

community of Pueblo to strive for their dreams. Her actions are an integral asset to those around her, and the entire State of Colorado. Congratulations on your achievement Andrea, and I wish the best of luck to you and you future endeavors.

COMMENDING THE NATIONS THAT
PARTICIPATED IN THE WORLD
SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DE-
VELOPMENT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 9, 2002

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the one hundred and ninety-one nations that participated in last week's United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development. I hope that the cooperative efforts of these nations will begin to solve the mounting problems that have been brought to bear by decades of rampant consumption, resource depletion, and overpopulation.

I applaud a major victory of the conference: China's decision to join the Kyoto Protocol and reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. I welcome Russia's intention to do the same very soon in the near future. But, I am left with profound disappointment at the United States continued failure to offer our leadership and cooperation in this effort.

The United States, absence at the World Summit on Sustainable Development was not only a setback to America's leadership in the world, it was indicative of the Bush Administration's lack of commitment to solving a problem for which we are a major cause.

Fossil fuel consumption and Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions—the major contributors to greenhouse gas and global warming—are on the rise, most notably in the United States and Asia. The United States, Canada, and Mexico are the primary source of CO₂ emissions in the world. In fact, CO₂ emissions in North America have grown steadily over the last decade, nearly 16 percent between 1990 and 2000. Meanwhile, these emissions have declined in the former Soviet Union, Europe and Japan.

The World Summit was a unique opportunity for nations to cooperatively address what scientists have long stated are the serious consequences of global climate change. Major glaciers and arctic sea ice are retreating, causing sea levels to rise. Rainfall has increased in the Northern Hemisphere leading to unexpected flooding and related disasters. Insurance payments for flood and storm damage rose by \$28 billion in just a decade. Meanwhile, droughts and subsequent poverty and famine have been devastating large parts of Asia and Africa.

The President's failure to attend the summit—like his withdrawal of the United States support for the Kyoto treaty—puts the world's environment and economic well being in jeopardy, even as nations forge on without us. The President's indifference only isolates us from our allies and alienates the developing world.

Indeed, the root causes of global climate change are inextricably tied to the economic and social conditions in which much of the world lives. We cannot ignore the lack of economic opportunity and poverty that help

breed extremism and hatred toward the United States. The World Summit was a profound opportunity for us to lend a compassionate hand to improving lives of people throughout the world.

The United States, as the only remaining superpower, is expected to show leadership on all issues affecting the global community. The President's decision to abandon a leadership role on global climate change and sustainable economic development, I fear, will severely harm our standing in the world—not to mention the environment—for years to come.

HONORING KEVIN EISENBERG

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 9, 2002

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to honor Kevin Eisenberg, a student at Corona Del Mar High School in Newport Beach, California. Kevin is not you average, everyday student; he is motivated, dedicated, and committed to helping his fellow Americans who are currently serving and fighting for our great nation.

Following the tragic events of September 11, 2001, Kevin wanted to show his support for the troops who are risking their lives for us, as well as remember his late grandfather, Mr. Sam Cooper, who was a serviceman in the Navy. Subsequently, he decided to raise money for the Navy Marine Corps Relief Society, an organization that does not solicit donations.

Kevin used money previously earned to purchase American flags and bake apple pies, which he then sold from a stand on Newport Boulevard in Costa Mesa. All of the profits, including the initial investment, have been presented to the Navy Marine Corps Relief Society. In addition to financially supporting this great agency, he circulated information about the organization, helping everyone realize the vital role it plays to American service personnel.

During the six weekends Kevin spent outside at the stand, he raised \$1500.00. What was important to him was not the amount of money actually raised, but more simply, increasing awareness. He wanted his fellow Americans to realize the importance of contributing and serving, with the hope that a chain reaction would ensue.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House please join me in honoring and commending Mr. Kevin Eisenberg for his selflessness, service, and devotion to our great nation, and to those who make the ultimate sacrifice so we may remain free.

PHILO T. FARNSWORTH

HON. JIM MATHESON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 9, 2002

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievements of Philo T. Farnsworth, the inventor of television.

Though his name is largely unknown in much of the world, Philo was born in Beaver

City, Utah and later moved to Idaho. At the age of just 14 he conceived of the idea of manipulating electrons while plowing a field on his father's farm.

Seven years later he demonstrated his invention for a small circle of friends and family in San Francisco—and television was born. September 7, 2002 marks the 75th anniversary of Philo's remarkable invention.

Philo struggled to establish a patent for his invention, taking on electronics giant RCA. He battled the corporate giant for the patent rights and his dedication and persistence paid off.

