

Amendment. I believe we must strive to eliminate child pornography, a despicable exploitation of our children, while at the same time respecting free speech.

**LEHIGH VALLEY HERO—  
STEPHANIE McKENNA**

**HON. PATRICK J. TOOMEY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 26, 2002*

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share my Report from Pennsylvania for my colleagues and the American people.

All across Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional District there are some amazing people who do good things to make our communities a better place. These are individuals of all ages who truly make a difference and help others.

I like to call these individuals Lehigh Valley Heroes for their good deeds and efforts.

Today, I would like to recognize Bethlehem resident Stephanie McKenna as a Lehigh Valley Hero. She is working hard to make a difference in her community.

Stephanie, a single mother of three and guardian of two others had always thought of ways to spend more time with her children. A year ago, she quit her high powered Manhattan job to put in motion the idea she had for a way to be more in touch with her children while helping other children in the community. This idea was called Teen Destiny, a one-year residential program for teenage boys who are troubled, but haven't yet crossed into the juvenile detention system.

This program, which could start as early as September is run by a seven-member board of directors and has a \$1.2 million agreement of sale for a 189-acre farm in Upper Mount Bethel Township.

This working farm would be the temporary home for teenage boys. After school and on weekends, the boys would learn to cook, clean and do laundry through the 4-H, and try their hand at farming. Stephanie hopes that by taking the teenagers into a new environment, giving them close supervision and lots of attention, she and a staff of professional counselors and tutors can turn the teenagers around before they succumb to alcohol, drugs or gangs.

Stephanie McKenna is selflessly working to make a difference in the lives of many teenage boys in need of direction, and therefore she is a Lehigh Valley Hero in my book.

Mr. Speaker, this concludes my Report from Pennsylvania.

**IN RECOGNITION OF THE PACIFIC  
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL  
HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOOLS  
COUNCIL INAUGURATION**

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 26, 2002*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD a recent speech given by a distinguished former Member of this body, Former Congressman Lester L.

Wolff before an Assembly of Asian educators on May 20th in New York. Congressman Wolff served as Chairman of the House Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee and is now Chairman of the Pacific Community Institute.

**INAUGURATION OF THE PACIFIC AMERICAN  
INTERNATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOOLS  
COUNCIL**

With a new look and focus after two decades of service, the Pacific Community Institute (PCI), continues to work towards its purpose of creating a community of interests in the Pacific Rim. With those goals in mind, I am proud to announce today the inauguration of the Pacific American International Higher Education Schools Council.

Because the United States was originally an off-shoot of Europe, there is a historical tendency to think of the U.S. as an Atlantic nation only. However, the United States has historically been involved in the Pacific since 1784, its Pacific Coast is longer than the Atlantic Coast, and the State of Hawaii is in the Pacific. The commitment of the United States to the Pacific has also been sealed in active diplomacy and several wars for freedom and democracy.

The basic principle of the Pacific Community Institute (PCI) is to promote community, based upon respect for individuals and the traditions of its members. Building on ties of trade and kinship, which have long existed among the countries of the Pacific Rim, PCI seeks to facilitate interaction and cooperation toward the solution of common problems. PCI aims to obviate such problems by enabling the nations of the Pacific Rim to explore together, at the working level, means to contemporary activities, and new, creative solutions to the common concerns. PCI is supplementary and supportive without competing with existing organizations.

PCI believes that true community may be facilitated by the revolution in communication and information technology, but that it must be created by people in concert, in person. For that reason, PCI remains committed to facilitating face-to-face interaction as significant step toward building a climate of cooperation. The advent of the World Wide Web has made the task of the PCI simpler in some respects, by permitting the movement of information in a more efficient manner. Yet without a sense of the human being sending an e-mail, or the organization maintaining a website, the official, the executive, or the academic who may be seeking a solution remains uncertain and unconvinced.

The Pacific Community Institute seeks today to promote international education based on the concept that both sides of the Pacific can learn from each other. PCI is currently working to develop a graduate level, Western-style curriculum in business. The role of the PCI is to oversee the content of the program, curriculum, the credentials of the instructors, and performance of graduates. In general, PCI fosters the idea of appropriate conferences designed to enhance the sort of personal contact that makes an e-mail message a genuine commodity, and not a nuisance.

The Pacific Community Institute, in its role to improve inter-relationships, understanding, and economic well-being within the nations of the Pacific region, is in the process of organizing such an organization: The Pacific American International Higher Education Schools Council. The Council, composed of an elite professional group of Academicians, will create and oversee an MBA program to meet the high standards of the International Community and the special needs of the educational requirements of young people residing in the Pacific Rim.

