

In a gesture of appreciation, Mr. Bell is being honored later this month by the Kernstown Battlefield Association for his tireless leadership and efforts toward historic preservation. It was Stewart's initial concern at the prospect of losing this priceless historical land which facilitated the creation of the Kernstown Battlefield Association, a grassroots, private, nonprofit group which has partnered with local governments, the National Park Service, the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation, and four local banks to purchase the Kernstown Battlefield.

It makes sense that Stewart would cultivate a passion for Civil War preservation. His family's lineage in the area reaches nearly a half century before the onslaught of the Civil War. In an article paying homage to local residents who are an inspiration, The Winchester Star laid out some notable facts about Stewart's life. Mr. Bell "resides in the home built by his great-grandfather, John Bell, in 1809. His father came into the world there in 1864 as the guns of Third Winchester were booming. And he himself was baptised in Winchester in 1910 by a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Dr. James R. Graham, who claimed Stonewall Jackson as a close friend . . ."

Harkening back to the sentiments expressed by President Ronald Reagan in his farewell address, I think it is safe to say that Stewart has not just been marking time in Winchester, he has made a difference. Starting in 1954, Mr. Bell served on the City Council for 26 years. He was twice elected mayor and served from 1972–1980. Stewart also actively participated in countless community organizations including the First Presbyterian Church, the Red Cross and the Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society.

In this era of increased mobility, it is a rarity to find an individual with roots so deeply intertwined to the community of his birth nearly a century ago. Having personally had the opportunity to the community of his birth nearly a century ago. Having personally had the opportunity to be the beneficiary of Stewart's memories and tales of the Valley, I can attest to his unique ability to make history come alive. He is truly a renaissance man—a public servant, a poet with a recently published book, a community activist, a church leader and so much more. It is men like Stewart Bell—a powerful link to our shared heritage and a treasure in his own time—who epitomize that which is great about community and country. We are blessed to know him.

SUGAR PROGRAM REFORM

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for ending the sugar subsidy program. A program which some claim costs "absolutely nothing" is actually costing the government millions, and consumers billions. This program triggers unemployment in the sugar refining industry and it is not how a farm program should work.

In the 1996 Farm Bill, we committed ourselves to phasing out price supports for every commodity except sugar and peanuts. It is time to level the playing field and expose the sugar program for the sham that it is. The sugar support program is supposedly designed to operate at "no direct cost" to the Federal Government. The Department of

In fact, according to the USDA, last year the government bought more than 1 million tons of sugar for 435 million dollars, and it now pays 1.4 million dollars monthly to store the sugar. In addition, the government gave some of the sugar back to the same industry that "forfeited" it in the first place, in exchange for the processors getting the farmers to destroy some of their growing crops.

As a result of the sugar program, domestic prices for raw sugar are typically twice world market prices, and sometimes more. Currently, sugar costs 9 cents a pound on the world market, but the government sets the domestic price for raw sugar at 18 cents a pound and 22.9 cents for refined sugar beets. According to the General Accounting Office, this price difference means that consumers are paying 1.9 billion dollars more than they need to for sugar and products containing sugar.

Yet, maybe most importantly, hundreds of jobs have been lost in the refining industry just in the past few years due to this unwise sugar subsidy. Since the mid-1980's, 12 of the

What is particularly infuriating about the situation is that these refinery jobs are good-paying jobs located in inner cities and areas where other employment opportunities are scarce. For example, the confectioners who want to use domestic sugar are instead having to send those jobs to Canada or Mexico where they can purchase affordable sugar, costing American workers their jobs. It is the families who work in these closing sugar refineries who suffer because of this sugar program.

The Agriculture Committee is writing a new farm bill, and we can not afford to have the sugar lobby write the sugar policy. Until the Sugar Subsidy Program is phased out, consumers will pay more for products containing sugar. Taxpayers will continue to pay more to buy surplus sugar. Workers in the candy industry and the cane refining industry will continue to lose their jobs. The sugar program will continue to benefit a few, without solving the problems of family farmers. We must insist on real reform in the sugar program, and end the regulations that are costing Americans money and American jobs.

In closing, I'd like to thank my colleague, Mr. DAVIS, for his leadership on this issue and allowing me to speak on this important reform.

LEE DAVIS INDUCTION TO WISCONSIN BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION HALL OF FAME

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, for a quarter of a century, Manitowoc, Wisconsin, has been

served by one of our nation's great local broadcasters.

