

during the Second World War. Friends, I'm sure that you will agree that there are few honors greater than service to our country and the education of children.

My colleagues, please join me today in celebrating the life of this remarkable man. He was a gentleman of honorable intentions and thankless acts of service to the community.

CELEBRATING THE RETIREMENT
OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL
HENRY T. GLISSON

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 2001

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished constituent of mine, Lieutenant General Henry T. Glisson, who will be retiring from the United States Army on August 31, 2001, after 35 years of outstanding service in the Armed Forces. In addition to his retirement, Lieutenant General Glisson will also step down as Director of the Defense Logistics Agency in July.

Lieutenant General Glisson was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, through the Reserve Officer Training Corps program at North Georgia College, where he also earned his Bachelor of Science Degree in Psychology. He received his Masters's Degree in Education from Pepperdine University in California. His military educational background includes the Quartermaster Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, the Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College.

Lieutenant General Glisson was selected as a Regular Army Officer in 1967, and detailed to the Infantry for 18 months, where his early years included assignments as a Platoon Leader for the 549th Quartermaster Company, and Aide-de-Camp for the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Japan. He was an advisor in the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Vietnam, and S4 (Logistics) and Commander, Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 5th Infantry. He was also the Commander, Company C, 425th Support Battalion and Commander, 25th Supply and Transport Battalion. In addition, he served as the Executive Officer/S3, 25th Supply and Transport Battalion and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G4 (Supply), 25th Infantry Division, Hawaii.

From 1974 to 1977, Lieutenant General Glisson was the Officer-in-Charge of the Cadet Mess, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. From 1978 to 1982, he served as the S3, Division Support Command; Executive Officer, 701st Maintenance Battalion, and Commander, Material Management Center, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas. His next assignment was Commander, 87th Maintenance Battalion, 7th Support Group, United States Army, Europe. He served as Chief, Quartermaster Branch, United States Army Military Personnel Command in Alexandria, Virginia, from 1985 to 1987.

He was assigned to the Pentagon from 1987 to 1989 where he served first as Chief, Readiness Team, and then Chief, Troop Support Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Washington, District of Columbia. In 1989 he became Commander, Divi-

sion Support Command, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colorado. He returned to the Pentagon in 1991, serving as the Executive Officer and Special Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics; and then as Deputy Director, Directorate Plans and Operations, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. In 1993, Lieutenant General Glisson was promoted to Brigadier General and has served in four consecutive command assignments: Commander, Defense Personnel Support Center, Defense Logistics Agency; Commander, U.S. Army Soldier Systems Command, U.S. Army Materiel Command; and 44th Quartermaster General/Commandant, U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and School, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, where he served until assuming his current position as the 13th Director of the Defense Logistics Agency.

His decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with 5 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star with "V" Device, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the Meritorious Service Medal with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Army Commendation Medal, the Air Medal, the Combat Infantryman Badge, the Parachutist Badge, the Parachute Rigger Badge and the Army Staff Identification Badge.

On behalf of my congressional colleagues, it is my honor to thank Lieutenant General Henry T. Glisson for his 5 years of service to his country and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MINDY ENGELHART
OF DIMONDALE, MI, LEGRAND
SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 2001

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Mindy Englehart, winner of the 2001 LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship, Mindy is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Mindy is an exceptional student at Eaton Rapids High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Mindy has received numerous awards for her excellence in academics, as well as her involvement in 4-H, tennis and golf. Outside of school, Mindy is an active volunteer at Hayes Green Beach Hospital and the Red Cross.

Therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Mindy Englehart for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Congressional Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and

active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY LEE COE III

HON. JIM DAVIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 2001

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Harry Lee Coe III, a loving father, gifted athlete, dedicated judge and life-long public servant of the citizens of Florida. Harry passed away one year ago.

Harry was first known in Hillsborough County as a pitcher for the Tampa Tarpons, but he soon built a distinguished law career, serving as a civil lawyer, then as a juvenile court attorney and finally as a criminal court judge. Harry presided over his court for 20 years—always devoted to serving our community to the best of his ability.