Selected to head the Council is Dr. Wayne Patterson who has served as Dean in Residence of the National Council of Graduate Schools. Invitations to participate in the Council have been extended to: Dr. Orlando L. Taylor, Dean of Graduate Schools at Howard University, former Chair of the Board of Directors of the Council of Graduate Schools; Dr. Marcia Welsh, Provost and V.P., Academic Affairs, Adelphi University; Dr. Sung Lee, former Vice Provost, Michigan Tech, now executive at Carnegie Mellon; Dr. Thomas Maresh, former Dean of the Graduate School at Oregon State University; Dr. J. Kent Morrison, President at Walden University; Dr. Robert Ringold, Provost at Purdue University; Dr. Robert Rudd, former Dean of School of Business at Charleston College and have met with a strong positive response.

The Pacific American University was founded in 2002, as a division of the Northern Institute of Business Management, an affiliate of The Pacific Community Institute, Inc., in order to bring the highest quality of American-developed higher education to students in China and other Pacific region countries. The initial degree offering by the Pacific American University is the Master of Business Administration. The curriculum is designed to be aligned with many MBA programs in the United States.

The Pacific American University is a research-oriented private university dedicated to providing educational experiences of exceptional quality, based on the traditions of American higher education, to students of high academic potential in China and in other countries throughout the Pacific region. Further, the University is dedicated to attracting and sustaining a cadre of faculty who are, through their teaching and research, committed to the development of distinguished and compassionate graduates and to the quest for solutions to human and social problems.

**INTERNATIONAL DAY IN SUPPORT  
OF THE VICTIMS OF TORTURE**

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 26, 2002*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution condemning the use of torture and other forms of cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment wherever they occur—in the United States and other countries. As the United States has become a safe haven for hundreds of thousands of torture victims, the resolution also expresses support for the victims of these heinous acts. I am pleased that I am joined by my colleagues, Representatives STENY HOYER, BEN CARDIN, and ALCEE HASTINGS, as original cosponsors of the measure. The Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, Senator BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL, is introducing an identical resolution in the Senate.

Torture remains the weapon of choice of oppressive regimes. In the worst cases, it is systematically used to silence political opposition, punish religious minorities, and target those who are ethnically or racially different from those in power.

It is estimated that some 500,000 torture survivors live in this country alone, most of whom came here as refugees. The debilitating

effects of torture often last a lifetime and require substantial medical, psychological and other treatment. Although they are aided by 34 centers in 19 states, the needs of the victims are extensive. I will continue to support funding for torture treatment centers in the United States, as well as foreign treatment centers funded through the U.S. Agency for International Development, and multilateral efforts supported by the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. Mr. Speaker, I also want to commend the non-governmental organizations which seek to document this abuse and hold perpetrators accountable.

At the same time, I will be working to ensure that the United States continues to play a leadership role in the battle against torture by signaling our unwavering condemnation of this egregious practice. It is particularly important that we send that message now, when irresponsible voices are suggesting that torture may be a necessary tool against terror. Torture creates terror. That is its purpose, and it makes no sense to wage war to defend our great democratic republic and respect for the rule of law and use methods that denigrate the very values we seek to protect. Torture is unconstitutional, barred by the laws of the United States and the laws of all civilized nations.

The resolution that Sen. CAMPBELL and I are introducing underscores that message. It recognizes the United Nations International Day in Support of the Victims of Torture—June 26 each year—and encourages the training of law enforcement personnel who are involved in the custody, interrogation, or treatment of any individual who is arrested, detained, or imprisoned, with the hope of preventing the use of this practice. The resolution also calls on the Secretary of State to seek, at relevant international fora, the adoption of an agreement to treat confessions and other evidence obtained through torture or other forms of cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment, as inadmissible in any legal proceeding; and to prohibit, in law and in practice, incommunicado detention of prisoners.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution and giving it timely consideration.

#### POLICE SECURITY PROTECTION ACT

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 26, 2002*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to help America's law enforcement officers by introducing the Police Security Protection Act. This legislation provides police officers a tax credit for the purchase of armored vests.

As recent events have reminded us, professional law enforcement officers put their lives on the line each and every day. Reducing the tax liability of law enforcement officers so they can afford armored vests is one of the best ways Congress can help and encourage these brave men and women. After all, an armored vest could literally make the difference between life or death for a police officer. I hope my colleagues will join me in helping our nation's law enforcement officers by cosponsoring the Police Security Protection Act.

