

in the Harrisonville community affairs in the 28 years he lived there.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bill Stevick distinguished himself as a soldier for his country, a dedicated community leader and a wonderful family man. He was indeed a role model for all young people who were graced by his presence. I know the members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his family: his wife, Lois; his three sons Jim, Ron, and Craig; his daughter Jacque; his four stepdaughters, Joy, Meyra, Cheri, and Fran; 19 grandchildren; and 36 great-grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO DR. GEORGE E.
LINDSAY

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Dr. George E. Lindsay, who helped generations of Californians to appreciate the splendor and the mystery of their natural world.

Dr. Lindsay died this summer at 85 years old.

Dr. Lindsay held many titles throughout his long and notable career. He was a highly decorated World War II veteran, a botanist and biologist. He was an expert on the natural life of Baja, California, on succulent plants and on dolphins and whales of the Pacific Ocean.

More formally, he was the director of San Diego Museum of Natural History, and, from 1963 to 1982, the executive director of the California Academy of Sciences.

But I think the title he would most appreciate would be one that does not appear on his resume. First and foremost, George Lindsay was a teacher.

His method of instruction was indirect, but far-reaching. The goal of his lessons was to impart not only knowledge, but respect for our natural heritage and a commitment to conservation and stewardship.

Under his watch, the Academy of Sciences, which is located in San Francisco's beautiful Golden Gate Park, grew into one of the largest natural history museums in the world, known for its enthralling and informative exhibits.

Among his many projects was the renowned fish roundabout, which since 1977 has fascinated and amazed visiting children by bringing them as close as humanly possible to the strange and wonderful world of the ocean.

As head of the Academy, he oversaw the creation of the dramatic entranceway, in which visitors are greeted by a massive dinosaur skeleton. And with his wife, Geraldine, he launched a docent program that offered members of the community in-depth lessons in natural history which they then passed on to others as museum guides.

Perhaps Dr. Lindsay's greatest lesson was taught to Charles Lindbergh, the famed flyer who joined him and other naturalists on a scientific expedition to the Islands of the Sea of Corté in 1973.

Lindbergh was already a committed naturalist by that time, and he was overwhelmed by the beauty and fragility of the islands Lindsay showed him.

Lindbergh then used his immense fame and popularity to spread the word and develop-

ment of awareness of the need to protect the islands of the Sea of Corté and the Pacific Islands of Mexico and California.

Four years after Lindbergh's death, a decree was issued protecting all of the islands of the Gulf of California.

Dr. Lindsay has credited Lindbergh's intervention for that move, which saved the immense natural beauty of the Sea of Corté from destruction and development.

And certainly some credit is due. But a great teacher stands behind every great student. On that trip, more than 30 years ago, George Lindsay did for Charles Lindbergh what he has done for millions of visitors to the magical city of San Francisco. He opened a student's eyes to the world around us.

RECOGNIZING THE BERGEN COUNTY
FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION
ASSOCIATION

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a very special and distinguished service organization in my own Fifth District, the Bergen County Fire Prevention and Protection Association.

The BCFPPA is comprised of fire protection and prevention professionals from all of the townships, boroughs, and cities in Bergen County. BCFPPA serves northern New Jersey both by promoting and improving methods of fire prevention and by educating the public as to fire prevention and safety. Since 1966, the BCFPPA has worked to bring these messages to the public, elected officials, schools, and youth of northern New Jersey.

At the same time BCFPPA has worked to educate the public, it has served as a resource and clearinghouse for professional information critical to all fire safety professionals, as well as public officials and the New Jersey State Fire Commission. Indeed, it is no understatement to say that the work that BCFPPA has done in advancing both the science and public awareness of fire safety and fire prevention has saved countless lives, and prevented immeasurable loss to the destruction of property.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when our Nation most needs its heroes, the members of the BCFPPA are the day-to-day sort of heroes that we all should honor. The selfless good work of BCFPPA's members is an outstanding example of the values that make Bergen County, our State, and our Nation such a wonderful place.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing and congratulating the Bergen County Fire Prevention and Protection Association for their years of valuable contribution to the community, and expressing my sincere best wishes for their continued success and good work.

HOUSES OF WORSHIP POLITICAL
SPEECH PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2001

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 2357, which would change the tax code to allow religious non-profit organizations to engage in political activity, use tax-exempt contributions for political purposes, and enable religious leaders to endorse candidates from their pulpit.

This legislation is a serious mistake and would be a grave violation of the constitutional separation between church and state.

The real purpose of the bill appears to be helping special interest groups circumvent campaign finance laws by channeling fundraising, contribution, and endorsement activity through religious organizations. We all know that charitable, tax-deductible donations are easier to raise than political contributions. And religious non-profits are the only institutions that do not have to publicly file annual IRS tax reports.

