

did an excellent job and should be commended for their efforts.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps no resource in our great country is more important than our young people—our students. H.R. 3061 recognizes the vital role that this group plays in the future for our nation and for the world by increasing funding for the Department of Education by 16% over FY01 funding levels.

Specifically, I am extremely pleased to see a funding increase of \$1.4 billion for IDEA, \$137 million increase for Impact Aid, \$1.7 billion increase for Title I grants, just to name a few of the critical programs that are receiving an increase in funding.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, funding for the Department of Health and Human Services has been increased by 13 percent in this legislation. Critical programs for rural health care providers and patients, which are very important to many rural areas that I represent in northern New Mexico, have received significant funds, including \$142 million for the National Health Service Corps, \$27.6 million for the Rural Telemedicine Grant Program, and \$4 million for a State Offices of Rural Health Grant Program, just to name a few.

Furthermore, this bill provides \$120 million for the Community Access Program, which provides critical funding for 3 health care service providers in New Mexico.

Also, of nationwide concern, this bill provides \$ 100 million more than the FY01 level for countering bioterrorism programs at CDC and HHS.

Last but not least, Mr. Chairman, a 3% increase for the Department of Labor will provide vital funding for adult job training programs, youth training programs, Job Corps, and OSHA.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation. The committee has done an excellent job in crafting this bill to help address the many needs of our nation and I believe we should support the work of our colleagues on the committee.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3061) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Sanders amendment.

I understand that corporations need to pass along research costs to customers—when they pay for the research themselves.

But something is amiss when taxpayers pay for drug research and pharmaceutical companies charge those same taxpayers exorbitant prices for drugs the government develops and licenses to them.

This isn't just egregious corporate welfare. It's a matter of life and death.

And it happens every day, all the time, all over America, with drugs that treat AIDS, cancer, high blood pressure, and other deadly diseases.

It's enough to make anybody sick, especially those forced to choose between treatment and food.

This amendment would simply ensure that pharmaceutical companies offer the benefits of federal drug research at a reasonable price.

This amendment is a prescription for fairness and compassion.

NIH should subsidize drug research not pharmaceutical companies.

I urge my colleagues to support the Sanders amendment.

RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT FOR
THE PRESIDENT AND OUR
ARMED SERVICES

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the people of the Village of Glendale Heights, Illinois. On Oct. 4, Village President Linda Jackson and the Village Trustees adopted the following resolution which I am both proud and pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues:

Whereas, in the aftermath of horrifying events of September 11, 2001, the people of the Village of Glendale Heights share the resolve and determination of all Americans as we unite as one nation;

Whereas, the people of the Village of Glendale Heights wish to show our solidarity with those who work and live in Washington D.C., our nation's capital, and we salute the heroic efforts of the brave men and women, both civilian and military, who are working to recover and rebuild following the brutal attack which struck at the very heart of our nation;

Whereas, the people of the Village of Glendale Heights wish to express our deepest gratitude to our brothers and sisters in the United States Armed Forces for their steadfast courage and dedication as they stand ready to protect and defend our lives and liberty.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, by the President and the Board of Trustees of the Village of Glendale Heights, on behalf of the residents of the Village, as follows:

Section 1: That we as a community look to our President and our nation's leadership for guidance and wisdom in this time of uncertainty, and pledge our support to our leaders and our military as we seek to bring justice to those who perpetrated these acts of war on the American people.

Section 2: That although Americans are no strangers to casualties of war, we recognize the gravity and magnitude of the terrorist attacks on our own soil at the nation's center of government, designed to destroy our unity and freedom—the very hallmarks of the American Spirit.

Section 3: That the people of the Village of Glendale Heights stand up with all Americans to proclaim our unity as a nation, and to assure the world that the tragic events of Sept. 11, 2001, did not destroy us, but rather strengthened our resolve and dedication to the ideals of democracy and freedom upon which this country was built.

Section 4: That this Resolution shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval in accordance with law.

Ayes: Trustees, Pope, Fonte, Tolentino, Giampa, Biondini, Schroeder and President Jackson.

Nays: None.

Absent: None.

IN MEMORY OF MAJOR WALLACE
COLE HOGAN, JR.