Philo later went on to develop radar systems and the electron microscope in addition to conducting research on nuclear fusion. It was only after his death in 1971 that Philo's achievements in television were acknowledged.

In 1992, the state of Utah presented the United States Capitol with a gift, the statue of Philo Farnsworth that now graces the Hall of Columns, downstairs from this Chamber.

He was hard working and imaginative, as so many Utahns are, and I would like to honor his efforts today. His enthusiastic interest in science sparked a series of technological advancements that truly shaped the 20th century.

HONORING A LIFETIME OF WORK
AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY
ROBERT E. ROUNDTREE

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 9, 2002

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a lifetime of work and accomplishments by Robert E. Roundtree. A Florida native, Bob Roundtree has spent the last 18 years in Springfield, Missouri, where he has been the General Manager of Springfield City Utilities.

Bob Roundtree has risen to the top of his profession in the management of public utility companies. His utility career began more than half a century ago. He started in 1948 as the "oiler" for the power plants in his hometown of Gainesville, Florida. Roundtree says an "oiler" is a glorified name for janitor. During the next 30 years, Roundtree moved through the ranks of the utility company, retiring in 1978 from the position of general manager.

Roundtree moved on to manage utility companies in Brownsville, Texas and Dalton, Georgia before arriving in Springfield in 1984. He transformed the corporate culture of Springfield City Utilities, which provides electricity, natural gas, water and bus services to a community of more than 150,000 people. Roundtree put the utility on sound financial ground, held utility rates stable, improved the reliability of the electric system, instituted safety programs to improve gas line safety, and promoted creation of a water pipeline that ensures adequate water resources for the community for the next 30 years. He also placed the utility company at the forefront of economic development by directing the creation of a major industrial park that is the source of hundreds of new jobs.

His leadership won him the "Springfieldian of the Year Award" in 1995. He has also been recognized by the Hawthorn Chapter of the Professional Secretaries International with

their "Executive of the Year Award" in 1991. The American Public Power Association named him their recipient of the "Alex Radin Distinguished Service Award for Individual Achievement." Roundtree is a past president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce and is a past president of the American Public Power Association. He has also given his time and energy to Junior Achievement, the Safety Council of the Ozarks and serves on the boards of several organizations. His favorite non-profit organization is "Project SHARE," a program through City Utilities to pay utility bills for those in need.

Bob Roundtree's big smile and deep voice are reassuring and project his confidence and vision. Bob says he is ready to retire to enjoy more time with his wife Alice Ruth, his three children, and four grandchildren.

The community he adopted 18 years ago is a better place because of his vision, work and diligence. The people of Springfield, Missouri and the customers of City Utilities offer Bob their best wishes for a bountiful retirement.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF MANAGEMENT ANALYST LYNNE MATTOS FROM THE UNION CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 9, 2002

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on September 26, 2002, the Union City Police Department will celebrate the retirement of one of its finest officers, Management Analyst II Lynne Mattos.

In her 22-year career, Lynne has served the Union City Police Department in many capacities, working as a Crime Prevention Specialist, Community Relations Manager, and Management Analyst II.

Lynne Shelton was instrumental in developing Union City's Neighborhood and Business Watch Programs, the Police Department's False Alarm Program, and Crime Prevention's National Night Out. Lynne was involved in organizing almost all of the special events sponsored through city/police department collaborations, including the Gladiola Festivals in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the prestigious awarding of "All-America City" in 1999, and "WinterFest," an annual event to raise funding for many of the city's community-based service groups.

The recipient of countless accolades and letters of appreciation from citizens, businesses, Boy Scout troops, Lions Clubs, homeowners associations, and the school district, Lynne Mattos has made a lasting impression on the entire community. Lynne is also active on the city's Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, and has been a member of the city's Planning Commission since February 1990.

I am honored to join the colleagues of Lynne Mattos in commending her for her many years of dedicated service. Her commitment to excellence has left its irreplaceable mark on the entire Union City community.

SPEECH BY DR. LESLIE
LENKOWSKY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 9, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on August 27, 2002, Dr. Leslie Lenkowsky, the CEO of the Corporation for National Community Service, and a constituent of mine, addressed the National Press Club on the subject of "Protecting the Homeland: What Volunteers Can Do." His words are particularly meaningful in light of the fact that he was appointed by President Bush and confirmed by the Senate in October of 2001, at a time when many thousands of Americans were volunteering in the recovery from the September 11th attacks. I commend the speech to my colleagues.