If this ill-conceived bill became law, congregants may have to begin checking the political leanings of their rabbi or preacher before joining congregations. Is that what we want? Do we want annual membership dues ending up in campaign coffers? Are we so greedy for campaign cash that we're willing to violate sacred houses of worship and threaten the integrity of religion?

I'm, not ready for that. Under existing law, religious leaders already have tremendous latitude in their ability to discuss political issues. Religious institutions can even set up affiliate organizations to raise non-deductible funds for political activity, that rightfully must be reported to the IRS and publicly disclosed. That is why the National Council of Churches has called this bill "unnecessary, unwise and unwanted."

I urge my colleagues to reject H.R. 2357. It would only promote abuse of campaign finance laws, abuse of the tax code, and abuse of our nation's founding principle of religious freedom.

HONORING JOSEPH EDWARD
GALLO'S FAMILY

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Joseph Edward Gallo and his family for their major contribution to the University of California, Merced. The family's presentation of a \$2 million gift to the campus will lead to the naming of the new recreation and wellness facility as the Joseph Edward Gallo Recreation and Wellness Center.

UC Merced Chancellor Carol Tomlinson-Keasey announced the name of the facility in recognition of the endowment and Joseph Gallo's legacy of leadership. Planned as an innovative, state-of-the-art facility, the Joseph Edward Gallo Recreation and Wellness Center will be a blending of wellness services and

recreational activities in one central location. The goal is to encourage collaboration, joint programming, and the synergies that would naturally come from a focus on athletic and health-related issues.

A living legend in California's dairy industry, Joseph Gallo, founder of Atwater-based Joseph Gallo Farms, began his lifelong devotion to agriculture as a child working in the Gallo family vineyards. He first began his own business 56 years ago, when he acquired and started developing land to grow grapes, later diversifying into other crops and raising heifers. Launched in 1979 with 4,000 cows, the Joseph Gallo dairy has grown to more than 37,000 head of cattle on five dairies. Successful Farming magazine cited Joseph Gallo Farms as the nation's largest dairy farm in 1995. Among the other honors Joseph Gallo Farms has received are the Baker, Peterson, and Franklin Agri-Business of the Year and the Fresno Bee Central California Excellence in Business for Agriculture award.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Joseph Edward Gallo and his family for their continued dedication to improving the Central Valley. I urge my colleagues to join me in thanking Joseph Gallo and his family for their outstanding service to the community and wishing them continued success in all future endeavors.

ZYGMUNT SZCZESNY FELINSKI

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, on August 18, 2002, Pope John Paul II beatified the founder of Russian Catholicism Zygmunt Szczesny Felinski (1822–1895). Bl. Zygmunt Felinski was Archbishop of Warsaw and Founder of the Franciscan Sisters of the family of Mary. He was born on November 1, 1822 in Wojutyn in Volinia in present-day Ukraine.

As Co-Chairman of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, I call the attention of the House to the life of Archbishop Felinski—a man whose example of courage, perseverance and faith provides heroic encouragement to all of us who desire freedom and liberty.

Mr. Speaker, according to the Vatican, Felinski, Archbishop of Warsaw for 16 months, spent 20 years in exile in Siberia, spent 12 years in semi-exile as Archbishop of Tarsus and parish priest in the county. He died in Kraków, which then belonged to Austria, on 17 September 1895. Indeed, he spent 58 of his 73 years in territory that belong to the Russian Empire.

A Vatican biography describes him as follows: he is venerated as Shepherd in exile, an apostle of national harmony and unity in the spirit of the Gospel, a model of priestly dedication. As Archbishop of Warsaw and founder of a religious congregation, he exercised his duties and role as "Good Shepherd" with great strength, love and courage, always keeping careful watch over himself. "I am convinced that by keeping my heart uncontaminated, living in faith and in fraternal love towards my neighbor, I will not go off the path. These are my only treasures and are without price," he wrote.

The third of six children, of whom two died at an early age, he was brought up with faith and trust in Divine Providence, love for the Church and Polish culture. When Zygmunt was 11 years old his father died. Five years later, in 1838, his mother was arrested by the Russians and sent into exile in Siberia for her involvement in patriotic activity. Her patriotic activity was working for the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the farmers.

Zygmunt was well educated. After completing high school, he studied mathematics at the University of Moscow from 1840–1844. In 1847 he went to Paris, where he studied French Literature at the Sorbonne and the Collège de France. He knew all the important figures of the Polish emigration. He was a friend of the nationalist poet Juliusz Slowacki who died after the revolt of Poznan. In 1848, he took part in the revolt of Poznan which failed. From 1848–50 he was tutor to the sons of Eliza and Zenon Brzozowski in Munich and Paris. In 1851 he returned to Poland and entered the diocesan seminary of Zytomierz. He studied at the Catholic Academy of St. Petersburg until 1857, when the bishop appointed him spiritual director of the Ecclesiastical Academy and professor of philosophy. In 1856 he founded the charitable organization "Recovery for the Poor" and in 1857 he founded the Congregation of the Franciscan Sisters of the family of Mary.