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Major Wallace Cole Hogan, Jr. for serving our country in the United States Army. Major Hogan was truly born to serve.

Major Hogan grew up in Macon, Georgia, and attended Valdosta State University. After graduation, he joined the Georgia Army National Guard as a Rifle and Mortar Platoon Leader. His time with the National Guard included the Commander of the 19th Special Forces Group Airborne, Colorado Army National Guard, Detachment Commander of the 20th Special Forces Group Airborne, Alabama Army National Guard. On April 4, 1993, Major Hogan accepted an Army active duty appointment as a Captain. He was a member of the Green Berets and fought in the Persian Gulf War with the 1st Special Forces Group Airborne as a Battalion Operations officer and Detachment Commander. He also served as the Commander, Special Forces Instructor Detachment, U.S. Army Jungle Operations Training Battalion, Fort Sherman, Panama.

Major Hogan joined the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans in June 1999. His work at the Pentagon included Special Operations Staff Officer in the Directorate of Operations, Readiness, and Mobilization and Executive Officer for the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. A committed serviceman, Major Hogan dedicated his entire professional life to the United States Army and serving his country.

On September 11, terrorists claimed the lives of our friends, family and loved ones from all over this nation and the world. Major Cole Hogan was one of these loved ones. His parents are from Macon and happen to be personal friends of mine. My wife and I have two children and I can't imagine any greater pain than that which floods one's heart upon the death of a child. My prayers are with the Hogans during their most difficult time of grief.

In our mourning, we can't help but question how such a heinous act could come to fruition on American soil. But in a time where questions are many and words are few, I want to offer my most sincere condolences to the family of Major Hogan; his wife, Air Force Major Pat Hogan of Alexandria, VA and his parents, Jane and Wallace Hogan of Macon, Georgia.

In a lifetime of service that spanned half the globe, Major Hogan served from Hawaii to Panama before coming to work at the Pentagon. His outstanding accomplishments have not gone unnoticed as evident by the numerous decorations and awards earned during his service. These recognitions include: the Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Army Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, Army Achievement Medal with five oak

leaf clusters, Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Army Service Ribbon, Special Forces Tab, Ranger Tab, Scuba Diver Badge, Senior Parachutist Badge, and Pathfinder Badge.

I think we have a lot to learn from Americans like Cole Hogan. His dedication and patriotism are unwavering and a standard we all should strive to emulate. Cole Hogan will be missed, as will so many others. These lives will not be forgotten. We must honor them by living on as they lived. The lives stolen by terrorists so easily could've been our own. We owe it to the fallen to press on and take hold of all that our forefathers fought for and dreamed we would live to enjoy. As a nation, Americans have always shown strength through adversity.

I commend Major Hogan for his service and I thank his family for raising a man whose heart was to give his all for his country. His presence will be missed and his legacy will not be forgotten.

**SUPPORT FOR TAIWAN'S
PARTICIPATION IN THE U.N.**

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the horrific events of September 11 underscore the renewed importance for democracies of the world to stand together in the fight against terrorism.

The United Nations serves as a vital forum in the effort to eradicate terrorism once and for all. Unfortunately, one of the most vibrant democracies in the world that is willing and economically capable of aiding with the efforts against terrorism has consistently been denied re-admission to the U.N. Taiwan is a democracy with a strong economy, commitment to human rights and support for fundamental freedoms. Its GNP and population are larger than three-quarters of the existing member countries of the U.N. On behalf of its 23 million people, Taiwan should be allowed membership in the United Nations.

Both Houses of the U.S. Congress, with broad bipartisan support, have repeatedly endorsed Taiwan's desire for participation in the United Nations and in other international organizations including the World Health Organization, the Asian Development Bank, admission to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group and the World Trade Organization. The Taiwan Policy Review of 1994 mandated overwhelmingly by Congress expressed strong support for a more active policy in support of Taiwan's participation in international organizations. On May 24, 2000, the House passed H.R. 444 advocating Taiwan's full membership into the WTO.

Taiwan has built one of the most consistently solid economies in the world and its people enjoy one of the highest standards of living in Asia. It ranks as the seventh largest trading partner to the United States. Using its economic success, Taiwan has served as a model for other nations by assisting developing economies and by contributing to international organizations.

