

County Board of Supervisors, William Carroll, who is retiring this year following a long and distinguished career in local government.

Mr. Carroll served on the Vacaville City Council for 21 years, 18 of them as Mayor, prior to his election to the Board of Supervisors in 1991. While on the Board, he served as Chair for three terms and also served as President of the League of California Cities.

He was instrumental in creating the Rural North Vacaville Water District, which enabled a large segment of the community in the unincorporated area of his supervisorial district to receive water services. Air quality was also one of his primary policy issues. He served on the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District from January 1991 to May 2002 and on the Bay Area Air Quality Management District from January 3, 1995 to May 28, 2002.

Mr. Carroll has been a tireless supporter of Travis Air Force Base and of the United States military presence in Solano County. He recognizes the vital role agriculture plays in Solano County and has been a strong advocate for agricultural interests while in public office. Supervisor Carroll also devoted much of his spare time to assisting the homeless throughout Solano County.

Mr. Speaker, because of William Carroll's many contributions to local government in Solano County and for his commitment to his community, it is proper for us to honor him today.

80TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNICO WATERBURY

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Unico Waterbury on its 80th anniversary this Sunday, October 20, 2002. The Waterbury chapter of Unico National has truly lived up to its motto of "Service Above Self." Through their charitable efforts the members of Unico have made Waterbury a better community in which to live. For those not familiar with the organization, it was founded in 1922 by a group of fifteen men of Italian heritage, united in their commitment to civic service.

The founding Waterbury Unico chapter became the progenitor of more than 150 chapters of Unico in communities nation-wide.

Let me take a moment to recount a few of its many accomplishments. In its early years Unico organized regular social activities for Italian students pursuing higher education. At these dance receptions, awards and scholarships were awarded to young achievers in the community. Soon this model of civic participation spread to other cities, enabling a national convention to be held in New York in 1930.

During World War II, Unico Waterbury achieved the distinction of selling more war bonds in one day than any other local club during a month's competition (\$75,000). In 1977, the club began aiding the Salvation Army to raise funds for its annual Christmas programs. This proud tradition continues to this day.

Today, Unico Waterbury is well served under the leadership of its first Services Committee woman President, Dr. Joane D'Angelo.

Membership stands at 95 strong and Armed Services growing. Its fundraising prowess was recently demonstrated by raising \$3,985 for Unico National's "Campaign Unity" to aid those affected by the September 11 attacks. The chapter continues to excel in public service by providing sizeable scholarships to students in the Waterbury community.

Mr. Speaker, I conclude by expressing my personal appreciation for the spirit of civic service so notably demonstrated by Unico Waterbury. On behalf of the citizens of the United States, I thank the members of Unico Waterbury for their tradition of service and look forward to their many civic accomplishments to come in the years ahead.

THE GROWING U.S.-INDIA RELATIONS: STRONG AND BROAD-BASED BILATERAL RELATIONS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, relations between the United States and India continue to grow and prosper in the economic, political, diplomatic, democracy promotion, scientific, and security cooperation areas. During the past year, high-level agreements and substantive exchanges have brought the world's two largest democracies ever closer together; particularly with regard to security cooperation and a partnership in international counter-terrorism efforts.

The September 11 terrorist attacks on America have brought our two countries even closer together—as democracies which have been the victims of terrorism and which stand resolved to combat this scourge on a global basis. Following our President's clear statement that the nations of the world must stand "with us or with the terrorists," India answered the call. India immediately and unhesitatingly expressed full solidarity with our Nation and the American people. The welcome presence of Prime Minister Vajpayee last month at our one-year commemoration ceremony in New York City was but one highly symbolic indication of this sense of solidarity.

"The National Security Strategy of the United States," transmitted by President Bush to Congress last month as a declaration of the Administration's policy, calls India "A growing world power with which we have common strategic interest. The Administration sees India's potential to become one of the great democratic powers of the twenty-first century and accordingly has worked hard to transform our relationship."

Further quoting from the Administration's report:

The United States has undertaken a transformation in its bilateral relationship with India based on a conviction that U.S. interests require a strong relationship with India. We are the two largest democracies, committed to political freedom protected by representative government. India is moving toward greater economic freedom as well. We have a common interest in the free flow of commerce, including through the vital searoutes of the Indian Ocean. Finally, we share an interest in fighting terrorism and in creating a strategically stable Asia.

The pace of our bilateral engagement since President Bush assumed the Presidency has

been unprecedented. At their November 2001 meeting, President Bush and Prime Minister Vajpayee issued a joint statement outlining the broad scope of our bilateral relations. The Prime Minister and the President affirmed their commitment to complete the process of qualitatively transforming bilateral relations in pursuit of their many common goals in Asia and beyond.

