

There does exist a need to increase personnel pay accounts, replenish operations and maintenance accounts and replace lost equipment. The military has an appropriate role in protecting the United States from foreign threats, and should remain dedicated to preparing for those threats. Domestic uses of the military have long been prohibited for good reason, and the same should continue to apply to all military functions, especially any and all military intelligence and surveillance. Congress and the Administration must be increasingly vigilant towards the protection of and adherence to our constitutional rights and privileges. For, if we win the war on terrorism, but create a police state in the process, what have we won?

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation (H.R. 1112, 106th Congress) that is intended to help solve the shortage of available, affordable child care facilities. In my congressional district in New York City, more than half of all women with pre-school children are in the workforce and the need for child care is enormous. This is not a local problem but one that is national in nature.

The "Children's Development Commission Act" or "Kiddie Mac," (H.R. 1112, 106th), will address this problem by authorizing HUD to issue guarantees to lenders who are willing to lend money to build or rehabilitate child care facilities. It also creates the Children's Development Commission which will certify the loans and create federal child care standards. Kiddie Mac will also give "micro-loans" to facilities which need to make the necessary changes to come up to licensing standards, as well as provide them with lower cost fire and liability insurance. Through some of the premiums paid by the lenders, a non-profit foundation will be formed which would focus on research on child care and development, as well as create educational materials to guide potential providers through the certification process.

It is late in the session but I urge my colleagues to consider the proposal and join me in enacting it this year or in a future Congress.

IN HONOR OF TEXAS EQUUSEARCH MOUNTED SEARCH & RECOVERY TEAM AND ITS FOUNDER, TIMOTHY (TIM) A. MILLER

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Tim Miller and the Texas EquuSearch Mounted Search and Recovery Team (TES).

Since Tim had horses of his own, and given a rash of missing persons in his area, many people suggested that he should start a horse

search and rescue team. Tim shared this idea with some friends and was amazed at all the positive interest and support received.

The first official TES officer meeting was held in August of 2000 and then the work started. Tim, and his faithful and incredibly supportive wife Georgeann Miller, never realized how difficult forming an organization like this could be; or that it would require giving up his business as a general contractor to devote himself full time to the founding and operation of TES. Two years later, I'm proud to say that Tim and his all-volunteer TES team are working harder than ever to help bring home loved ones who are missing.

Since Texas EquuSearch was formed, they have been on nearly one hundred searches in two short years. They have an admirable record of working constructively with our nation's local law enforcement agencies and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As these words were being written Tim and TES are on still another search near TES's headquarters in Dickinson, Texas.

TES was founded in loving memory of Laura Miller, Tim's daughter. The success rate of TES in finding missing people and returning many of them home alive is truly impressive. It is a living tribute to the spirit of Laura Miller. That spirit is alive and well in every volunteer of TES. The following words are Tim's own:

I know how important a search and rescue team can be. My daughter, Laura Miller was abducted in September of 1984. I went to the police department to report her missing and file a missing persons report. Five months prior to Laura's disappearance the remains of a young lady named Heidi Villareal Fye, were found on some property at an abandoned oil field on Calder Road in League City, Texas. I told the police officer taking the report of my concerns, and would they please check the area where she had been found, or tell me where it was located so that I might check myself. Of course they said Laura is sixteen, she ran away and will be coming back home. We called and drove to all of Laura's friends to see if anyone had seen her. Three days went by and I found out that Heidi had only lived 4 blocks from our house. So I went back to the police station to tell them my new worries about the close location of our houses and could they go and check the field where Heidi was or please take me to where it was located. Again they said Laura was sixteen and she had run away so we should go home and wait by the phone for her to call.

The days turned into weeks, weeks into months, several trips to the police station and still no Laura. Seventeen months later, kids were riding dirt bikes on Calder Road when they smelled a foul odor. They felt as though it was a dead animal but walked over to the area of the odor to see anyway. The odor was not a dead animal; it was in fact the remains of a female who had been there approximately two months. The police were called out to investigate, and during the investigation stumbled across the remains of yet another female some sixty feet from the other. These remains of the other girl found were those of my daughter, Laura Miller. The remains of the other girl found there have not been identified to this day and still is only known as Jane Doe.

These were by far the most frustrating and lonely seventeen months of my life and there was some feeling of relief when Laura was found, at least now we know. I often think of what would have changed back in 1984 when Laura disappeared, if there had been a Texas EquuSearch. Would Laura have been found alive? Probably not, but she would have been

found and there probably would have been some evidence on the scene to help the police in the investigation. Would Jane Doe have been murdered? My thoughts—probably not or at least not at that spot.

