

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 PROGRAM

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 socio-economic 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

ways, donating generously to a number of community organizations, including the San Francisco Exploratorium, the San Francisco Ballet, and the United Way. Always committed to education and learning, Dan worked with other technology industry leaders to improve public education and played an important role in passing Proposition 39, the California school bonds initiative. After he was diagnosed with cancer, he founded ABC2, which funds research aimed at finding a cure for brain cancer.

To his wife Stacey, to his four children, Alexander, Winston, John Daniel, and Charlotte, to his parents, Dan and Carol, to his brothers Steve and Jeff, and his sister Carin, I extend my deepest sympathies. I hope that it is a comfort to Dan's family that so many people share their loss and are praying for them at this sad time.

**TRIBUTE TO NORMAN W. JETER
OF HAYS, KANSAS**

HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to pay tribute to Mr. Norman Jeter on his 90th birthday.

There are few in my hometown that do not know Mr. Jeter. He came to Hays, Kansas 65 years ago, in the midst of the Great Depression, after graduating from the University of Kansas School of Law. Despite the difficulty of the times, he boarded the train for Hays with the hope that the western Kansas community would someday be a great town. Indeed, Hays grew into a thriving community, the home of an excellent university, and the commercial center of northwest Kansas. Along the way, Hays residents benefitted from the personal and professional advice of Norman Jeter.

Over the years, Mr. Jeter became a leading member of the Kansas legal community, representing small businesses, independent oil and gas producers, and farmers and ranchers. He was also elected Ellis County attorney in 1938 and held the position for many years. His dedication to his profession and his knowledge of the law are respected throughout the State. He is the kind of elder statesman that every profession needs.

I am fortunate to have had the pleasure of practicing law with Mr. Jeter. As a young attorney, I quickly came to admire his keen mind, integrity and dignity. Working with Mr. Jeter taught me a great deal about the practice of law, but even more about being a good person. I know that I am a better for having known and worked with him.

Throughout his lifetime, Norman Jeter has worked to improve the quality of life in his hometown and state. The residents of Hays, Kansas have access to first-rate medical treatment and facilities due in no small part to the leadership of Norman Jeter. For nearly 60 years, he has served on the board of directors of Hays hospitals, much of that time as chairman. During his tenure he saw the combination of two local hospitals to create a regional medical center with greatly expanded services and quality of care. He continues to serve on the Board of the Hays Regional Medical Center, working to provide the residents of North-

west Kansas with progressively better healthcare.

Mr. Jeter's contributions to Kansas education are no less notable. He worked hard to improve Hays schools as a member of the school board, and later worked just as hard to improve the higher education system in Kansas as a member and chairman of the Kansas Board of Regents.

He has been recognized repeatedly for a lifetime of distinguished public service. He is a recipient of the Fort Hays State University Distinguished Service Award, as well as the Kansas School of Law Distinguished Alumnus Award. Mr. Jeter is a member of the Hays Chamber of Commerce Hall of Fame, a recipient of the Governor's Art Award, and has been presented with the Albert Einstein Medal of Peace. In addition, the Hays Medical Center bestows an honor that bears his name, the Norman W. Jeter Humanitarian Award.

Most important to Norman Jeter is his family. He and his wife Ann have instilled in their children Margaret, John, Joe, and Bill the same values with which they have lived their lives. Their children have all gone on to lead successful careers in their given field. John is the chief executive officer of Hays Medical Center. Margaret is an attorney in Kansas City, Missouri, while Joe and Bill practice law with their father.

Norman Jeter has led a truly remarkable life, serving his community as he has lived—with distinction, intelligence, and honor. Norman Jeter is proof that the practice of the law can still be an honorable profession and that service to one's community can still make a difference. I would ask that my colleagues join me today in paying tribute to Norman Jeter on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

DRUG POLICY

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I highly recommend the attached article "Unintended Consequences" by Thomas G. Donlan, from Barron's magazine, to my colleagues. This article provides an excellent explanation of the way current federal drug policy actually encourages international terrorist organizations, such as Al Qaeda, to use the drug trade to finance their activities. Far from being an argument to enhance the war on drugs, the reliance of terrorist organizations upon the drug trade is actually one more reason to reconsider current drug policy. Terrorist organizations are drawn to the drug trade because federal policy still enables drug dealers to reap huge profits from dealing illicit substances. As Mr. Donlan points out, pursuing a more rational drug policy would remove the exorbitant profits from the drug trade and thus remove the incentive for terrorists to produce and sell drugs.

In conclusion, I once again recommend Mr. Donlan's article to my colleagues. I hope the author's explanation of how the war on drugs is inadvertently strengthening terrorist organizations will lead them to embrace a more humane, constitutional and rational approach to dealing with the legitimate problems associated with drug abuse.

[From Barron's, June 24, 2002]

UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES

(By Thomas G. Donlan)

It's harvest time in Afghanistan. While the delegates to its grand council, the loya jurga, met under the great tent in Kabul and grudgingly acknowledged Hamid Karza as the president of a "transitional government," the impoverished farmers of Afghanistan reaped the rewards of their best cash crop, the despised opium poppy.

A few months ago, newspaper correspondents reported that the American proconsuls in Afghanistan had abandoned their hopes of reducing the opium harvest. They had considered buying the crop or paying farmers to destroy their poppies, but concluded that in the lawless Afghan hinterland they would simply be paying a bonus for non-delivery.

Karza's previous "interim administration" had banned opium production, but its writ did not run many miles beyond the city of Kabul. Warlords and provincial governors did as they pleased, and they were pleased to tax the opium trade and indeed participate in it as traders and transporters and protectors.

That's what the Taliban did for most of the years that the mullahs ruled and protected the al Qaeda terrorist network. In 2000, Afghanistan accounted for 71% of the world's opium supply. (Opium in turn is the building block for heroin, which most drug-fighters believe takes the greatest human toll and provides the greatest profit in the whole illicit industry.)

In 2001, the Taliban decreed an end to opium cultivation, not so much to carry favor with the West but to maintain the price: A bumper crop provided enough for two years of commerce. Indeed, the Taliban and al Qaeda may have earned more from their stockpiles in 2001 than they did from high production in 2000.

"As ye sow, so shall ye reap." The Biblical passage is an apt reminder that America's undercover agents nurtured Islamic fundamentalism to strengthen Afghan resistance to the Soviet Union. We reaped chaos in Afghanistan and a corps of well-trained fanatics bent on our destruction. America has also sown a war on drugs, and those same fanatics have harvested the profits.

This was not what we intended. Nor did we intend to let huge profits earned by terrorists and common criminals be used to corrupt police in every country where the trade reaches, including our own. Nor did we intend to put hundreds of thousands of Americans in prison for their participation in the drug trade. Nor did we intend to create periodic drug scarcities that turn addicts to crime to pay for their habits.

But all those things are unintended consequences of the war on drugs. Drug use is eventually a self-punishing mistake; the drug war turns out to be the same.

Now the war on drugs and the war on terrorism are beginning to look like two currents in a single river. Nearly half of the international terrorist groups on the State Department's list are involved in drug trafficking, either to raise money for their political aims or because successful drug commerce requires a ruthlessness indistinguishable from terrorism.

The currents don't always run together: The FBI and other federal law enforcement agencies acknowledge that the extra resources they are devoting to the detection and apprehension of terrorists are not new resources; the money agents and equipment come to the war on terror at the expense of the war on drugs.

In the domestic war on drugs, officials are trying to make the two currents serve their purposes. The government runs TV ads portraying young Americans confessing, "I