

as much manpower as we could," said Albert W. Billington, special agent in charge of the Washington field office.

Petty Officer Brown, 24, was listed as missing June 11 after her commanding officer called NCIS to report the young woman had missed checks and had not shown up for work.

The next day a Prince George's County detective called Frank O'Donnell, who was heading up the missing persons investigation, to tell him police may have found her body and a man's body.

Prince George's police moved quickly on the case, Mr. Billington said, and with the help of NCIS computer experts were able to track credit- and debit-card usage, and conduct surveillance and searches of the suspects' and the victims' homes.

On June 27, Prince George's police arrested five men in connection with the killings. Marco Scutchings, 18; Robert Odum Jr., 23; Cortez Carroll, 22; Eric Thomas, 22; and Aaron Hollingsworth, 18, await preliminary hearings scheduled for July 26 and 27. The five men beat the couple and stuffed them in the trunk after a botched carjacking, according to police reports. The two later were shot execution-style and their bodies left in Accokeek, police said.

Twenty members of the NCIS investigation team are still working on processing evidence through forensics, conducting surveillance and interviews and searching residences.

---

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CHRISTINA  
CHAVEZ, OF NEW MEXICO

**HON. JOE BACA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 23, 2001*

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in the memory of my beloved Aunt and Godmother, Christina Chavez, of New Mexico, who passed away on July 19th, 2001.

Daughter of Romolo and Mary Baca; wife of Alberto Chavez; mother of Josephina Chavez, Joe Chavez, and Nicanora Thomas; grandmother to seven, and great-grandmother to five; sister to six brothers; Christina will be dearly missed by family and friends.

Christina's father, Romolo, my grandfather, was President of the Conservancy in New Mexico, which oversaw the development of immigration. Her mother, Mary, a devoted housewife, passed away very young, so Christina stayed home to help raise her brothers.

Christina married Alberto Chavez in 1945. Alberto's position with the Santa Fe Railroad took him away traveling a lot, so Christina spent her time raising crops, sheep and cattle on the family farm in Las Nutris, New Mexico, and performing the duties of housewife and mother.

Christina's children recall bailing the hay, feeding the animals, milking the cows, and going to school 12 miles away on the school bus. They recall her perpetually in motion with housework, cleaning, and canning vegetables and fruit.

Christina loved cooking. Her chile recipe was delicious, and it made her famous for miles around. And she could bake bread like you would not believe!

Christina and Alberto built an Orno (Indian) oven outdoors, and in the summer months they would bake bread and roast chile. The taste of bread and chile made from scratch

and baked in an outdoor oven is wonderful, much better than anything you can buy in a store.

And those cakes, cookies, and biscuits! Christina could really bake!

Christina's brothers, including my father, lived nearby, and would always visit and check on her. They marveled at her world-famous cooking, and shared a cup of coffee. They were often joined by lots of friends and neighbors.

Christina was a very kind and loving person, always caring about people, and she always had her home open. She would welcome people with food, and she was always lending a helping hand, opening the door to friends and strangers who needed a glass of water or a meal.

Christina raised three lovely, and successful, children: Josephina, who now works as a Security Officer for Sandia National Labs; Joe, who retired from the Santa Fe Railroad, where he worked on the cars; and Nicanora, who drives a school bus and also plays basketball.

Her children lovingly recall being raised by their mother: "We lived out in the country. Belen was 12 miles away. Mom would take us to the country drug store, Jenny's which had an old soda fountain. They made great root beer floats. They were very pure. The store is gone now. They tore it down. Mom would also take us to go buy groceries. It was like a treat, because we lived so far away from everything."

Christina's children remark that one of the best gifts she left them was the values she instilled in them. She was very religious, and even when she was in the nursing home, she attended church twice a week. She liked to pray the Rosary in Spanish.

Christina taught her children the teachings of the Catholic Church. During Lent, she made sure the family did not eat meat on Friday. Instead she would serve wild spinach with beans. It was excellent and made it much easier to avoid meat! She also made wonderful bread pudding with raisins.

Christina was fond of singing the Hail Mary. She had a lovely voice, and her children can still recall her singing in the home:

Hail Mary  
Full of Grace  
The Lord is with thee . . .

And she loved to recite the Lord's Prayer:

Our Father who art in Heaven  
Hallowed be thy name  
Thy Kingdom come  
Thy will be done  
On earth as it is in Heaven  
Give us this day our daily bread  
And forgive us our trespasses  
As we forgive those who trespass against us  
Lead us not into temptation  
But deliver us from evil  
For thine is the Kingdom and the power and  
the glory forever  
Amen.

