

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no individual more deserving of inclusion in the Ranger Hall of Fame than LTC Richard "Tex" Wandke. I believe that every American owes LTC Wandke a debt of gratitude, and that he is a singularly excellent role model for all Rangers. I congratulate him on his impressive accomplishment and encourage him to continue his service to the community.

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PAYING TRIBUTE TO STACEY ANNE YOUNG

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**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to wish Stacey Anne Young congratulations upon her acceptance into the University of Detroit Mercy School of Law. She is a hard working individual who has worked with me for the past three years. Her presence will be greatly missed by all.

As a 1999 graduate of James Madison College at Michigan State University, Stacey began working for me shortly thereafter in the Michigan Senate as my Executive Assistant. She was the Committee Clerk for the Senate Human Resources, Labor, Senior Citizens, and Veterans Affairs Committee along with being the scheduler of my day-to-day activities. At all times, Stacey presented herself with professionalism to all of those with whom she came in contact.

Most recently, Stacey played an integral role in my office in the United States House of Representatives. As my office manager, she was responsible for setting up the office, for managing a million dollar office budget, and for supervising several key members of my staff. She also was an asset as my scheduler and coordinated all of my events and appointments in Washington, DC and in Michigan.

I am extremely impressed with Stacey's positive attitude and dedication. Her sensitivity, diligence, energy, and sense of humor made working with her a joy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Stacey Anne Young for her acceptance to law school where I know she will achieve the highest commendation. I wish her much success in all of her future endeavors.

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IN HONOR OF KEN PETERSON

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**HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a friend and fellow public servant from my Congressional district, Kern County Supervisor Ken Peterson.

Ken was committed to his family, his faith, and his community. Becky, his wife, their eight children and three grandchildren, were Ken's inspiration, support structure and compass. They knew well Ken's motto, "working quietly and effectively." It exemplified the life he led.

The Petersons moved to Bakersfield in the 1970s from Orange County, California. Before dedicating his career to serving his community

in public office, he owned and operated a local family business, contributing to the growth and development of the area. In the process, gaining a better understanding of the needs of the people he would later serve.

In 1992, Ken was elected to the Kern County Board of Supervisors and was re-elected to subsequent terms in 1996 and 2000. Previously, Ken served as a member of the Bakersfield City Council, including 2 years as Vice-Mayor. He served as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1995 and 2000 and ably represented Kern County before the United States Senate and House Subcommittees, testifying on the issue of Endangered Species Act Reform.

Ken and I worked together on a number of issues over the years: hospital funding, oil and energy production, land use, private property rights, along with other local concerns of the people who live and work in Bakersfield and Kern County.

A strong advocate for local control and personal responsibility, Ken believed in welfare reform that empowers individuals so that they could take control of their lives. He was also committed to making government more business friendly. He was an ardent protector of free speech and a defender of the Boy Scouts of America. An avid outdoorsman, he enjoyed golf, hunting, hiking and camping with his family.

Ken Peterson was an original. I was honored to know him and work with him. Ken will be missed.

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RELATING TO CONSIDERATION OF  
SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R.  
3009, ANDEAN TRADE PROMOTION  
AND DRUG ERADICATION ACT

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SPEECH OF

**HON. MAXINE WATERS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 26, 2002

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose H. Res. 450, an unprecedented and undemocratic "bill-in-a-rule" on our nation's trade policy.

Normally, the House passes a "rule" to specify the procedures for consideration of a bill. A "rule" for the consideration of a trade bill would determine how many amendments will be allowed and how long the debate will last before a final vote on the bill. H. Res. 450, however, is a "rule" that actually provides for the automatic passage of a 191-page trade bill. The Republican leadership is trying to force the Congress to pass a 191-page trade bill with no opportunity for amendments, no final vote on the bill and virtually no time for debate.

This 191-page "bill-in-a-rule" includes the text of H.R. 3005, the Republican Fast Track trade bill that was passed by the House on December 6, 2001, by a one-vote margin. H.R. 3005 is a trade bill that would sacrifice labor and environmental protection in the name of free trade.

