

HONORING ALLAN Y. JENDIAN

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 24, 2001*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Allan Y. Jendian for being elected Secretary/Treasurer of Chapter 97 of the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU). The NTEU represents 6,000 employees of the Fresno Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Campus.

Jendian has been an IRS Revenue Agent for the past 34 years. During the last fiscal year, he was named "Employee of the Year" of the Compliance Division for his community service at Public Service Recognition ceremonies. Jendian also successfully coordinated the Fresno IRS Campus Combined Federal Campaign, which reached a record-breaking high of over \$220,000.

Jendian, who has long been a highly active member of his community, is a Deacon at the Armenian Orthodox Church. He recently served as the Regional Chairman of the Pontifical Visit of the Catholics of All Armenians to the Central Valley. In addition, he serves on numerous Boards, including the Armenia Fund of the Western Region, the Diocesan Council of the Western Diocese and the Armenian Inter-Denominational Community Council. Furthermore, Jendian is an active member of the St. Paul Armenian Church, Armenian General Benevolent Union, Knights of Vartan and the Tekeyan Cultural Association, while serving on various committees within these organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Allan Y. Jendian for being elected Secretary/Treasurer of Chapter 97 of the National Treasury Employees Union. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Jendian many more years of continued success.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 24, 2001*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member was returning to his district for official business purposes the evening of September 21, 2001, and unfortunately missed several roll call votes on H.R. 2926, the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act. Had this Member been present, this Member would have voted in the following ways:

1. Rollcall Number 345—"aye" on the Rule (H. Res. 242) to allow same day consideration of legislation to preserve the continued viability of the United States air transportation system;
2. Rollcall Number 346—"aye" on the Rule (H. Res. 244) for H.R. 2926;
3. Rollcall Number 347—"no" on the motion to recommit with instructions; and
4. Rollcall Number 348—"aye" on final passage of H.R. 2926.

HONORING GEN. HENRY H. "HUGH" SHELTON, USA, FOR HIS EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 24, 2001*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise to recognize and commend the exceptional work of a distinguished American, a great friend and an exceptional soldier, General Henry H. "Hugh" Shelton, USA, the 14th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. On October 1, 2001, General Shelton, concludes his second term as the principal military adviser to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and to the National Security Council.

General Shelton, known to his friends as "Hugh", was born in Tarboro, North Carolina, and grew up on his family's 1,000 acre farm in the tiny town of Speed, N.C., with its population of 100. He is the oldest of four children whose father was a farmer and sold farm equipment, and his mother was a local school teacher. General Shelton attended the Speed Baptist Church every Sunday where his mother served as its pianist. General Shelton's father achieved his goal of sending his children to college so they could broaden their horizons and not be limited to a life of growing cotton and tobacco.

As a freshman of North Carolina State University Hugh Shelton joined the U.S. Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC), where he was drawn to the discipline, the values, and the esprit d' corps of the U.S. Army and the precision of his unit's drills. After completing this two-year ROTC requirement after college, General Shelton went to work at Regal Textiles, a local business.

Mr. Speaker, it is almost hard to imagine General Shelton not serving our Nation as an Army officer. After a year in the private sector, he returned to the Army with a regular commission, and through rigorous training, determination and discipline became a member of the Army's Special Forces. During his distinguished career General Shelton has served in a variety of command and staff positions in the United States and abroad. He is a combat veteran of Vietnam and the Gulf War. During his two tours in Vietnam, he served with the 5th Special Forces Group, and with the 173rd Airborne Brigade. It was during his service in Vietnam he earned the Purple Heart.

General Shelton also commanded the 3rd Battalion, 60th Infantry Division at Ft. Lewis, Washington; serving as the assistant chief of staff for operations for the 9th Infantry Division; commanded the 1st Brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina; served in Ft. Drum, NY as the 10th Mountain Division's Chief of Staff; as the assistant division commander of the 101st Airborne; and commanded the Special Operations Command.

A testament to General Shelton's exceptional leadership and of his commitment to our Nation is his meteoric rise through the Army's general officer ranks from brigadier general through general in 9 years! In 1987, as a brigadier general, General Shelton served for 2 years in the Joint Chiefs of Staff's Operations Directorate, followed by another 2-year assignment as the 101st Airborne Division's Assist-

ant Division Commander, which included a 7-month deployment to the Gulf for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Following the Gulf War, General Shelton was promoted to the rank of major general and was assigned to command the 82nd Airborne Division at Ft. Bragg, N.C., and in 1993, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and assumed the command of the XVIII Airborne Corps. While serving as Corps Commander, General Shelton commanded the Joint Task Force that conducted Operation Uphold Democracy in Haiti. In February 1996, General Shelton served as the Chief of the Special Operations Command in Tampa, Florida. As the Command's Chief, General Shelton became the overall commander of our Nation's elite fighting forces participating in joint operations.