#### MOROCCO'S ACTIVE ROLE IN THE WAR AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

**HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 26, 2002*

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, in the past 2 weeks, both the Washington Post and The New York Times have devoted page-one stories to the extraordinary support and cooperation Morocco has been providing the United States in the war against terrorism. At a time when many in the media and elsewhere have been questioning whether the resolve of U.S. allies and friends has been slackening, Morocco's actions take on even greater significance.

Specifically, these stories refer to the arrests, announced on June 10, of three Saudi nationals who are believed to be part of the al Qaeda network. According to the Washington Post, June 16, 2002, which cited senior Moroccan officials, these men "have told interrogators that they escaped from Afghanistan and came to Morocco on a mission to use bomb-laden speedboats for suicide attacks on U.S. and British warships in the Strait of Gibraltar." Moreover, they have provided "what officials describe as a fuller understanding of al Qaeda's strategy since its expulsion from Afghanistan . . ."

Days later, on June 19, Moroccan authorities revealed they had taken into custody another Saudi national—this one a senior operative who reputedly ran several of Osama bin Laden's training camps in Afghanistan, helped direct the evacuation of al Qaeda from Afghanistan, and, in the words of the BBC, June 19, 2002, is "central to al Qaeda's international recruiting network . . ." This individual is said to be a close associate of Abu Zubaydah, the suspected al Qaeda operations chief who was apprehended in Pakistan and who has apparently been giving U.S. interrogators valuable information.

On June 26, the New York Times and the French press agency AFP carried stories of still more arrests by Moroccan authorities, including yet another five Saudi nationals and three of their local contacts.

Mr. Speaker, these developments represent important breakthroughs in the long and difficult struggle against the forces of terror—and the very nature of that struggle requires that we have strong, reliable, consistent partners. Thankfully, Morocco is such a partner. As the New York Times noted, June 24, 2002, "Morocco, the first Muslim country to condemn the attacks of September 11, has escaped the terrorism that plagues its neighbors." And that newspaper went on to quote a Western diplomat in Morocco as saying, "The Moroccans worked hard to help nail these guys."

The Washington Post, June 16, 2002, quoted a Western diplomat as saying, "The Moroccans take very seriously their 225-year old relationship with the United States. There is good cooperation . . . They're serious." The diplomat continued: "The Moroccans have asked for nothing. Nothing. They made a decision to cooperate and they stuck to it."

Mr. Speaker, we can only hope that other friends of the United States will prove to be as helpful. In the meantime, let us thank Morocco for its ongoing support and cooperation—and let us continue to work closely with this friend,

our oldest and most faithful ally in the entire Arab and Muslim world.

ALBERT GRAVES, A PUBLIC  
SERVANT AND AN INSPIRATION

**HON. MIKE ROSS**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 26, 2002*

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Albert Graves, a lawyer, a businessman, and a community leader who died on June 13, 2002, at the age of 92. It has been written of Albert that he built his power in an unusual way by helping the community whenever he could, without regard for who got credit.

Albert Graves was born on Christmas Day, 1909, in Hope, AR. Perhaps that was an indication of what a gift he would become to that community. After graduating from Hope High School in 1926 and Hendrix College in 1930, Albert received his law degree from Harvard Law School in 1933 and soon joined his father, O.A. Graves, in practicing law. The young attorney made a name for himself in Hope, and at the age of 25 was elected mayor, the youngest in that city's history.

Albert served as mayor of Hope from 1935 to 1939, and from 1941 to 1947. His career in public service was not limited to city hall; he served as president of the Hope School Board from 1953–57, and was chairman of the Hope Water and Light Commission. Albert was quite active in Arkansas's law community and was a member of numerous associations and foundations, and he served as chairman of the State Judicial Nominations Committee each year from 1978 until 1982. He was also quite active in the First United Methodist Church, and taught the Century Bible Class for more than 50 years.

Albert Graves was Hempstead County's Citizen of the Year in 1978, and was an inspiration and a model for his community. He was well-respected, well-loved, and will be fondly remembered.

As a child growing up and attending public school in Hope, I saw him as one who was involved in his community, a successful businessman and accomplished attorney who took the time to give back. I looked up to him and was inspired by his example.

My heart goes out to his wife, Marilyn, his three children, seven grandchildren, and 16 great-grandchildren in what I know is a difficult time for them. I am keeping all of them in my thoughts and in my prayers. While Albert Graves may no longer be with us, his life and legacy live on in the lives of all those he touched.

A TRIBUTE TO FATHER PAUL J.  
NOMELLINI ON THE OCCASION  
OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
HIS ORDINATION AND HIS RE-  
TIREMENT

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 26, 2002*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it was in 1973 that Brother Paul Nomellini, a professed religious brother in the Congregation of the Holy