Mr. Speaker, a quiet history runs through our Nation, a history that is not in our textbooks. In this history, the lonely whistles of the Santa Fe railroad can be heard through the night, as a young woman bakes bread on a farm. Her household is filled with the good smells of chile and coffee. Her children learn the words of our Holy Bible, and grow up to be good, God-fearing people with children of their own. From her they learn kindness and good deeds, the value of a hard day's work,

the importance of opening a door to a stranger.

This is the fabric from which our Nation is built. For often it is not the famous and the affluent who shape our country's destiny; instead it is women like Christina Chavez, who raise a family one day at a time, bake the bread, tend to the farm, go the country store.

And so, we pay tribute and memory to Christina Chavez, the last of my father's generation, my aunt and Godmother, loving mother to Josephina, Joe, and Nicanora.

There is a sadness that comes from great love, but there is also a quiet pride. Pride at all the families of Chavez and Baca have achieved in this great Nation. That as Latinos and Latinas we have carved a place for ourselves in the fabric of its history.

Mr. Speaker, Christina's children offer these words: "Thank you Mom for family values. You taught us how to be strong. You often raised us alone as Dad traveled on the Santa Fe Railroad."

And so, I say to Christina, thank you for all you have been to me and to your children, all the lives you have touched. God Bless you, we miss you, but we know you are in Heaven in the arms of the Lord. Amen.

---

HONORING VERNON JOSEPH  
CHARRON, JR.

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 23, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, freedom, as we know, is not free and requires large doses of perseverance, dedication and sacrifice. Since his extensive tour of duty with the Navy during some of the most tumultuous times in World War II, Vernon Joseph Charron Jr. has traveled to numerous schools and other settings to inspire the youth of America with a similar passion for the United States that he holds. Vernon is a man who has aided the battle of freedom and I would like to take this opportunity to recognize his service to our country.

"Vern" was awestruck at the sight of his ship arriving at Pearl Harbor in 1942. The battle cruiser U.S.S. *Atlanta* was the ship that would be his home during the ensuing conflict. Located on the island of Guadalcanal and three months after the main conflict there, the Americans held a rudimentary airstrip called Henderson Field. Surprise confrontations and unplanned attacks stemming from the Japanese still plagued the island and resulted in many casualties. Obtaining and maintaining control of the waters surrounding the island was critical, and it is here that one of the most gruesome battles occurred and Vernon fought. On the night of November 12, 1942, as 14 ships from the Japanese fleet attacked the Henderson Field, the U.S.S. *Atlanta* and 12 other U.S. ships confronted the aggressors. After the battle, the area would be known as "Ironbottom Sound" due to the number of casualties and sunken debris. Twenty-seven ships attempted to destroy each other.

The U.S.S. *Atlanta*, by the end, had been hit 49 times before it ultimately sank. Although Vernon was the thirteenth man in his crew, he was the only survivor. Amidst flame and further attack, the U.S.S. *Atlanta* lost 170 men that night and although men of this generation

were taught not to cry, a tear fell from Vern's eyes as he recounted the demise of this great ship and her crew. Only upon further examination did we discover that Vern went from one firestorm to another because he also served in the battle of Midway and also in the Solomon Island Campaign. During these momentous times and occurrences, Vern was only 17 years of age.

Following the trials of war, Mr. Charron was employed by the Russell Stover Candies company and continued his position there for 49 years. While the USS Atlanta rests below 80 fathoms of water near Guadalcanal, Vern uses his experiences to light the fires of patriotism in youth to perpetuate the great spirit of America. His service is commendable as he gave of himself unselfishly to our remarkable nation. I applaud him and thank him for his efforts. He has certainly demonstrated the cost of freedom and his teachings will persist as testaments to America.

PROTECTING OUR  
WHISTLEBLOWERS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced legislation in Congress amending the Whistleblower Protection Act (WPA) to restore protections for federal employees who risk their jobs by disclosing waste, fraud, abuse or violations of law they witness on the job. This legislation is critical to restore the flow of information to Congress and the public about wrongdoing within the government. It is necessary because the original congressional intent has been partially nullified by certain judicial decisions. In 1989, Congress unanimously passed the Whistleblower Protection Act (WPA) and strengthened it in 1994. The new bill closes judicially created loopholes that have made the law useless in most circumstances. Recent decisions by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit have denied protection for disclosures made as part of an employee's job duties or within the chain of command. The bill restores coverage in over 90 percent of the situations where it counts most for federal workers to have free speech rights—when they defend the public on the job.

