

Luzerne County Council of Presidents, on which she continues to serve. She is a member of the Regional Steering Committee of the state "Stay, Invent the Future" initiative and the Executive Committee for the regional collaborative grant to attract and retain young people in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

At the national level, Dr. Hines has served on the American Council of Education Fellows' Executive Board and participated at the Kellogg Foundation Roundtable for Higher Education Leaders and Chairs of Education Committees of the U.S. Congress. She is regularly called upon to speak about educational, ethical and economic development issues to business and community organizations.

Dr. Hines' academic degrees are in philosophy. She graduated first in her class and summa cum laude with a bachelor of arts from St. Francis College in New York, where she also received the College's Ethics Award, and she received a National Fellowship to pursue her master of arts and doctorate, which were both awarded by the Catholic University of America in Washington.

Before coming to Penn State, Dr. Hines held faculty and administrative positions at Dundalk Community College and Catonsville Community College in Maryland and was the recipient of multiple awards and honors. She has also served as an adjunct faculty member in philosophy at several private colleges in Maryland.

Dr. Hines and her husband, Kenneth, live in Dallas, Pennsylvania. They have four children: Sean, Kevin, Kathleen and Brendan.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the achievements and service to the community of Dr. Mary E. Hines, and I wish her all the best.

**IN REMEMBRANCE OF VERNON
"FAT CAT" TAYLOR**

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today before this house I'd like to honor and remember a true leader and friend to the citizens of Green Bay: Vernon Taylor. On Monday, October 7, 2002, Vern passed away, leaving behind a legacy of tireless community activism and service.

As a devoted teacher, youth mentor, and even a Santa Claus, Vern dedicated his life to children. The proclaimed "Mayor of Imperial Lane," Vern helped bring a city park to his neighborhood, giving children a safe place to play and instilling a sense of pride and camaraderie in his neighbors.

Vern was also a welcoming face for diversity in Northeast Wisconsin, helping found the Ebony Family, and working heavily with multi-ethnic support groups throughout my district.

Vern was never interested in party politics or professional advancement, but rather in getting things done and enhancing the quality of life of everyone around him. His commitment to community service was an example and inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, Vern Taylor was an extraordinary individual whose energy and enthusiasm touched the lives of everyone he met. We will all miss him.

**TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN KATHY
MAZZA OF PORT AUTHORITY PO-
LICE DEPARTMENT**

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to pay tribute to Captain Kathy Mazza of the Port Authority Police Department who died heroically at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

This past Monday, October 14, 2002, I was privileged to take part in a very moving ceremony which designated North Suffolk Avenue in North Massapequa as Captain Kathy Mazza Way. The ceremony, which was held directly across from the home where Captain Mazza grew up, was attended by her husband, Chris Delosh, who is a member of the New York City Police Department; her parents, Rose and John Mazza; her three brothers; and many of her countless friends. The ceremony was conducted by Hon. John Venditto, the Supervisor of the Town of Oyster Bay.

There were many heroes on September 11th but no one was more heroic than Kathy Mazza. On the morning of September 11th, Captain Mazza was in New Jersey, serving as the Commanding Officer of the Port Authority Police Academy. Immediately upon learning of the attack on the Twin Towers, however, Captain Mazza raced to the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan and entered the North Tower where she proceeded to take a leadership role in the rescue effort—at one point reaching the 22nd floor.

What set Captain Mazza apart from all others is that she was personally responsible for evacuating hundreds of people. She did this by having the presence of mind to use her service revolver to shoot out floor-to-ceiling glass walls on the mezzanine level of Tower 1 enabling so many trapped people to escape. Shortly after, at 10:29 a.m. Captain Mazza was killed when Tower 1 collapsed.

This extraordinary heroism and dedication to duty characterized Kathy Mazza's entire life. Prior to becoming a police officer she had been a cardiothoracic operating nurse at St. Francis Hospital in Roslyn, New York. As a police officer she was instrumental in launching the Port Authority's portable heart defibrillator program at the metropolitan airports. And as Commanding Officer of the Police Academy she achieved a record of unsurpassed excellence and achievement.

September 11, 2001 was a day of brutality, horror and terror. But it was also a day when brave Americans such as Captain Kathy Mazza demonstrated a bravery and courage which will be remembered throughout the history of our nation. For that and for so much more, we will always be in her debt.

