

even trying to influence policymaking. Accordingly, they are increasingly inclined to mobilize against their leaders and governments. Even though victories have thus far eluded them, this turn to the "street" bespeaks a perennial politics of resentment instead of compromise and consensus-building. Second, the gulf between rulers and ruled has obvious implications for stability and democracy. Ruling elites will try to tamp down actual protest and curb society's organizing capability, infringing on their basic liberties; this, in turn, will upset the delicate balance between state and society. Change, when it comes, may be violent.

Steadily losing hope, many Armenians, Azerbaijanis and Georgians will likely opt out of politics altogether. Many others will emigrate if they can. This trend has been marked for years in all three countries; Armenians often try to come to the United States; while Azerbaijanis and Georgians find it easier to move to Russia. But the departure of these highly motivated individuals and their families, who often find ways to prosper in their adopted homes, weakens their homelands.

Washington has observed these tendencies with concern but little action. Democracy-building programs may help develop civil society but have little impact on leaders who pursue their own interests and are quite prepared to dismiss the State Department's criticism of yet another rigged election—even if, as happened yesterday, the Department, in unprecedentedly strong language, said the Georgian election "results do not accurately reflect the will of the Georgian people, but instead reflect massive vote fraud in Ajara and other Georgian regions." And while we are preoccupied with Iraq and the war on terrorism, Moscow has been steadily rebuilding its assets in these countries, buying up infrastructure in equity-for-debt deals and offering all possible support to those in power.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Speaker, our chances of influencing political evolution in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia may not be very great. But they will diminish to zero unless we recognize the problem, and soon.

HONORING MR. FRANK M.
LAMPKIN, JR.

HON. JIM McCRERY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 21, 2003

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, October 24th of this year, Louisiana and the United States lost a fine American and a good friend. Frank Lampkin, Jr. of Bossier City passed away at the age of 79. Though he has passed away, he leaves behind a rich legacy and a community made better by his good work.

Mr. Lampkin was a giver in every sense of the word. He gave to his country as a Sergeant in the Marines. He gave his time and energy, inspiring the children of Northwest Louisiana as a teacher, a coach, and a principal for more than three decades. He raised a family. And he continued to find ways to give back even more to his community.

Over the years Mr. Lampkin was an integral member of campaigns like the Clean City Committee, the Salvation Army Food Drive and Bell Ringing, Shots for Tots, and awards programs to inspire learning in elementary school children.

His list of awards and achievements is remarkable. He was a Kiwanian of the Year and had 50 years of perfect attendance at the Kiwanis Club of Bossier. He was inducted into the Louisiana High School Athletic Hall of Fame and the Northwestern Educators' Hall of Fame. He was a recipient of the Air Force R.O.T.C. Outstanding Service Award.

Despite all of these achievements, Mr. Lampkin will best be remembered as a husband, a father, a mentor, a neighbor, and a friend.

Frank Lampkin was an inspiring member of his community and I am pleased to have had a chance today to share some of the highlights of his life with those who never had the chance to meet him.

COMMENDING BARBARA REYNOLDS FOR HER YEARS OF SERVICE ON CAPITOL HILL

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 21, 2003

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to pay tribute to a long-time member of my staff who is retiring this December. Barbara Reynolds has worked for me as my scheduler and executive assistant since I was elected in 1994. Barbara's career on Capitol Hill preceded mine by 13 years. This experience, along with her talent and willingness to accommodate the busy schedule of a Congressman, was invaluable.

Before coming to work on the Hill, Barbara had been a stay-at-home mom, taking care of her two children. She had never really given much thought to getting involved in the political world, but, in 1979, at the suggestion of her father-in-law, she handed a resume to a friend at the Republican Policy Committee and, in about a week, landed a job with then-Representative Carlos Moorehead from California. This, however, was not her only job at the time. Barbara often spent her weekends as a professional model—many say she looked just like Jackie Kennedy Onassis. Her modeling took her all over the world as well as provided her with many commercial advertising opportunities. As a result of this, some current House maintenance workers who were around at the time still refer to Barbara as "Jackie" when they see her in the halls.

In 1985 Barbara began working for then-Representative and eventual presidential candidate Jack Kemp. In addition to working in his personal office she also worked on his campaign in New Hampshire.

After working with Jack Kemp, Barbara moved on to work for my Florida colleague, Representative CLIFF STEARNS in 1988. Barbara spent six years working for Representative STEARNS where she established her Florida roots.