Lee Davis began his radio career in 1954 as a disc jockey and program manager in Philadelphia. Before coming to Manitowoc in 1975, he was general manager of WMAQ-AM and FM in Chicago as well as national program manager for Rollins, Inc., where he was responsible for seven stations around the country.

Now, as owner and general manager of WCUB and WLTU, Lee Davis gives us big city professionalism along with small town friendliness and involvement. Listeners in the Manitowoc area are well served by Lee's stewardship of WCUB's Breakfast Club, where he brings the community together through his insightful interviews and conversation, and where he provides local radio broadcasting as it should be—by and for the people who actually live in the community.

I recently learned that Lee Davis has been chosen for induction into the Wisconsin Broadcasters Association Hall of Fame. He richly deserves it, and I want to join the people of Manitowoc in extending our congratulations.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN QUILL

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the service of John Quill, who served as meteorologist for WWLP Channel 22 in Springfield. Mr. Quill passed away yesterday.

John Quill's face was one of the most recognizable in all of western Massachusetts because of his 47 years as WWLP's meteorologist. He brought both integrity and a human touch to weather reporting, and he will be remembered with great fondness for years to come for his hard work, dedication and distinctive personal touch. The entire Pioneer Valley feels a great loss with John's passing.

Anyone who has lived through a western Massachusetts winter knows that we do not always have good weather, but, for nearly five decades, we had a truly exceptional weatherman. Thank you. John Quill.

HONOR ANDREW HIGGINS AND HIS WORKERS FOR BUILDING BOATS THAT WON WORLD WAR II

HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today, as I did on D-Day last year, to

introduce a resolution that is long overdue. On behalf of the entire Louisiana delegation, I would like to honor the forgotten heroes of World War II—the late Andrew Jackson Higgins, who designed the Higgins landing craft and his 20,000 employees who built the 20,000 boats that won the war.

Once again, I ask Congress to recognize these heroes—who contributed so greatly to the war effort, but never left the Louisiana shores.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here to reintroduce a resolution to award the late Andrew Jackson Higgins and the 20,000 plus men and women of Higgins Industries that supported the war efforts abroad with a Congressional Gold Medal. This medal will serve as long-overdue recognition for their patriotic contributions to our country, to the world—to peace and to freedom.

Briefly, let me explain again why then late Andrew Higgins and the employees of Higgins Industries deserve this most prestigious honor.

Andrew Jackson Higgins designed the landing craft, now dubbed “the Higgins boats,” used to land troops across open beaches during all amphibious assaults in World War II. The most famous, of course, was the D-Day invasion of Normandy; but other landings, like Leyte Gulf, Guadalcanal and Sicily were equally important.

The 20,000 Higgins boats were built at eight plants in New Orleans, the city that I represent and that is home to the National D-Day Museum. These plants produced most of the vessels and equipment that were essential to the war efforts. Higgins employed more than 20,000 workers around the clock for over four years. They built over 20,000 landing craft and trained over 30,000 military personnel on the operation of the boats. At their peak, Higgins Industries produced about 700 boats per month.

Beyond his dedication during the war, Higgins possessed qualities that were far beyond his years.

Even before America entered the war, Higgins anticipated the possible need for his boats, and he purchased the entire 1940 Philippine Mahogany crop.

Higgins displayed a social conscience that was unimaginably progressive in the 1940s. He employed men and women, blacks and whites with an “equal pay for equal work” policy decades before integration and gender equality in the workforce.

Mr. Speaker, Andrew Jackson Higgins was a man of great insight and ingenuity. His accomplishments were recognized by President Eisenhower on more than one occasion. On Thanksgiving, 1944, Eisenhower boasted, “Let us thank God for Higgins Industries’ management and labor which has given us the landing boats with which to conduct our campaign.”

Again, in 1964, Eisenhower praised Andrew Higgins by saying, “He is the man that won the war. If Higgins had not produced and developed those landing craft, we never could have gone in over an open beach. We would have had to change the entire strategy of the war.”

The time has come for the Nation to honor the contributions of the people of Higgins Industries: men and women, blacks and whites, working side by side, equal pay for equal work, to build the boats that won World War

II. Mr. Higgins went above and beyond the call of duty for his country and worked in a way that was far beyond his years. His progressive and aggressive policies before and during the war should serve as a member to all of us who serve our country, and should thus be duly recognized.

Mr. Speaker, I reiterate, the recognition of the late Andrew Jackson Higgins and the employees of Higgins Industries is long overdue. I believe these forgotten heroes should now be honored and always remembered. A Congressional Gold Medal will honor them, just as their work helped to keep us free.

