

to comply with all of the demands of the United States. Our manifest inability to enforce its provisions through our customary system of law, with the Coast Guard and internal legislation such as the Magnusen Act, demonstrates that our enforcement mechanism requires international cooperation. This cooperation can be assured only if we ratify and, parenthetically, pay our United Nations dues to support the Convention.

In contemplating the critical issues concerning national security and transnational law that I have set forth this afternoon, it is essential to consider the fundamental problem from which they emerge. These issues are rooted in the underlying reality that the resources of the world are limited while the potential consumers of these resources continue to grow in numbers. Thus, I now finish my Doherty Lecture wearing the hat of the President of the Common Heritage Corporation, or CHC.

I established CHC a decade ago in order to address the problems of an increasing global population, now over 6 billion, and its associated migration to the coastal zone. CHC's product is the demonstrated design of an environmentally sustainable habitat for installation on coastal deserts having access to deep ocean water. Our facility on the Kona coast of Hawaii is a showroom for the demonstration of such an installation. This showroom was specifically designed for Haiti, although our first installation may well occur in the Marshall Islands or in a form suitable for the affluent developed world on the island of Oahu.

Any of you who have visited Haiti know that it is a coastal desert on the lee side of a trade wind island. It has a population of six million living in desperate and deprived conditions. The local fishing industry does not have a single motorized fishing boat or any cooling or refrigeration. Fish are caught off the northern coast and by the time they arrive in the market at Port au Prince, about a third of the catch are not edible, even by Haitian standards. Haiti's fishermen care not that the maximum sustainable yield of the ocean was exceeded some twenty-five years ago. They must fish or perish. Agriculture and manufacturing are non-existent and the government is effectively dysfunctional. Common Heritage Corporation has a joint venture agreement with a Haitian Company, "Energie General," that would be capable of managing the installation of one of our facilities, if the political climate of Haiti were receptive to such an installation. Today it cannot. We nevertheless are proceeding, waiting for that day to come.

What technology is in use at CHC's facility? It utilizes the sun and deep ocean water as its primary resource. Deep Ocean water or DOW is very cold, very rich in nutrients and very biologically pure. We convert seawater into fresh water in a device called a microclimate tower, which operates like nature—using the cheap cold at the top of the tower to condense vapor from hot ocean water at the bottom. We do air conditioning and industrial cooling utilizing deep ocean water that passes through reclaimed automobile radiators. We grow cold-water algae utilizing the deep ocean water nutrients, and then use the algae as compost and as food for humans, for abalone, for shrimps, lobsters and fish. We have also developed a form of agriculture that utilizes deep ocean water passing through PVC pipes in the ground, producing more than enough condensate for irrigation and a thermodynamic environment that can only be characterized as a super spring.

But our facility is also designed as habitat. Accordingly, it does more than produce the basic necessities of life. Young children who visit our facility are quick to understand a

habitat is more than life—it must also foster liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To that end, our facility features every kind of crop and food product, every kind of flower, parks and gardens and athletic fields for soccer and even golf.

Our facility has been technically successful beyond our wildest dreams. By way of illustration, let me tell you what we are doing with grapes. We have grape vines that grow in the hot desert without any rain or external irrigation. Cold ocean water pipes embedded three feet deep at the root zone provide the irrigation water and the thermodynamic climate. When the grapes are ripe and harvested, the cold water is turned off. The vines are then pruned and, after a week of dormancy, the cold water is turned on again and the vines produce yet another crop. Three abundant crops per year are produced, one of which is illustrated by the photograph that has been distributed.

But returning to Haiti briefly, we confront the basic problem that it cannot avail itself of our technology for the simple reason that it requires a significant number of dollars to install a system. Export crops are, of course, one way to raise dollars, but these crops must first be produced. In order to simulate the economic obstacles to the installation of a CHC sustainable facility in a country like Haiti, CHC operates as "bare-bones" a corporation as you are likely to see in the developed world. CHC has not borrowed any money from a bank. It utilizes where legal and possible its management and student trainees for construction and labor, much as is done by organizations such as Habitat for Humanity. Apart from a small amount of electric power and a very limited amount of external supplies, the entire facility is self-sustaining.

Thus, the jar of jelly provided to each of you symbolically and literally represents what CHC's technology can make possible with developing world production techniques, notwithstanding all of the economic limitations. The glass jars and tops were manufactured in the Dominican Republic and purchased in bulk quantities at extremely low cost. The label was designed by a member of CHC's Board of Directors and printed using an obsolete computer printer purchased at a thrift shop. The cartons were assembled and loaded by my family here in Washington—and we could not prevent my two-year-old granddaughter from filling the boxes and applying stickers and decorations on some of the boxes as a form of play.

