

Minorities and women contribute greatly to our nation's economy and communities. Over the past decade they have expanded their ownership of small businesses. However, minorities and women continue to have difficulty gaining access to the resources they need to succeed in business. If granted greater access to private funds more minority and women small business owners could help revitalize their neighborhoods and expand their commercial base.

Mr. Speaker, the Access and Openness in Small Business Lending Act would greatly increase access to private credit for minority and women-owned businesses. This legislation is a much needed step in the right direction that allows minorities and women an opportunity to succeed as small business entrepreneurs and contribute to their communities and the nation. Thank you.

RECOGNITION FOR ERNEST AND  
JULIA GALLO

**HON. GARY A. CONDIT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 29, 2001*

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct privilege to rise today to honor two giants in the world of business and agriculture—Ernest and Julio Gallo.

Ernest, and his late brother Julio, are being inducted into the Stanislaus County Agricultural Hall of Fame. That alone speaks volumes about these two men in a region of the country known as the agricultural leader of the world.

The sum of their contributions is nearly impossible to evaluate. They easily take their place in history with great men of vision such as Henry Ford and Sam Walton who through hard work and determination transformed their dreams into reality.

Starting with a small family vineyard and winery, they strove for perfection and set a path others would struggle to find. They are part of a disappearing breed of hands-on discoverers and entrepreneurs who blazed a trail, proving the value of hard work, dedication and ambition.

Rarely in history does a name or a single word draw such a connotation as Gallo. The name alone is synonymous with wine and wine making in the same way Ford is synonymous with quality automobiles.

Mr. Speaker, volumes could be written about the contribution these men have made and will continue to make to the Central Valley of California from research to industry operation, production and viticulture. All of these things are intertwined in the history of the Gallo family enterprise.

Ernest and Julio Gallo have greatly impacted agriculture through their decades of leadership in the wine industry. Starting with a small family vineyard and winery, they strove for perfection, inventing the tools they needed when none existed, setting the path for others to follow. They built their business into the largest winery in the world. Their shared ambition to produce and market quality wines at affordable prices motivated them to continuously improve their operations, extending the family business to include grape growing, wine making, production of the bottles, warehousing,

distributing, transporting and marketing wines throughout the country, and now throughout the world.

Ernest and Julio Gallo were instrumental in transforming the economy of grape growing, offering long-term contracts to independent farmers by encouraging growers to upgrade the varieties of grape planted to meet future consumer demand for quality. California grape growers were able to then transform the California wine industry into the international phenomenon it is today. Ernest and Julio invested heavily in agricultural research and shared their learning with local farmers.

Through this investment and sharing, the Gallos helped improve the quality of grapes available in the region through better farming practices such as plant nutrition, irrigation and harvesting regimes. The Gallos helped educate generations of vineyard managers and wine makers by their support of curricula throughout the University of California and California State University systems. They undertook extensive research in wine making techniques to help build and sustain the market by introducing new types of wines and methods of wine production. Today this global enterprise employs thousands of people worldwide, nearly 3,500 in and around Stanislaus County.

On a shoestring budget, Ernest and Julio created the "flagship" winery in the United States and put California on the map for wine. Their dream has translated into a global force for wine and wine making.

Mr. Speaker, Ernest and Julio always gave "All their best." It is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in honoring two great men—Ernest and Julio Gallo—on the occasion of their being inducted into the Stanislaus County Agricultural Hall of Fame.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WALTER  
WAYNE THOMPSON, JR.

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 29, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Walter Wayne Thompson Jr. and thank him for his service to this country. Walter began his service as a sailor in 1941, joining the Navy at the age of eighteen. By the end of his service, Walter had served on two ships involved in several famous and infamous battles in the Pacific theater.

Walter served on the U.S.S. *Hornet* as a stenographer to the ship's Captain. While serving on the ship, Wayne was present for the launching of the famous Doolittle Raid, America's first strike at the Japanese after Pearl Harbor. Following the raid, the *Hornet* engaged in the Battle of Midway, a battle considered a turning point in the war that stopped the Japanese fleet from controlling Hawaii.

Following Midway, the Japanese focused on the island of Guadalcanal. Here the *Hornet's* crew found itself tasked with the role of defending the island alone after Allied naval forces sustained heavy losses. After Guadalcanal, the crew fought in the Battle of Santa Cruz in an attempt to weaken Japanese defensive forces for an invasion of the island.

