

TRIBUTE TO HENRY MESSER AND CARL HOUSE ON THEIR 50 YEARS TOGETHER AND TO THE TRIANGLE FOUNDATION AND ITS 10 YEARS OF ACTIVISM

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 29, 2002

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the Triangle Foundation, an organization dedicated to the struggle for dignity, justice, and civil rights in Michigan. I also wish to honor the Triangle Foundation's founder Henry Messer and his partner, Carl House, and acknowledge their continued activism and their 50 years together.

The Triangle Foundation of Michigan has been fighting for the rights of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) people in Michigan for ten years. Through the work of a dedicated and highly capable staff, the Triangle Foundation has been the leader on GLBT issues in Michigan. Their efforts have helped to enact anti-discrimination laws in many Michigan cities and turn back unfair and unjust policies in others. The Triangle Foundation's energy on the electoral front has given a voice to those who support civil rights initiatives and who understand that discrimination has no place in America.

The Triangle Foundation's dedication to the struggle for civil rights is a testament to the devotion and involvement of Henry Messer and Carl House. As early as the 1950s, they were helping to organize and support GLBT rights movements in New York City. Dr. Messer, who is a retired Assistant Professor of Neurosurgery at the University of Michigan, was also a member of the Mattachine Society, which, founded in 1951, is often considered a beginning force in the contemporary gay rights movement in the U.S.

In the late 1970s, Henry Messer and Carl House moved to Michigan, but did not leave behind their strong ideals and commitment to justice. Instead they continued their strong activism in state and local politics and issues affecting GLBT people. This culminated in 1991 when Henry Messer, with Carl by his side, founded the Triangle Foundation and propelled Michigan into the GLBT rights movement.

Because of the work of Henry Messer, Carl House, the Triangle Foundation, and many others in the struggle, we have come a long way in our efforts to expand civil rights to everyone—but we still have a long way to go. Through continued activism and education, we can and will reach our goals.

SALUTE TO ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE

HON. JOHN R. THUNE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 29, 2002

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the men and women of Ellsworth Air Force Base in my home state of South Dakota upon their return home from Afghanistan.

Ellsworth Air Force Base is the home of the 28th Bomb Wing of B-1 bombers and more

than 3,500 military and civilian members. Each of these men and women proudly serve their country in numerous ways every day. And when duty calls, they are ready and willing to stand in harm's way on behalf of their country.

The people of Ellsworth Air Force Base have a history of performing well in U.S. missions. In Operation Desert Fox during the Gulf War, crews from Ellsworth helped the B-1 make its combat debut, and they also participated in Operation Allied Force in Kosovo.

Most recently, B-1 air and ground crews returned to Ellsworth after participating in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. The B-1 and their crews were involved in every aspect of the most precise, intense bombing campaign in history, flattening terrorist targets and taking out Taliban strongholds. These bombers were the key to winning the war in Afghanistan.

I also want to pay tribute to Ellsworth's commander, Brigadier General Edward Rice, Jr., who commanded all B-1 and B-52 operations over the skies of Afghanistan. His recent promotion says more about his value to our nation than any words can say.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women of Ellsworth Air Force Base are tremendous assets to South Dakota and to our country. I am proud of the important role they play both at home and abroad. For all the sophistication of the military hardware in use today, we know it is the individuals, like those at Ellsworth, who truly get the job done.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the men and women of Ellsworth Air Force Base. All of America owes both the B-1 and these people their thanks.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GUAM HILTON RESORT AND SPA

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 29, 2002

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, Conrad Hilton began his famous career by renting out rooms in the San Antonio adobe house where he grew up. He officially entered the hotel business in 1919 when he took over a small hotel in Cisco, Texas. Today, the name "Hilton" has become synonymous to the word "hotel" with their coast-to-coast operations in the United States as well as in Spain, Turkey, Cuba, Egypt, and many other nations.

As with its sister facilities throughout the world, the Hilton Guam Resort and Spa, now celebrating its thirtieth anniversary, has made an indelible mark on the island's tourism industry as well as the local community. A partner in the island's development, Guam Hilton became the first international deluxe hotel to build facilities on the island in 1972, as Guam's tourism industry was still in its earliest stage. Over the next thirty years, the hotel has expanded its operations at its original location in Tumon Bay, the center of the island's tourist trade. From its initial 250 guest rooms with three food and beverage outlets, the Hilton Guam Resort and Spa is now comprised of three main buildings housing 687 guest rooms along with seven Food and Beverage outlets. Nestled on 32 acres of prime beachfront property, the restaurant facilities within the hotel complex offers health conscious menus which

has recently been added to their unique tropical cuisine.

