

and in that role he wrote the state's public defender statute. Eisenberg, who was Jewish, also became the first non-Catholic dean of the Marquette Law School when he assumed the post at the Jesuit institution seven years ago.

Leaders from across the state sought out his special combination of legal prowess and commitment to the community on a range of issues. Mr. Eisenberg headed a community commission for the Archdiocese of Milwaukee that examined the Church's response to alleged sex abuse in the clergy, and Governor Scott McCallum selected Mr. Eisenberg to co-chair Wisconsin's Task Force on Ethics Reform in Government.

A member of the Bar in Wisconsin, Illinois and the District of Columbia, Mr. Eisenberg, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin—Madison School of Law, argued more than 300 appellate cases before state and federal courts, including two cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. He was widely recognized as a leader in the areas of criminal procedure, legal ethics, elder law, and civil rights.

I ask my colleagues in the House today to honor and recognize the illustrious career of Howard Eisenberg. His integrity, character, and legal expertise will be sorely missed.

RECOGNITION OF DAVE ZWEIFEL'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY WITH CAPITAL TIMES

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Dave Zweifel's 40th anniversary working at the Capital Times newspaper in Madison, WI. Dave grew up in New Glarus, WI, and entered the University of Wisconsin in 1958. The day after Dave graduated with his degree in journalism, he went to work at the Capital Times. Except for 2 years serving his country in the U.S. Army as a field artillery officer, Dave has dedicated his journalism career to the Capital Times.

But the 40th anniversary of Dave at the Capital Times is only part of the story. Dave's story is much more than that. It is the story of a young boy having a dream and seeking out that dream through relentless dedication and hard work. As a boy growing up in the New Glarus area, Dave dreamed of becoming the editor of the Capital Times. As a high school student and the editor of a local paper, Dave went to meet with the editor of the Capital Times. That editor promised Dave that if he continued his hard work, and got a college education, he would have a job waiting for him at the Capital Times. Several years later, Dave showed up at the editor's door, diploma in hand, and the editor gave Dave that much sought after job as a cub reporter.

Dave worked his way up at the Capital Times as a reporter covering everything from agricultural issues to the political beat. In 1971 Dave's hard work paid off when he landed the city editor slot. Further dedication was rewarded when he became managing editor in 1978 and editor in 1983.

Dave's dedication to his newspaper is evident in every edition of the Capital Times. Everyday at 4:30 a.m. Dave arrives at his desk to go over that afternoon's paper and to en-

sure that the paper embodies the unique ideals of Wisconsin's Progressive movement.

In today's world of mega-media mergers it is refreshing to know that everyday, Dave Zweifel works to ensure that the Capital Times remains true not just to the ideals of journalism, but true to Wisconsin, the traditions of the Badger State, and the independent voice that Wisconsinites have depended upon since 1917.

TRIBUTE TO DR. BARBARA HELLER

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, on June 20, 2002, Maryland elected officials, University officials, faculty, staff, students, alumni and friends will honor Dr. Barbara Heller for her many years of visionary leadership as Dean of the University of Maryland School of Nursing. After 12 years, Dr. Heller is leaving to accept a position as the first Executive Director of the newly formed Center for Health Workforce Development. She will also assume new responsibilities as the School of Nursing's first Rauschenbach Distinguished Professor, an endowed professorship dedicated to the improvement of nursing and nursing education.

During her tenure as Dean, Dr. Heller is credited with building a new state-of-art nursing school building to support the School's research, teaching and service mission. Another key milestone in Dr. Heller's tenure is the recruitment of nationally known nurse researchers and scientists, resulting in a 900% increase in grants and contract awards for the School of Nursing since 1990.

As Dean, Dr. Heller has guided the School of Nursing through many challenges, not the least of which is the national nursing shortage. With aggressive strategies of outreach, increased scholarship support, marketing and student recruitment, Dr. Heller's term has been marked by significant increases in enrollment and diversity. The School's minority student population has more than doubled in the past dozen years, from 15% to 35%.

