

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 Bill Laird of Franklin for his outstanding service to Junior Achievement and the students of Tennessee. I am proud to have him as a constituent and congratulate him on his distinguished accomplishment.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN TONY
HALL

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join my colleagues in paying tribute to my good friend, TONY HALL.

When I heard the news that TONY had been selected to become the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, I immediately thought that there could be no one more qualified for this job. TONY's passion for improving nutrition and ending hunger and homelessness is legendary. He not only talks tirelessly about the need to solve the problems of hunger, but he also acts on his beliefs. He has led hunger fasts and countless vigils to bring national attention to the needs of the homeless and the hungry. He has traveled repeatedly to developing countries to see first-hand the ravages of hunger and provide his excellent counsel to governments trying to deal with this enormous problem.

I have been proud to work with TONY on issues of child nutrition and today, largely due to his efforts, every child in this country gets at least one nutritional meal through their school. With the expansion of the School breakfast program, thousands of children now receive two meals. I will sorely miss his advice and counsel, but know he is moving on to even greater things. The United Nations will give him a global forum to continue his mission of bringing real help to those in need.

TONY, God speed and good luck.

PROPOSAL FOR THE "CESAR CHAVEZ POST OFFICE" IN SAN DIEGO, CA

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation (H.R. 5256) to rename the Southeastern Post Office, in San Diego, California, the "Cesar E. Chavez Post Office."

In San Diego, as well as across the Nation, the name Cesar Chavez symbolizes dignity, admiration, and devotion to equality and human rights.

This man dedicated his life to ameliorating human rights in our country. In the 50s and 60s, when minorities were given little to no respect or rights, Cesar Chavez cleared the path for equality.

In the early 50s, after fighting in World War II, Chavez began his involvement in battling racial and economic discrimination against Chicanos. His passion and commitment to this cause led him to serve as the national director of the Community Service Organization. But as his attention and personal interest focused on the poor working conditions of farm workers, he realized that his dream was to start an organization to aid these workers.

Having been a farm worker himself, he was far too familiar with the inhumane working conditions farm workers were forced to endure. And in the early 60s, he founded the National Farm Workers Association. As the National Farm Workers Association started to gain support, he started organizing peaceful demonstrations to bring attention to the farm worker's conditions. His slogan, *Si Se Puede!*, Yes, We Can!, became known worldwide.

National attention to the farm worker strikes came in 1968 when Senator Robert Kennedy visited Cesar Chavez in California after Chavez lead a 25 day fast. Kennedy was right when he called Cesar "one of the heroic figures of our time."

Cesar continued to organize boycotts and strikes around the world against table grape growers in California. His efforts paid off in the 70s when legislation to help agricultural workers was established.

Cesar Chavez is remembered today for his continual efforts and dedication to justice and equality. As Cesar said, "There are many reasons for why a man does what he does. To be himself he must be able to give it all. If a leader cannot give it all, he cannot expect his people to give anything." The people of San Diego thank Cesar Chavez for Always giving his all.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5256—legislation that recognizes such an honorable man!

RESOLUTION PAYING TRIBUTE TO
MR. OTIS LEAVILL COBB

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Otis Leavill was a friend of mine and a man that I admired and greatly respected. He was known to his fans for his smooth tenor voice, but Otis' greatest gift was his ability to simply be himself and in spite of fame as an entertainer and producer, he lived in what we fondly call the hood, the Garfield Park Community, and he was instrumental in helping a number of younger artists launch and develop their own careers.

Otis Leavill Cobb, was born in Dewey Rose, GA. He arrived in Chicago as a youngster with his family. He lived on the westside, where his father was a minister and he and his siblings sang in a gospel group. By the late 50's and early sixties, Mr. Leavill Cobb was making his own mark, singing new R&B music under the name Otis Leavill, with a gospel feel. He was one of the people who put Chicago on the

map in the soul music industry said W.L. Lilliard a television talk show host/producer and businessman, as well as a close friend of Mr. Leavill's.

Bob Pruter, the author of the book, "Chicago Soul," said, when I was doing research for my book, I went to him because he knew everybody,

Mr. (Leavill) Cobb wrote dozens of songs, and gained National attention in 1964 for singing, "Let her Love Me," written by Billy Butler and produced by Major Lance, himself a noted recording artist. Two other singles, "I Love You," and "Love Uprising," made National charts.

Mr. Leavill simply loved people and was happy to work behind the scenes, often teaming up with Carl Davis, Gus Redmond, W.L. Lilliard and other "homeboys" to make things happen. He was also an avid fan of gospel music and the church. He was sort of a folk hero and loved by his community. Mr. Cobb was a police officer in Maywood, and owned his own business.

We extend best wishes to his family, wife, Minnie; his daughter, a son, Derrick, a sister, Evelyn Williams; three brothers, Maurice, Kenneth and Billie; and a granddaughter.

Otis Leavill Cobb, a good entertainer, a Great American.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARK R. KENNEDY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 349 I was at a meeting in the Capitol basement and did not hear the bells. Had I been present, I would have voted aye.

TRIBUTE TO JANELLE GARCIA

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my deep appreciation for the hard work and professionalism of Janelle Garcia, a member of my staff, and to wish her the very best in all of her future endeavors.

Janelle has been my district scheduler since January 2001. She will be leaving my office in August to work with the Colorado State Fair. Still a young woman, Janelle Garcia has already established a formidable career in public service. Before coming to my office, she worked as the Program Administrator in the Governor's Office of Economic Development and International Trade. She has worked for the Colorado Tourism Board, Colorado Ski Country USA and was the scheduler for Colorado's former Governor, Roy Romer.

Scheduling a member of Congress can be an extraordinarily challenging job. In my case, I am aware that my staff "fondly" refers to the phenomenon of "Udall time." While I am not sure it really exists, I have heard "Udall time" is different from normal time by not running at an even rate. In fact, I have heard it described as being characterized by fits and starts so erratic they would baffle even the most accomplished physicist. In any event, Janelle always

was able to make any necessary adjustments to keep the ship running smoothly.

I speak for everyone on my staff when I say that I hold a deep respect and admiration for Janelle, as a professional and as a human being. The quiet strength and grace with which she has faced incredibly challenging times is something for which we are all very proud. Even in the depths of her deepest struggles, she never lost her spirit, integrity and professionalism. She has made a deep and lasting impression on each of us. Her caring heart and infectious laugh will be dearly missed.

I would like to personally thank Janelle on behalf of my family and myself. Janelle has worked with extraordinary effectiveness and patience to ensure that the demands of my service don't come at the expense of my family.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Janelle Garcia today. All of my best thoughts are with her and her daughters as they open this next chapter in their lives.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO
PROVIDE HEALTH CARE COV-
ERAGE AND FOOD STAMPS TO
THE UNEMPLOYED

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation to provide health care insurance and food stamp benefits to the unemployed.

There are 8.4 million unemployed Americans. These Americans live week to week by depleting their savings and relying on meager unemployment compensation payments. They live in fear of emergencies that could send themselves, or one of their children, to a hospital. In this desperate situation, how can a family pay for health insurance, which costs an average of \$4,358 per year?

To help these people through a difficult period in their life, I am introducing legislation to provide health care and food stamp benefits to the unemployed.

Most people who receive unemployment compensation cannot obtain food stamps. The food stamp program treats unemployment compensation as "income" even though the unemployed are not really earning income. To prevent the wealthy from abusing this benefit, the bill retains the food stamp asset test. The asset test prevents people with large savings, stocks, etc. from receiving food stamps. To receive food stamps an eligible household's liquid assets may not exceed \$2,000. This asset test excludes the value of a residence, business assets, household belongings, and certain other resources.

The bill provides a subsidy to cover laid-off workers' COBRA premiums. The COBRA program will allow individuals to continue to use the insurance plans they know and trust. For unemployed workers who do not qualify for COBRA, the bill includes language to provide Medicaid coverage for the uninsured and their spouses and dependents.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and provide a helping hand to unemployed workers.

TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE
TONY HALL

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, as a junior Member of Congress, I have not known TONY HALL nearly as long as many of our colleagues who have spoken with such eloquence of his accomplishments and his record as a leader in the fight against hunger.

But even in the brief time I have known him, I have been greatly impressed with his deep commitment to trying to make life better for people throughout the world. And I have also greatly appreciated the way he has helped me to do a better job in representing my constituents and to be a better and more effective Member of the House of Representatives.

In particular, I have benefited from his cooperation and assistance with my efforts to expedite the cleanup and closure of Rocky Flats—a former DOE nuclear-weapons site in my District—and to assist the people who work there to make the transition to new careers or secure retirement. Because of his own first-hand experience with a site in his District, Tony understood the challenges and opportunities at Rocky Flats. And because of his generosity and readiness to help, great progress has been made in meeting those challenges and making the most of those opportunities.

So, Mr. Speaker, I want to join our colleagues in praising TONY HALL for his leadership and breadth of vision and in wishing him every success in the important new duties he will be assuming. And I also want to add a personal note of thanks and to say that I deeply respect him and am very glad to have had the chance to benefit from our brief time together here in the House of Representatives.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 5005, HOMELAND SECUR-
ITY ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I do not oppose this rule because I would like to consider this important issue, but I am very concerned with the process of bringing this legislation before this body.

Mr. Speaker, since we began looking at proposals here in the House of Representatives, more questions have arisen than have been answered. We have put this legislation on a "fast track" to passage, primarily for reasons of public relations, and hence have short-circuited the deliberative process. It has been argued that the reason for haste is the seriousness of the issue, but frankly I have always held that the more serious the issue is, the more deliberative we here ought to be.

Instead of a carefully crafted product of meaningful deliberations, I fear we are once again about to pass a hastily drafted bill in order to appear that we are "doing some-

thing." Over the past several months, Congress has passed a number of hastily crafted measures that do little, if anything, to enhance the security of the American people. Instead, these measures grow the size of the Federal Government, erode constitutional liberties, and endanger our economy by increasing the federal deficit and raiding the social security trust fund. The American people would be better served if we gave the question of how to enhance security from international terrorism the serious consideration it deserves rather than blindly expanding the Federal Government. Congress should also consider whether our hyper-interventionist foreign policy really benefits the American people.

Serious and substantive questions about this reorganization have been raised. Many of these questions have yet to be resolved. Just because a bill has been reported from the Select Committee does not mean that a consensus exists. Indeed, even a couple of days before consideration, this bill it was impossible to get access to the legislation in the form introduced in the committee, let alone as amended by the committee.

In the course of just one week, the President's original 52-page proposal swelled to 232 pages, with most members, including myself, unable to review the greatly expanded bill. While I know that some of those additions are positive, such as Mr. ARMEY's amendments to protect the privacy of American citizens, it is impossible to fully explore the implications of this, the largest departmental reorganization in the history of our Federal Government, without sufficient time to review the bill. This is especially the case in light of the fact that a number of the recommendations of the standing committees were not incorporated in the legislation, thus limiting our ability to understand how our constituents will be affected by this legislation.

I have attempted to be a constructive part of this very important process. From my seat on the House International Relations Committee I introduced amendments that would do something concrete to better secure our homeland. Unfortunately, my amendments were not adopted in the form I offered them. Why? Was it because they did not deal substantively with the issues at hand? Was it because they addressed concerns other than those this new department should address? No, amazingly I was told that my amendments were too "substantive." My amendments would have made it impossible for more people similar to those who hijacked those aircraft to get into our country. They would have denied certain visas and identified Saudi Arabia as a key problem in our attempt to deal with terrorism. Those ideas were deemed too controversial, so they are not included in this bill.

I also introduced four amendments to the bill itself, including those that would prohibit a national identification card, that would prohibit the secretary of this new department from moving money to other agencies and departments without congressional oversight, that would deny student visas to nationals of Saudi Arabia, and that would deny student and diversity visas to nationals from terrorist-sponsoring countries. All of these amendments, which would have addressed some of the real issues of our security, were rejected. They were not even allowed onto the floor for a debate. This is yet more evidence of the failure of this process.