Sport enthusiasts for years have taken advantage of the Hilton's sports programs and facilities. Their tennis facilities feature five night lighted courts. A variety of programs are available for novices and advanced players along with supervised activities and exercise programs for all ages. A state-of-the-art fitness club with saunas, a water park, jacuzzi, a children's playground and activities room, jogging and walking trails, and a private beach club offering a variety of watersports equipment rental have also been made available to guests. Major tourist attractions, diving, deep-sea fishing and world class golf facilities may also be conveniently arranged through the hotel's tour desk representatives.

A wide range of spa activities, massage therapies, body treatments and salon services complement the sports and leisure activities. Patrons can relax in idyllic surroundings while trained hands of the Mandara spa staff provide soothing services in an unhurried fashion. Professional consultants from the Adventist Medical Services are also available to administer health programs.

On Valentine's Day of 1997, overlooking a spectacular view of the island's most popular spots, Two Lovers Point and Tumon Bay, the first wedding at the newly opened wedding chapel, St. Grace by the Sea was held. Later that year, the hotel's 25th Anniversary was celebrated by the first ever laser light show on Guam with the event's proceeds going to local non-profit organizations such as Guma Mami, the Guam Chapter of the American Cancer Society and the American Red Cross.

For the past three decades, the Hilton Guam Resort and Spa has been a main contributor in the development and progress of the island's tourism industry. Through the years, Hilton has made great contributions and provided innovations that make Guam extraordinary and more appealing to both its residents and visitors. Under the able leadership of Mr. Manfred Pieper, I expect and I am assured that Hilton will continue to build upon its thirty-year legacy. On behalf of the people of Guam, I offer my congratulations to the management and employees of the Hilton Guam Resort and Spa on their 30th anniversary.

ON NIST'S VALUE TO THE COUNTRY AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 29, 2002

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and to its contributions to our national security.

You might have seen NIST in the news lately. Two of my constituents—Dr. Eric Cornell, a researcher at NIST's labs in Boulder, Colorado, and Carl Wieman, a researcher at the University of Colorado—were awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics for their work in creating a new state of matter. The goal of the scientists was to create Bose-Einstein condensation, an extreme state of matter predicted by Indian physicist Satyendra Nath Bose and later expounded upon by Albert Einstein.

I am proud that the work of Dr. Wieman and Dr. Cornell is a result of federally funded research at NIST and at the University of Colorado.

But I am also proud of other work that NIST is doing. I'm including in the record a recent article from the Colorado Daily on NIST's contributions to our homeland security effort. From biometrics and explosives detection to fire-fighting computer modeling tools and new applications for nanotechnology, NIST is playing an important role in bolstering our homeland security.

While NIST is involved in long-term research projects covering all scientific areas, the Institute is also working on security-related projects that will yield more immediate results. As NIST's new director Arden Bement states in the article, "our work is to take technology that's currently ready, make it available, reliable, accurate and a dependable safeguard for the U.S. public."

Commerce Secretary Donald Evans recently praised NIST's relevance to the challenges this country faces, noting that NIST is "one of the real treasures" in the federal government, with a "tremendous track record."

On this, Secretary Evans is exactly right. That's why I hope the Secretary and the rest of the Administration will support my efforts this year to see that NIST gets the funding it deserves and needs.

In particular, funding is needed to address a backlog of critically needed repairs and maintenance at NIST's laboratories in Boulder, Colorado, where a staff of about 530 scientists, engineers, technicians, and visiting researchers conduct research in a wide range of chemical, physical, materials, and information sciences and engineering.

As technology advances, the measurement and standards requirements become more and more demanding, requiring measurement laboratories that are clean, have reliable electric power, are free from vibrations, and maintain constant temperature and humidity. Most of the NIST Boulder labs are 45 years old, many have deteriorated so much that they can't be used for the most demanding measurements needed by industry, and the rest are deteriorating rapidly. Every day these problems go unaddressed means added costs, program delays, and inefficient use of staff time.