The two leaders agreed that the lifting of economic, military and technology restrictions on India provides a further impetus to our bilateral relations. They welcomed the resumption of the bilateral Defense Policy Group as a step toward increasing exchanges and technical cooperation in the defense and security areas. The two leaders also agreed to pursue policies to enhance the mutually beneficial—and growing—economic and commercial ties between our nations. They also agreed to expand the Bilateral Economic Dialogue and to broaden dialogue and cooperation in the areas of energy, the environment, health, space, export controls, science and technology, including biotechnology and information technology. Indeed, the United States is India's largest trading partner and premier export destination. In particular, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two sides should discuss ways to stimulate bilateral high technology commerce, and agreed that our two countries should begin a dialogue to evaluate the processes for the transfer of dual-use and military items, with a view towards greater transparency and efficiency.

Moreover, India and the United States have a mutual interest in space exploration, and both countries have active space programs. The two leaders began an ongoing process to initiate discussions on Civil Space cooperation. In addition, private sector contacts, as well as meetings at the academic, cultural, NGO and other levels, continue to expand.

PARTNERS IN BUILDING DEMOCRACY

The U.S. and India, the world's two largest democracies, are partners in the ongoing effort to build a more democratic world. In this regard, India is leading by example, having stuck to the democratic path in the more than 50 years since it gained independence. During September and October, despite the ongoing threat of terrorism originating from outside India's borders, India is holding elections for the state assembly in Jammu and Kashmir. On September 18, after the first of four rounds of voting in the elections, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said:

We do welcome the Indian Government's commitment to holding an election that's free and fair and perceived as such internationally and within India. We have diplomats, and others do as well, up in the area observing the elections. Their findings, combined with the coverage by India's media and the international press will form the basis for an assessment of the election overall, after it's over. And I'm sure it'll be widely reported. And against these kind of sporadic violence and the threats that were issued, we actually applaud the courage of the voters who have chosen to participate in the first round of voting.

U.S.-INDIA COOPERATION ON SECURITY, DEFENSE AND COUNTER TERRORISM ISSUES

In particular, the U.S. and India have moved relations to a new level in terms of security and defense matters, and cooperation on counter terrorism, reflecting the recognition on

both sides of the need to build stability and security in Asia and beyond.

The U.S.-India Security and Non-Proliferation Dialogue held in New Delhi on September 23–24 was but the latest example of this cooperation, as India continues to make substantial progress in meeting non-proliferation goals. India is also committed to vigorously enforcing stringent export controls on its locally developed know-how and technologies, an issue that the two sides will continue to pursue.

The U.S. and India have held joint military exercises, and others are planned. Following a December 2001, meeting of the U.S.-India Defense Planning Group and the Executive Steering Groups of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the U.S. and India agreed that each of its Navies would jointly patrol the Strait of Malacca to ensure the uninterrupted flow of vital oil supplies. The U.S. and India will hold their first joint air exercise over Indian airspace in almost four decades in October. In Washington, the chief of the U.S. Pacific Air Force Command, General William Begert, described the joint exercise as “a breakthrough.” It has also been announced that Indian Army and Air Force personnel will participate with U.S. forces in exercises in Alaska later this year.

India and the United States have forged an ever-closer partnership in the struggle against international terrorism—a partnership that had actually begun before last September 11. The U.S.-India Joint Working Group on Counterterrorism was established in January 2000. The fifth meeting of the Joint Working Group was held in July in Washington. The past year has been a watershed for the two democracies in confronting the challenge of terrorism. During this period, India and the United States have accomplished much in their counter-terrorism cooperation, including:

Broadening their exchange of information and assessments on the international and regional terrorist situation.

Strengthening intelligence and investigative cooperation.

Signing a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.

Launching a bilateral Cyber Security Forum, with a wide-ranging program of action to address cyber terrorism and information security.

Introducing military-to-military cooperation on counter terrorism to supplement the initiatives of the India-U.S. Defense Policy Group in this area.

Working together closely on multilateral initiatives on terrorism, including the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1373.

Initiating dialogue and cooperation in homeland/internal security, terrorist financing, forensic science transportation security and border management.

Taking concrete steps to detect and counter the activities of individual terrorists and organizations of concern to both of our countries.

Accordingly, I urge the Administration and my colleagues to continue to strengthen the U.S.-India ties and to turn the blueprint outlined at the joint meeting between President Bush and Indian Prime Minister last year, into a sturdy and enduring structure that will benefit the people of both of our great nations.