True to his roots as a "soldier's soldier" and a leader who is "at home" being out in the field, I was not surprised to learn that General Shelton was in Namibia reviewing special operations forces when he was contacted by the Pentagon regarding his interest in being considered for the Chairman's position. Following his nomination by then President Bill Clinton, and confirmation by the Senate, General Shelton worked tirelessly during his tenure as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to improve the quality of life for our men and women serving in our armed forces.

General Shelton sought and received the largest across the board pay increases for the military in nearly two decades; pushed for greater salary increases for our mid-grade noncommissioned officers; and instituted a retirement reform package that reinstated benefits for those who entered our Nation's military service after 1986; implemented an enhanced housing allowance that gradually eliminated out of pocket expenses for service members living off their post or base; and advocated for medical health care reform that made health care more responsive to the needs of our military and their families, and included military retirees over the age of 65.

As part of Chairman Shelton's dynamic leadership, he established a U.S. Joint Forces Command to serve as the nucleus for Joint Experimentation and Joint Force Readiness; established a Joint Task Force-Civil Support to increase the military's ability and readiness to respond to U.S. homeland defense crises, and established a Joint Task Force-Computer Network Operations to develop and enhance measures and protocols to further safeguard our information networks. In his Joint Vision 2020, General Shelton set forth the goals and metrics for the future joint force. General Shelton promulgated numerous initiatives designed to improve the interoperability of our services including: a Joint Warfighting Logistics initiative, a revision of Joint Professional Military Education Programs, development of a Global Information Grid, and an enhancement of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council's focus on joint warfighting. Additionally, General Shelton through his hard work, preparation, and personal presence, the Department of Defense realized an increase of 112 billion dollars for defense spending over the 5-year defense plan, as well as implemented new processes to carefully manage and account for resources in support of the overall National Security Strategy.

During General Shelton's distinguished career he was awarded numerous awards and

decorations, including: the Defense Distinguished Service Medal (with 2 oak leaf clusters), the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit (with oak leaf cluster), the Bronze Star Medal with V device I (with three oak leaf clusters), and the Purple Heart, for injuries received during combat in Vietnam. General Shelton has also been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge, Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge, Air Assault Badge, Military Freefall Badge, Master Parachutist Badge, Pathfinder Badge, and the coveted Special Forces and Ranger Tabs, as well as numerous foreign awards and badges.

General Shelton's leadership, drive and initiatives have proven time and time again that he was a superb choice to serve as our Nation's top military adviser as we entered into the 21st Century. On September 11, 2001, our Nation suffered from the horrors of terrorist attacks in New York and in Washington, and I am confident that if it were not for the Joint Chiefs of Staff's instantaneous and swift response to the attacks under the leadership of General Shelton working under our President, the Secretaries of Defense and State, and our top-notch national security team, the damage and casualties we suffered may have been far greater.

General Shelton meritoriously served as our 14th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with honor and distinction during the past four years. While he may have served as the senior military officer and operated at the highest levels of government, General Shelton never lost touch with our men and women in uniform, and no matter how busy or over committed he is, he always makes the time to assist others. In August 2001, a member of my staff underwent two surgeries and General Shelton and his staff called Matt to see if there was anything that they could do—that is but one example of the true, caring professional that epitomizes General Shelton as a "soldier's soldier."

I also want to recognize and offer my sincere gratitude to General Shelton's wife Carolyn for her dedicated work, tireless efforts, and support of our military families during her service to our Nation. General and Mrs. Shelton's three sons Jonathan, Jeffrey and Mark deserve our thanks for supporting their father during his distinguished service.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in expressing our gratitude to General Henry H. "Hugh" Shelton, the 14th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a superb leader, a quiet diplomat-warrior, a gentleman of the truest sense of the word, and a true friend of mine and of our great Nation!

#### RECOGNIZING SALADINO'S

### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 24, 2001*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Don and Craig Saladino on the occasion of the grand opening of their new facility. Saladino Company operates as two separate privately owned corporate entities: Saladino Sausage Company and Saladino's, Incorporated, which is a specialized foodservice distribution company.