H.R. 3005 would not require our trade negotiators to promote labor rights or protect the environment. It would not even require our trading partners to prohibit sweatshops, forced labor, child labor or slavery. Instead, it would allow our trading partners to weaken their en-

vironmental standards in order to gain a competitive advantage over the United States. It would also require our trade negotiators to expand the rights of foreign investors to sue governments and demand compensation for the impacts of public interest, food safety and environmental regulations. Clearly, H.R. 3005 would do more to promote corporate power than trade.

The Republican leadership's "bill-in-a-rule" also includes several trade provisions that have never been considered by Members of the House of Representatives. This "bill-in-a-rule" cannot be amended and has never been considered by any House committee with jurisdiction over any aspect of our nation's trade policy.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this "bill-in-a-rule" that attempts to expand corporate power without committee hearings, markups or amendments and only one hour of debate on the Floor of the people's House.

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UPON THE OCCASION OF COST OF  
GOVERNMENT DAY

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**HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, this year Cost of Government Day falls on June 29. This date represents the day on which the average American worker has earned enough gross income to pay off his or her share of the tax and regulatory burdens imposed by all levels of government—federal, state and local.

The largest component of the Cost of Government is federal taxes, which account for 44 percent of your total cost of government. Federal regulation, state and local taxes each account for another 21 percent, with state and local regulation accounting for 13 percent.

Cost of Government Day is 2 days earlier than it was last year and lower than it has been in 5 years, since 1997. This is primarily due to the two tax cuts passed by Congress and championed by President George W. Bush. The Economic Growth and Tax Reform Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA), enacted in May 2001, and the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002, enacted in March 2002 have moved Cost of Government Day in the right direction.

This decline is all the more remarkable because the United States is involved in a major military conflict, the war on terrorism, and is emerging from an economic slump. The economic downturn, which was almost certainly exacerbated by the September 11 terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, could have had a more negative effect on our recovery. Through the swift action of Congress and President Bush, appropriate policies to encourage economic growth, including reducing interest rates and taxes were implemented. Through the partnership of President Bush and Congress, America's workers, entrepreneurs and investors were given the means to put our economy on the road to recovery.

The Cost of Government is still substantially higher than during the 1980s, when President Reagan led the nation in bringing Cost of Government Day down to mid-June—returning to that level should be our goal.

A lower Cost of Government means more of the money produced by workers, investors

and entrepreneurs is left in the hands of those who earned it; the taxpayer. A lower cost of government expands economic freedom for all Americans. A lower cost of government increases personal choice and control. A lower cost of government allows those participating in the economy to choose what to consume, how much to save or invest. Ultimately, a lower cost of government allows every American to improve their quality of life and to spend more of their hard earned money on the things most important to themselves and their family.

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THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION ACT

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HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today is world Anti-Counterfeiting day.

Countries around the globe will highlight the growing problem of counterfeiting and the efforts by law enforcement and private industry to combat intellectual property theft.

Today I introduced a bill to address counterfeiting and copyright piracy. The Intellectual Property Protection Act will help protect American innovation and creativity.

The Intellectual property industry employs 4.3 million Americans, making it one of the largest sectors of the American economy—and a sector threatened everyday by copyright piracy.

Copyright piracy is illegal and puts Americans at risk of losing not just their jobs and economic well-being, but their safety, as well. The profits seized by these criminals are often used to fund other illegal activities, including terrorism.

News stories have revealed that terrorist organizations receive hundreds of millions of dollars through pirate operations. For example, police in Argentina and Paraguay uncovered a pirate CD business that has used its profits to underwrite terrorist activities for Hezbollah. The more we crack down on piracy, the more we dry up financial resources for terrorist operations.

Under current law, we can prosecute someone for trafficking in fake labels for a computer program, but we cannot prosecute someone for faking the hologram used by the software maker to verify that the software is genuine.

For instance, if a person manufactures fake covers for counterfeit CDs, he or she can be prosecuted. However, if that same person creates fake holograms to make buyers believe that the CDs are authentic, there is no recourse.

We have criminalized trafficking in counterfeit documentation and packing of software programs, but not music and other products.

The Intellectual Property Protection Act will criminalize the counterfeiting of authentication features, like holograms. In addition, the bill will expand criminal law, which currently only criminalizes trafficking in counterfeit documentation and packaging for software programs, to include documentation and packaging for music, motion pictures, and other audiovisual works.