IN RECOGNITION OF A TRUE
TEXAS WWI HERO—LIEUTENANT
MITCHELL H. BROWN

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a true patriot from my hometown, Rockwall, Texas—the late Mitchell H. Brown. My district, the Fourth Congressional District of Texas, is home to the second largest population of veterans in the State of Texas. Today I would like to single out a great veteran and WWI hero, Mitchell Brown, who was a distinguished Second Lieutenant in the 50th Aero Squadron, Air Service, American Expeditionary Force.

Mitchell left Rockwall in January of 1918 and was dispatched overseas to France, where he attended French artillery school and an aviators instruction center. He studied aerial photography and learned to be proficient in the use of light weaponry. Finally, he attended the Aeronautical section of the Ind Corps school located at Châtillon-Sur-Seine.

After finishing his training, Mitchell was assigned to the 50th Aero Squadron. Mitchell used his field training as he penetrated enemy lines, reporting batteries in action, trucks on the roads, trains, massed troops, fires, and other favorable targets that the artillery might fire upon. He survived many near-death encounters with the enemy. During an aerial reconnaissance mission for the 78th Division near Beffu-et-le-Morthomme, he attacked an enemy balloon, forcing it to the ground, but this drew an attack by three enemy planes in return. The incendiary bullets from the enemy's machine guns set the signal rockets in Mitchell's cockpit afire. Disregarding the flames, he continued to fire his machine gun, destroying one enemy plane and forcing the others to disengage. He quickly put out the flames and then successfully completed the mission and secured information of “great military value”. This was one of his more well known acts of heroism during the war.

Mitchell has always been passionate about his country. He once wrote his wife Lilybel, saying, “It's all very true that war isn't what it's cracked up to be. Lots of times you have a longing for quiet pastures when the odds loom up against you. Personally, I had rather die a dozen times than to have folks say I didn't do my duty.” That statement characterizes so many veterans who put their lives at risk in defense of our country and the principles of freedom upon which America was founded. These veterans, like Mitchell, are true American heroes, and we owe them a debt of gratitude that can never be adequately repaid.

Mitchell was married before he went overseas and, after the war, returned to Rockwall County to farm and raise three boys with Lilybel. His sons were also in the service of their country, with one son, Lt. Tom Brown, paying the supreme sacrifice on the battlefield. I went through high school with Tom. He, like his father and brothers, loved life and loved this country. He gave it all so that his family—and all of us—could live in safety and peace. God Rest His Soul.

For many years Mr. Mitchell Brown lived, as he said, a “rather quiet life with little to enlarge upon” as a farmer. Such a humble statement

belies the great man he was. He was dedicated to his country, his family, and his community—and he was a good friend of mine. I admired him greatly—and I have never forgotten the greatness I saw in this great WWI aviator who flew the airplanes that were forerunners to today's fast fleet of jets. Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us do so in memory of Mitchell H. Brown and all our veterans whose sacrifices enable us to be free today.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY CELEBRATES THE LIFE AND CAREER
OF FORMER SPEAKER JACK COLLINS

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the commitment of former assemblyman and speaker Jack Collins to his constituents in the third district and to his extended responsibility to all New Jerseyans.

I am proud to speak across partisan lines in praise of Jack Collins because, so often, he reached across party lines to fight for things important to all New Jerseyans. He is the embodiment of the citizen legislator: a working teacher and farmer who also represents the people of his district and his state.

As a career educator, he rose above partisan politics to defend our teachers whether it was fighting for pension enhancements and health benefit improvements or blocking ill considered voucher proposals or tenure threats.

Jack Collins also defended open space retention, farmland preservation, and aid to the developmentally disabled. These are all examples of the greatness of the heart of the man, and his dedication to issues concerning New Jersey.

His career as speaker was marked not just by the legislation he championed, but the house he ran. As the longest serving speaker of the Assembly in New Jersey, Jack Collins was respected by politicians of all persuasions, for his directness, for his honesty and for his convictions.

I am proud to rise today to wish Jack Collins well in his retirement. While he is no longer serving in the Assembly, I am sure that New Jersey has not seen the last of Jack Collins. He has built his life around service to others, whether in the classroom or on the floor of the Assembly, and I am sure that this instinct to serve will keep him active in the political life of New Jersey.

THE “COMMERCIAL SPECTRUM
ENHANCEMENT ACT”

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the Internet, I am pleased to join the distinguished Chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Mr. TAUZIN, in introducing