U.S. News and World Report has consistently ranked the School among the top ten in the nation, and in 2000, accorded the same status to five of the School's graduate specialties. Recently, the School was designated a Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization Collaborating Center for Nursing in Mental Health Promotion, significantly expanding opportunities for international research and dialogue for faculty and students.

Dr. Heller's leadership in service to the community also deserves special notice. During her tenure, a new model of clinical instruction and health care service has expanded to include five Wellmobiles, 14 school-based wellness centers, a high-school based family support center, the Open Gates Health Center, and the Pediatric Ambulatory Care Center. The latter is managed and operated jointly by the Schools of Nursing and Medicine, providing primary care services to more than 400 children each week who would not otherwise have access to adequate health care.

Due in great measure to Dr. Heller's leadership, expertise, knowledge and determination,

the University of Maryland School of Nursing is well positioned to meet the challenges of the future. It has been a great privilege to work with Dr. Heller. I wish to congratulate her on her successful tenure as Dean and extend best wishes to her in her new position.

65TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE OVERPASS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember not only those men and women who fought courageously and gave their lives to preserve the freedoms of our country, but also to remember the men and women who fought and gave their lives in the struggle for the rights of working men and women in America.

On May 27 we observed the 65th anniversary of an important and historic moment in the American Labor movement, the Battle of the Overpass. It was on May 26, 1937 that Walter Reuther, President of United Automobile Workers Local 174 and three fellow UAW organizers—Richard Frankenstein, J.J. Kennedy and Robert Kantor—organized what they hoped would be a peaceful distribution of union literature by the ladies' auxiliary of Local 174. At Reuther's request, several neutral observers were also present, including members of the clergy, reporters and photographers. At the suggestion of one of these photographers, they climbed the steps to an overpass leading to Gate No. 4, the primary entrance to the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge industrial complex.

Within minutes, Ford's "Servicemen" attacked them brutally, eventually throwing them down the two flights of iron steps leading up to the overpass. Dozens of the union's members were injured and one member died as a result of his injuries.

The Battle of the Overpass galvanized the organizing efforts among Ford employees, and the photographs taken that day brought national attention to not only the demands of working men and women, but also to the tactics employed by management to crush the early unions. It was a turning point for the labor movement. Ford had won the battle in the street, but ultimately lost in the minds of the public. In just a few short years, Ford officially recognized the UAW and signed its first contract with the union.

The right to safe working conditions, the eight-hour workday, the weekend . . . these are things that the men and women at the Battle of the Overpass fought, bled and even risked their lives for—and we should never forget that. Today, labor unions continue to negotiate for livable wages, decent health benefits, and ways to improve the quality of products and services they provide. They are striving to achieve fairer treatment for workers of color, working women, workers with disabilities and gay and lesbian workers, both on the job and in society. They continue to champion support for a strong public education system, along with the right of all children to receive quality education and opportunities for learning throughout adulthood. Unions continue to be on the front lines of promoting democracy across the globe.

It is right that we remember those that fought so hard for that first contract 65 years ago, and draw strength from their perseverance, so that 65 years from now our children will look back and see the great progress made by current generations.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "SAFE SLEEPWEAR AND BURN PREVENTION ACT OF 2002"

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague, Representative ED TOWNS, in introducing the "Safe Sleepwear and Burn Prevention Act of 2002." This legislation is important to thousands of children and their parents who face the dangers of sleepwear-related fires every day.

This legislation accomplishes three things. First, it repeals an ill-advised exception to our children's fire safety regulations created by the Consumer Product Safety Commission in 1996. This exception completely exempted sleepwear for infants age 0–9 months from the fire safety requirements. Second, the legislation repeals a similar regulatory exemption created for so-called "tight-fitting" sleepwear. Finally, our bill closes an egregious loophole in current law, which allows manufacturers of garments used by children to sleep in to avoid all fire safety requirements simply by labeling the garment as "daywear" rather than "sleepwear."

