

JOHN PETERSON, Operation Adopted Heroes collected over \$10,000 for the widows and children of the fallen firefighters as well as donated 14 wooden chairs and knitted quilts for each bed in the firehouse.

On November 17, 2001, representatives of all four townships drove to New York City to present their gifts to the fire station and the families of the fallen firefighters. This generosity continued through the holiday season with presents for the fallen firefighters' children and on June 14, 2002, twenty firemen with their families traveled to DuBois to participate in the local Community Days weekend extravaganza.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting the members of Operation Adopted Heroes for their civic altruism to the 161st Street Fire Station and its fallen heroes of September 11. I introduce into the RECORD news articles on the relationships developed through Operation Adopted Heroes.

#### PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. DENNIS MOORE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 2002*

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, two years ago, I voted against a so-called "partial birth abortion" ban because I believed it to be unconstitutional. The Supreme Court's 2000 decision in *Stenberg v. Carhart* proved me to be correct. Despite this ruling, the bill before us today corrects none of the flaws that were clearly outlined by the Court. Today's vote is a purely political exercise.

H.R. 4965 does not include an exception to protect the health of the woman, despite clear instructions from the Court, in more than one decision since 1972, that any law restricting abortion must include such an exception. This bill, despite cosmetic changes to the language, is still unconstitutional.

I believe in a woman's right make important decisions regarding her body and health. I also believe that the state can and should regulate abortion after the point of fetal viability. These two principles were codified in the 1973 *Roe v. Wade* Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Speaker, if Congress truly wishes to ban abortion after the point of fetal viability, we should consider and pass H.R. 2702, the Late Term Abortion Restriction Act. This legislation, which I have cosponsored, would prohibit all late-term abortions, regardless of procedure, with exceptions only to protect the life of the mother and to avert serious adverse health consequences.

The House was not allowed to vote on this bill today, which is a great shame, since it goes to the heart of this issue rather than using it as a campaign message. H.R. 2702 addresses what the American people truly want to stop: the termination of a viable fetus during late stages of a pregnancy.

Today, I will vote against H.R. 4965. I urge my colleagues who truly wish to ban post-viability abortions to consider H.R. 2702 as a real solution to this personal and political issue.

#### REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE'S THIRTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL DAY

**HON. JOHN B. LARSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 25, 2002*

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Republic of Singapore on its Thirty-seventh National Day, which will occur on August 9, 2002.

As many Americans know, Singapore's National Day commemorates the date when Singapore became a separate, independent nation in 1965. In its short history as an independent nation, Singapore has achieved phenomenal economic growth. Bilateral trade between Singapore and the U.S. amounted to more than \$42 billion in 2000, making Singapore the United States' tenth largest trading partner. Singapore is home to more than 1,400 U.S. corporations and 50% of all Singapore exports to the United States originate from U.S. companies. At end 2000, the cumulative stock of U.S. Direct Investment in Singapore stood at more than \$23.2 billion.

Since its founding as a free port in 1819 by a British East India Company official named Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Singapore's free trade status has been a major factor in its success. It has been a firm backer of U.S. international trade policy and, since December 2000, Singapore and the United States have been negotiating a U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (USSFTA). Nine rounds of negotiations have been concluded. The USSFTA will be the first free trade agreement (FTA) that the United States will sign with an Asian country. Not only will it cement the excellent state of economic relations between our two countries, the USSFTA will also send a strong signal of the strong strategic and defense relations that already exist. When concluded, the FTA will act as an anchor for continued U.S. economic presence in the Asia Pacific region.

In addition to the vitally important trade relationship between the U.S. and Singapore, both nations have increasingly close security ties. Since 1992, U.S. military aircraft and naval vessels have, under the auspices of a 1990 Memorandum of Understanding, been given access to Singapore military facilities. Each year, Singapore plays hosts to numerous routine port calls by U.S. naval vessels and landings by U.S. military aircraft. Since 2001, Singapore's Changi Naval Base has been host to U.S. aircraft carriers, for maintenance and re-supply. The Singapore Navy made provisions to allow the berthing of U.S. aircraft carriers at their own expense, and to U.S. specifications each year. Singapore has been unfailing in its support for the U.S. presence in the region—even at times when it has been unpopular to do so. With its strategic location in the Strait of Malacca and the South China Sea, it is hard to understand the significance of this security relationship with a nation in the center of these critically important shipping lanes.

Even in the war on terrorism, Singapore has been steadfast. In December 2001, Singapore arrested 13 terrorists who were targeting various U.S. military, diplomatic and commercial assets. The government of Singapore has also been unwavering in its moral, logistical and financial support for the global war on terrorism.

