

phosphorus, and while other plants stayed more or less unchanged, diffuse knapweed bulked up like a linebacker on steroids.

Interesting, the researchers thought. Diffuse knapweed liked phosphorus; perhaps phosphorus would prove knapweed's Achilles heel.

So they tinkered some more, adding phosphorus and nitrogen, removing phosphorus and nitrogen, pulling knapweed from some plots and leaving knapweed in others. Although it's too early to tell what the results of this summer's experiments will be, they think they're on the right track. In May, they were awarded a \$280,000 federal grant. Now if they can find the right mix of phosphorus, nitrogen or some other nutrient, they might be able to tip the balance away from knapweed and toward native plants and grasses.

"Once native grasses are happy and healthy again, we think they are capable of greatly reducing knapweed," Seastedt says.

No matter how successful his experiments, Seastedt doesn't believe diffuse knapweed will ever be completely eradicated. In fact, he doesn't think weed managers should even try. At best, they can only hope to reduce the weed to a level that allows native plants and grasses to return. "What I'd like to see is a prairie dominated by the vegetation we want to be there: native plants given the maximum potential to express diversity," Seastedt says. "If that means 1 or 2 percent cover by diffuse knapweed, that wouldn't bother me at all. It would be just like the dandelion. And if we can get knapweed to be like a dandelion, then we've done our job."

PATRIOT ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am happy that last Friday this body voted and passed an Anti-terrorism bill.

However, instead of bringing to the floor the legislation reported out of committee. Legislation that was crafted in a bi-partisan manner and voted on unanimously. Instead of bringing that language to the floor for a vote, we were forced to debate and vote on bill that was taken off the printer that morning!

The process by which this body is supposed to conduct its business was disrupted and I along with some of my colleagues were misinformed about the exact content of the bill that was brought to the floor at 8:00 that morning.

I inadvertently reported that the provision increasing the funding for the fallen public safety officers was not included. This provision was indeed included in the legislation that passed the House.

I am happy that the families of the men and women who lost their lives in the attempt to save others have our support during a time when they need the most help.

However, I have a great concern about the manner in which this body conducted business on Friday.

Preparing for one bill only to be have legislation brought to the floor for debate before anyone can carefully read and analyze its provisions, is irresponsible and dangerous.

I hope that in the future this body will return to conducting its business in a responsible and respectful manner.

HIGH-DEPLOYMENT PER DIEM/ OVERTIME

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 17, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, it was expected that later this week we would be taking up an economic stimulus bill. I've heard about all sorts of benefits being included, from loan guarantees and tax cuts, to increasing health insurance and unemployment assistance. However, one unstimulating provision was imposed by President Bush last week.

As Congress deemed fit last year, each branch of the military was to count the days each service member was deployed, and to pay them a high deployment per diem of \$100 per day for each day over 400 days in two years that they are deployed. On October 8, the Pentagon suspended this pay.

As we send our sons and daughters overseas to participate in our war in Afghanistan, why should we cut away their high deployment pay? More than any other period in their service, we are asking more of them—to be in harms way, to be away from their families, to be in the greatest service to our nation. This is when they are truly earning overtime.

Mr. Chairman, our service men and women need to know that we support them and that their service is important to our nation, and we need to support their morale. While we pass tax cuts for corporations and increase benefits for the unemployed, we must assist and applaud our service personnel as well. We must pay our service men and women the overtime they are owed. I don't think anyone disputes that they have earned it.

SIXTH DISTRICT IS HOME TO NEW NAHU PRESIDENT

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 17, 2001

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the Sixth District of North Carolina is proud to report today that one of its own has been elected as the new leader of a national industry association. I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the inauguration of the new president of the National Association of Health Underwriters, Bynum Tuttle, a friend and constituent of mine from Denton, North Carolina.

I was delighted to learn of Bynum's new position not only because it is the capstone of a remarkable career in service to his clients, but also because he is one of the friendliest people I know.

A graduate of North Carolina State University, Bynum began his health insurance career in 1978 with Pilot Life Insurance Company in Greensboro with a large territory including portions of northwest North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. A true entrepreneur at heart, he soon decided to open his own brokerage firm in Greensboro.

Bynum's dynamic leadership with the North Carolina Association of Health Underwriters soon became obvious to his peers, and he rapidly rose to the presidency of the state association. From there, he quickly earned the

trust of the NAHU leadership and assumed new responsibilities and opportunities to serve across the country. With his experience has come the wisdom to know that to lead, which he says is "influence—nothing more, nothing less," to serve the needs of others.

