

TRIBUTE TO RETIRED COLONEL GROVER F. HEIMAN, JR., RETIRED LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROY E. KADEN, RETIRED MAJOR EARL L. SCHUREMAN, AND RETIRED SENIOR MASTER SERGEANT JOHN D. GOOLSBEE

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. JIM GIBBONS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, it gives us great pleasure to pay tribute to retired Colonel Grover F. Heiman, Jr., retired Lieutenant Colonel Roy E. Kaden, retired Major Earl L. Schureman, and retired Senior Master Sergeant John D. Goolsbee for their brave dedication to their country.

On September 17, 1952, these four American heroes and the rest of their RB-50 crew, took off from an airbase in Greenland on a Top Secret reconnaissance mission over the "Ice Islands" of the Soviet Franz Josef Land Archipelago.

This crew was personally selected and highly trained to fly this mission. They were told if they were shot down or captured, there would be no rescue operation. Despite this, the crew risked their own lives to gather information on a possible new Soviet air base being built in Franz Joseph archipelago.

If there was a base being built, Soviet TU-4 bombers would be capable of attacking the East Coast of the United States with nuclear weapons.

The crew departed in the early morning for their 15-hour mission. The fog on the field was so thick that they had to follow a vehicle to the runway.

After doing a thorough check of all aircraft systems, the RB-50 lifted off for the Soviet Union. Since this mission was Top Secret, there was complete radio silence for the entire 15-hour flight; the crew did not talk to anyone on the radios.

This mission was at such a northern latitude that the crew had to navigate using a system known as "Grid Navigation." This system is used to solve problems with direction posed by flying so close to the North Pole.

To simplify the navigation problems, the crew took two navigators. One navigator maintained a dead reckoning plot of position, computing air speed, wind direction, velocity and ground speed; the other navigator provided frequent astro compass readings of the azimuth of the sun.

Once the flight entered the area they were to reconnaissance, they planned to fly at 20,000 feet and use the onboard photography systems to survey the area.

Unfortunately, at 20,000 feet, the RB-50 was above a solid cloud layer, rendering the onboard photography system useless. The aircraft descended to 12,000 feet hoping to get below the weather, but there was still another layer of clouds below them. In an attempt to salvage what they could from this mission, the crew descended through several cloud layers until leveling off below the clouds, 2,500 feet above the ground.

The aircraft passed over numerous small, ice covered, barren islands looking for any signs of a Soviet military presence.

Due to the altitude they were flying at, the aircraft used the onboard tri-met and oblique cameras as well as visual observation to search for any Soviet airbases.

After flying in that area for a considerable amount of time, the crew saw no sign of any Soviet military presence and departed.

The crew maintained radio silence for the entire flight back until they were directly over their base in Greenland. Once over the airbase, they broke radio silence, and since the weather had gotten slightly better, they were able to land and complete their mission.

They spent several days after this flight debriefing United States Intelligence members on what they saw.

The selfless sacrifice of these American heroes has made our nation a safer place.

CONGRATULATING THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE ALLSTATE FOUNDATION AND THE NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, today I want to recognize the long-standing public-private partnership between the Allstate Foundation and the National Crime Prevention Council, a model collaboration that will strengthen each organization's commitment to building healthier and safer communities.

The Allstate Foundation is an independent, charitable organization made possible by the Allstate Corporation, the nation's largest publicly held personal lines insurer based in my congressional district. The Allstate Foundation sponsors community initiatives that promote safe and vital communities; tolerance, inclusion, and diversity; and economic empowerment. As the nation's focal point for crime prevention, the National Crime Prevention Council works to enable people to create safer more caring communities by addressing the causes of crime and violence and reducing the opportunities for crime to occur. The partnership between the Allstate Foundation and the National Crime Prevention Council provides a model for how responsible corporate citizens can work with leading national nonprofit organizations to help improve communities at home and around the nation.

The Allstate Foundation has worked with and supported the National Crime Prevention Council since 1991. Sponsoring programs including Students Mobilized Against Drugs, the 10th Annual Youth Crime Prevention Conference and the Teens, Crime and Community program. The Allstate Foundation continues to take an active role in the dissemination of crime prevention information and materials by providing seed money for the development of crime prevention web-sites including, www.McGruff.org and www.ncpc.org.

The Allstate Foundation recently awarded a grant of \$200,000 to the National Crime Prevention Council to support the Be Safe & Sound campaign, a new initiative that will equip parents and caregivers with information about prevention programs and security measures so that they can be the best advocates for their children's safety while at school. This

campaign will enable the National Crime Prevention Council to disseminate information to parents through print material, Web-based information, public service advertising, and through a partnership with the National Safety and Security Council, a consortium of businesses and organizations committed to promoting environments that are safe and secure from the threat of crime, violence and drug abuse.