AIDS EPIDEMIC

SPEECH OF

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 2001

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today marks twenty years since the official recognition of the disease that would come to be known as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome or AIDS. In those twenty years medical and pharmaceutical advancements have made HIV/AIDS more manageable for some, but a cure has yet to be found.

In order to erase this scourge from the planet, a re-commitment, not complacency is required by the United States and all governments around the world. We need to refocus our efforts and not allow complacency to dictate the future. There must be a continued worldwide commitment to the eradication of this plague. 20 years of AIDS is Enough!

THE IMPACT OF AIDS

Twenty years ago, the devastating impact AIDS was to have on the world could not have been imagined. On June 5, 1981, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) published an article about five cases of rare pneumocystis pneumonia among gay men in Los Angeles. Since then, AIDS has spread globally, with 36 million people presently living with HIV, 900,000 in the United States alone.

According to the CDC, people of color make up 57% of the cumulative AIDS cases and 68% of the new AIDS cases reported as of June 2000. It is the leading cause of death of African-American men ages 25–44. 40,000 new HIV infections occur in the U.S. every year.

According to the CDC, men of color account for 63% of the new AIDS cases reported among men in the twelve months ended June 2000 and women of color make up 82% of new AIDS cases reported among females in the twelve months ended June 2000. Children of color make up 84% of the pediatric new AIDS cases reported in the twelve months ended in June 2000. Young men of color and women of color are particularly vulnerable.

The 1998–2000 Young Men’s Survey (YMS), a study of over 2,000 gay men ages 23 to 29 in Baltimore, Dallas, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and Seattle, found that 30% of African-Americans, 15% of Hispanics, 3% of Asians and 7 percent of Caucasian men were living with HIV. Only a third of those infected knew they had HIV. In 1999, persons aged

13–24 years accounted for 15% of reported HIV cases, and women made up 49% of the cases in this age group.

Since 1981 the face of AIDS has changed markedly. Originally known as a “gay man’s disease”, AIDS has exploded into a worldwide epidemic affecting men, women and children of all races, a deadly presence that does not discriminate. In the US, while 46% of reported AIDS cases were the result of homosexual contact, 54% were exposed through heterosexual contact or intravenous drug use (IDU); worldwide, more than 80 percent of all adult HIV infections have resulted from heterosexual intercourse. The largest number of persons infected with HIV/AIDS are Sub-Saharan Africans, totaling at present 25.3 million, though Asia is presently set to out-pace Africa in the next decade.

In twenty years, HIV has infected a reported 52 million people worldwide. 21.8 million have died from AIDS, 3 million in the year 2000. Of the 36 million people presently living with HIV/AIDS worldwide, 34.7 million are adults, 18.3 million are men, 16.4 million are women and 1.3 million are under the age of 15. It is estimated that during 2000, 5.2 million people were newly infected with HIV, an average of 14,250 daily.

In the 20 years since AIDS was identified, more than 800,000 Americans have been diagnosed with AIDS; nearly half of them have died. Today, AIDS still claims two lives every hours in this country. Worldwide, more than 35 million people are currently living with AIDS . . . 22 million have already died. Three million lives were lost in 2000 alone. Most of them died without adequate medical care or treatment for even the most common and treatable infections that accompany the disease.

We must never forget the contributions of those who have gone before us. Today as we recognize the 20th Anniversary of the discovery of AIDS. I commend the 12 National Organizations from across the country, who have come together to launch a national campaign to provide health care, treatment, and prevention education and information to millions of Americans impacted by this epidemic with the following goals:

To raise the level of awareness of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the United States and its devastating impact on our nation in the last 20 years. To illustrate for America’s leadership the catastrophic worldwide epidemic and its likely toll in human lives. To motivate Americans, particularly policymakers, to recommit to advances in treatment, medicine and science. To engage Americans of all ages in local activities that allow them to understand that this epidemic touches everyone.

AIDS Action Committee of Massachusetts, AIDS Project Los Angeles, The Balm in Gilead, Broadway Cares, Gay Men’s Health Crisis, The National Association of People with AIDS, National Minority AIDS Council, The NAMES Project Foundation, San Francisco AIDS Foundation, and the Whitman-Walker Clinic are all to be commended for coming together in this unique partnership to launch a national public affairs campaign to provide health care, treatment, and prevention education and information to millions of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, 20 years of AIDS is Enough!