PROTECTING THE HOMELAND: WHAT
VOLUNTEERS CAN DO

On September 11, as smoke poured from the ruins of the World Trade Center, along with New Yorkers, hundreds, if not thousands, of New Jerseyites headed toward Ground Zero to help. Many went right to work, assisting the hard-pressed "first responders": police, firefighters, emergency medical personnel, among others. But many also found themselves without clear guidance about what was needed or where they could best serve. Of New Jersey's 21 counties, only three had networks called "VOADS"—Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters—which are the principal channel through which public agencies responsible for dealing with emergencies can call on the resources of the nation's nonprofit groups. As a result, many people who wanted to be helpful had difficulty finding ways of doing so.

What happened in New Jersey occurred elsewhere in the United States as well. Americans stepped forward in record numbers to give blood, make donations, even travel long distances to help the searchers and console the survivors. No one who knows our country's history should have been surprised; we have long been unique among the nations in our willingness to give and volunteer, especially in the face of local and national emergencies. But this outpouring of generosity stretched the abilities of our charities. Blood banks wound up with more supplies than they could keep; for all the exceptionally great work they did, the Red Cross and other groups encountered big challenges in distributing the contributions they received; so many people showed up to search the rubble of the World Trade Center, William Langewiesche's extraordinary series in *The Atlantic Monthly* reports, that the site became even more dangerous than it already was.

Moreover, this particular national emergency is not one which is likely to end soon. As the cache of videos uncovered recently by CNN so clearly illustrates, these perpetrators of evil are determined to strike again, and to strike in ways that heretofore had been considered unthinkable. To prevent what we can prevent, and to prepare ourselves for what we cannot, will take a concerted effort that involves not just our intelligence and security agencies, and our trained "first responders," whose efforts were critical in helping New York deal with the terrorist attacks, but also an unprecedented level of commitment by everyday people—by volunteers—to support those first responders and ensure that homes and families, schools and places of business, houses of

worship and other public spaces are prepared to face any crisis.

No one should doubt that Americans are prepared to make this commitment. But what we must strengthen is our capacity to make this commitment effectively. We often think of volunteering as something we do spontaneously, as when we are moved by an appeal to help or the images of a needy group of people on our televisions. As we saw on September 11, there is a lot of truth to this, but as we also saw on that day, volunteering requires more to be useful in dealing with the threats we now face. It requires not just the will (of which Americans have always had plenty), but also careful and creative thought about the ways.

That is part of what President Bush is trying to do with the USA Freedom Corps. Last November, in a speech in Atlanta, the President responded to those asking what they could do to help by calling on Americans to "get directly involved in this war effort, by making our homes and neighborhoods and schools and workplaces safer." A few weeks later, in his State of the Union address, he created the USA Freedom Corps, a major Presidential initiative aimed at fostering a new culture of "citizenship, service, and responsibility" and helping the nation's voluntary groups build the kind of capacity they need to better assist not only in the war effort, but also in the many other vital tasks they perform in our communities.

As part of that sweeping initiative, the President called for the creation of a new set of Citizen Corps programs to deal specifically with the issue of homeland security. Today, FEMA and the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services are working together to create and expand these programs.

At the Corporation for National and Community Service, we have long utilized Senior Corps volunteers and AmeriCorps members in public health, public safety, and disaster relief and preparedness. These programs were not designed specifically to deal with terror attacks, of course, but our members were well trained and fully able to take on the task. And like other Americans, they were glad to have the opportunity. Many, for example, have long worked with the American Red Cross and FEMA, responding to disasters and ensuring public safety. Currently, twenty American Red Cross Chapters sponsor National Readiness and Response Corps teams staffed by AmeriCorps members. These teams have assisted more than 430,000 victims of natural disasters since 1994.

Members of our National Civilian Community Corps, an AmeriCorps program, responded to the September 11 attacks, helping to process requests for aid, distributing relief checks to victims' families, and assisting them with paperwork and other kinds of support, both in New York and Washington. While the rescue workers combed through the site, our Corps members were helping out with the little things that truly made a difference in people's lives. They worked at Pier 94 in New York, at a Red Cross phone bank in Northern Virginia, and elsewhere. As one AmeriCorps member put it in an e-mail: "The hours are long, the cases are stressful, the food is fattening, but all in all we wouldn't want to be anywhere else right now."

AmeriCorps and Senior Corps participants are also working around the nation to free up police and other "first responders" by taking on basic tasks that divert them from focusing on public safety. Volunteers with special skills, such as our veterans, provide backup assistance to fire and medical personnel, while ordinary citizens can and do provide basic administrative assistance to police stations, hospitals, and fire stations