45 p.m.

House Chamber

Program for Monday: Pro forma session.

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