In 1995 Barbara came to work for me and has worked in my Washington office since my first day in office. I am incredibly grateful for her loyalty to my staff and me. It will be nearly impossible to replace her uplifting spirit. Her presence in my office added a touch of class and style, which are sometimes hard to find in the world of politics.

I, along with her coworkers and others outside my office whose lives she has touched,

will miss her presence on Capitol Hill. Barbara Reynolds's retirement is well earned. She plans to pursue her hobby of boating on the Chesapeake with her husband, Bob, as well as continue to be a loving mother and grandmother to her two grown children and to her grandchildren. We all wish her many blessings and much happiness in the years to come.

Thank you Barbara, for your service to my office, the people of Florida, and the many others with whom you have worked on Capitol Hill.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2417,
INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 20, 2003

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great concerns over the Intelligence Authorization Conference Report. I do not agree that Members of Congress should vote in favor of an authorization that most know almost nothing about—including the most basic issue of the level of funding.

What most concerns me about this conference report, though, is something that should outrage every single American citizen. I am referring to the stealth addition of language drastically expanding FBI powers to secretly and without court order snoop into the business and financial transactions of American citizens. These expanded internal police powers will enable the FBI to demand transaction records from businesses, including auto dealers, travel agents, pawnbrokers and more, without the approval or knowledge of a judge or grand jury. This was written into the bill at the 11th hour over the objections of members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which would normally have jurisdiction over the FBI. The Judiciary Committee was frozen out of the process. It appears we are witnessing a stealth enactment of the enormously unpopular "Patriot II" legislation that was first leaked several months ago. Perhaps the national outcry when a draft of the Patriot II act was leaked has led its supporters to enact it one piece at a time in secret. Whatever the case, this is outrageous and unacceptable. I urge each of my colleagues to join me in rejecting this bill and its incredibly dangerous expansion of Federal police powers.

I also have concerns about the rest of the bill. One of the few things we do know about this final version is that we are authorizing even more than the president has requested for the intelligence community. The intelligence budget seems to grow every year, but we must ask what we are getting for our money. It is notoriously difficult to assess the successes of our intelligence apparatus, and perhaps it is unfair that we only hear about its failures and shortcomings. However, we cannot help but be concerned over several such failures in recent years. Despite the tens of billions we spend on these myriad intelligence agencies, it is impossible to ignore the failure of our federal intelligence community to detect and prevent the September 11 attacks. Additionally, it is becoming increasingly obvious that our intelligence community failed completely to accurately assess the nature of the

Iraqi threat. These are by any measure grave failures, costing us incalculably in human lives and treasure. Yet from what little we can know about this bill, the solution is to fund more of the same. I would hope that we might begin coming up with new approaches to our intelligence needs, perhaps returning to an emphasis on the proven value of human intelligence and expanded linguistic capabilities for our intelligence personnel.

I am also concerned that our scarce resources are again being squandered pursuing a failed drug war in Colombia, as this bill continues to fund our disastrous Colombia policy. Billions of dollars have been spent in Colombia to fight this drug war, yet more drugs than ever are being produced abroad and shipped into the United States—including a bumper crop of opium sent by our new allies in Afghanistan. Evidence in South America suggests that any decrease in Colombian production of drugs for the US market has only resulted in increased production in neighboring countries. As I have stated repeatedly, the solution to the drug problem lies not in attacking the producers abroad or in creating a militarized police state to go after the consumers at home, but rather in taking a close look at our seemingly insatiable desire for these substances. Until that issue is addressed we will continue wasting billions of dollars in a losing battle.

In conclusion, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in rejecting this dangerous and expensive bill.

THE ALDER CREEK DROUGHT PROTECTION PROJECT

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 21, 2003

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce The Alder Creek Water Storage and Conservation Project Act. This legislation will authorize The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, in cooperation with the El Dorado County Irrigation District, to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of constructing a water storage project on Alder Creek in El Dorado County, California.

The Alder Creek Water Storage and Conservation Project would include the construction of a dam and 31,700 acre foot reservoir that would yield approximately 11,500 acre feet of additional water supply per year. A major advantage of this location is the ability to deliver this water by gravity into El Dorado Irrigation District's existing water delivery system and to the American River to increase in-stream flows for the propagation of fallrun Chinook salmon and Steelhead trout.