The Saladino Sausage Company was established in Fresno, California in the meat de-

partment of a grocery store, owned by Don Saladino's father. Don's sausage products were first made and sold in 1944. The distinct sausages were made from special family recipes brought over from the Calabrese region of Italy. His special sausages helped Don's business grow quickly and earned him a reputation for producing quality sausages at a fair price.

Craig, Don's son, joined his father in the family business in 1979. Together they extended their core product line to include pizza sausage and linguica to sell to local restaurants and pizzerias. The Saladino Sausage Company's wide variety of raw and cooked sausage products soon developed a loyal following of retail and institutional customers. A growing reputation of integrity and quality products soon presented Saladino's with expanded distribution opportunities.

Saladino's expansion has allowed the company to move into their new state-of-the-art distribution facility. The new facility has increased warehouse capability, climate controlled docks, and a layout that allows for orders to be processed more efficiently. The new facility will help Saladino's Company to continue building on a tradition of service.

Saladino's Sausage Company is run by President Don Saladino. Under Don's leadership, the company has maintained a high level of quality, integrity and growth. Don's motto, "Never forget where you came from," keeps the company focused on providing continuous quality service to its customers. Saladino's, Incorporated is run by President Craig Saladino. His company has a unique philosophy of partnership with its foodservice customers, vendors and associates.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Don and Craig Saladino and Saladino's Company on the occasion of the opening of their new facility. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the Saladino family and the Saladino Company many more years of continued success.

#### AIR TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AND SYSTEM STABILIZATION ACT

SPEECH OF

### HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 21, 2001*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the airline relief legislation currently under consideration. I do so because I believe the bill before us does not get to the heart of the problem faced by the airline industry aviation security—and fails to include compensation for the tens of thousands of workers that have also been affected.

The events of September 11th have had a profound effect on the country, economically, psychologically, and militarily. There is no doubt that the airline industry has suffered in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks. However, while it may be necessary to spend billions now to keep the airlines solvent, we will not restore the faith of the American people—and in turn the health of the industry—until we assure them it is safe to fly. Security enhancements cannot wait. We need to radically improve our procedures for ensuring the safety of airline passengers.

To address these concerns, I recently joined with others on the Aviation Subcommittee to

introduce H.R. 2895. This bill would greatly expand the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA's) Air Marshal Program, give the FAA or another Federal law enforcement agency control over the airport security screening system and limit airline passengers to one carry-on bag. I also believe cockpit doors should be secured to prevent entry by hijackers.

Testimony received last week by the Aviation Subcommittee revealed that strong measures are indeed necessary. Just last week, former Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms agents successfully boarded a plane concealing graphite knives. In addition, Department of Transportation Inspector General Kenneth M. Mead testified that when his office reviewed security procedures at Dulles International Airport it found that over 80% of security screeners there were not U.S. citizens, which adds to language barriers, and that screeners earn low-pay and have an extremely high turnover rate. We need a uniform system for employing, training, and monitoring the performance of our aviation security personnel. Our proposals are not new, but we need to act on them with a renewed sense of urgency.

Also, the lack of provisions in this airline relief package for the tens of thousands of workers that have been or will be laid off is disturbing. While I understand promises have been made to address these issues in the near future, there is no good reason why they cannot be included now. Similarly, there is no language to protect the American taxpayer. In past instances of industry distress, the Chrysler Corporation comes to mind, government aid was tied to stock or some other commitment that the company would pay the money back. No such provision applies here.

Mr. Speaker, while I understand that the airline industry has real needs after the tragic events of last week, this is not an appropriate way to meet them. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting against this legislation.

#### AIR TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AND SYSTEM STABILIZATION ACT

SPEECH OF

### HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 21, 2001*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 2926, the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act when it was considered by the House of Representatives on September 21, 2001.

This bill would provide \$5 billion in direct aid to the airlines for losses incurred as a result of the government-ordered shut-down of the nation's air travel industry, as well as \$10 billion in loan guarantees.

I oppose this legislation because I believe that it is incomplete. It fails to address several important and time-sensitive issues.

I oppose H.R. 2926 because this bill does nothing to help the tens of thousands of hard-working Americans who were laid off by the airlines and airline manufacturers in the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. 78,000 airline employees and 30,000 employees of aircraft manufacturers have been or are going to be laid off. The workers who lost their jobs as a result of these terrorist attacks are