The Battle of Santa Cruz was to be the final engagement for the *Hornet*. The carrier was

attacked and sunk by enemy forces and her crew rescued by the U.S.S. *Anderson*. After living through the travesty, Wayne finished his service aboard the U.S.S. *Lexington*, where he served until the end of the war. Following his discharge, he returned to his native state of Missouri and became a Baptist Minister. He served the ministry for over forty years before retiring in Montrose, Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to recognize Walter Wayne Thompson Jr. and thank him for his service during World War II. If not for dedicated citizens like Wayne, we would not enjoy the many freedoms we have today. Wayne Thompson served selflessly in a time of great need, bringing credit to himself and to this great nation. —

WE MUST RELEASE AID TO HAITI

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 29, 2001*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. must change its current policy towards Haiti. We, as the standard bearers cannot allow Haiti to further sink into a financial and social mire. It has always been America's role to feed those who are hungry and clothe those who cannot clothe themselves.

As we loosen our belts from our Thanksgiving feast, compare the fate of millions of Haitians to ourselves: According to the United Nations, sixty percent of Haiti's 8.2 million people are undernourished. The average number of calories available to Haitians per day is 1977, nearly half of the 3754 calories a U.S. resident gets, according to the World Health Organization.

The Associated press recently published the following account of life in Haiti:

"I'll eat anything I can get," said Jean, 25, as he pulls an empty crab trap out of the polluted Port-Au-Prince Bay. On a good day, Jean can earn about \$12 but often goes home empty handed. Pigs are raised on garbage and human waste, but their meat is too precious to be eaten by the impoverished residents. The pork is sold at the market for cheaper staples like cornmeal and rice that provides more days of nourishment.

The current policy of the U.S. is contributing to the continued attrition of the quality of life of Haiti's people, which if left unchanged, could lead to horrendous outcomes for the western hemisphere's poorest people. We must address the current state of economic devastation. We must remove our blockade of essentially all aid to Haiti.

The U.S. must stop using its veto power at the Inter-American Development Bank. This veto-prerogative is blocking development and humanitarian loans which covers a broad spectrum of critical social and economic priorities, such as health sector improvement, education reform, potable water enhancement and road rehabilitation.

Presently, the U.S. is precluding the issuance of the following loans from being dispersed by the Inter-American Development Bank: 21.5 million—Education, 22.5 million—Health, 55 million—Roads, and 60.9 million—Water.

The hold up of these loans is exasperating Haiti's current negative cash flow status with the Inter-American Development Bank. Although the Inter-American Development Bank

is precluded from moving ahead with critical social and humanitarian loans, Haiti is still required to pay arrears payments and credit commissions on loans that it has not received. By the end of 2001, if nothing changes, Haiti will be in a negative cash flow position with the Inter-American Bank—paying more into the Bank than Haiti is receiving by approximately \$10 million.

Humanitarian and social indicators continue to drop dramatically. As well as, quality of life indicators, such as health and infant mortality, which continues to erode, devastating the humanitarian crisis creating a potentially devastating humanitarian crisis.

The national rate of persons infected with HIV/AIDS is now 4 percent or 300,000 persons, creating 163,000 orphans; and 30,000 new cases per year. The infant mortality rate is 74 deaths out of every 1000 births; the doctor to patient ratio is 1.2 persons to 10,000 physicians; only 40 percent of the population has access to potable water; and 85 percent of adults are illiterate.

On November 8, 2001 the Congressional Black Caucus, in its entirety, sent a letter to the President requesting to speak with him regarding this vital issue. We have not yet heard any response. Mr. President, we need to hear from you. We need to end the suffering of millions of innocent individuals, we need to continue to be the standard bearer in foreign policy. We must not waiver in our ability to look beyond our political differences and move forthrightly to help those in need.

Mr. President, we must ask, "Is the U.S. comfortable withholding these much needed Inter-American Bank loans from the millions of suffering Haitians in order to punish the Government of Haiti, especially at a time when the U.S. continues to aid other countries who have shown themselves to be much more villainous than Haiti?"

I think not, at least, I hope not.

#### IN REMEMBRANCE OF CARMELITA ZAMORA

**HON. JOE BACA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 29, 2001*

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in the memory of my beloved Aunt, Carmelita Zamora and in commemoration of the close of an important history.

Hers was a quiet life, and yet she played the central role in the life of her family. Her story began in Punt de Agua, New Mexico, on June 23, 1916. Carmelita Zamora left a legacy of nine children, 24 grandchildren and 34 great-grandchildren when she died on November 26, 2001. A loving and joyful memory survives her.

They say a person is measured by the lives she touches. Through the grace of God, Carmelita touched the hearts and lives of many. She touched the lives of her loving children Jake, Abram, Philip, Eugene, Lawrence, Wilferd, Edwina, Alice and Maryanne Peggy. She touched the lives of 24 grandchildren Diana, Mary, Mario, Laura, Donna, Carol, JD, JJ, Mark, Sophia, Dominic, Adonis, Valerie,

Ricky, Jennifer, Anthony, Christopher, Jessica, Candace, Angel, Eloisa, Penny, Ermogenes, Lisa Marie and of 34 great-grandchildren.

