

Diane provides a positive alternative by improving the lives of families, children, and her community by sharing her knowledge, love, support, and dedication. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Diane Harris.

RECOGNIZING J. FRANK MOORE III

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding work of J. Frank Moore III, president of the International Association of Lions Clubs.

Under the leadership of President Moore the Lions Club has emphasized youth outreach and implemented several programs designed to recognize the accomplishments of young people. At a recent event held in Independence, MO, President Moore honored over 400 young men and women who performed community service projects in Jackson, Platte, Clay, and Cass Counties. These young people were presented with certificates, scholarships, and other awards to recognize their achievement.

As we are all well aware, the guidance of the Nation's youth is of paramount importance to the future stability and continued success of our great country. The work of Mr. Moore, in providing leadership and guidance to our young people, is important, noble, and worthy of esteem by this body.

Please join me in honoring President J. Frank Moore III for his tireless work to support our Nation's young people.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE EXEMPLARY WORK OF DR. RUTH KIRSCHSTEIN

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the exemplary work of Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, Deputy Director of the National Institutes of Health which is located in my district.

I have had the privilege of knowing Dr. Kirschstein both as a personal friend and a professional colleague. I am pleased that on June 18th Dr. Kirschstein's hard work and dedication will earn her the American Association of Immunologists Public Service Award in recognition of her outstanding scientific administration leadership at the National Institutes of Health, and for extraordinary commitment to the advancement of public understanding of, and support for, biomedical research.

Dr. Kirschstein recognizes the importance of basic research as the source of insight and innovation in clinical applications, and the necessity for shaping the funding system to encourage excellence. She has placed particular emphasis on the support of individual, investigator-initiated research grants.

Dr. Kirschstein's skills and talents have earned her many honors and awards, including the PHS Superior Service Award, the Presidential Meritorious Executive Rank

Award, election to the Institute of Medicine, the Public Health Service Equal Opportunity Achievement Award, the Presidential Distinguished Executive Rank Award, the list goes on. She was also recognized by the Anti-Defamation League, which bestowed her with their Women of Achievement Award.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my honor to know Dr. Kirschstein. The American people, our Public Health Systems, and the National Institutes of Health are blessed to have her.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING ANNA RADU

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, Anna Radu was born on March 8, 1902; and

Whereas, Anna Radu Celebrated her 100th birthday this year; and

Whereas, Anna Radu, from Garbova, Romania, became a citizen of the United States of America on September 8, 1939;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District in congratulating Anna Radu as she celebrates her 100th birthday.

HONORING NATIONAL HISTORY DAY PARTICIPANT MIRIAM CARLSON

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Miriam Carlson, a home-schooled 9th grader from Rockford, Illinois. Miriam was selected from over 700,000 students from across the Nation to be one of 2,000 participants in the National History Day. This year's theme called for contestants to select a notable woman in history under the topic, "Revolution, Reaction and Reform." Miriam's project was on the life of Julia Lathrop, entitled, "Julia Lathrop: Mother to Uncle Sam's Children."

I would like to extend my congratulations to Miriam on her hard work and dedication to this project and I wish her success in future endeavors. Here is her essay:

JULIA LATHROP: MOTHER TO UNCLE SAM'S CHILDREN

(By Miriam Carlson)

I wanted a project where I could find photos. My father had read about Julia Lathrop. He mentioned her to me and I became interested.

Julia Lathrop was born in Rockford and later returned to my hometown. What was exciting is that her second home, which she shared with her sister, is only three blocks from my house. A friend of mine lives in that house. Also, Julia Lathrop is buried in nearby Greenwood Cemetery. Here when I was younger, I took my first long bike rides when my father ran. I enjoyed researching someone with whom I have some connections.

My research began at the Rockford Public Library. I looked up Julia Lathrop, the Chil-

dren's Bureau, Baby Week, Infants, and Department of Labor in the Reader's Guide to Periodicals. I grouped all my articles by journal and checked to see which sources the Rockford Library had. Next I looked up the same topics in the New York Times Index. Later I found these articles on microfilm.

Most of the journals I found at The University of Wisconsin. In five trips, I used the Memorial Library, the Historical Society Library, the Health Sciences Library, the Social Sciences Library, and the Steenbock Agriculture Library. I also used inter-library loan.

I visited the University of Illinois-Chicago to use their archive and to see Hull House. I watched a slide show about Jane Addams and the founding of Hull-House. At the archive, I found letters written to and by Julia Lathrop. I went to the Rockford College Archives. I copied her handwritten rough drafts of speeches and letters. I interviewed her niece. I also found Julia Lathrop's Childrens Bureau files in the National Archives.