This bill also will provide relief for victims of intellectual property crimes. Many of these

crimes go unprosecuted today, leaving victims of these thefts without a way to recover their losses.

Last year, the retail software industry lost \$1.8 billion and the business software industry lost \$11 billion in revenue because of piracy. The motion picture industry lost \$3 billion in potential worldwide revenue and the recording industry lost \$4.3 billion worldwide due to piracy. These are staggering figures—especially considering there is no way to recover this lost revenue.

The legislation provides a private cause of action with a 3-year statute of limitations for victims to recover damages in federal court. In addition, if a person violates the anti-counterfeiting laws a second time within three years, treble damages will be available.

We must protect and encourage American originality and innovation. This bill goes a long way towards doing that.

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RECOGNIZING THE HISPANIC ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (HACU) NATIONAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

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HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, as Chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I rise today to recognize the achievements of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) National Internship Program and its federal and private-sector partners in providing Hispanic college students with invaluable real world working experiences that have allowed these students to make more educated career choices.

Over the past ten years, the HACU National Internship Program (HNIP) has introduced more than 3,800 Hispanic college students to meaningful paid internships with federal and corporate partners during the spring, summer and fall. This has become the largest Hispanic college internship program in the United States.

The HACU National Internship Program exposes these students to public and private sector career opportunities and specifically helps address the historic under-representation of Hispanics in the federal work force. Many former interns are now full-time federal employees and managers, proving that the program truly is making a difference.

On July 10, 2002, the HACU National Internship Program will celebrate its 10th Anniversary at a "Red, White y Azul—Investing in the American Dream," Gala in Washington, D.C. This gala will showcase the achievements of former and current interns as part of a summer-long series of special events marking this remarkable program's first 10 years.

The HACU National Internship program began in 1992 with 24 interns. In 2001 alone, the program provided paid 10- and 15-week internships to 632 interns working at 19 federal agencies and five private corporations in Washington, D.C., and at locations throughout the United States. By the end of 2002, the program likely will set another record in the numbers of participating interns from throughout the country.

This competitive program selects top students from among HACU's 318 member and

partner colleges and universities, which collectively serve more than two-thirds of all Hispanic students in higher education. This program provides meaningful work experiences to these students by matching their skills and career goals with the objectives of federal and corporate partners, enabling these students to make more informed career choices.

Based on formal program evaluations from students and supervisors, the HACU National Internship Program boasts a proven track record in positively addressing the underrepresentation of Hispanics in the federal work force. Ninety-five percent of students surveyed in 2001 rated their internship experience in the federal government as "excellent." More importantly, 73 percent of the 2001 summer students stated that they are interested in pursuing a career in federal service. Of those students, 82 percent said it was a direct result of their internship experience.

Mr. Speaker, it is no secret that Hispanics remain the only under-represented ethnic group in the federal government. As you know, Hispanics currently comprise 11.9 percent of the civilian labor force but only 6.7 percent of the permanent federal workforce. Recent reports also estimate that within the next five years, more than 50 percent of the current federal work force will become eligible to retire.

As the youngest and now largest ethnic population, Hispanics already make up one of every three new workers in the overall workforce, and by 2050 are projected to make up one of every two new workers. Thus, the HACU National Internship Program directly addresses both the historic under-representation of Hispanics in the federal labor force and the need to address the coming shortage of public service sector employees overall.

In addition, this program fully supports White House Executive Order 13171, which requests that federal agencies increase their outreach to the Latino community and support programs that help address the continuing under-representation of Hispanics in federal workforce ranks. The HACU National Internship Program is Point Four in the Office of Personnel Management Nine-Point Hispanic Employment Initiative as an effective, proven tool to recruit well-qualified Hispanics into the federal government.

I salute those who have made the HACU National Internship Program a success. Their efforts will continue to open the doors to opportunity for new generations of exceptional students while enhancing the diversity of our workforce.

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A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE CITIZENS OF OTTAWA COUNTY ON THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW PERRY'S MEMORIAL VISITORS' CENTER

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HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to those dedicated individuals from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District who made this new visitors' center at Perry's Memorial a reality.

Mr. Speaker, The new visitors center at Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial