

A. Holmes upon her retirement as Director of Family Focus in Evanston, Illinois. Through her lifelong journey of service in Evanston, Delores has proven to be a true community hero.

For more than 26 years, Delores has reached out with persistence and optimism to promote healthy child development through family support. From her work with teenage parents, to engaging students through after-school programs, to providing important childcare and early learning opportunities for infants and toddlers, she has sought out and served those most in need. What Delores Holmes does best is teach people to see the greatness in themselves and in their community. She provides them with the tools they need to achieve their fullest potential.

Delores' dedication, selflessness, and insight have inspired and motivated citizens from all economic levels and from all walks of life. Her passionate fight to improve our community and empower our neighborhoods have earned her many awards and countless tributes from all around the nation, including recognition from the National Head Start Parent Association, the NAACP Community Work Award, and Parent Magazine's As They Grow Award.

Delores' perseverance and desire to get the most out of life and to improve the lives of others is evident in her own story. After marrying and having two children, Delores went back to school to earn a bachelor's degree from Northeastern Illinois University, and then ten years later, a Master's degree in education from the National College of Education in Evanston, IL. She went on to donate her time to numerous organizations and committees, and has served on the Board of Directors of the National Organization of Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting, the Northern Cook County Private Industry Council, and the Evanston Chamber of Commerce.

On behalf of the community to which she has given so much, I thank Delores for her outstanding commitment and dedication. Her legacy of service will always be remembered and appreciated. I wish her health and happiness in her retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF WINDSOR

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Town of Windsor in Sonoma County California as this community celebrates the tenth anniversary of its incorporation.

Windsor has been a prosperous rural community for more than 150 years. The first Post Office was established in 1855 and by the 1870s it was a regular stop on the railroad line. The town's first housing development was completed in the 1950s and by the 1970s, community leaders spearheaded an unsuccessful attempt to incorporate.

In 1992 the community was successful and Windsor officially became Sonoma County's ninth city on July 1, 1992. Since its incorporation, Windsor has invested city funds to improve roadways, utilities and public facilities.

The Senior Center and Community Center were dedicated in 1995. The Town's first library opened in 1996. A year later, the Town dedicated Pleasant Oak Park and began its first teen program. The Teen Center opened in 1999 and the Town Green was dedicated in 2001. The Town has drafted future plans for a new train station for commuter and excursion rail.

Since incorporation, the Town has been guided by dedicated public servants elected to the Town Council. Original council members were Julie Adamson, Maureen McDaniel, Allan Rawland, Joseph Rodota, and Barbara Siegler. The Council is currently served by Mayor Sam Salmon and members Steven Allen, Debora Fudge, Lynn Morehouse, and Steve Scott.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we acknowledge and honor the Town of Windsor today as this pioneering community celebrates its tenth anniversary.

HONORING THE TELLEZ FAMILY

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special family celebration that will take place on June 29, 2002, in the town of Clifton, Arizona. On Saturday, the Tellez family, many members of whom now reside in my district in California, will be honored for its dedication and service in valiantly defending our nation in the U.S. Armed Forces. The family will be recognized by the Hermanos de Vietnam, a division of the American Legion Post in Clifton, Arizona, for its combined 30 years of service in the U.S. military.

Remarkably, 11 out of the 15 family members have served in the military. The legacy began when Florencio Tellez, the family patriarch, served in the Army during World War I. His eight sons and two daughters followed in their father's footsteps.

Ruben and Florencio Tellez, Jr., both served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Ruben Tellez served with the airborne division as a radio man, and Florencio, Jr., survived when his ship was struck by the Germans and sunk.

Raul, Joe and Gilbert Tellez all served in the Korean War. Raul and Joe were in the Navy and served on the same ship; Gilbert was a Marine who was wounded by enemy fire.

Richard Tellez, served in the Navy during the 1950s and continued as a reservist through Desert Storm.

His brothers Edward and Oscar "Duffy" Tellez served during the Cold War era. Edward was in the Air Force stationed in Iceland, and Oscar joined the Army and was stationed in Germany.

Florencio's two daughters also devoted themselves to the U.S. military. Stella Tellez was in the Marine Corps, and Katherine Tellez was in the Cadet Nurse Corps, a group that addressed the nursing shortage in civilian hospitals.

This remarkable family has given more to our nation than anyone would ever have thought possible. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the Tellez family for their valiant and courageous service to our country.