May she rest in peace.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE GLOBAL
CHANGE RESEARCH AND DATA
MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2002**

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Global Change

Research and Data Management Act of 2002. This bill would replace the current law that formally established the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) in 1990.

The USGCRP has significantly advanced our scientific knowledge of Earth's atmosphere and climate and has provided us with a wealth of new data and information about the functioning of our planet. After a decade of research, we have a far better understanding of the Earth's natural cycles and how human activities can influence them.

However, while the USGCRP has produced excellent scientific results, it has not produced sufficient information, in terms of both content and format, for local, state, regional, and national policymakers responsible for managing resources, making residential and economic development decisions, and responding to natural disasters. The program has focused nearly all of its resources and efforts on scientific inquiry. Only one broad assessment of the impact of global change on society has ever been attempted by the program, and that assessment was completed nearly seven years after its Congressionally mandated deadline. In my view, it is critical that Congress re-orient the USGCRP toward a user-driven research endeavor.

The current Administration has reached a conclusion similar to mine with respect to climate research. However, their efforts to produce more policy-relevant information on climate change have become bogged down in reorganization of the federal bureaucracy instead of focusing on reaching out to users.

The Global Change Research and Data Management Act would require the Administration to identify and consult with members of the user community in developing the USGCRP research plan. The bill would also mandate the involvement of the National Governors Association in evaluating the program plan from the perspective of the user community. These steps would help to ensure that the information needs of the policy community will be met as generously as the funding needs of the academic community.

The 1990 law outlined a highly specific organizational structure for the USGCRP. My bill would eliminate this detailed organizational structure and provide the president with the flexibility to assemble an Interagency Committee and organizational structure that will best deliver the products Congress is requesting. My bill would, however, retain many of the key features of current law—the requirements for a ten-year strategic plan, for periodic assessments of the effects of global change on the natural, social, and economic systems upon which we depend, and for increased international cooperation in global change science.

My bill would establish a new interagency working group to coordinate federal policies on data management and archiving. Advances in computer, monitoring, and satellite technologies have vastly expanded our ability to collect and analyze data. We must do a much better job of managing and archiving these important data resources to support the work of current and future scientists and policymakers.

As is clear from the impasse on the climate provisions of the energy bill (H.R. 4), the Congress has yet to agree on how much more information, if any, is needed before we take actions to slow the effects of human activities on global change. These are tough policy questions that we will continue to wrestle with in

the years to come. This bill does not offer specific policy direction, but it does affirm the need for the continued strong federal support for global change research, and it does map out a new emphasis on production of information needed to inform these important policy debates. As the world leader in science and technology, it is incumbent on us to develop solutions that will protect our planet's resources and permit continued economic and social progress for our nation and for the world.

**A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING
JANE LARKE**

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, whereas, Jane Larke is a professional teacher of science at Tuscarawas Valley High School; and

Whereas, Jane Larke has been selected to receive a Governor's Award for Excellence in Youth Science Opportunities by the Ohio Academy of Science in cooperation with the Office of the Governor and the Ohio Department of Education; and

Whereas, Jane Larke should be commended for reaching this milestone, for her devotion to her students, and for her ongoing efforts to extend science education opportunities beyond the classroom;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in honoring and congratulating Jane Larke for her outstanding accomplishment.

ED HARRY HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the honoring of Ed Harry at the Organized Labor 2002 Dinner to be held on October 24 by the Greater Wilkes-Barre Labor Council and the Northeast Alliance Pennsylvania Retirees District 3. Ed will be honored for his many years of dedicated and outstanding service to the local labor movement and the community.

Ed is the son of a United Mine Workers member and a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. He is a veteran of the Vietnam War, where he worked in Air Force intelligence and spent 1968 and 1969 in Vietnam and Thailand. He began working for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1971 at Retreat State Hospital. Working as a custodian, he became a shop steward in his department in 1972, and in 1974, he became the chief steward for Local 537 of the American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees. In that capacity, he represented most of the employees at the hospital.

In February 1977, Ed spent 22 months organizing public employees in Florida for AFSCME, traveling throughout the state. In September 1978, he returned to Pennsylvania

and began working as a staff representative for District Council 88, based in the Reading office. Following the general election in 1980, Ed was able to come home, where he began working for District Council 87.