Like many communities in the arid West, El Dorado County faces water supply shortages that threaten people, cities, farms and the environment. The El Dorado Irrigation District, which serves over 100,000 of my constituents, is charged with the difficult task of providing a safe and reliable water supply throughout the region for all of these competing interests. Severe drought periods, like we are experiencing now, and explosive growth rates that are occurring in portions of El Dorado County, have made this task even more arduous. EID deserves great credit for developing alternative sources of water, such as recycled water, to ease the burden of inadequate supplies. In fact, all new developments within The El Do-

rado Irrigation District's service area are hooked up to recycled water lines that run in the front and back of the properties which conserves precious drinking water. However, if current trends continue, which all indications say they will, other alternative sources of water will be required in order to keep up with demand. To avoid a crisis, the District is in the process of developing a comprehensive plan to protect against multiple-year drought events. The Alder project would be a key component in the Districts overall drought protection strategy that would also include water banking and intergovernmental agreements.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that this legislation be given prompt consideration so that the benefits of this important project can be realized in a timely manner.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "NATIONAL FILM PRESERVATION ACT OF 2003"

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 21, 2003

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce the introduction of the National Film Preservation Act of 2003, which reauthorizes the National Film Preservation Act of 1996.

We all know that motion pictures are amongst this nation's cultural treasures, going beyond entertainment to represent American ideals and values to people across the world. Unfortunately, the films on which many motion pictures are created are easily susceptible to physical deterioration; in fact, over fifty percent of movies made before 1950 have deteriorated and over ninety percent of movies from before 1929 have disintegrated.

The 1996 Act was designed to ensure that we could protect the treasures we still have. It created the National Film Preservation Board and the National Film Preservation Foundation. The NFPB generates public awareness of a national film registry and reviews initiatives to ensure the preservation valued films. The NFPF issues grants to libraries and other institutions that can save films from degradation.

The program has received accolades from organizations such as the Directors Guild of America and the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Noted filmmakers Martin Scorsese and Ken Burns also have praised the NFPB and the NFPF.

Unfortunately, the program officially expired October 11, 2003, and was not reauthorized. The legislation being introduced today would remedy that oversight by reauthorizing both the NFPB and the NFPF. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this valuable effort as we move it through the House.

CONFERENCE REPORT H.R. 6

SPEECH OF

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 18, 2003

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, the Energy Policy Act of 2003, among other things, would authorize the promulgation of mandatory and enforceable standards for the North American transmission system by an Electric Reliability

Organization subject to FERC oversight in the U.S. Having been so recently reminded that transmission system failures and system reliability do not respect state or international boundaries, it is essential that this legislation protect consumers in one state from actions or events in another. Under the plain language of new FPA section 215 (j)(3), no state may take any action with respect to the safety, adequacy and reliability of electric service within that State if that action is determined by the Electric Reliability Organization or by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to be inconsistent with any reliability standard. A regional entity that satisfies the requirements of new section 215 (e)(4) may propose to the Electric Reliability Organization reliability standards that reflect regional differences, and the Electric Reliability Organization may approve such proposed standards when justified.

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR EPHRAIM AND MRS. CARRIE SUE WILLIAMS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 21, 2003

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Pastor Ephraim and Mrs. Carrie Sue Williams as they celebrate a personal milestone. On November 22, 2003, Pastor Williams and his beloved wife will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. As their friends and family gather to commemorate this momentous occasion, I ask all my colleagues to join me in wishing one of Sacramento's most revered couples a happy anniversary and continued happiness in the future.

For the past 32 years, Mr. and Mrs. Williams have served with great class, dignity, and distinction as the Pastor and First Lady of the St. Paul Baptist Church in Sacramento California. As Pastor, Mr. Williams has played an instrumental role in directing and coordinating all aspects of the St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church. Pastor Williams made vital decisions related to staffing, church organization structure, finances, and the modification of facilities. Pastor Williams was the driving force behind the construction of a seventy-nine square foot edifice, which includes an administration wing, sanctuary, fellowship hall and classroom wing. Pastor Williams spearheaded a 7-year effort that liquidated a \$4 million debt for the church so that it could cover the \$7.7 million that was required for the construction project. Pastor Williams is currently leading the church in the building of a multi million-dollar Family Life Center that will include a gymnasium, classrooms, computer lab, dance rooms, nursery, office space, library, weight room and conference room. Pastor Williams' commitment to improve the church is great proof of his willingness to work hard to improve the lives of other people.

Mrs. Carrie Sue Williams is a former business owner and she has brought her trademark grace and dignity to her role as the First Lady of St. Paul Baptist Church. As the First Lady, Mrs. Williams regularly visits the sick and the confined. She also counsels women and couples. Mrs. Williams helped to design