On the bench, Harry was known not only for his unique wit and passion, but also for his unwavering integrity and commitment to justice. Some say Harry expected too much of those who came before his bench, but he always demanded the most of himself and worked tirelessly to do his best. While Harry became known as "Hanging Harry" for his stringent sentences and his deep conviction to protecting our community from dangerous criminals, he was equally passionate about giving our children the love and support they deserve to prevent the need for such rehabilitation.

Much can be said of Harry's dedication to his job, but volumes can be written of his persona outside the court. In all of Harry's years as an elected official he was never branded as a typical politician, for his kind and gentle demeanor with people could never be mistaken for anything other than sincerity. You could always depend on Harry to listen to what you had to say, just as much as you knew that his words were from the heart. I know Harry will be remembered for all these things.

SMALL BUSINESS REFINERS COMPLIANCE WITH THE HIGHWAY
DIESEL FUEL SULFUR CONTROL
REQUIREMENTS

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of this year, on January 18, 2001, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implemented heavy-duty engine and vehicle standards and highway diesel fuel sulfur control requirements. I strongly supported the final rule by the EPA as a necessary tool to reduce pollution. Under this new regulation, oil refiners must meet rigorous new standards to reduce the sulfur content of highway diesel fuel from its current level of 500 parts per million to 15 parts per million by June, 2006. The diesel rule goes a long way in reducing the amount of pollution in our air.

Small business refineries produce a full slate of petroleum products including everything from gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel to asphalt, lube oil, and specialty petroleum products. Today, among the 124 refineries operating in the United States, approximately 25 percent are small, independent refiners. These small business refiners contribute to the nation's energy supply by manufacturing specific products like grade 80-aviation fuel, JP-4 jet fuel, and off-road diesel fuel.

In order for oil refineries to comply with the new rule, the EPA estimated capital costs at an average of \$14 million per refinery. This is a relatively small cost for major multinational oil companies, but for smaller refineries, this is a very high capital cost that is virtually impossible to undertake without substantial assistance. Small business refiners presented information in support of this position to EPA during the rulemaking process. In fact, EPA agreed that small business refiners would likely experience a significant and disproportionate financial hardship in reaching the objectives of the diesel fuel sulfur rule.

There is currently no provision that helps small business refiners meet the objectives of the rule. That is why I am introducing a tax incentive proposal that would provide the specific, targeted assistance that small refineries need to achieve better air quality and provide complete compliance with EPA's rule.

A qualified small business refiner—defined as refiners with fewer than 1,500 employees and less than a total capacity of 155,000 barrels per day—will be eligible to receive federal assistance of up to 35 percent of the costs necessary, through tax credits, to comply with the Highway Diesel Fuel Sulfur Control Requirements of the EPA.

Without such a provision, many small business refiners will be unable to comply with the EPA rule and could be forced out of the market. Individually, each small refiner represents a small share of the national petroleum marketplace. Cumulatively, however, the impact is substantial. Small business refiners produce about four percent of the nation's diesel fuel and in some regions, provide over half of the diesel fuel. Small business refiners also fill a critical national security function. For example, in 1998 and 1999, small business refiners provided almost 20 percent of the jet fuel used by U.S. military bases. Small business refiners' pricing competition pressures the larger, integrated companies to lower prices for the consuming public. Without that competitive pressure, consumers will certainly pay higher prices for the same products.

Over the past decade, approximately 25 U.S. refineries have shut down. Without assistance in complying with the EPA rule, we may lose another 25 percent of U.S. refineries.

This legislation is critical—not because small business refiners do not want to comply with the EPA rule due to differences in environmental policy—but because it will help keep small business refiners as an integral part of the industry and on their way to cleaner production and full compliance with all environmental regulations.

MEDAL OF HONOR, ED FREEMAN

HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 2001

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of Idaho's great citizens. Ed Freeman, 73, of Boise, who will be awarded the Medal of Honor today by the President for his acts of valor during the Vietnam War. The Medal of Honor is the highest award for valor in action against an enemy force which can be bestowed upon an individual serving in the Armed Services of the United States.

On November 14th, 1965, Captain Freeman risked his life more than once to deliver ammunition and supplies to 450 men who had been surrounded by more than 2,000 North Vietnamese. In addition, each time he delivered supplies, he carried out wounded U.S. military personnel to safety.

On November 14th, 1965, Captain Freeman voluntarily flew his Army Helicopter on 14 missions to the Ia Dang battle zone in less than 14 hours. For each trip, he risked his life to save and supply his fellow countrymen.

Without the courage of Captain Freeman and his crew, the 450 men in the Ia Dang Valley would have been quickly overrun by the North Vietnamese. By the end of the day Captain Freeman had saved an estimated 30 soldiers.

Mr. Speaker I am pleased to salute Captain Freeman today for his act of bravery in 1965 and I congratulate him for receiving the highest military honor anyone can receive, the Medal of Honor.

NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT AND ECONOMIC CONVERSION ACT OF 2001

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 16, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced the Nuclear Disarmament and Economic Conversion Act every year since 1993, and I will continue to introduce this bill until the threat posed by the world's nuclear arsenals is eliminated. This issue was brought to my attention by constituents who have been vigilant to the continuing need to focus on nuclear proliferation. Moreover, today missile defense is being pressed by the Bush Administration, which has refused to acknowledge urgent domestic needs from health care to affordable housing.

Long after the end of the Cold War and the breakup of the Soviet Union, the threat of nuclear weapons remains. Today, the United States continues to hold approximately 7,295 operational nuclear warheads while Russia controls 6,094, and the other declared nuclear powers of Great Britain, France, and China are estimated to possess approximately

10,000 operational warheads. Furthermore, proliferation of nuclear weapons, especially in countries in unstable regions, is now one of the leading military threats to the national security of the United States, its allies, and the world.

The United States, as the sole remaining superpower and the leading nuclear power in the world, has an obligation to move first and take bold steps to encourage other nuclear powers to eliminate their arsenals and to prevent the proliferation of these weapons. That is why I have chosen today, the 56th anniversary of the first test of a nuclear explosive in Alamogordo, New Mexico, to reintroduce the Nuclear Disarmament and Economic Conversion Act of 2001. The bill would require the United States to disable and dismantle its nuclear weapons and to refrain from replacing them with weapons of mass destruction once foreign countries possessing nuclear weapons enact and execute similar requirements.

My bill has an important complementary provision that the resources used to sustain our nuclear weapons program be used to address human and infrastructure needs such as housing, health care, education, agriculture, and the environment. By eliminating our nuclear weapons arsenal, the United States can realize an additional "peace dividend" from which critical domestic initiatives can be funded, including new programs proposed in the Administration's FY 2002 budget.

Many courageous leaders in the United States and around the world have spoken out about the obsolescence of nuclear weapons and the need for their elimination. These leaders include retired Air Force General Lee Butler and more than 60 other retired generals and admirals from 17 nations, who, on December 5, 1996, issued a statement that "the continuing existence of nuclear weapons in the armories of nuclear powers, and the ever-present threat of acquisition of these weapons by others, constitute a peril to global peace and security and to the safety and survival of the people we are dedicated to protect" and that the "creation of a nuclear-weapons-free world [is] necessary [and] possible."

The United States and the world community must redouble their efforts to obtain commitments from the nations developing nuclear technology to refrain from actual deployment of nuclear weapons, as well as to help contain other countries that aspire to become nuclear powers, such as Iran, Iraq, and North Korea, from moving forward with their programs. The United States will be far more credible and persuasive in these efforts if we are willing to take the initiative in dismantling our own nuclear weapons program and helping arms industries to convert plants and employees to providing products and services that enhance the wealth and quality of life of citizens. I ask my colleagues to cosponsor the Nuclear Disarmament and Economic Conversion Act of 2001 and the committees with jurisdiction over the bill to mark it up quickly so that it can be considered and passed.