On a more personal note, I have had the chance to meet with the current Ambassador from Singapore, Ms. Chan Heng Chee. She has ably represented Singapore in Washington since 1996, years in which our trade and security ties with Singapore have grown extensively. The highlight of her service will be the signing of the FTA, which will hopefully be completed soon. I look forward to working with her on this and other issues between our two countries.

Mr. Speaker, given the importance of our relationship with Singapore, I rise today to congratulate the Republic of Singapore on its Thirty-seventh National Day and to urge my colleagues in joining me in my salute to one of our important allies and trading partners.

#### RECOGNITION OF MR. NILES JAGER

**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 25, 2002*

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Mr. Niles Jager, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in national government.

Niles is a senior economics major at Depauw University and has distinguished himself as an intern in my Washington office by serving the great people of the 6th District of Missouri. Niles joined my staff for the 107th Congress as part of the House of Representatives intern program at the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., a program designed to involve students in the legislative process through active participation. Through this program, Niles has had the opportunity to observe firsthand the inner workings of national government and has gained valuable insight into the process by which laws are made.

During his time as an intern in my office, Niles has successfully demonstrated his abilities in the performance of such duties as conducting research, helping with constituent services, and assuming various other responsibilities to make the office run as smoothly as possible. Niles has earned recognition as a valuable asset to the entire U.S. House of Representatives and my office through the application of his knowledge and skills acquired prior to his tenure as an intern and through a variety of new skills he has acquired while serving the people of Missouri and our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Mr. Niles Jager for his many important contributions to the U.S. House of Representatives during the current session, as well as joining with me to extend to him our very best wishes for continued success and happiness in all his future endeavors.

#### CONGRATULATING RICHARD CHING ON BEING NAMED JA ELEMEN- TARY SCHOOL VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

**HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 25, 2002*

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about a distinguished member

of my district who is being honored by an organization which has had an immeasurable impact on America. Richard Ching of Hawaii Appraisal Services is Junior Achievement's National Elementary School Volunteer of the Year. He has volunteered for nine years and taught 40 JA classes in that time impacting more than 1,000 students on the island of Oahu. Mr. Ching always goes above and beyond his classroom duties, ensuring that his students have a fundamental understanding of business, economics and the free enterprise system.

The history of Junior Achievement is a true testament to the indelible human spirit and American ingenuity. Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 as a collection of small, after-school business clubs for students in Springfield, Massachusetts.

As the rural-to-city exodus of the populace accelerated in the early 1900s, so too did the demand for workforce preparation and entrepreneurship. Junior Achievement students were taught how to think and plan for a business, acquire supplies and talent, build their own products, advertise, and sell. With the financial support of companies and individuals, Junior Achievement recruited numerous sponsoring agencies such as the New England Rotarians, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys & Girls Clubs, the YMCA, local churches, playground associations and schools to provide meeting places for its growing ranks of interested students.

In a few short years JA students were competing in regional expositions and trade fairs and rubbing elbows with top business leaders. In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge hosted a reception on the White House lawn to kick off a national fundraising drive for Junior Achievement's expansion. By the late 1920s, there were nearly 800 JA Clubs with some 9,000 Achievers in 13 cities in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

During World War II, enterprising students in JA business clubs used their ingenuity to find new and different products for the war effort. In Chicago, JA students won a contract to manufacture 10,000 pants hangers for the U.S. Army. In Pittsburgh, JA students developed and made a specially lined box to carry off incendiary devices, which was approved by the Civil Defense and sold locally. Elsewhere, JA students made baby incubators and used acetylene torches in abandoned locomotive yards to obtain badly needed scrap iron.

In the 1940s, leading executives of the day such as S. Bayard Colgate, James Cash Penney, Joseph Sprang of Gillette and others helped the organization grow rapidly. Stories of Junior Achievement's accomplishments and of its students soon appeared in national magazines of the day such as *TIME*, *Young America*, *Colliers*, *LIFE*, the *Ladies Home Journal* and *Liberty*.

In the 1950s, Junior Achievement began working more closely with schools and saw its growth increase five-fold. In 1955, President Eisenhower declared the week of January 30 to February 5 as "National Junior Achievement Week." At this point, Junior Achievement was operating in 139 cities and in most of the 50 states. During its first 45 years of existence, Junior Achievement enjoyed an average annual growth rate of 45 percent.