Since 1999, I have fought for increased funds for NIST's Boulder labs. I've already begun the fight for FY2003 funding. Along with my colleagues in the Colorado delegation, Sen. ALLARD, Rep. DEGETTE, and Rep. SCHAFER, I sent a letter in December to OMB Director Daniels asking for his help. I am also including this letter in the RECORD today.

[From UPI Science News, Jan. 18, 2002]

COLORADO DAILY—NIST AIDS SECURITY

(By Scott R. Burnell)

WASHINGTON (UPI).—The National Institute of Standards and Technology, the primary physical science research laboratory in the country, is working to give the homeland security effort as much technology as possible, the institute's director said Wednesday.

Arden Bement, who took the reins at NIST in early December, said many security-related programs were underway before Sept. 11. Bement said he currently devotes about 25 percent of his time to the issue.

"Right now, the immediacy of our work is to take technology that's currently ready,

make it available, reliable, accurate and a dependable safeguard for the U.S. public," Bement told reporters. "Our researchers are providing technical support to other agencies . . . we expect this involvement to continue and be amplified in the next few months."

One area NIST researchers are focusing on is biometrics, the science of identifying a person through physical features. Bement said a broad spectrum of applications, including face recognition and retinal scans, is being examined for use in aviation security. One of the technologies should be recommended for widespread use in the next few months, he said.

Another aviation-related area of research involves explosives detection. Researchers are examining the feasibility of an "airflow shower" to capture and identify chemical emissions from explosives or biological agents in carry-on luggage or hidden on a passenger, Bement said.

"We're also (examining) millimeter-wave radiation as a means of detecting any concealed objects on individuals," Bement said.

NIST's computer modeling tools are studying possible ways fire spread through the World Trade Center and contributed to the structure's collapse, Bement said.

"These models are essential to understanding just what temperature the steel experienced," he said. "Such simulations could be used to help train firefighters in judging the likely behavior of future large-scale fires in high-rise buildings."

The results also likely will be incorporated into future building codes, he said. The institute's modeling resources played a key role in verifying that mail possibly infected with anthrax could be sterilized with radiation, he said.

Looking forward, Bement wants to apply his experience with the national power grid toward better safeguards for the vital resource. Electric utilities use disparate systems for collecting and distributing information about power needs, as well as for trading generating capacity among themselves, he said. Standardizing these tools is essential to putting better physical and computer security in front of the industry, he said.

As for the rest of the scientific world, Bement said nanotechnology—the science of physically manipulating matter at the atomic or molecular level—and biotechnology are among the fastest growing areas for commercial development. NIST has to help those industries standardize the tools for accurately measuring the results of their work.

Although this is Bement's first job inside NIST, he has had plenty of experience with the organization as part of several scientific advisory boards. He comes to the directorship from Purdue University, where he headed the School of Nuclear Engineering. He was also director of the Midwest Superconductivity Consortium and the Consortium for the Intelligent Management of the Electrical Power Grid.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, DC, December 7, 2001.

MITCHELL E. DANIELS, JR.

Director, Office of Management and Budget,
Washington, DC.

DEAR DIRECTOR DANIELS: As you prepare to finalize budget numbers for fiscal year 2003 for the Commerce Department, we strongly urge you to include funding for needed construction and repairs at the Boulder, Colorado laboratories of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Of the many federal research facilities in Colorado, one of the most impressive is the NIST Boulder laboratory complex. Its national importance was highlighted just recently with the awarding of the Nobel Prize

in physics to scientists from Colorado's NIST laboratories and from JILA, the joint institute of NIST and the University of Colorado.

But to continue to make these important contributions, NIST's Colorado facilities need help. The National Research Council's Board on Assessment of NIST Programs wrote in its FY99 report about "poor air quality, poor temperature and humidity control, excessive vibration and power fluctuations and other deficiencies" at the Boulder facilities, and went on to note that the "methods used to work around these problems contribute to extra cost, program delays, and inefficient use of staff time." NIST's Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology wrote in its 1999 annual report that "Unless NIST has facilities comparable to or better than those of the industry served, it is not possible to provide state-of-the-art assistance . . . at the level of accuracy required."