The bill also makes permanent a free speech shield known as the "anti-gag statute" that Congress has passed annually for the last 13 years. It outlaws nondisclosure rules, agreements and other forms of gag orders that would cancel rights in the Whistleblower Protection Act and other good government statutes. In particular, it upholds the supremacy of a long-established law that workers have a right to notice that information is classified as secret for national security interests, before they can be held liable for releasing it. The necessity for the bill was increased last week by passage of a little noticed provision in the Intelligence Authorization Act for 2001. That provision functionally could make whistleblowers liable for criminal prosecution, based on speculation that unmarked information were classified.

We must reaffirm our support for whistleblowers. We made a serious commitment to

federal workers in 1989 and Congress must ensure those protections stay in place. Congress must demonstrate once again its support for federal workers who risk everything to defend the public against fraud, waste, and abuse.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on July 18, I was unavoidably delayed during the vote on the Maloney Amendment to H.R. 2500. Accordingly, I was unable to vote on Roll Call Number 239. If I had been present I would have voted Nay.

HONORING JOSEPH MAXWELL  
CLIFTON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I would like to remember the life of Joseph Maxwell "Max" Clifton, who passed away on July 12, 2001. He was a dedicated businessman and a compassionate individual.

In 1966, Max and his son-in-law started a car dealership, a Datsun franchise, in Pueblo County, Colorado. Establishing a market for these cars was a daunting task since there were less than five Datsuns registered in the area. His business was later purchased and was turned into a prosperous dealership in the community. The success of the business is a testament to the charisma and passion that Max exhibited at work. Max truly valued his employees and knew how to manage the business successfully. Whether it was through summer picnics or just day-to-day comments, he was well respected and admired. Besides his automobile venture, Max owned a Christian radio station—KFEL. Max provided an example as to how to treat others, and his legacy will endure in the actions and hearts of those individuals.

Not only was Max an integral member of the community in Pueblo County, Max was also an important part of many peoples' hearts and minds. His memory will live through those he touched. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my deepest sympathy and warmest regards to Max Clifton's family and my thoughts and prayers are with them.

H.R. 2273, THE NATIONAL BANK  
OFFSHORE ACTIVITIES ACT OF 2001

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have recently introduced HR 2273, the National Bank Offshore Activities Act of 2001, which was referred to the Committee on Fi-

ancial Services on June 21, 2001. If enacted, this legislation would amend banking laws with respect to offshore activities, investments, and affiliations of national banks, which are chartered by the United States Comptroller of the Currency. Specifically, the legislation tightens regulations and closes loopholes in this country's supervision of the national banks it chartered when they operate overseas. In this global economy, banks chartered and regulated by our government must maintain the highest legal and ethical standards wherever they operate, yet far too often, our banks have not been as scrupulous as they should be when they get involved in overseas activities.

I am introducing this legislation because it has been brought to my attention that there have been recent allegations of great improprieties committed by our national banks chartered by the Comptroller of the Currency when they operate overseas, and that the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has concluded it is powerless to act against these U.S. chartered banks under certain circumstances. There have even been allegations that some of our chartered banks have been involved in illegal activities, including possible money laundering, yet our own Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which is supposed to investigate these matters, has determined that it does not have the power to stop these practices given its current enforcement authority. As I stand here today, I am aware that the ownership and control of one overseas company in particular has been transferred in a bankruptcy proceeding to a trustee approved by a group of U.S. chartered and foreign banks, and that there have been allegations that the appointed trustee in this matter has committed embezzlement, money laundering, and other crimes. Yet it is my understanding that the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has not fully investigated these matters, and that they may need further enforcement authority in order to do so. This is why I believe that H.R. 2273 is such an important piece of legislation. Congress needs to make certain that the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has full enforcement powers so they may act to enforce our nation's banking laws.

Above all, H.R. 2273 improves upon the existing enforcement regime of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency so that they may better identify possibly harmful bank relationships and practices before they hurt U.S. depositors and shareholders. Our global economy requires that U.S. banking laws reach activity affecting U.S. shareholders and investors wherever it occurs. From the standpoint of international relations, we also do not want U.S.-chartered and licensed banks to engage in unsound and unsafe practices in other countries that we would not tolerate in America's backyard. H.R. 2273 is also an important step towards addressing offshore risks to the U.S. financial system's integrity.

We need to make certain that our banks are accountable when they operate overseas. Simply put, our vital system of banking regulation and our confidence in our financial system is compromised when a U.S. chartered bank or its agents are implicated in criminal activities anywhere in the world. Therefore, our Comptroller of the Currency must have full power and authority to investigate these offshore activities of our national banks, and to order these banks to cease their involvement in an overseas interest, if this activity leads to illegal activities, or other violations of law.