What more can CHC do to demonstrate the viability of environmentally sustainable habitats? We carried our PowerPoint road show to Mexico and gave a high level presentation the government agency responsible for economic development for the poor. Enthralled by our presentation, they asked how much an initial 100-acre installation would cost. Between five and ten million dollars was CHC's reply—a bargain. They were appalled. The agency's entire budget for the year was only 70 million dollars—a simple result of the devaluation of the peso. Committing up to one-seventh of their resources to a single project was simply out of the question.

Americans, we and other countries must find a way to avoid these Catch 22s and to start a development process that promotes an environmentally sustainable world. This world must be capable of providing all of its citizens with a reasonable standard of life. And, we must start now.

I speak not from an abstract perspective of what a good and just society would do. Instead, I am asserting an imperative. The tragic incidents of the past month have revealed that we can no longer ignore the resource limitations that confront the world.

The gap between rich and poor nations grows greater and greater; the population of the developing world grows at unsustainable rates, yet even the best-intentioned citizens of developed nations have done little more than engage in impassioned rhetoric. We have let our global educational and research activities atrophy and decay; we have imposed the product of our material comforts on the impoverished and peoples of the undeveloped world. Should it surprise us that people with literally nothing to lose might choose to lash out against us? We have replaced reality with a dazzling world of virtual reality, but September 11th has taught us that there are realities that we can no longer ignore. I speak from a lifetime of immersion in that real world. Even so, from that experience I conclude that there is hope.

Americans we must and we can work with the World to end terrorism—there is no alternative; we must and we can work with the world to defuse the threats of war—there is no alternative; we must and we can work with the world to establish an international regime for the wise use of the ocean—there is no alternative, and; we must and we can start the development process that leads to an environmentally sustainable world habitat for humanity—there is no alternative—there is none.

HEREFORD HIGH SCHOOL'S LADY
WHITEFACES WIN STATE
VOLLEYBALL TITLE

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join Hereford, and the Texas Panhandle in congratulating the Hereford Lady Whitefaces in their win in the Class 4A state volleyball championship. This is the fourth state volleyball title that the Lady Whitefaces have brought home, a record that is truly deserving of recognition and praise.

The Hereford High lady volleyball team has a history of hard work, dedication and sportsmanship. This hard-fought victory comes after falling just short of winning the title last season. The women of the Lady Whiteface volleyball team have stood firm in their goal to regain this prestigious title. This team has shown what today's youth can accomplish when teamwork and determination are applied to a goal.

It is with great pride that I recognize the members of the Hereford Lady Whitefaces and their coaches for this accomplishment, as well as the faculty and fans that led them to victory. Thanks to their tremendous efforts, Hereford, Texas is once again home to the Class 4A state volleyball championship title. I salute the Hereford Lady Whitefaces for bringing home this state title.

THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN
ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Thrift Savings Plan Enhancement Act. This bill will amend title 5 to allow

all Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), participants who are over 50 to take advantage of "catch-up" contributions. It will also eliminate the 6-to-12 month waiting period which currently governs eligibility for Agency Automatic (1%) and Agency Matching Contributions.

The first section of the bill is necessary because recent changes in tax law (Public Law No. 107-16) permit 401(a) plans and others, like the TSP, to accept additional contributions from those age 50 and over, but this new law does not change the terms of any plan to provide the benefit, in fact, plans are not required to make the benefit available to participants. Instead, plans that choose to do so must take steps to amend their plan documents before such contributions may be accepted. Similarly, FERSA—the plan document for the TSP—must be amended before the TSP may accept additional contributions. Only Congress may amend FERSA. Thus, before the TSP can accept catch-up contributions in excess of the current limits, Congress must change the law. My legislation will make the requisite change in title 5 and allow all age 50 and over TSP participants to contribute more to their pension.

The catch-up provision is particularly justifiable for the Federal plan since the TSP was not created by law until 1986. The "catch-up" contributions will allow workers to make-up for years when they weren't employed, didn't contribute to their plan or otherwise weren't able to save. It is also particularly beneficial for women who have returned to the workforce after taking time away to raise families.

The second section of the bill would eliminate the confusing situation that now exists whereby employees may immediately contribute to the TSP but must wait between 6 and 12 months before any matching contributions are deposited. In 2000, Congress passed legislation that I sponsored which eliminated a similar waiting period for employee contributions. The change proposed in my new bill would make the timing of eligibility for employer contributions consistent with that governing employee contributions. This bill would eliminate all waiting periods for employer contributions to the TSP for new hires and rehires—employees who are hired or rehired would be received matching funds as soon as they join the TSP.

