

leader and while severely wounded, Mr. Weber encouraged his men to stand strong against the ambush and managed to lead his platoon to safety. Unfortunately two of his men were killed in the battle. After spending a year in the hospital recovering from his wounds Mr. Weber was medically discharged and returned to Los Angeles where he immediately began serving his country's needs in the Los Angeles city government.

During Mr. Weber's year as Commander he has lead the organization in assisting veterans in filing more than 16,000 claims for VA benefits, assisted in transporting more than 49,000 veterans to medical appointments covering over 1 million miles, and his given veterans countless amounts of emotional support.

The State of California and this nation is proud to have Mr. Weber as a native son. Mr. Weber is an example of the finest product of this nation and I want to thank him for his professionalism, initiative and unwavering devotion to veterans. As commander of the California chapter Mr. Weber's performance has truly been in keeping with the highest tradition of the Disabled American Veterans, the state of California, and the United States of America.

Colleagues, please join with me as we honor Mr. Dennis Weber with his wife Pam for his outstanding contributions to our nation.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE RITCHIE VALENS

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 20, 2001

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the late Ritchie Valens, who was inducted into the Rock of Roll Hall of Fame on March 19th. Although Valens died over forty years ago, his presence is still strongly felt in my congressional district, especially in the Northeast San Fernando Valley where he grew up. The recognition he is receiving brings honor to his entire community.

A pioneer in the history of rock and roll who helped shape American music, Valens is considered to be the first Chicano rock and roll star to cross over into mainstream America with his hits, "Come On, Let's Go," the ballad "Donna" and the flipside, "La Bamba" which is still heard all over the world. At age seventeen, his career ended tragically when he died in a plane crash along with rock and roll legend Buddy Holly and fellow rocker the Big Bopper (J.P. Richardson) on February 3, 1959.

Valens achieved success and stardom at a younger age than many of rock's superstars, including John Lennon, Paul McCartney and Bob Dylan. The music Valens made is as vibrant today as it was when his hits were released in the late 1950's.

Born Richard Steve Valenzuela, Valens began his music career by imitating the earliest rock and roll artists, especially Elvis, Chuck Berry, Jerry Lee Lewis, Fats Domino, The Penguins and The Drifters. Like so many of that era, Valens was caught up in the excitement of rock and roll. The performer with the greatest influence on his music, however, was Little Richard. Ritchie would entertain visitors in his household with his versions of Little

Richard's "Ooh My Soul." He joined The Silhouettes, a typical high school garage band that played the popular tunes of the day at high school sock hops, church dances and local parties. Playing for the Silhouettes helped Valens realize that making music was what he wanted to do more than anything else.

In 1987, Columbia Pictures released the film *La Bamba*, written and directed by admired Chicano playwright Luis Valdez, which immortalized Valens' brief life. The movie rejuvenated his music nearly thirty years after his death. A whole new generation of fans grew to love Valens' as his hits were re-recorded and performed by the East Los Angeles Chicano group, "Los Lobos," for the *La Bamba* soundtrack. This contemporary band went on to become a musical phenomenon, in large part because of Valens' achievements in the early days of rock and roll.

Since the release of the movie *La Bamba*, Valens' contributions to rock and roll have been honored many times: he received a star on the Hollywood walk of Fame, The United States Postal Service recognized his life and career with a commemorative postage stamp, the Ritchie Valens Recreation Center was formally dedicated at a park in his hometown of Pacoima, and he was inducted into Hollywood's Rock Walk for his contributions to pop music. Additionally, an annual music festival, "The Legend Lives On," is held in his honor.

It was an honor to work with Valens' family, friends and fans to urge the recording industry to name this outstanding artist to the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. Although long overdue, Valens' inclusion is richly deserved and is cause for great celebration in Pacoima today.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the late Ritchie Valens, rock and rolls' first Chicano star!

TRIBUTE TO CALIFORNIA MARITIME PRESIDENT JERRY ASPLAND

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 20, 2001

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues another milestone in the seventy-two year history of the California Maritime Academy, located in the City of Vallejo in my district of California. In furthering its mission of supporting the maritime interests of the United States, Cal Maritime receives federal assistance, primarily in the form of its training ship, the T.S. Golden Bear. Many of its graduates become licensed officers on merchant marine vessels, or in the U.S. Navy or Coast Guard. As a federally designated regional maritime academy for the Western states, Cal Maritime is the maritime college of choice for students from California, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, Arizona, and other western states.

On June 30, 2001, California Maritime Academy President Jerry A. Aspland will retire, completing five years at the helm of this fine institution. President Aspland, a Cal Maritime graduate, had previously retired from his position as President of Arco Marine, Inc., when the California State University system called him to begin a second career as one of

the nation's leading maritime educators. He assumed the position of President of Cal Maritime on July 1, 1996.