The current plan for NIST's Construction of Research Facilities program on NIST's 45-year old Boulder, Colorado campus is the culmination of a long and thorough effort to ensure that NIST keeps pace with advances in science and technology and the requirements of the country for advanced technical measurements and standards.

The first steps to complete several urgently needed construction and major renovation projects include construction of a central utility plant, construction of a new primary electrical service, the partial renovation of Building 4, the design for the renovation of the main building on campus, Building 1, and the renovation of wings 3 and 4 of this building. Additional renovations and construction needs to Building I (wings 5 and 6), Building 24, and cleanroom facilities in Boulder will be needed in future years to meet the growing scientific requirements placed on these aging facilities.

To begin implementing this plan, we urge that the FY2003 budget include:

Central Utility Plant (\$29.7 million)—would supply filtered power, heating, and cooling to all laboratory buildings on the site. An October 1998 study reviewed and updated previous studies of problems with the Boulder laboratories and confirmed that the most effective way to solve them was to build a centralized utility plant and HVAC distribution System at a cost of \$29.7 million. The plant will by no means solve all of the campus's environmental control problems. None of these other problems, however, can be solved cost-effectively without a new central plant.

New Primary Electrical Service (\$5.4 million)—The NIST Boulder campus experiences frequent power outages and power spikes due to the remaining overhead power lines. Loss of power, even for a few seconds, can cause some research projects requiring long data collection times to have to be completely repeated. Voltage drops can cause delicate microscope probes to crash into expensive samples or produce inaccurate measurement readings lowering the quality of data. NIST plans to alleviate its power continuity and power quality problems by constructing an underground power conduit. Congress appropriated \$500 thousand for the design of this project in FY 2001 budget.

Design and Limited Renovation of Building 4 (\$3.7 million), Renovation Design of Building 1 (\$9.1 million), and Renovation of Wing 3 and 4 of Building 1 (\$12.5 million)—Despite the fact that Boulder's Building I is nearly 50 years old, it can still provide quality research space if major renovation is undertaken. The basic building layout of six largely independent on-grade wings provides a large amount of low vibration research space. Most of the building's current vibration problems are caused by aging and poorly

located mechanical systems. These problems can be reduced by planned building renovations that will add service corridors along the sides or ends of the building to house and distribute mechanical services.

NIST has played a critical role in helping build this country's science and technology infrastructure and is poised to contribute to even greater advances in the 21st century. We urge your support to help ensure NIST has the tools it needs to do this vital work.

Thank you for consideration of these matters.

Sincerely,

MARK UDALL,
Member of Congress.
BOB SCHAFFER,
Member of Congress.
WAYNE ALLARD,
U.S. Senate.
DIANNA DEGETTE,
Member of Congress.

TRIBUTE TO WORLD SABBATH DAY OF RELIGIOUS RECONCILIATION

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 29, 2002

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize World Sabbath Day and the hope for religious peace and justice that I believe it will bring. I strongly believe that religious prejudice and violence have no place in our world, and I feel that only through education and tolerance can we make a difference.

This is why World Sabbath Day and the work of Reverend Rodney Reinhart and Reverend Ed Mullins are so important to expanding compassion and freedom in our world. Through the communication and honesty that is brought forth from people of different faiths, we learn about each other, and how to respect our differences.

What World Sabbath Day represents, and what Reverend Reinhart and Reverend Mullins know so well, is that religious persecution of any type should not be tolerated or condoned anywhere. One of the fundamental tenets upon which our country was founded was the freedom to choose one's religion. I believe that we as a nation have a moral obligation to uphold that principle at home as well as abroad. The United States needs to be more aggressive in promoting tolerance of religious minorities throughout the world.

Reverend Reinhart and Reverend Mullins know this, and they have been to Africa, the United Nations, and several other places in North America to promote World Sabbath Day. And although there is much work to be done to end religious bigotry and hatred, World Sabbath Day is a good start.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO HENRY SALAZAR

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 29, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I rise today to pay tribute to the passing of a great man from the state of Colo-

rado. Henry Salazar passed away on December 22, 2001 after a long battle with Alzheimer's disease. Henry was 85 years old, and as his family and friends mourn his passing, I would like to draw attention to his good deeds and accomplishments throughout his life.

