time) and, ultimately, create the Constitution that we have today. The Constitutional Convention met in May 1787 in Philadelphia. Madison played a huge role. He drafted the Virginia Plan, the basis for the new government's structure. He also created the checks and balances system, which insures that none of the branches of government become too powerful. Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay created the Federalist Papers, essays that defended the Constitution against people who feared a strong central government. Madison then shepherded the new Constitution through the ratification process through 1787 and 1788.

Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in 1789, where he sponsored the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution. He broke with Alexander Hamilton and the Federalist Party in 1791 and joined Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe in creating the Democratic-Republican, or Jeffersonian Republican, Party. In 1794, Madison married Dolley Payne Todd, who was a widow.

In 1801 Madison was appointed secretary of state under Thomas Jefferson, where he failed to persuade the British to stop interfering with American trade. In 1809, he ran in the presidential election and defeated Charles Pickney, the Federalist Candidate with 122 electoral votes to 47. He repealed the embargo by which Thomas Jefferson (who was President before him) tried to avoid war with Europe by banning trade with them. (The major European powers were at war themselves.) However, this didn't stop tensions between Britain and America. Madison declared the War of 1812 on June 12. In 1814, Madison replaced Secretary of War John Armstrong (who wasn't managing the war very well) with James Monroe when Washington was captured. A peace treaty was signed in Belgium in December 1814, but it didn't solve any of the outstanding issues between the U.S. and Britain.

After the war, Madison chartered a national bank and negotiated an agreement (called the Rush-Bagot Agreement) for demilitarization of the frontier between the U.S. and Canada. However, this agreement wasn't ratified until Madison had left office.

When Madison left office, he retired to his estate in Orange County, Virginia. He avoided further participation in politics, and helped Thomas Jefferson found the University of Virginia in 1826. Ten years later, at his estate, James Madison died. That night, American lost one of the most important men in its development as a country.

## TRIBUTE TO BEAVER COUNTY POLICE OFFICERS

### HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 15, 2001*

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I rise to the floor today to pay tribute to the law enforcement community of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. These heroic men and women of uniform will be honored on Friday, May 18, 2001 as part of Peace Officers Memorial Day.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of the United States Congress issued June 21, 1961, the President of the United States has designated a week in May as Police Week, in honor of the federal, state, and municipal law enforcement officers who have lost their lives or suffered injuries while safeguarding the lives and properties of the communities they serve.

I join all the residents of Beaver County in recognizing the courageous service these police officers provide to their communities. Their dedication to protecting and preserving the laws of this great land and ensuring that all citizens receive justice deserves the praise and gratitude of all Americans.

I congratulate these men and women who selflessly risk their lives to protect ours, and I thank them for all their service.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

SPEECH OF

### HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 10, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration: the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes:

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, once again, I would like to speak in opposition to the DeLay amendment to H.R. 1646.

The intent of the International Criminal Court (ICC) is to try individual perpetrators of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity when nations cannot or will not hold perpetrators accountable. I can think of no Member of the U.S. Congress, the administration, or any federal agency, including the Department of Defense and all branches of our armed forces, opposed to ensuring that war criminals are brought to justice. If the accused perpetrator of a war crime is an American citizen, civilian or soldier, then I would strongly support our civilian and/or military systems of justice do everything in their power to bring this individual to trial in the appropriate American court as would be permissible under the ICC treaty.

The argument by supporters of this amendment that American servicemen and servicewomen would be at risk of being tried in foreign courts under the ICC treaty is not accurate. Presently, any alleged crime, including war crimes, committed by U.S. citizens on foreign soil can already be tried in that nation's courts. The ICC would do nothing to diminish the role a U.S. court would have in bringing to trial accused war criminals if they were American citizens. In fact, the ICC could only intervene in trying Americans in the very unlikely event that the American judicial system would be unwilling or unable to try a case.

I do not believe the formation of the ICC will threaten American military personnel. The ICC will provide a forum to bring individuals to justice that commit the most heinous and inhuman acts of systematic violence around the world. To ensure that the U.S. Congress is committed to achieve this needed justice I oppose the DeLay amendment.

## TRIBUTE TO MRS. BETTY R. HORNER

### HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 15, 2001*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Betty R. Horner, Conejo Valley Civic Leader and pioneer in the communities of Westlake Village and Thousand Oaks, California. Her volunteer service spans more than 32 years.

Betty Horner's community service began in 1968, in the Westlake Village Foxmoor neighborhood homeowners association. At the same time, she was a baseball and cheerleader team mother with the Westlake Athletic Association. She also worked with the PTA and PFA in her neighborhood schools.

While raising her family of three children, Cynthia, Larry Jr., and Kymberly, and helping support her husband Larry Sr.'s professional and political career, Betty began to fashion a civic and philanthropic career for herself.

Betty's distinguished community involvement includes service as the First Lady of Thousands Oaks and Charge d'Affaires (official hostess for the City of Thousand Oaks). This role required her attendance at public ceremonies, meeting with public officials and dignitaries, representing the City of Thousand Oaks, performing ribbon cuttings, and presenting commendations. She was tenacious and carried out her duties with much style and grace. She attended all City Council meetings for 15½ years, a record unequaled by anyone in the city.

Due to her engaging personality and knowledge of the community, Betty has been asked to serve on many prestigious public and private boards and committees. She is an original member of the City of Thousand Oaks' Volunteers in Policing Team and at 65 years of age she can be seen patrolling neighborhoods to help keep our community safe. In 1976, she joined the Westlake Women's club, serving as its president during 1987–88. This philanthropic organization raises thousands of dollars annually for various local organizations and charities. Betty was also instrumental in helping to build the Thousand Oaks Library, and has served on the Library Foundation Board.

She was also selected by the Automobile Club of Southern California to serve on their Advisory Board for seven years.

Betty has received numerous honors and recognitions, including Woman of the Year from the Conejo Valley Chamber of Commerce and was also chosen as one of the ten Outstanding Women in Southern California by Coca Cola Bottling Co. and the Los Angeles Sentinel.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Betty R. Horner for her many contributions and years of dedication to the Conejo Valley.