NEW LOWS FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN UZBEKISTAN

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, over the past several weeks, Uzbek authorities have increased the harassment and suppression of religious groups viewed as a threat to the government's control of society. Uzbek authorities have systematically sought to stifle all aspects of religious life, including Muslim and Christian. It is currently believed that nearly 7,000 individuals are jailed for alleged crimes related to their religious affiliation or beliefs. Human rights organizations estimate that during the past year Uzbek courts convicted roughly 30 people a week under trumped-up charges.

Unfortunately, the list keeps growing. At the end of May, police arrested Yuldash Rasulov, a well-known human rights defender and devout Muslim. Rasulov's work through the Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan focused on government actions against Muslims choosing to worship outside the government-approved religious system. According to Human Rights Watch, officials charged Rasulov with "religious extremism," claiming he recruited Islamic militants to work toward overthrowing the state. Notably, a search of his home reportedly found nothing of an incriminating nature. Since being arrested, Rasulov has been held in incommunicado detention.

Authorities also targeted Musharaf Usamnova, the widow of a prominent Muslim activist Farhod Usmanov. Her husband was reportedly murdered in an isolation cell while in government custody in 1999. Uzbek officials arrested Musharaf in April, bringing over 50 men to ensure her capture, and her situation is unknown at this time. Soon thereafter, the government arrested several other women who were protesting the long prison sentences given to relatives and Muslim activists. The court sentenced these women to jail terms, some up to four years.

Adding to the concern about the treatment of these individuals is the rampant torture throughout the Uzbek "justice" system. Once in custody, many are savagely tortured and beaten in hopes of securing self-incriminating statements or evidence against other suspects. To ensure convictions, police authorities plant evidence on innocent individuals, such as weapons, drugs or banned religious propaganda. Judges hand out harsh prison sentences, despite claims of pervasive torture. Furthermore, prison conditions are abominable, infested with disease and pestilence. Individuals imprisoned on religious offenses are reportedly treated extraordinarily harsh; persons wishing to pray are subjected to further beatings and harassment. Incommunicado detention and disappearances of individuals also occur.

Also of serious concern are the extrajudicial executions that transpired over the past year. Human rights organizations reported on the deaths of five individuals while in police custody. Despite some Uzbek Government reports listing the cause of death as "heart attack" or "brain tumor," the open wounds, broken bones and multiple bruises on the corpses

tell a very different story. Clearly, there is much cause to worry about the safety of all individuals in prison.

Besides physical arrests, the legal regime governing religious groups is designed to repress religious activity. Through these laws and regulations, the government places religious groups in an untenable situation. The government seems to allow approved mosques to operate and permits Christian communities to exist in relative peace (if they do not attempt to proselytize indigenous groups not traditionally Christian). Otherwise, for other religious groups, obtaining official recognition is nearly impossible, and the real threat of government repression looms large.

The 1998 Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations law instituted registration requirements designed to make achieving official recognition next to impossible. The 1999 amendments to the criminal code increased the importance of registration, as individuals attending an unregistered group are potentially subject to three to five years imprisonment for belonging to an "illegal" group. Individuals caught attending meetings of "banned" religious communities risk up to 20 years imprisonment. Uzbek courts frequently hand down lengthy prison sentences for alleged participation in illegal or banned groups. In addition, the religion law bans religious free speech and private religious instruction, and only permits government approved clerics to wear religious dress.

In recent weeks, Uzbek authorities appear more willing to use these provisions to repress unwanted groups and silence dissent.

Most recently, on May 25th, Uzbek officials raided the Mir Protestant Church in the Karakalpakstan region in western Uzbekistan. The raid, justified because the church is unregistered, interrupted a service and recorded the names of individuals representing local nationalities, such as Kazakhs and Uzbeks. Authorities ordered individuals of those ethnic groups to appear in court to explain their participation. While the court did not impose a fine, in a similar case in the same region, a court did fine four members of the New Life Church for violating the law on religious organizations.

Similarly, due to an inability to register, the small Christian community in Muinak has been denied permission to meet. According to Keston News Service, church members are now forced to meet in secret. Furthermore, the leaders of the Jehovah's Witnesses in the town of Bukhara could be sentenced to five years in jail for leading an "illegal" religious service, as their community is unregistered. In addition, in May a Tashkent court found a Jehovah's Witness guilty and fined him for illegal religious teaching when he was caught praying at a friend's funeral.

Even more alarming was the request by the Uzbek Committee for Religious Affairs that Protestant groups stop preaching the Uzbek language, the country's official language.

