

2003. There are five key elements of our bill. First, it strengthens whistleblower protection for FBI employees and protects them from retaliation for reporting wrongdoing. Second, it addresses the issue of a double standard for discipline of senior executives by eliminating the disparity in authorized punishments between Senior Executive Service members and other Federal employees. Third, it establishes an FBI Counterintelligence Polygraph Program for screening personnel in exceptionally sensitive positions with specific safeguards. Fourth, it establishes an FBI Career Security Program, which would bring the FBI into line with other U.S. intelligence agencies that have strong career security professional cadres whose skills and leadership are dedicated to the protection of agency information, personnel, and facilities. Finally, it requires a set of reports that would enable Congress to engage the Executive branch in a constructive dialogue building a more effective FBI for the future.

The FBI Reform Act is designed to strengthen the FBI as an institution that has a unique role as both a law enforcement agency and a member of the intelligence community. As the Judiciary Committee continues its oversight work and more is learned about recent FBI performance, additional reforms may prove necessary. Especially important will be the lessons learned from the attacks of September 11th, the anthrax attacks, and implementation of the USA PATRIOT Act. I am hopeful that Congress can move quickly to enact this worthwhile and timely legislation.

**HONORING JAMES WILSON JACKSON AND HARRY BELLE FULLMORE ON THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 24, 2003*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to honor the 50th wedding anniversary of James Wilson Jackson and Harry Belle Fullmore, better known as Honey.

James, a lieutenant in the United States Army was stationed at Fort Bliss in El Paso, Texas where he met Honey. And, like her name, Honey was the belle of Texas and James was swept off his feet. After numerous Sunday dinners prepared by Jesse Cook, Honey's mother and James' future mother-in-law, James proposed to Honey and the two married on August 14, 1953.

They had four children: James Wilson Jackson, Jr., Suzan Elizabeth Jackson, Barbara Ann Jackson and Michelle Jackson.

Having chosen a military career, James and Honey traveled throughout the world including the Orient, Europe and from coast to coast in the United States. Everywhere they settled, they developed a host of friends.

Upon retiring from the military, James and Honey chose Cleveland, Ohio as their new home. Since moving to Cleveland in 1970, they have dedicated themselves to contributing to their community and society at large. James chose the civic route, volunteering to serve on various Boards and Commissions. Honey chose to make her contributions more

economic in nature, supporting upscale and specialty boutiques from coast to coast.

During the 50 years of their marriage, James and Honey have been faced with many obstacles and hurdles, but working together, they have persevered. We are honored to commend James and Honey Jackson on their Golden Anniversary.

**IN RECOGNITION OF WILLIARD McDONALD ON THE OCCASION OF WILLIARD McDONALD DAY**

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 24, 2003*

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Willard McDonald on the occasion of the 6th Annual Willard McDonald Day in Ashland, Alabama.

Willard McDonald has a deep faith in God and a deep love for gospel music. He was the founder and editor of "Deep South Gospel Magazine," and the host of "Gospel Music Review" and the "Country Boy Eddie Show" in Birmingham, Alabama. He used his love of gospel music to organize gospel sings for twenty-five churches and for charity events.

Since his retirement, Willard McDonald has devoted his time to helping others, and six years ago, his friends, his family and the citizens of Ashland organized a Willard McDonald Day to show their appreciation.

Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute today to Willard McDonald as a great Alabamian and American, and I appreciate the House's acknowledgment of his legacy.

**CELEBRATING THE 14TH EDITION OF PAN-AMERICAN GAMES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 24, 2003*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 14th edition of the Pan-American Games, this year to be held in Santo Domingo Dominican Republic, from August 1st to August 17th.

Since 1951, the games have carried the Olympic spirit of trying to build and strengthen international cooperation through friendly, but no less intense, competition between the countries of the Western Hemisphere. In a time when we are engaged in a global struggle against terrorism, poverty and disease, the sight of some of the region's best athletes coming and sharing the same stage peacefully gives the world hope that our current struggles are just a prologue to better days.

This year's games are also a source of pride to Dominicans all over the world, especially those who live in my district's neighborhood of Washington Heights. While putting on an event of such magnitude is a challenge for any nation, there is no doubt in my mind that the world will be treated to a world-class celebration full of the best of Dominican culture. It is also a chance to sow the seeds of future

economic development by showing the world that any stage can shine brightly from Santo Domingo.

So it is with great enthusiasm that I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating all the participants and organizers in advance for all their achievements and hard work. Let us hope that the Pan-American Games' motto, loosely translated as "The American spirit of friendship through sports," not only lasts beyond these two weeks in August, but also extends beyond sports and the island of Hispaniola into the hearts of all of the world's citizens.

**INTRODUCTION OF SENSE OF CONGRESS BILL ON LIBERIA**

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 24, 2003*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that while we encourage a regional West African effort to resolve the Liberia crisis, the United States military has no role—either alone or as part of a multinational force—in that country.

We all recognize the tragedy in Liberia. A civil war has raged there for the past 14 years, leaving thousands dead and a million without homes. Horrific stories of atrocities abound. We wish for peace and a resolution to the conflict. But we must recognize that this resolution should come through regional West African efforts. These are the countries involved and affected; these are the countries with the most incentive to resolve the problem. Simply stated, there is no U.S. national security interest at stake in the conflict—no matter how widely "national interest" is defined.

But the administration is currently pondering repeated calls by some in the U.S. and especially the United Nations to commit thousands of troops to a full-fledged American operation in Liberia. According to press reports, the Pentagon has just ordered about 4,500 sailors and marines from the Horn of Africa into the Mediterranean Sea, so as to be closer to Liberia—just in case.

Before we commit our troops to yet another foreign intervention, Congress must at the very least consider the implications of further committing our already seriously overextended military. According to recent press reporting, of the 33 brigades that make up the entirety of the U.S. Army's active duty combat forces, all but just three brigades are either currently engaged in Iraq, Afghanistan, South Korea, are committed to other missions, or are reconstituting. This suggests that the U.S. military is in serious danger of becoming over-extended.

Mr. Speaker, there is no U.S. interest in the conflict and U.S. military involvement could well lead to resentment and more violence against U.S. troops, as we saw in Somalia. We must ponder this possibility before yet again putting our men and women in uniform in harm's way.

I hope very much that my colleagues will join me in this effort and that we may see a quick Floor vote on this very important measure.