It is essential that we in Congress do as much as we can to foster improved savings by enhancing private and public sector pension plans. America has one of the lowest national saving rates among industrialized countries. It has fallen steadily over the last 20 years, seriously jeopardizing Americans' security during what is supposed to be their golden years. Even though Americans recognize that they should be saving more, half of all family heads in their late fifties possess less than \$10,000 in net financial assets. With the retirement of America's baby boomers approaching, Congress must help encourage Americans to save more.

Mr. Speaker, the Thrift Savings Plan Enhancement Act would be a very effective tool in encouraging Americans to save more and I urge my colleagues to support it.

A TRIBUTE TO DEE DEVLIN

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, Dee Devlin, a federal employee at the Center for Civil-Military Relations (CCMR), recently was selected to receive the Association of the United States Army (AUSA) Sixth Region Civilian of the Year Award. The sixth region is comprised of sixteen chapters located throughout the states of Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and California.

In recognition of receiving the regional award, the AUSA Exceptional Service Award was presented to Mrs. Devlin at the annual national meeting of the Association of the United States Army in mid-October. The award is presented to federal employees who directly or indirectly support America's Army in the Sixth Region area. All nominees for this award compete locally and then regionally on the basis of their contributions to the local community as well as to the Army.

Dee Devlin has been recognized for her work in support of Soldiers, Marines, Sailors, Airmen, Coast Guardsmen and the family members of the military community while she resided as a military spouse at the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and the Presidio of Monterey. In addition to the support she has provided to the military community, Mrs. Devlin also served as a volunteer at Monterey Kiwanis events, and served for multiple years as the scholarship chairperson for the Community Thrift Shop, chairing a committee that provided over \$30,000 in scholarships to military personnel and family members. Throughout her career with the federal government, working at different installations for the Departments of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force, Dee Devlin has always been known for her caring attitude, customer service orientation, and cooperative spirit that ensured mission accomplishment at a higher standard than required, while taking care of the people involved in the mission.

Throughout thirty-one years serving the military community worldwide as a military spouse and community member and fifteen years as a civil servant, Dee Devlin served as a mentor and role model for both family members and active duty military personnel. She has served as an unofficial ambassador for the military to many local communities in the United States while residing in foreign countries.

Dee Devlin has been married for over thirty-three years to retired Colonel Daniel D. Devlin. They have two sons, Dan Jr. and Rob, who also reside in the Monterey peninsula community, as well as countless military sons and daughters whom they unofficially adopted around the world through the years.

Dee Devlin's extraordinary efforts and superb accomplishments have earned her recognition from the highest levels of the Department of the Army, the AUSA and the United States government.

HONORING AMERICA'S VETERANS

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of two important resolutions the House is considering today, both honoring America's veterans.

Since 1994, we have set aside December 7th of each year to remember the more than 3,600 soldiers, sailors, Marines, and civilians who were wounded or killed at Pearl Harbor. This year, however, on the 60th anniversary of that horrible attack, the occasion seems somehow more solemn. That attack awoke a sleeping giant, spurring the United States into World War II and reviving a sense of patriotic purpose in men, women, and children across the nation. The tragic events of September 11th evoke an eerie parallel. Again, the sleeping giant has been aroused from slumber and patriotism reigns supreme in all corners of this great nation.

S. Con. Res. 44 reminds us both of what we lost and what we gained on that infamous day sixty years ago. And, it is a reminder that we should hold in our hearts now as our brave servicemembers face our new enemy abroad.

The veterans of Pearl Harbor—indeed, all our veterans—deserve special recognition for the sacrifices that they make on our behalf. And, it is for this reason that I also rise in support of H. Res. 293. Since 1918, November 11th has been a day to honor all those who served their nation in peace and in war. Now, some are suggesting that another grand American tradition, voting, share this day of remembrance. The right to vote and participate in our democracy is cherished by all—as it should be. But, we should not honor it at the cost of the respect we show our nation's veterans. Let Election Day stand as it does and let Veterans Day stand as it does. Let these be two separate days in which to participate in our democracy and honor those veterans who have secured the very freedoms exercised in that democracy.

RECOGNIZING IMPORTANCE OF A NATIONAL DAY FOR WORDS CAN HEAL CAMPAIGN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the importance of a National day for the Words Can Heal campaign as called for in H. Res. 235 introduced by our colleague Congresswoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN and passed by the House on the Suspension Calendar on Tuesday, November 13, 2001. As children, many of us were taught the expression "sticks and stones may break my bones, but words can never hurt me." This phrase was intended to provide a tool for kids, often victims of cruel words and thoughtless remarks, to protect themselves.

While this concept often allowed children to stand strong against painful statements, as adults we sometimes de-emphasize the importance that the use language plays in our relationships. When we take part in gossip or say