I am pleased to direct my colleague's attention to the valuable partnership between the Allstate Foundation and the National Crime Prevention Council. I applaud these organizations for this leadership in working to prevent crime and improve the quality of life for all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL THOMAS D. WEBSTER

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, on 2 June 2002, Colonel Thomas Webster retired as the Commander of the 152nd Air Operations Group, New York Air National Guard in Syracuse, NY. He assumed this position in February 1998. The Air Operations Group was established at this time as the first ever within the Air National Guard.

He was assigned as the Director of the Minimum Essential Airfield in Rome, New York from October 1995 to February 1998, earning a USAF Meritorious Service Medal for his expert leadership and command excellence.

Colonel Webster was born on October 19, 1946, in Rochester, Minnesota, and graduated from Lourdes High School. He earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in liberal arts from the University of Minnesota in 1969. He has completed many career-related schools during his military career. This includes the Army War College at Carlisle Pennsylvania in July 1992.

Colonel Webster completed Officer Training School in May 1972, and joined the 174th Fighter Wing in January 1975. He attended undergraduate pilot training at Williams AFB, Arizona and spent several years as a traditional guardsman pilot in Ohio and New York while continuing his civilian career. He began his full-time military career with the 174th Fighter Wing as a Quality Control Officer, and then became the Maintenance Squadron Commander in 1985. Colonel Webster was assigned as the Maintenance Squadron Commander for the 138th Fighter Squadron, 4th Tactical Fighter Wing (Provisional) at Al Khair Air Base in Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Shield/Storm. He returned to the 174th Fighter Wing as the Maintenance Squadron Commander in May 1991. In 1992 he became Vice Wing Commander of the 174th Fighter Wing and Air Commander of the full-time force.

Colonel Webster is a command pilot with more than 2,500 flying hours in fighter aircraft, including the A-10 and F-16. His military awards include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal for his service in Saudi Arabia, the Air Force Commendation Medal, the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with V and four devices, the Combat Readiness Medal with two devices, the National Defense Service Medal,

the Southwest Asia Service Medal with three devices, the Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with four devices, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal with one device, the Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, the Air Force Training Ribbon, and the Kuwait Liberation Medal.

Colonel Webster is married to the former Denise Schwartz. They live in Baldwinsville, New York and have two sons, Paul and Nicholas.

TRIBUTE TO CHRIS LEAK

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer congratulations to a young man in my congressional district that truly deserves recognition. Chris Leak, a senior at Independence High School in Charlotte, N.C. set the national record for high school football touchdown passes. This past weekend, Chris threw his 171st touchdown to break the previous record of 170. In breaking the record, Chris displayed the same natural ability that has generated national attention by throwing for 457 yards, 5 touchdowns and securing Independence High School's 41st straight win. Chris is considered by many football analysts to be the top quarterback prospect in the country, and he is being actively recruited by major universities. I am proud to recognize his achievement today and wish him the best of luck in the future.

THE CONTINUITY OF CONGRESS WORKING GROUP

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following letter by myself and the gentleman from Texas, Mr. FROST, and the accompanying information on the continuity of Congress Working Group for the perusal of my colleagues.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, DC.
November 12, 2002.

Hon. DAVID DREIER,
Chairman, House Rules Committee,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DREIER: In May 2002, the Speaker and Minority Leader asked us to co-chair a bipartisan Continuity of Congress Working Group, of which you are a member, to study ways to ensure that the legislative branch continues to function in the event that a terrorist attack or other catastrophe kills or incapacitates a large number of Members. Because the Constitution permits the House to "determine the Rules of its Proceedings" and to judge the "Qualifications of its own members," the Working Group has been studying pertinent rules changes to remedy some of the problems that could be created under such circumstances.

As you know, during the past six months, the Working Group has held eight meetings, drafted new House Rules, drafted a House Resolution—which the House passed on October 2, 2002 by a vote of 414-0—urging states to

review their special election laws, drafted amendments to the Presidential Succession Act of 1947, and reviewed three constitutional amendments related to congressional continuity. Accompanying this letter are three draft Rules, developed by the Working Group, which we are requesting be included in the final rules package to be voted on by the House at the beginning of the next session.