Mr. Speaker, the overall situation for religious freedom, and human rights generally, in Uzbekistan is bleak. Despite US involvement in the region, the recent increase of government efforts to suppress unrecognized religious groups is deeply troubling. Consequently, I urge the Uzbek Government to honor its commitments as a participating State in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

WILLIAM F. GOODLING EVEN
START FAMILY LITERACY PRO-
GRAM

HON. SUSAN DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer a bill today that will support the learning opportunities of our most vulnerable children by supporting their literacy training from their very earliest days until they are in school.

These are children of families who qualify for Even Start because they are low socioeconomic families who may also be English learners.

Without the existing William F. Goodling Even Start Family Literacy Program, these children would arrive for their first day of school without the literacy skills to compete at that starting line. Even those who were able to get a scarce place in the Head Start program, would find that, hard as they worked through their school years, they were unlikely ever to catch up.

The population served by Even Start generally has low levels of education, with 86 percent of parents not having completed high school upon entering the program (compared to about 27 percent of Head Start parents). Eighty percent of participants have a family income below \$15,000 and over 40 percent have income below \$6,000. This is a high need population.

What the program offers is both literacy-training classes for the children and also family literacy programs for the parents. Children participating in Even Start are provided with age-appropriate educational services to ensure that they will achieve at a level similar to that of their peers. Liaison advisors work with each family to promote strong literacy support experiences, to help parents learn ways they can develop their own English literacy skills, and to provide support groups for parents to share the challenges and skills of parenting.

Adults in these family literacy programs tend to participate longer than those in regular adult education programs because of the benefits family literacy programs provide to their children. They see benefits such as improved literacy skills, reduced dependency on federal/state assistance programs, and enhanced employment opportunities. Most importantly, they are empowered to be their child's first and most important teacher.

Nationally, Even Start funds approximately 1,400 programs and serves approximately 50,000 families.

This bill will set aside funding to establish nationwide programs to assist in the training of program directors and facilitators in research-based literacy training skills. Because of new legislation, particularly the new qualifications for personnel, the performance objectives, and the new "scientifically-based reading research" requirement for instructional programs, local Even Start programs need this type of assistance.

Additionally, I have requested an evaluation to provide a longitudinal look at the achievement of children who have been assisted by the program.

When I have visited Even Start classes for children and for their parents, it is over-

whelming to hear their expressions of appreciation for the program and its leaders. Adults expressed amazement at the change in their children's feeling about reading and learning when they made reading together a regular part of their day. One mother told me how she thought she couldn't help her five year old with reading, but, thanks to the program, she realized that it was good for them to read together and help each other with the words each didn't know.

President Bush has declared that an additional step in his efforts to reform education will be to prod parents, day-care centers and preschools to teach more skills to children before they get to kindergarten. Even Start provides just such a program for parents to develop the literacy skills enabling them to perform this task.

All children deserve an even start. This bill will assure that they have well-trained facilitators to give their families the skills to compete fairly at the starting line.

IN HONOR OF DANIEL H. CASE III

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Daniel H. Case III, who died peacefully at his home, surrounded by his loved ones, early on June 26th. Dan was a talented businessman, a lifelong scholar, and a devoted father and husband; I was proud to call him my friend. His passing leaves a great void in our lives.

Dan was only 44 years old. He was compassionate, but cancer is not. It strikes tragically, without warning or reason. His future was staggeringly full of possibility, and I am so saddened to think of how much more Dan had to experience and give.

Dan was a brilliant man. He was a top graduate of Princeton University and a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. We marveled at his intelligence, his insight, and his ability to see problems in new ways. His mind was always the mind of a scholar, deeply fascinated by the complexity of finance and economics. He possessed a sharp and subtle intellect that was uniquely suited to business but never confined by it.

Dan was a star in the business world, rising to become one of the most important business leaders in the nation. As Chairman and CEO of Hambrecht & Quist during the height of the new technology boom, Dan helped to finance hundreds of companies, including Genentech, Netscape, Adobe, and other leaders in the high technology field. Under his leadership, Hambrecht & Quist grew to become a powerful financial player, providing resources and guidance for emerging companies in a wide range of technology areas. In 1999, Dan presided over Hambrecht & Quist when it was acquired by JPMorgan Chase. After the merger, Dan continued to advise and fund emerging companies.

Dan's intelligence was only surpassed by his character. His friends and family respected him for his foresight and genius but loved him for his kindness and modesty. He was a caring husband, father, son, and brother. He gave back to the community in countless