In past years, I used vertical boards. This year I wanted something different. I had an idea of a project that would rotate. I had no idea how this would work. My father and I took a trip to my local hardware store I found a fixture that would attach to a base and spin. Basically this is what is inside a Lazy Susan.

Finally my father and I designed the panels. We took the dimensions and bought the insulation board and wood at the lumberyard.

I took notes and wrote summaries for the annotated bibliography. I made copies and wrote the labels. I then worked on the layout. My father helped cut the mat board on our 24-inch paper cutter. My mother helped with the word processing.

Julia Lathrop reacted to a problem that resulted from the Industrial Revolution. Children were suffering and dying because of this great change. She was especially concerned with the infant mortality rate.

My project explores Julia Lathrop's reaction to this Revolution and how she tried to create reforms that combated it. Her work began in Illinois, spread to the entire United States, and eventually worldwide.

Julia Lathrop worked to lower infant and maternal mortality, increase maternal education, and reduce child labor, all the harsh consequences of the Industrial Revolution.

"FIGHTING TERRORISM DOES NOT MEAN IGNORING OUR OWN CONSTITUTION"

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, recently we have learned of two cases where American citizens have been arrested and subjected to indefinite imprisonment with no prospect of their being allowed to appear before a judge, and contest the basis on which they have been imprisoned. I believe this is a grave error. There is virtually unanimous support in the Congress and in the country for the fight against terrorism. And we realize that this means stepped up law enforcement in many respects, but it should not mean that the Constitution exists only at the option of the Justice Department. Imprisoning people who are legally here in the U.S. for indefinite periods with no provisions for there being any adjudication of the grounds of their imprisonment is unacceptable.

On Thursday, June 13 the Washington Post editorial entitled *Detaining Americans* (Cont'd) addressed this issue in a very thoughtful and cogent fashion. The concluding paragraph of that editorial is an important one that deserves special emphasis:

The idea of indefinite detentions of Americans who have not been convicted of any crime is alarming under any circumstance. Without the meaningful supervision of the courts, it is a dangerous overreach of presidential power. If such a thing were happening in any other country, Americans would know exactly what to call it.

Mr. Speaker, because this is one of the most important issues now facing us—figuring out how best to defend ourselves in ways thoroughly consistent with our Constitutional values—I ask that the editorial be printed here.

[From the Washington Post, June 13, 2002]

DETAINING AMERICANS (CONT'D)

The Bush administration is at least candid in its description of its detention of Jose Padilla, the American citizen arrested in Chicago on suspicion of being part of an al Qaeda plot to set off a dirty bomb. "We are not interested in trying him at the moment or punishing him at the moment," said Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld. "We are interested in finding out what he knows." President Bush described the Brooklyn native as "a threat to the country [who] is now off the street, where he should be." If Mr. Padilla is, as Mr. Bush said, "a bad guy," then it's a relief to have him behind bars. That said, we had thought that it took more than the determination by the president that someone was a "threat to the country" before an American could simply disappear and be locked up without charge or trial or prospect of release.

The government may be right that an American citizen working with al Qaeda can be held as an enemy combatant for the duration of the war on terrorism. As a legal matter, the contention has precedent in prior conflicts, though how to apply those precedents during an undeclared war against a non-state actor when the administration itself seems to regard the conflict as never-ending is no easy question. International law permits the detention of captured enemy soldiers, even those who have committed no crimes, and it would be reckless of the government simply to release people bent on detonating dirty bombs. The question is not whether the government can detain an enemy combatant bent on doing America great harm but whether it can designate anyone it chooses as such a person without meaningful review.

The government's position would be easier to swallow were it not actively seeking to frustrate judicial review of the president's designations. When the government detains a citizen as an enemy combatant, that person must be permitted to consult with counsel and challenge the lawfulness of the detention in court. Without that, every citizen is at the mercy of presidential whim. Formally, the government recognizes that federal courts have jurisdiction to consider the legality of detentions—including military detentions—in this country. Yet in Mr. Padilla's case—as in that of Yaser Esam Hamdi, another detainee with likely citizenship—it has thrown procedural obstacles in the way of efforts to adjudicate detentions. After whisking Mr. Padilla to military custody in South Carolina from civilian custody in New York, it has prevented him from consulting with the lawyer who had been appointed to represent him. Similarly, the government refused to let Mr. Hamdi meet with a federal public defender interested in rep-

resenting him. And when that lawyer sought to file a case on his behalf anyway, the government then contended in a Kafkaesque twist that, having had no prior relationship with Mr. Hamdi, the lawyer could not do so.

The idea of indefinite detentions of Americans who have not been convicted of any crime is alarming under any circumstances. Without the meaningful supervision of the courts, it is a dangerous overreach of presidential power. If such a thing were happening in any other country, Americans would know exactly what to call it.

TRIBUTE TO MASTER SERGEANT LES (ANDY) D. ANDERSON

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Master Sergeant Les (Andy) D. Anderson who was recently promoted to Senior Master Sergeant.

SMSgt Anderson was born 26 November 1959, in Youngstown, Ohio. He graduated from Chaney High School in 1978. He has a Bachelors Degree in Criminal Justice, Bachelors Degree in Human Resource Management, Associates Degree in Liberal Arts, and a Community College of the Air Force Degree in Instructional Technology.

SMSgt Anderson enlisted in the US Air Force in 1978, attending basic training and the Security Police Law Enforcement Academy at Lackland AFB Texas. From there he attended the Security Police Air Base Ground Defense Course at Camp Bullis, Texas. Upon graduating from there he was assigned to the 86 SPS Ramstein AFB Germany. In addition to performing duties as an installation patrolman, he worked as a Desk Sergeant. He was a first scene responder immediately after terrorists detonated a bomb at the HQ USAF building in August 1981. He returned to the United States in December 1981 and was assigned to the 3800 SPS, Maxwell AFB Alabama. While assigned to Maxwell AFB, he attended the Traffic Accident Investigation Course at Lackland and the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center Terminal Operation Course.

He worked as a Law Enforcement Specialist until September 1983 when he retrained into Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM). Upon graduation from the CATM Technical School in November 1983, he was assigned to Myrtle Beach AFB South Carolina. While assigned there he attended the MK-19 Automatic Grenade Launcher Course, M60 Specialist Course, and the Combat Rifle Course conducted at Indian Springs AFAF Nevada. He deployed to Saudi Arabia from August 1990 to March 1991 in support of Operation Desert Shield/Storm.

In September 1992 he was selected for assignment to the HQ ACC/SP staff, Langley AFB Virginia. While assigned as MAJCOM CATM Functional Manager, he managed issues for 21 subordinate bases providing oversight of 225 CATM technicians; 59 ranges; 70,464 weapons; 93,000 students, and over 34 million rounds of ammunition. He attended the Beretta Armors Course in September 1994. From September 1996 to his departure in July 1998, he worked ACC/SP issues associated with the Security, Law En-

forcement, Canine, and CATM career field merger. In June 1997, he assumed additional duties as the Superintendent, Security Forces Resources responsible for allocating and distributing \$165M worth of Security Forces equipment, including radios, vehicles, weapons, and Air Base Defense assets. He was selected by the Academy and arrived for duty with the Firearms and Tactics section in July 1998.

SMSgt Anderson's military awards and decorations include the Meritorious Service Medal (1 OLC), Air Force Commendation Medal (2 OLC), Outstanding Unit Award with Valor device (1 OLC), AF Organization Excellence Award, National Defense Service Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal, Kuwaiti Liberal Medal (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwaiti Liberal Medal (Kingdom of Kuwait), Navy Expert Rifle Medal, Navy Expert Pistol Medal, and the AF Expert Marksmanship Award (bronze star).

SMSgt Anderson lives in Waldorf, Maryland and has two daughters, Brittany and Ashley.

TRIBUTE TO MAGISTRATE JUDGE JOHN "JACK" MASON

HON. BILL LUTHER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to pay tribute to a most wonderful man, Magistrate Judge John "Jack" Mason, a personal friend of mine who passed away recently at the age of 63.

It has been said that no person is honored for what they receive but rather for what they give, and Jack Mason gave much during his many years in public service. A lawyer and judge, Jack had a vision and passion that served him well in his professional career. Most important, however, Jack understood that vision and passion mean nothing without love, and he spent his life earning the devotion of his family and many friends.

Jack was born in Mankato and earned a degree from Macalester College in St. Paul, where he developed a lifelong friendship with U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan. After graduating from Harvard Law School in 1963, he worked hard as a partner and trial lawyer at Dorsey & Whitney in Minneapolis for 32 years. He took time along the way to serve as Minnesota solicitor in 1971 and state deputy attorney general from 1972 to 1973, and also served on the Minneapolis school board from 1973 to 1980.

In 1985, Jack Mason was appointed a Federal magistrate judge. His ability to speak fluent German, along with his knowledge of Italian, French, Spanish, Korean, and Arabic, made his performance of naturalization ceremonies a sight to behold. He took great pleasure from knowing that people could comfortably communicate their concerns to him in the language of their choice.

Jack is survived by his beloved wife, Vivian, as well as his daughter Kathleen, sons Peter and Michael, two brothers, and two sisters.

Mr. Speaker, looking back at Jack's life, we see a man who was dedicated to serving the public good. It is without exaggeration that I say all of us who knew him feel blessed to have been in his company. Honoring Jack Mason's memory is the least we can do today to