Mr. Speaker, the Texas EquuSearch Mounted Search & Recovery Team, was founded in loving memory of Laura Miller by her father Timothy A. Miller to search for our nation's missing and abducted children and adults. It has received help from the citizens of Houston, the State of Texas and the United States to successfully search for and find the lost, abducted, and missing. Our nation's communities and law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have already recognized the significance and value of the Texas EquuSearch Mounted Search & Recovery. It is now appropriate that the People and the Congress of the United States of America applaud and urge on Texas EquuSearch to continue forward—assuring that "The lost are not alone".

ANIMAL FIGHTING ENFORCEMENT ACT

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Animal Fighting Enforcement Act. This legislation targets the reprehensible and surprisingly widespread activities of dogfighting and cockfighting, in which animals are bred and trained to fight, often drugged to heighten their aggression, and placed in a pit to fight to the death—all for their amusement and illegal wagering of the animals' handlers and the spectators.

These are indefensible activities, and our state laws reflect public disdain for these forms of animal cruelty. Dogfighting is banned in all 50 states, and it is a felony in 46 states. Cockfighting is banned in 47 states, and it is a felony in 26 states.

Even though there is a something verging on a national consensus that dogfighting and cockfighting should be treated as criminal conduct, the industries continue to thrive. According to The Humane Society of the United States, there are 11 underground dogfighting publications. There are numerous above-ground cockfighting magazines, including The Gamecock, The Feathered Warrior, and Grit & Steel that promote cockfights, rally cockfighters to defend the practice, and advertise and sell fighting birds and the accoutrements of animal fighting.

Earlier this year, the House and Senate passed legislation to close loopholes in Section 26 of the Animal Welfare Act and bar any interstate shipment or exports of dogs or birds for fighting. That was a much-needed and long-overdue action by the House, and I commend the leadership provided on that legislation by Representatives EARL BLUMENAUER, TOM TANCREDO, and COLLIN PETERSON. Senators WAYNE ALLARD and TOM HARKIN led the parallel effort in the other chamber. The legislation was designed to help the states enforce their laws and provide a strong federal statement and statute against dogfighting, and cockfighting. In states where cockfighting is illegal, cockfighters had been using the loophole in federal law as a smokescreen to conceal their animal fighting activities; they

claimed that they were merely raising and possessing birds to sell to legal cockfighting states and countries, when in reality they were often engaging in illegal fights in their own states. It makes enforcement of state laws against cockfighting very difficult.

During consideration earlier in this Congress of the Farm bills, the House and Senate passed identical versions of legislation to close the loopholes in the law. Unfortunately, the conferees removed a provision, identical in both bills, to increase jail time for individuals who violate any provision of Section 26 of the Animal Welfare Act. The House and Senate increased the maximum jail time from one year to two years, seeking to make this illegal animal fighting a federal felony.

U.S. Attorneys have told humane organizations and others that they are reluctant to pursue animal fighting cases with such a modest penalty. They will be far more likely to pursue cases if it is a felony offense.

My legislation today seeks to restore what the House and Senate originally passed in terms of penalties. The adoption of this provision will bring federal law in better alignment with state laws. As I mentioned previously, 46 states have either dogfighting or cockfighting felony provisions. It is fitting and appropriate that the federal government treat dogfighting and cockfighting as felony offenses. It is well known that these forms of animal cruelty are often associated with drug traffic, illegal firearms possession, violence to people, and illegal gambling. In short, other criminal conduct goes hand in hand with animal fighting.

My legislation also bans the interstate shipment of deadly knives and gaffs, which are the implements attached to the birds' legs to heighten the bloodletting and expedite the conclusion of fights. These knives and gaffs are sold through cockfighting magazines and through the Internet, and it is time that this traffic in these deadly implements is halted. A number of states have prohibitions on the sale of these implements, but it is time to adopt a national standard.

Finally, this legislation improves and updates other enforcement language in the Animal Welfare Act, provisions that were adopted more than a quarter century ago, on forfeiture and disposition of animals seized by law enforcement once they make arrests of individuals participating in illegal animal fights.

I thank several colleagues for adding their names as original cosponsors, and hope that the committees of jurisdiction give this legislation proper and prompt attention and action. I hope it can be passed before the 107th Congress completes its work.