Having elected Chen Shui-bian—the first member of the opposition to assume the Pres-

idency last year, Taiwan boasts a strong, participatory, multi-party democracy holding free elections at all levels. President Chen has been a champion of civil liberties, the rule of law and human rights. He has committed Taiwan to upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, and the Declaration and Action Program of the 1993 Vienna Conference on Human Rights. Taiwan has made major strides in upholding and maintaining human rights.

Examples of East and West Germany admitted to the UN in 1973 and later unified and North and South Korea admitted in 1991 show that Taiwan could be given membership to the U.N. without prejudice to the final resolution of the differences between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China.

Taiwan's 23 million citizens deserve meaningful participation in the United Nations and the benefits that would accrue to world peace and stability if Taiwan were formally brought into the community of nations.

**DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2002**

SPEECH OF

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3061) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, my vote in favor of the Labor-HHS Education Appropriations bill was not recorded. I am here to make sure that I am on record as officially supporting this bipartisan bill. Chairman REGULA and Ranking Member OBEY crafted a fine bill, proven by the fact that 85 percent of this Chamber supported it. I congratulate the chairman and ranking member in their efforts and want to let them know that I too am supportive of their efforts.

**KAZAKHSTAN AND THE KYRGYZ
REPUBLIC**

HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, in the rugged region of Central Asia, two nations have been dealing with proposed changes to current religion laws. In both Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic, new religion laws have emerged partially in response to real concerns about terrorism and state security. After the events of September 11, our whole country has a very clear understanding of the threat terrorists pose. Still, our commitment to democracy and religious freedom stands firm.

Consequently, I want to highlight and praise both countries for seeking assistance from the OSCE Advisory Panel on Freedom of Religion or Belief. The choice to seek assistance and working to ensure the new legislation is in line with protecting human rights is a mark of wise governance. Even more, I want to encourage these governments to continue their close cooperation with this body of experts, and to continue to strive to uphold OSCE commitments and international norms for religious freedom.

In Kazakhstan, there has been great discussion over a proposed amendment to its 1992 law "On Freedom of Religion and Religious Associations." The Kazakh Government has been responsive to critiques of the law and removed it from consideration during this past summer. Furthermore, it has listened to the comments made by the OSCE Advisory Panel and modified some of the more troubling sections of the proposed law. However, concerns still exist in the area of registering Islamic religious groups by the Kazakhstan Moslem Spiritual Administration. It seems likely that with the various Islamic religious groups that are at odds over purely theological issues, registration could be denied for merely being out of favor with the Spiritual Administration. This is problematic; religious organizations should not be denied registration solely on the basis of their religious beliefs. Before the proposed law is reintroduced, I hope Kazakhstan will address these issues, so as to ensure its compliance with all OSCE commitments.

The Kyrgyz Republic is currently considering a proposed law entitled "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations," which would replace the 1991 Law on Freedom of Religion and Religious Organizations. In the Kyrgyzstan's short history of independence, it has consistently joined international human rights covenants. As one of the 55 participating States in the OSCE, the Kyrgyz Republic agreed to abide by the Helsinki Final Act and all subsequent agreements, in which clear language concerning religious freedom exists. This new legislation, made long before the events of September 11, was in response to real fears about terrorism. With religion often being used as a guise to legitimize criminal activities, I recognize the genuine concerns of Kyrgyz authorities about religious organizations existing in their country. However, while the United States has new understanding of the threat of terrorists, I want to encourage the Kyrgyz Republic from overreacting and unnecessarily limiting religious freedom.

While the current law on religion is generally in line with its OSCE commitments, it is my concern that if the new law is enacted, Kyrgyzstan will no longer be in compliance with its international obligations. This is especially true concerning the provisions addressing registration of religious groups. In its current form, the draft law's use of registration requirements appears complex, confusing and convoluted. The two step process of registering religious groups appears to be more an exercise for government involvement rather than a well outlined procedure for recognizing religious communities. The vague requirement of "record-keeping" registration is especially problematic, as it could serve as a major obstacle for successful registration that the government can utilize to block an application. Clear and transparent guidelines would be a superior way to prevent arbitrary tampering by