The Working Group has identified three areas with respect to congressional continuity that the Working Group believes can be addressed through changes to the House Rules:

Codifying the process by which the Speaker certifies the death of a House Member in order to reduce the whole number of the House for purposes of establishing a quorum;

Allowing the Speaker to accelerate or postpone the reconvening of the House in the event of a declared emergency; and

Authorizing an individual other than the Speaker to reconvene the House in the event of a catastrophe resulting in the death of the Speaker.

Death Rule: Presently, no House rule codifies the process by which the Speaker certifies the death of a House Member in order to reduce the whole number of the House for purposes of establishing a quorum. When a Representative dies in office, the House and the Speaker take cognizance of the vacancy by adopting a House Resolution expressing the sorrow of all House Members. The whole number of the House is adjusted accordingly. However, because the preceding determination of the whole number of the House is the number that must be used to establish a quorum until a new whole number is established, in the event that a large number of Members are killed, a quorum could not be established for the purpose of establishing a new whole number.

To remedy this potential problem, the Working Group has drafted a rule which would allow the Speaker to announce the adjustment of the whole number of the House upon notification of the death, resignation, expulsion, disqualification, or removal of a Member. The Speaker's announcement would not be subject to appeal.

Emergency Recess Rule: In a time of national emergency, such as that seen on September 11th when the Capitol building was a target of the terrorists, the Speaker may need to accelerate the reconvening of the House or postpone House action in order to protect the lives of House Members and staff.

Accordingly, the Working Group has drafted an Emergency Recess Rule. Under this Rule, the Speaker, if informed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of an imminent threat to the safety of the Members and after obtaining the concurrence of the Minority Leader of the House, could notify Members that the House would not convene at the time stipulated when the House previously adjourned but would instead convene at another time during the next three days in accordance with the Constitution. The Rule would also allow the Speaker, with the concurrent of the Minority Leader, to reconvene the House earlier than stipulated for the sole purpose of declaring a further postponement.

Speaker Succession Rule: Current House rules do not explicitly address who would preside over the House in the event that there is a vacancy in the Office of the Speaker. Therefore, if the Speaker and the Clerk of the House die during a catastrophic attack, there would be no living individual authorized to reconvene the House, or call the House into session.

To remedy this potential problem, the Working Group has crafted a rule which would allow the Speaker to establish a line of succession for a Speaker pro tempore

whose duty would be to preside over the election of a new Speaker or Speaker pro tempore.

Conclusion: During the past six months, the Working Group has explored a variety of possible solutions to the many problems surrounding congressional continuity. The Working Group began with an examination of the least constitutionally intrusive solution—changes to the House Rules. We request that the House Rules Committee consider these three rules and include them in the rules package to be voted on by the House in January. These simple changes to the House Rules will help to ensure the continuity of this great institution—the United States Congress.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER COX,
Chairman, House Policy Committee.

MARTIN FROST,
Chairman, House Democratic Caucus.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CLAUSE 5, RULE XX (VOTING AND QUORUM CALLS) OF THE HOUSE RULES

(Proposed Amendment in bold)

5. (a) In the absence of a quorum, a majority comprising at least 15 Members, which may include the Speaker, may compel the attendance of absent Members.

(b) Subject to clause 7(b) a majority of those present may order the Sergeant-at-Arms to send officers appointed by him to arrest those Members for whom no sufficient excuse is made and shall secure and retain their attendance. The House shall determine on what condition they shall be discharged. Unless the House otherwise directs, the Members who voluntarily appear shall be admitted immediately to the Hall of the House and shall report their names to the Clerk to be entered on the Journal as present.

(c) Upon the death, resignation, expulsion, disqualification or removal of a Member, the whole number of the House shall be adjusted accordingly. The Speaker shall announce the adjustment to the House. Such an announcement shall not be subject to appeal. In the case of a death, the Speaker may lay before the House such documentation from federal, state, or local officials as he deems pertinent.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CLAUSE 12, RULE I (DECLARATION OF RECESS) OF THE HOUSE RULES

(Proposed Amendment in bold)

12. (a) To suspend the business of the House for a short time when no question is pending before the House, the Speaker may declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

(b) To suspend the business of the House when notified by the Sergeant-at-Arms of an imminent threat to its safety, the Speaker may declare an emergency recess subject to the call of the Chair.

(c) During any recess or adjournment of fewer than three days, if the Speaker is notified by the Sergeant-at-Arms of an imminent impairment of egress at the place of reconvening at the time previously appointed, then he may, with the concurrence of the Minority Leader—

(1) postpone the time for reconvening within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution and notify Members accordingly;

(2) reconvene the House before the time previously appointed solely to declare the House in recess within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution and notify Members accordingly.