In these difficult times, Mr. Speaker, we will be called upon, in many small ways, to do great things for our country. Under Bynum's leadership, I believe we can count on the expertise and support of NAHU and its membership. The Sixth District of North Carolina is proud to say that one of its own—Bynum Tuttle—is the new president of the National Association of Health Underwriters.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPUCHINS IN GUAM AND HAWAII

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 17, 2001

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Capuchin friars of the Province of Star of the Sea as they celebrate their centennial anniversary of Capuchin presence in the Pacific. For the past 100 years, Capuchin friars have tended the faithful in our area through mission work, construction of churches, administration of parishes, establishment of parochial schools and the promotion of language and culture.

This extraordinary religious community trace their origins from the Order founded in the twelfth century by St. Francis of Assisi. Known as the Franciscans or the Order of Friars Minor, this group of mendicant friars had grown into a large, complex institution by the sixteenth century. Some members came to seek a lifestyle closely resembling the one lived by St. Francis himself and were gradually drawn together to form the distinct branch of the Order we now know as the Capuchins.

Many of the first Capuchins were attracted to contemplative prayer in hermitages, which they soon combined with traveling and preaching. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Capuchin friars came to be known as some of the most effective preachers and missionaries the world had ever seen. In their preaching, they refrained from artificial oratory and set forth their message with simplicity and directness which came from the heart. In accordance with the example set forth by St. Francis, the friars also became endeared for their all-embracing charity.

At present about 12,000 members of the Capuchin community live and work in every part of the world. One third of the friars tend to the faithful in underdeveloped countries. In the words of Pope John Paul II, the Capuchins live "a truly brotherly life based on simplicity and evangelical charity, open to the meaning of the universal brotherhood of all people and indeed of all creatures."

The arrival of the Capuchins on Guam in 1901 signaled an unprecedented growth and restructuring of the island's church and administration. At the time, Fr. Jose Palomo, the first Chamorro to be ordained to the priesthood, was the sole Catholic cleric on the island due to the eviction of Spanish Augustinian Recollect priests in 1899 following the American takeover of Guam. Fathers Luis de Leon, Vicente de Larrasoana and Brother Samuel de

Aperecida, former missionaries to Yap and the Palauan Islands, came to Guam to assist Father Palomo.

The Catholic church administration on Guam further developed and members of the Capuchin community were called to serve in a number of important positions. In 1911, Guam was raised to Apostolic Vicariate under its first resident bishop, Bishop Francisco Villa y Mateu, a Spanish Capuchin. As with Bishop Villa, the succeeding Apostolic Vicars were also to come from the Capuchin community. When Guam was raised to the level of Diocese in 1965, another Capuchin, Bishop Apollinaris Baumgartner, was named the first Bishop of the newly created Diocese of Agana. Earlier in 1945, Bishop Baumgartner became the first American bishop appointed to serve on Guam. Succeeding Archbishop Felixberto Flores, who was the first Chamorro bishop, Father Anthony Apuron, became the first local born Capuchin to be appointed Auxiliary Bishop in 1984. He would be named Archbishop of Agana in 1986.

Since their arrival in 1901, the Capuchins have maintained their presence and consistently served the faithful on Guam. Father Roman Aria de Vera, who arrived on Guam in 1915, published a number of books on the Chamorro language and became the foremost authority on the subject at the time. In 1918, the Capuchin friars were called on to assist the sick and the dying when an influenza epidemic ravaged the island. Guam was briefly left without the guidance of the benevolent friars during the Japanese occupation during World War II when the local Capuchin community was exiled to Japan in 1942. They were returned and welcomed back to the island in 1945 after the U.S. liberation.

The 1950s saw the construction of St. Fidelis Friary, the community's home in Agana Heights, and their assumption of control over Fr. Duenas Memorial School, the Guam's Catholic school for boys. By the 1980s, the Capuchin community on Guam was raised to the rank of Vice Province—the Vice Province of the Star of the Sea. They extended their work to the Diocese of Honolulu in 1984. The current total membership of 26 friars comprising the archbishop, priests and brothers. Thirteen of the friars—half of the membership—are local born.

On Saturday, October 20, 2001, a Mass will be celebrated at Guam's Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral-Basilica to honor the centennial anniversary of Capuchin presence in our area. Representatives from Rome and several provinces of the Capuchin community will be in attendance. Through mission work, the administration of schools, parishes, and the archdiocese itself, Capuchin friars have made tremendous contributions to the physical and spiritual growth of our island. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion to commend and congratulate the Capuchin community and the Vice Province of the Star of the Sea for their excellent work and wish them the best in the years to come.

