The cut in foster care and adoption programs, if achieved by reducing the number of children eligible for foster care assistance payments, would lead to the elimination of benefits for 62,000 abused and neglected children.

The cut in the food stamp program, if achieved by reducing the maximum benefit, would lead to a reduction in the average benefit from an already lean 91 cents per meal to 84 cents.

When we look at the last time one of the plutocrats in Congress waded through a meal that cost 84 cents.

The Senate budget is not as egregious. It calls for a total of about $900 billion in tax cuts, and there is no demand for cuts in entitlement programs. But it is not a reasonable budget. In fact, there's something obscene about a millionaires' club like the Senate proposing to lose $1 trillion in tax cuts for the rich while the country is already cutting social programs, running up huge budget deficits and fighting a war in the Middle East.

At least in the House budget the first—if not the worst—of the cuts are in plain view. In the Senate plan the inevitable pain of the Bush budget policies remains concealed.

There is a significant human toll in the Senate budget but it's in the future," said Robert Greenstein, the center's executive director. "What I mean is that given the deficit we're already in, you can't keep cutting tax cuts like this—you can't keep cutting your revenue base—without it inevitably leading to sharp budget cuts."

House and Senate conferences are now trying to resolve the differences in the two budget proposals. They will do all they can to minimize the public relations hit that is bound to come when you're handing trainloads of money to the rich while taking food off the tables of the poor. So you can expect some dismantling of the House proposal.

But no matter what they do, the day of reckoning is not far off. The budget cuts are coming.

Voodoo economics, the transfer of wealth is from the poor and the working classes to the rich. It may not be pretty, but it's the law.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. JAMES W. HALLMAN
HON. JEFF MILLER
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 3, 2003

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of this nation’s most dedicated citizens, Sergeant James W. Hallman, Jr. On February 24, 2003, we lost James when he was senselessly gunned down during a morning stroll in Cantonment, the randomly chosen victim of a crime that has no explanation. We will forever miss James, but his impact and influence on our Northwest Florida community will never be forgotten.

A 34-year veteran of the Pensacola Police Department, James was the epitome of every law enforcement officer for our world. James was awarded the prestigious Silver Cross from the department in 1989 for going above and beyond the call of duty when he attempted to rescue two children near the 17th Avenue boat ramp. It was that dedication and determination to serve his community to the furthest lengths of his abilities that made him a hero to all and whom so many have tried to model themselves after.

Probably best known as the “Candy Man,” James could always be found passing out candy to children when he was out patrolling schools and housing developments. As Chief John Mathis said at his funeral, “there is little doubt in my mind that right now, James is passing out candy to angels in heaven.”

James’ dedication to serving his community did not end upon his retirement from the police force in 1998. He was a member of the East Brent Baptist Church, the Brownsville Masonic Lodge, 32nd Degree, the Scott Rite and York Rite Mason, and the Hadji Shrine Temple. He was a man who lived to serve his community and for that we will be forever grateful.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my sincere and heartfelt condolences to the family of Sgt. James W. Hallman for their loss. His friends knew him as a kind man with an easy laugh and his coworkers knew him more for putting his fingers in his pocket to pull out candy than for putting his hand on his gun belt. On this such occasion, we honor one of America’s greatest citizens, Sgt. James W. Hallman, Jr., whose legacy will live on long beyond his passing.

A CELEBRATION OF YOUTH IN HONOR OF SELENA AND JAMES BURNETTE
HON. NICK SMITH
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 3, 2003

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the birth and life of my grandchildren, Selena Anastasia and James Azaaril, born February 26, 1997 to Elizabeth and Fred Burnette. My wife Bonnie and I join with James and Selena's other grandparents, Bonnie and Charles Burnette, to celebrate these children.

In James and Selena's birth year we made great advances in space technology. Onboard our flight to Mars was “Sojourner.” This roving device, the first autonomous vehicle to travel on another planet, sent back to earth chemical analyses, the images of small rocks. Sojourner was one of the greatest achievements in our space travel history.

Inventors play a unique role in our history creating new products to improve our way of life. Inventing us from the atom, inventing to discover or find out. Today, we continue to “find out” and create new ways to travel, grow food, communicate, and continue exploration of uncharted territory.

I hope that these children curiosity will always be their guide so that they and their generation will continue scientific research to invent ways to make their own lives better.

I hope that as we consider legislation for these new issues we consider what we can contribute to our children and grandchildren by encouraging invention. I hope that we can leave Selena and James, and children and grandchildren everywhere, a brighter future because of our decisions today.
On Friday, I will present this document to Ambassador Przemyslaw Grudzinski, who will accept it on behalf of the Polish government. These records will then travel to Poland with the Select Committee of Congress concluded, just as the Polish Government-in-Exile had four countries; 81 witnesses were heard; and private depositions were taken from 100 individuals, most of whom required anonymity to protect relatives still in Poland. The final report of 2,162 pages filled seven volumes. After all was said and done, the Select Committee of Congress concluded, just as the Polish Government-in-Exile had four years earlier, that an international tribunal, in this case the newly formed International Court Justice, should investigate the crime. This similarity of findings in no way diminishes the scope and importance of the congressional investigation. Once for all it put the United States clearly on the side of the truth in this case and that was no small accomplishment. The committee clearly, meticulously and, I would say, courageously documented U.S. concealment of Soviet guilt and its de facto pursuit of an ends justifies the means policy. . . . Like the recommendations of the Polish government-in-exile in 1948, the recommendations of the Select Committee of Congress were never acted on. During the war geopolitical realities—principally the war geopolitical realities—principally the German occupation of the Soviet Union—were responsible for these brutal murders. Germans—were responsible for these brutal murders.

In a sense the investigation sponsored by the United States vindicated the Poles’ findings. The Select Committee’s investigation lasted from September 13, 1951 to December 22, 1952. It resulted in hearings in six cities and four countries; 81 witnesses were heard; and private depositions were taken from 100 individuals, most of whom required anonymity to protect relatives still in Poland. The final report of 2,162 pages filled seven volumes. After all was said and done, the Select Committee of Congress concluded, just as the Polish Government-in-Exile had four years earlier, that an international tribunal, in this case the newly formed International Court Justice, should investigate the crime. This similarity of findings in no way diminishes the scope and importance of the congressional investigation. Once for all it put the United States clearly on the side of the truth in this case and that was no small accomplishment. The committee clearly, meticulously and, I would say, courageously documented U.S. concealment of Soviet guilt and its de facto pursuit of an ends justifies the means policy. . . . Like the recommendations of the Polish government-in-exile in 1948, the recommendations of the Select Committee of Congress were never acted on. During the war geopolitical realities—principally the war geopolitical realities—principally the German occupation of the Soviet Union—were responsible for these brutal murders. Germans—were responsible for these brutal murders.

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