Carmelita touched their lives in her very special way. Born the oldest of five siblings, Carmelita had two brothers and two sisters. When she was not yet a teenager, Carmelita developed the instincts of protector, caregiver and mother. Her own mother became ill, so Carmelita was forced to discontinue her elementary school education to care for her young siblings.

Carmelita began a new chapter in her life on March 11, 1935, at 20 years old, when she met and married Ernesto Zamora. In 1951, Carmelita and Ernesto would move the family to Wyoming before moving back to the Southwest. In July of 1957, Carmelita and her family arrived in Barstow, California where she would live for the remainder of her life. Those remaining years would be spent filling the pages with memories.

Carmelita was talented and creative. Her children proudly remember her ability to sew clothes and never use patterns. They swear that had she been born at another time and under easier conditions she would have been a famous fashion designer. Many memories stem from this talent of hers. Carmelita's son Abram fondly remembers a pair of new overalls she made him for school. They were so fine that when Abram arrived at school, all the other children begged for a pair of their own. Her granddaughter Penny treasures memories of spending time with her grandmother, talking while they washed clothes or while Carmelita sewed blankets. Carmelita even spoke of life lessons in terms of clothing. "It doesn't make any difference if you are poor," they remember her saying. "It doesn't matter if your clothes have patches as long as your shoes were shined and your clothes clean. That's all that matters."

Her son Gene fondly recalls receiving such advice from his mother every Monday night during their weekly conversation. Those calls got him through his week. Whether they discussed her love for the sport of wrestling or she was providing advice for his day-to-day trials. She was the source of his strength all his life.

All Carmelita's legacies remember her as a very strong woman. Her daughter Edwina said, "She was there for me when my husband passed away at a very young age leaving me here with four young children. I couldn't have made it through without her love and strength."

She was there for all of her children in times of need. Forever a mother, she was responsible for getting many of them through very difficult times. She was a mentor and an unyielding resource. She never asked for anything but always wanted to give. She generously offered her advice and left it up to her children whether or not to take it.

Her grandchildren remember her not only as a source of strength but also a source of nourishment. Nourishment of the heart as well as the body. Granddaughter Lisa cherishes the time she spent with Carmelita watching soap operas or wrestling while eating cookies and drinking sodas. Eloisa similarly remembers her grandmother always wanting to feed them even if they were not hungry. "She liked to feed everyone."

This was because, as granddaughter Angel remembers, Grandma was the backbone of the family, she guided everything. She was a firm believer in God and always prayed to God to help the family in times of need. She also prayed to God for his blessings and in thanks for times of happiness.

Aunt Carmelita is irreplaceable and we will not live one day without remembering this kind and gentle woman. This tribute to her life, to her legacy and to her story will allow her memory to survive all of us.

And so Mr. Speaker, I submit this loving memorial to be included in the archives of the history of this great nation. For women like Carmelita are what make this nation great. Women like Carmelita leave a legacy of lives filled with love to all who knew her. She is the fabric from which our nation was created.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO KENNETH BAYLEY

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 29, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Kenneth Bayley of Eckert, Colorado and thank him for his contributions to this nation. Kenneth began his service in the military in 1939 as a member of the Army Air Corps, and in 1942, Kenneth was assigned duty to the 14th Bomb Squadron on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines.

It was on this island that Kenneth learned of the surrender of Corregidor by Allied forces, thus ending the Allied resistance to the Japanese invasion of the Philippines. Believing surrender was not an option, Kenneth, along with members of his squadron, escaped to the mountains and joined the resistance movement. For the next year the airmen and local resistance fighters of Filipino and Moro tribesman origin used guerilla warfare tactics to ambush and control Japanese troop movements throughout the island. Their resistance effectively contained 150,000 Japanese soldiers tasked with the defense of the island's airfield.

Kenneth then moved on to the island of Liangan and joined a resistance group commanded by Wendall Fertig, another American who refused to surrender to the Japanese. As a member of the group, Kenneth was tasked with the operation of one of Fertig's many radio stations throughout the area. These stations' function was to send encoded messages concerning enemy strength and troop movements to Allied forces. Kenneth left the Philippine islands in late 1943, escaping aboard an American submarine bound for Australia. He returned to the United States and served in the Air Force until 1962, eventually retiring with the rank of Captain.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to honor Kenneth Bayley for his service to this country. He served this country selflessly in a time of great need. By refusing to surrender and continuing the fight in the face of enormous opposition, Kenneth Bayley has brought great credit to himself and his nation, and deserves this body's recognition.