President Aspland's tenure has been marked by numerous advances for the institution. Cal Maritime has become fully involved with the CSU system, as its twenty-second campus. Enrollment has nearly doubled. Numerous improvements to their facilities have been completed on his watch, including the recent opening of a new, state-of-the art laboratory building, infrastructure and technology replacement and upgrading, seismic retrofits, and the acquisition of additional training vessels. Ground will be broken soon for a new technology center on the campus. A second annual summer training cruise has been introduced, thereby doubling the number of training billets. Academic programs have been expanded, and further options are in the planning stages. Under his leadership, Cal Maritime was the first U.S. maritime academy to receive preliminary approval for having its educational program meet the requirements of the international Standards for Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping. A new strategic plan has just been published, and the institution is in readiness for its next academic accreditation visit scheduled this fall.

By any measure the Aspland years at the California Maritime Academy have been years of accomplishment in every aspect of this distinguished academic institution. I invite my colleagues to share my great pride in all that Cal Maritime has contributed and continues to contribute to its students, graduates, and to the maritime interests of the United States.

Finally, on behalf of the constituents of my district and my colleagues here in this chamber, I wish to extend to President Jerry Aspland our deeply felt appreciation for all that has been accomplished on his watch, along with our very best wishes for the happy, healthy retirement that he and his wife, Carol, have earned and so richly deserve.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN B. SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 20, 2001

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, on March 7, 2001, I missed rollcall votes 31 and 32. I was chairing a hearing with Vice President Cheney. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" for H.R. 624, the Organ Donation Improvement Act of 2001, and "yea" for H. Con. Res. 47, which honored the 21 members of the National Guard who were killed in the tragic crash of a National Guard Aircraft on March 3, 2001.

SCHOOLS INVITED TO APPLY FOR FREE 3M LIBRARY SECURITY PRODUCTS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 20, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD.

3M ANNOUNCES PROGRAM TO DONATE \$1.5 MILLION TO SCHOOLS

3M, in partnership with the American Association of School Librarians, will select 100 schools to receive 3M security products that protect their valuable resources.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—March 6, 2001—3M today announced the company will donate \$1.5 million to middle and high schools through its "3M Salute to Schools" program in 2001, which provides much-needed security products that help reduce the loss of valuable library resources.

One hundred schools will be selected to receive, free of charge, up to two 3M™ Detection Systems for the entrance/exit of their library media centers, a supply of 3M™ Tattle-Tape™ Security Strips for making materials and materials processing accessories—a package with an average value of about \$15,000.

Now in its second year, "3M Salute to Schools" is sponsored by 3M, in partnership with the American Association of School Librarians (AASL), a division of the American Library Association. 3M and AASL both share a strong commitment to education and value investing in the nation's schools.

"Protecting a school's most valuable learning tools is an ongoing challenge for a library media center with limited resources and no proven security," says Don Leslie, 3M Library Systems. "One of the fundamental goals of '3M Salute to Schools' is to enhance education by making detection systems more available to schools that might not otherwise have the resources to purchase them."

In 2000, 3M donated \$1 million to schools through "3M Salute to Schools." AASL selected 70 schools to receive a 3M detection system from among more than 500 applicants.

"Research shows the highest-achieving students attend schools with good library media centers, and protecting library resources contributes to the overall improvement of library media services for young people," says Harriet Selverstone, president of AASL. "AASL is pleased to again partner with 3M to help school libraries preserve these resources for students throughout the country."

"3M Salute to Schools" is open to middle and high schools in the United States. Schools selected to receive the donation will be awarded up to two 3M detection systems for the entrance/exit of their library media centers, a supply of 3M™ Tattle-Tape™ Security Strips for marking items in their collection and necessary materials processing accessories. Individual donations will vary depending upon specific needs of the library, such as the size of a collection and the physical layout of the media center. To be considered for the donation, a school must meet eligibility requirements and be able to demonstrate a need for a detection system.

Applications are available online at www.3M.com/library or by calling the American Library Association Fax-On-Demand system at 1-800-545-2433, then press 4 and request document no. 802. Recipients will be announced at the American Library Association Annual Conference, June 14 through 20 in San Francisco. Applications must be postmarked by May 1, 2001.

For more information about the 2001 "3M Salute to Schools" program, contact the AASL Awards Program at 1-800-545-2433, ext. 4383, or aasl@ala.org.

The global leader in library security for more than 30 years, 3M protects literally billions of individual items in thousands of libraries throughout the world. 3M is a Founding Partner to the American Library Association's Campaign for America's Libraries,

also known as the @ your library™ campaign. This five-year public education campaign is designed to help promote the value of all types of libraries and librarians in the 21st century. The sponsorship further demonstrates 3M's commitment to helping libraries better meet the changing needs of library professionals and their customers—now and in the future.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. ROBERT HUTCHINGS GODDARD

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 20, 2001

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I represent the 5th Congressional District of Maryland which is home to NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center. I would like to take this opportunity to celebrate the achievements of Dr. Robert Hutchings Goddard who, 75 years ago this month, launched the world's first liquid propellant rocket. Indeed, the flight of Goddard's rocket on March 16, 1926, at Auburn, MA, was a feat as epochal in history as that of the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk. During his lifetime Dr. Goddard designed, built, and launched 35 rockets of increasing sophistication. Dr. Goddard was the first scientist who not only realized the potential of missiles and space flight but also contributed directly in bringing them to practical realization.

Mr. Speaker, on September 16, 1959, the 86th Congress of the United States authorized the issuance of a gold medal in honor of Dr. Goddard. When measuring the importance of Dr. Goddard's innovative contributions, there is no greater proof of his originality than his United States patents. In addition to the two patents issued in July 1914, 56 more would be issued to him in his lifetime. Thirty-five patents pending were issued after his death in 1945. An additional 131 patents, based upon his notes, sketches, and photographs, were applied for by his widow, Esther C. Goddard. In 1960, the U.S. Government acquired the rights to use these 214 patents.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Goddard created the building blocks which others would later invent independently. Dr. Goddard considered both manned and unmanned vehicles to explore the moon and planets, solar power, electric propulsion, and even flight to the stars. Today, the Armed Forces, NASA, and many others in the science community are able to construct rockets, missiles, weather instruments due to Dr. Goddard's vision. On this day, I would like to honor and recognize one of the greatest scientists and the father of modern rocket propulsion, Dr. Robert H. Goddard.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNTER-MONEY LAUNDERING AND ANTI-CORRUPTION ACT OF 2001

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 20, 2001

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be introducing today, in cooperation with Senator JOHN KERRY, anti-money laundering legis-

lation that passed, on a bipartisan vote of 31–1, the House Banking and Financial Services Committee in the 106th Congress. Unfortunately, the full House did not consider this legislation in the previous Congress. But I am hopeful that we will make a serious effort in the 107th Congress to enact this important bill into law.

The purpose of the International Counter-Money Laundering and Anti-corruption Act of 2001 is to provide the United States with new tools to combat foreign money laundering threats, and to prevent the use of the domestic financial system by money launderers and corrupt foreign officials. The bill specifically addresses the abuse of offshore secrecy havens by criminals who seek to launder their illicit monetary gains.

Let me stress an important point: offshore secrecy havens are used by financial institutions and businesses around the world for perfectly legal and legitimate transactions. However, the officially recognized secrecy, and almost non-existent supervision, of the financial sectors in many of these jurisdictions, make it remarkably easy for criminals to abuse them. And with the global growth of electronic commerce and banking, and the unprecedented expansion of global commerce in general, the financial system is more vulnerable to abuse.

In a speech to international bankers in the Spring of 2000, former Treasury Secretary Larry Summers highlighted three important reasons to embark on an aggressive fight against money laundering:

First, it help us pursue criminals who commit the underlying organized crimes that generate tainted money, such as drug trafficking, tax evasion, and fraud;

Second, it helps us fight the foreign corruption that undermines U.S. and multilateral assistance programs to promote democracy and economical development abroad; and lastly,

It helps us protect the stability of the international financial system.

The bill we are introducing today enshrines these principles. The bill provides the Treasury Secretary with the authority and discretion to address a specific money laundering problem with precision—which cannot be done under current law.

Current law provides limited options for law enforcement; the Treasury Secretary can either issue informational advisories to U.S. financial institutions about specific offshore jurisdictions, or take the more extreme approach of invoking sweeping and often disruptive economic sanctions. In an effort to strengthen our ability to fight money laundering, the bill I am introducing today provides new discretionary authority to the Treasury Secretary, which can be invoked under certain select circumstances. For instance, the Secretary can use these discretionary tools if he or she were to identify an area of "primary money laundering concern" offshore. If invoked by the Treasury Secretary, these discretionary tools only apply to the activities of U.S. financial institutions outside the U.S., but not domestically.

Our bill grants the Treasury Secretary the authority, and policy discretion, to use several new tools that fall between informational advisories, on the one hand, and economic sanctions on the other. For example, the Secretary could identify a particular institution in a foreign jurisdiction as a primary money laundering concern without making a determination