On 6 January 1862, Pope Pius IX appointed Zygmunt Felinski Archbishop of Warsaw. On 26 January 1862 Archbishop Zylinski consecrated him in St Petersburg. On 31 January he left for Warsaw where he arrived on 9 February 1862. The Russians brutally suppressed the Polish uprising against Russian in Warsaw in 1861 creating a state of siege. In response to the harsh measures of the Russians, the ecclesial authorities closed all the churches for four months. On 13 February 1862, the new Archbishop reconsecrate the cathedral of Warsaw; the Russian Army had profaned it on 15 October 1861. On 16 February he opened all of the churches in the city with the solemn celebration of the Forty Hours Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament.

Zygmunt Felinski was Archbishop of Warsaw for 16 months, from 9 February 1862 to 14 June 1863. Times were difficult since there were daily clashes between the occupying Russian power and the Nationalist Party. Unfortunately, he was met by an atmosphere of distrust on the part of some citizens and even clergy, since the Russian government deceived them into thinking that he was secretly collaborating with the government. The Archbishop always made it clear that he was only at the service of the Church. He also worked for the systematic elimination of governmental interference in the internal affairs of the Church. He reformed the diocese by making regular visits to the parishes and to the charitable organizations within the diocese so that he could better understand and meet their needs. He reformed the programs of study at the Ecclesiastical Academy of Warsaw and in the diocesan seminaries, giving new impetus to the spiritual and intellectual development of the clergy. He made every effort to free the imprisoned priests. He encouraged them to proclaim the Gospel openly, to catechize their parishioners, to begin parochial schools and to take care that they raise a new generation that would be sober, devout and honest. He looked

after the poor and orphans, starting an orphanage in Warsaw, which he entrusted to the Sisters of the Family of Mary.

In political action he tried to prevent the nation from rushing headlong into a rash and inconsiderate position. As a sign of his own protest against the bloody repression by the Russians of the "January Revolt" of 1863, Archbishop Felinski resigned from the Council of State and on 15 March 1863 wrote a letter to the Emperor Alexander II, urging him to put an end to the violence. He likewise protested against the hanging of the Capuchin Fr. Agrypin Konarski, chaplain of the "rebels". His courage and interventions quickly brought about his exile by Alexander II.

In fact, on 14 June 1863, he was deported from Warsaw to Jaroslavl, in Siberia, where he spent the next 20 years deprived by the Czar of any contact with Warsaw. He found a way to organize works of mercy to help his fellow prisoners and especially the priests. Despite the restrictions of the Russian police, he managed to collect funds to build a Catholic Church, which later became a parish. The people were struck by his spiritual attitude and eventually began calling him the "holy Polish bishop".

In 1883, following negotiations between the Holy See and Russia, Archbishop Felinski was freed and on 15 March 1883, Pope Leo XIII transferred him from the See of Warsaw to the titular See of Tarsus. For the last 12 years of his life he lived in semi-exile, in southeastern Galizia at Dzwiniaczka, among the crop farmers of Polish and Ukrainian background. As chaplain of the public chapel of the manor house of the Counts Keszycy and Koziembrodzki, he launched an intense pastoral activity. Out of his own pocket, he set up in the village the first school and a kindergarten. He built a church and convent for the Franciscan Sisters of the Family of Mary.

In his leisure, he prepared for publication the works he had written during his exile in Jaroslavl. Here are some of them: Spiritual Conferences, Faith and Atheism in the search for happiness, Conferences on Vocation, Under the Guidance of Providence, Social Commitments in view of Christian Wisdom and Atheism; Memories (three editions).

He died in Kraków on 17 September 1895 and was buried in Kraków on 20 September. Later he was buried at Dzwiniaczka (10 October 1895). In 1920 his remains were translated to Warsaw where, on 14 April 1921, they were solemnly interred in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John where they are now venerated.

Mr. Speaker, the beatification of Zygmunt Felinski is significant for us to consider during the difficult period in which we find ourselves today. Clearly, America's desire to secure freedom and liberty for our neighbors and ourselves must coincide with a sincere commitment to provide aid, comfort and charity to the poor and oppressed of the world.

Upon the Holy Mass and Beatification, Pope John Paul II suggested to the world the suitability of Zygmunt Felinski as an inspiration to persevere in service to the poor. He stressed the importance of establishing educational institutions, orphanages and political activism for the cause of freedom.

The pope said, "inspired by this spirit of social charity, Archbishop Felinski gave himself fully in defending the freedom of the nation. This is necessary today also, when different