FREEDOM TO TRADE ACT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 17, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Freedom to Trade Act, which promotes tol-

erance, understanding and respect by prohibiting United States nationals, permanent resident aliens, or United States Government agencies from entering into agreements with foreign persons who prevent or inhibit a United States business from undertaking a commercial activity, or otherwise discriminate against the business, on the basis of the religious beliefs, practices or associations, sexual orientation, race, or gender of an individual associated with the United States business. Furthermore, this legislation also prevents US nationals, permanent resident aliens, or US Government agencies from entering into agreements to provide loans, guarantees, credit or other avenues of financing to such foreign persons that discriminate against US businesses for the above stated reasons, in addition to instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the United States Executive Director of each financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance from that financial institution to any foreign person that engages in the aforementioned discriminatory behavior and practices.

The horrific acts of terrorism perpetrated against the people of the United States on September 11th by evil doers who seek to threaten and damage our way of life and a direct affront and attack on our compassion, tolerance and understanding of the vast cultural, ethnic, religious, racial and other diversities that comprise the great people of our nation! In our time of crisis the people of our United States have taken a heightened interest in the importance of protecting human rights. Safeguarding human rights, for all, deserves all the attention we devote to it.

The question of freedom of religion is a matter of deep, personal concern to me. More than just a personal concern, it is one which most Americans share. Freedom from discrimination as set forth in my legislation includes protections of religious beliefs, practices and association are values that are inherent to free people. Our neighbors living in our global neighborhood must share in these values. As recent events throughout the world reveal, not everybody does. We must make certain that the nations of the world share our respect for human rights. The right to religious freedom and to be free of rampant discrimination is something which should never be taken for granted. It is a fragile and precious provision that must be guarded against impositions at all times. This can be done through participation in the work of international organizations and through continuation of an international dialogue on human rights, through teaching tolerance, mutual understanding and through cooperation. For those who choose to discriminate, the Freedom to Trade Act has the teeth to punish the transgressors.

Discrimination and suppression of religious rights is all too common in totalitarian states and regimes. Nations such as China, Iran, Sudan, Vietnam, as well as the brutal and intolerant Taliban regime in Afghanistan are just a few of the transgressors. In China, Falun Gong has suffered severe repression and persecution. Despite the popular appeal of this movement and despite its peaceful means, the Chinese regime continues to see Falun Gong as a threat, and to treat them as such. At the same time, China has continuously pursued a policy towards Tibet that severely limits the spiritual freedom of the Tibetan people. In the House International Relations Committee, we

have repeatedly condemned China's treatment of its minority groups. We will continue to do so.

Not long ago, Congress passed a bill on trade relations and human rights in Vietnam. Despite its advances in freedom and prosperity, Vietnam pursues a brutal and despicable policy of repression towards its religious minorities. The bill serves as an example for any government that tries to suppress religious freedom. It also presents a framework for further advances towards freedom, human rights, and the rule of law.

Together with the Office on International Religious Freedom and through my work on the International Relations Committee we have managed to bring the world's attention to these issues. I have a strong feeling that under the guidance of the International Religious Freedom Act and the universal declaration of human rights the world is becoming a less discriminating place. The Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor's most recent reports on International Religious Freedom and on human rights reveals that allegations and acts of state sponsored discrimination perpetrated against religious minorities are rampant.

The road towards a world free from discrimination and religious persecution in our lifetime is attainable, but the challenges are great and the road a winding and difficult one. Regrettably, it is not just the anti-democracy, totalitarian regimes that engage in state sponsored discriminatory practices. While it is heartening to see the unified support that our European allies are showing for the United States in these trying times and like my colleagues, I am profoundly grateful for their friendship and assistance there is a disturbing pattern of discrimination against minority religions. Recently, France passed a law that severely limits the rights of minority religions. The law is designed to control "sects," and does so in a profoundly intolerant manner. As a colleague of mine stated, "this law—if allowed to stand—could spread an anti-religious contagion throughout Europe." In Austria, in Germany, and in Belgium, the governments use the same discriminatory methods of registration. Their practice of designating minority groups "sects" or "cults" is clearly a violation of universal human rights.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, recognizes the right of every human being to "have or to adopt a religion of his choice, and either individually or in community with others and in public and private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching. . . ." The signatories have pledged "not to discriminate on the basis of religion." With 144 signatories to the covenant, it is part of the body of law that we commonly refer to as International Law, and it is incumbent upon the international community to enforce such laws.

The House International Relations Committee has held numerous hearings on religious intolerance throughout the world. The Ambassador for International Religious Freedom has testified before the International Committee a number of times. There's a growing awareness with U.S. officials of the need to add pressure to the governments around the world on this issue. The number of countries that the Secretary of State has deemed "countries of particular concern" under the International Religious Freedom Act is disheartening.