To further connect students to influential figures in business, economics, and history, Junior Achievement started the Junior Achieve-

ment National Business Hall of Fame in 1975 to recognize outstanding leaders. Each year, a number of business leaders are recognized for their contribution to the business industry and for their dedication to the Junior Achievement experience. Today, there are 200 laureates from a variety of backgrounds.

By 1982, Junior Achievement's formal curricula offering had expanded to Applied Economics (now called JA Economics), Project Business, and Business Basics. In 1988, more than one million students per year were estimated to take part in Junior Achievement programs. In the early 1990s, a sequential curriculum for grades K-6 was launched, catapulting the organization into the classrooms of another one million elementary school students.

Today, through the efforts of more than 100,000 volunteers in the classrooms of America, Junior Achievement reaches more than four million students in grades K-12 per year. JA International takes the free enterprise message of hope and opportunity even further to nearly two million students in 113 countries. Junior Achievement has been an influential part of many of today's successful entrepreneurs and business leaders. Junior Achievement's success is truly the story of America—the fact that one idea can influence and benefit many lives.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Richard Ching of Honolulu for his outstanding service to Junior Achievement and the students of Hawaii. I am proud to have him as a constituent and congratulate him on his accomplishment.

#### TRIBUTE TO BARRY BERKOFF

#### HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 25, 2002*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my friend Barry Berkoff, a senior policy advisor for Thelen Reid and Priest. Through many years of both public and private service, Barry has been an invaluable asset to Congress and the Executive Branch. He is a true role model for those who wish to dedicate their lives to improving government, society and our nation's public policy.

Barry started his career as a young legislative assistant for Senator Frank Church in 1968. He spent twelve years in public service, rising to become the Senator's senior legislative and government affairs assistant. Barry has always been very proud of his service in government, and Congress was fortunate to have the benefit of his skills and dedication.

I first got to know Barry in my early years in Congress, when I joined with several members of my delegation in the fight to preserve the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard and the Philadelphia Naval Station. Barry was part of the team representing the City of Philadelphia during the base closure process. Since the closure of the yard, Barry has championed the difficult task of converting the yard to civilian, commercial use. Now known as the Philadelphia Business Center, the yard is a vibrant commercial complex that is attracting new jobs every day. A great deal of this success can be attributed to Barry Berkoff's efforts.

Barry has also worked on a number of economic development projects that have im-

proved the standard of living of my constituents in Philadelphia. He has helped small businesses in Philadelphia that have sought to convert their defense technologies to commercial applications. He has also provided invaluable advice on government contracting and appropriations to Philadelphia-area companies.

Mr. Speaker, I know of few other individuals in this city who possess Barry's knowledge of the legislative process and history.

I regret to inform my colleagues who know Barry that he is currently very ill. I join the House today in paying special tribute to this remarkable individual. He is in our thoughts and prayers.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF TIMOTHY WHITE

#### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

#### HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 25, 2002*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, we rise to honor Timothy White, a man of integrity, passion, and music. Tim, the late editor of *Billboard Magazine*, died on June 27, 2002, at the age of 50.

Many of you may not have known Tim White, but his influence was felt not just in the music industry, but here in Washington. While Tim's passion for music and artists made him a champion and a challenger of the music industry, he played an important role in the fight for reform here. From his office in New York, he increased *Billboard's* coverage of Capitol Hill and shared with Bill Holland, the Washington correspondent, the prestigious ASCAP-Deems Taylor Award for investigative stories on musical copyright and the ownership of sound recordings.

Tim also was a writer, and a superb one. He wrote about what he loved most, music. He saw in our culture an emptiness, with little to replace it. Entertainment, he wrote, "is heartening because it celebrates the human scale . . . ; there is extra-industry fascination with the record charts because they are the one mirror in which we can still glimpse our collective will, lending an air of control and logic to a landscape that sometimes appears on the brink of chaos. At its high end, rock'n'roll can periodically fill in the hollows of this faithless era—especially when the music espouses values that carry a ring of emotional candor." Being a writer, Tim was an outspoken defender of free speech and spurred others to new levels of creativity, both in word and in song.

Tim didn't just write about music, though; he lived it. His life is an example of how one man can and did make a difference. He had a passion for what's right and was not afraid to pursue that goal, whether it was to force a change in the music business or through the hearing rooms in Congress. He also never missed an opportunity to champion a forgotten or still undiscovered artist.

As Don Henley, a close friend of Tim, said, "What comes mostly to mind when I think of him is integrity. In an age when looking the other way and moral compromise have become our common cultural traits, Timothy