EGMONT KEY LAND TRANSFER

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to convey Egmont Key, which is currently under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to the Florida State Park Service.

Egmont Key is located at the mouth of Tampa Bay within the Congressional Districts of Mr. BILL YOUNG, Mr. JIM DAVIS, and myself, both of which are greatly supportive of my ef-

forts and are also original cosponsors of the bill. Egmont Key's cultural history dates back to 1830's, as a matter of fact the construction of Fort Dade in 1882 was to protect the city of Tampa during the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Egmont Key even served as a site for the Union navy to operate their Gulf Coast blockade in the Civil War. Area residents, including my family and I, have enjoyed Egmont Key's historical and recreational benefits for years, and the local support for conveying the ownership of this island to the Florida State Park Service is strong.

The bill will convey the title of Egmont Key, a small island, which is approximately 350 acres, to the Florida State Park Service. This bill will not only improve the management of the public facilities, historical remains and wildlife habitat on the island, but also save the federal government money in the long term by removing it from federal responsibility.

Transfer of this property to the State of Florida will prove to be highly beneficial to its visitors. Providing more efficient facilities and an all around atmosphere of family interaction. Egmont Key serves as a habitat for numerous species of birds, and its white sandy beaches are valuable to the lives of many turtles, animals, and plants. The State of Florida's ownership of this picturesque island would improve the quality of life for its inhabitants and the quality of enjoyment for its enthusiasts.

Mr. Speaker, due to the limited amount of time left in the 107th Congress and my pending retirement this year, it is my hope that this bill will move quickly through the legislative process. I strongly believe that Egmont Key is best operated through the ownership of the Florida State Park Service, therefore I am requesting my colleagues join me today in cosponsoring this legislation. Egmont Key is a valuable resource to our area, and ownership by the State of Florida would simply provide the desired access to the community while also maintaining the ecosystem.

REMARKS ON SUSAN HIRSCHMAN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, not to bid farewell, but to extend my heartfelt wishes for a future of success and happiness, to Susan Hirschmann.

Susan has served as the Chief of Staff to our Majority Whip, TOM DELAY, since 1997, managing the personal, district and Whip offices for our good friend from Texas.

Many of us have turned to her throughout the years for her political acumen and superb strategic skills.

Since moving to Washington, D.C. in 1987, she has been in the trenches promoting the Republican agenda—America's agenda.

She is more than a colleague. She is a friend.

While she is leaving the Hill, her passion and commitment to priority issues will keep her nearby.

I will surely miss the dinners we shared, as well as the late-night discussions over Chinese food and fried chicken in the Whip's office.

Godspeed Susan!

EQUITY IN EDUCATION ACT

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2041, "The Equity in Education Act of 2001."

The rising cost of higher education is one of the major concerns facing American families today. In recent years the cost of college has gone through the roof. Making college affordable is vital to our children, our country's future, and our ability to remain competitive in a global economy.

I introduced the Equity in Education Act to help families save to send their children to college. It would allow individuals to use investments in securities to pay for higher education expenses without being penalized by the tax code.

The Equity in Education Act would provide families with a viable way to secure a good education for their children. By supporting this bill, Congress has the opportunity to ensure that the cost of receiving a higher education does not go beyond the reach of many Americans.

I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 2041.

AN ACCURATE HISTORY OF CYPRUS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, recently several Members of Congress came to the House floor to attack Turkey and enumerate all the bad things that have happened to Cyprus as a result of the 1974 Turkish intervention on Cyprus. As has happened in the past, only one-sided, inaccurate, and incomplete information was provided, which not only ignored the historical reasons for the division of Cyprus, but also ignored the international laws that legitimized the Turkish intervention. For the sake of historical accuracy, I would like to insert in the RECORD an article authored by the Honorable Osman Ertug, the Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus here in Washington, DC. I commend it to anyone who has a sincere desire to understand why Cyprus stands divided today.

IS IT ALL HISTORY?

The month of July is marked by mourning and protestations in Cyprus on the one side, while by jubiliations and celebrations on the other. Even this sharp contrast in public mood shows the depth of the division between the two peoples of this eastern Mediterranean island—the Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. We believe the 28th Anniversary of the events of 1974 in Cyprus is an appropriate time to reflect on the background of the conflict and the prospects for its peaceful resolution.

Contrary to common belief, the origin of the Cyprus conflict dates back not to 1974, but to December 1963, when the Greek Cypriots, aided and abetted by Greece, launched an all-out attack on the Turkish Cypriot