Henry was known as a hardworking and compassionate man who valued education over wealth during his entire life. His eight children were raised with high religious morals, encouraged to receive an education, maintained their integrity, and served the citizens of their community. Seven children, fourteen grandchildren, and his dedicated and loving wife, Emma, survive Henry.

Henry carried on in the family tradition as a rancher on his family's homestead in Los Rincones, Colorado. The homestead has been a part of the Salazar family since the 1850s also a pillar of the San Luis Valley community for over a century. Throughout his life, Henry was dedicated to his community and nation. He served in the army during World War II, attaining the rank of Staff Sergeant. After the war, he worked as a rancher and farmer and served in the Colorado Port of Entry. His community efforts included preservation of local landmarks, most notably the preservation of the Los Cerritos Cemetery where he will be buried. I personally met and spoke to Henry on a number of occasions, including a little over a year ago when Henry spoke at the kick-off ceremony to make the Great Sand Dunes a national park, an undertaking which was greatly appreciated by everyone in the community and in the state. Every time I met with him or his family I felt fortunate.

Mr. Speaker, Henry Salazar was a great and noble man who deserves the recognition and praise by this body of Congress. It is always a sad moment when a loved one passes away from our lives. Henry Salazar was a loved and compassionate man who went out of his way to improve the lives of all those he touched. Those who remember him for his kind words and the good deeds will certainly mourn his passing. My heart goes out to his family and friends during this time of remembrance and bereavement. We'll miss you Henry.

REMEMBERING DEAN L. ANTHONY SUTIN

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 29, 2002

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember Dean Anthony Sutin who was taken from us in a senseless act of violence at Appalachian Law School on January 16, 2002. Dean Sutin was a renowned legal scholar and public servant who was an invaluable partner to me on judiciary issues while he worked at the Department of Justice. I first met him while he was working on community policing in the Attorney General's office in 1994. I admired his dedication to his tireless work on a program that has impacted the lives of so many Americans.

While I could not do justice to Anthony Sutin's memory by simply reciting all of his many accomplishments, a few highlights deserve notice. Dean Sutin graduated summa

cum laude in 1981 from Brandeis University. He received his law degree in 1984 from Harvard, where he served as assistant editor for the Harvard Environmental Law Review and the Harvard Journal on Legislation.

Before joining the Justice Department, he worked as a partner in the Washington, D.C. law firm of Hogan & Hartson, L.L.P. At the Department, he served as Deputy Director and General Counsel of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) from 1994 to 1997. As a testament to his outstanding leadership in this area, in its first year alone, COPS resulted in a three percent national decrease in violent crime.

From January 1997 to April 1998 Dean Sutin served as Deputy Associate Attorney General and Chief of Staff to the Associate Attorney General. He was then appointed by Attorney General Reno to serve as Acting Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs where he worked until November 1998. It was during this historic period in which my staff and I interacted with Dean Sutin on a regular basis.

During his tenure as the head of legislative affairs, Anthony Sutin provided invaluable legal insight to the Judiciary Committee on the historic impeachment debate. During this uncomfortable period in our Nation's history, he was a stabilizing force in communication between the Clinton Administration and Congress. It was also during this period in which he worked with Congress on a number of crime-related issues such as gun control, community policing and hate crimes legislation.

Dean Sutin was lured away from Washington at the height of his career to pursue his dream of teaching law in a small community where he could closely interact with his students and other faculty. As dean of the growing Appalachian Law School, he cultivated ambition and hope in southwest Virginia's struggling coal-mining region.

Even more noteworthy than his academic and professional accomplishments was Dean Sutin's reputation as a kind and compassionate man who dedicated his life to raising his family, teaching his students and serving the country. Shortly before his death, he and his wife Margaret Lawton visited China and adopted a 14-month-old girl. I would like Clara and her brother Henry to know that I was proud to know and work with a man that dedicated his career in public service to making America a safer place for them to grow up and live.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT K. KRICK

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 29, 2002

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and honor the accomplishments of Robert K. Krick of Fredericksburg, VA.

Bob was raised in central California. He attended college there, and later earned a graduate degree at San Jose State University. Fascinated with military history—in particular the American Civil War in Virginia—he joined the National Park Service in 1966, hoping it would become a gateway to the sites he admired. After working at the Fort McHenry National Monument and Fort Necessity National