He has been a member of the Wilkes-Barre Area Labor Council since 1972 and has served as a trustee for approximately the past 12 years. He has been active in politics, including most statewide and federal campaigns in Pennsylvania, since the 1970s. Ed is an avid sports fan and during his well-deserved retirement, his friends and colleagues know they will be seeing him at many local and college games.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the achievements and service to the community of Ed Harry, and I wish him all the best.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, September 11th, 2001, hit our New Jersey community hard. We lost neighbors and friends, mothers and fathers and children, sisters and brothers—people who left their homes that fateful day, and crossed the Hudson River, never to return.

The twin towers that were once visible from our waterfront stand no more. The skyline has forever changed.

But the people who were lost that day, while leaving an unspeakable void in our lives, still live on in our hearts and our minds. They are our Heroes: Everyday Heroes who were providing for their families, contributing to their communities; Everyday Heroes who lost their lives in their dedication to protect others. Everyday Heroes. The most incredible kind of heroes. American Heroes. They may not be here, but they do live on, and they will never be forgotten.

We honor them by showing our patriotism; by flying our flag; by fighting terrorism wherever we find its scourge growing; by coming together as One Great People and One Great Nation; and even by finding the faith and the strength to carry on with our lives, raising our children, building our communities, and moving forward with this wonderful creation of democracy and freedom called America.

Yes, September 11th hit our New Jersey community and indeed our Nation hard. But we remember. We persevere. We move forward. And we are stronger and more united than ever before. God Bless America.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AGAINST IRAQ

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise as a co-sponsor of H.J. Res. 114, authorizing the potential use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq. This will be one of my final votes

in Congress, and it is the most solemn duty since I cast one of my first votes in the House on the Gulf War Resolution nearly twelve years ago.

Last month, President Bush described the Iraqi regime as "a grave and gathering danger" in his speech before the United Nations General Assembly. I generally agree with this characterization, and therefore support this resolution's objective to provide the President with the authority he needs as Commander-in-Chief to curb the threat of terrorism and defend the United States. However, much more time and emphasis should be centered on multilateral efforts to exhaust our diplomatic means to resolve the situation and build a coalition.

The situation in Iraq reflects our most dire and serious concerns about the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their potential use against the United States, neighboring countries, our allies, and U.S. troops in the region. There is no question that Saddam Hussein possesses and has used chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction. We know that he has tortured and gassed his own people. His continuing defiance of United Nations disarmament demands including weapons inspections has frustrated the international community for more than a decade.

Whether Saddam Hussein represents an imminent threat to the United States is the most important question we have answered. After examining the evidence and meeting with key members of the Pentagon and the intelligence community, I have concluded that there is ample evidence indicating that Saddam Hussein represents a clear, grave, and growing threat to the United States. While I do not agree with Administration statements about Iraqi connections, at this point, on the September 11 terrorist attacks or the accusations of firm and provable al Qaeda links, the lynch pin for me is weapons of mass destruction. He is seeking to build a nuclear device launched by ballistic missiles with a likely range of hundreds of miles, far enough to strike Saudi Arabia, Israel, Turkey, and other nations in a region where more than 135,000 American civilians and service members live and work.

Earlier this week, the American public learned from the President that Iraq has a growing number of aircraft that could deliver weapons of mass destruction, including a fleet of unmanned aerial vehicles potentially seeking to deliver biological and chemical weapons to target cities in the United States. While it is nearly impossible to determine the status of Iraq's nuclear weapons development, it is clear that Saddam Hussein is reconstituting his nuclear weapons program and will not allow weapons inspectors in to monitor this situation. In fact, recent satellite photographs unclassified by the Administration indicate how extensively a crucial Iraqi nuclear facility had been rebuilt since the United States bombed it in 1998.

Again, notwithstanding this evidence, the United States must thoroughly exhaust every diplomatic and non-military option before resorting to war. That means working with the United Nations to ensure that we build a strong coalition of international support and pressure on Iraq to adhere to a new UN resolution. Should these efforts fail, however, we must be assured the option to use force. This leverage might indeed be the only tool to force Iraq to open up unconditional inspection. We