We owe a debt of gratitude to the Shriners Hospitals for Children for bringing this situation to our attention. Following the CPSC's 1996 decision, doctors at the Shriners Hospitals, which treat over 20 percent of all serious pediatric burn injuries in the United States, began to notice an alarming increase in the number of children suffering from sleepwear-related burn injuries. In the two years following the Commission's decision, the Shriners documented an alarming 157 percent increase in the number of children with fire-related injuries.

Last Congress, our subcommittee on Commerce, Trade and Consumer Protection held a hearing on this issue and received testimony from the Shriners and the American Burn Association, which represents all the Nation's burn centers and burn health care professionals. The evidence is compelling, and Congress must act quickly to ensure a burn-safe environment for children.

This legislation will reverse the Commission's ill-considered relaxation of the fire safety regulations and require that all garments used with regularity as sleepwear by children age 0–7 years must meet fire safety requirements. Mislabeling a garment as daywear or claiming that it is not intended to be used as sleepwear will no longer be an excuse for not meeting fire safety requirements, especially for the youngest and most vulnerable of our children.

We are also fortunate that we now have the technology available to create such a fire-safe environment for just pennies per garment. These new technologies are inexpensive, safe, do not wash out and do not alter the texture of the garment. We simply have no ex-

cuse for not ensuring that all garments used as sleepwear take advantage of this new technology.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will truly create a safer environment for children. We can prevent thousands of horrific burn injuries and lessen the severity of those that do occur by adopting this legislation. The agency charged with protecting our children has failed in its duty to do so, and now Congress must act.

TRIBUTE TO GUADALUPE S. RAMIREZ

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Guadalupe S. Ramirez for whom Los Angeles Mission College recently dedicated a new Collaborative Studies Building. Guadalupe was an outstanding community activist who died in January of 2000 at the age of 84.

Born in El Paso, Texas, Guadalupe had to end her formal education in the seventh grade to care for her ill mother. Soon after her mother passed away, Guadalupe relocated to California in the 1930's. She later married Manuel C. Ramirez. The couple partnered in many community efforts and they worked together to establish the San Fernando Valley chapter of the League of United Latin American Citizens. Even with their deep involvement in the community, the Ramirez's dedicated themselves to family, raising and caring for more than 35 children, including their many foster children. Guadalupe's many accomplishments involved helping found both the first Head Start childcare program in the Valley, and the Chicano Studies Department at Cal State University, Northridge. She also helped develop the North Valley Occupational Center.

In the 1970s Guadalupe led the campaign to place a proposed community college in the northeast San Fernando Valley. Her tireless effort proved successful, and in 1975 Mission College was founded in San Fernando. Dubbed as "the mother of Mission College" for her efforts on behalf of the community and the college, Guadalupe is remembered and loved by the greater Northeast San Fernando Valley community. The dedication of the Collaborative Studies Building in Guadalupe's name serves to acknowledge her role in bringing an institution of higher learning to the northeast San Fernando Valley while at the same time advancing the goals and values she held so dear.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to ask my colleagues to Join me in saluting Guadalupe S. Ramirez, whose life is an inspiration to all.

TRAFICANT TRIAL: A RAILROAD OF JUSTICE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2002

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the government presented a ten-count indictment against

me on May 4, 2001. And convicted me on those ten counts, Thursday, April 11, 2002.

Count Two—David Sugar.

David Sugar was indicted for backdating invoices for his company, some of which concerned me and Mr. Sugar ended up getting caught up in making false statements about these invoices.

To avoid perjury, Mr. Sugar stated he was pressured into doing quid pro quo favors at the Traficant farm.

Be advised that David Sugar testified that he received \$1,400 in one payment and accepted a Steinway piano, appraised for between \$6,000 and \$7,000 and claimed the same on his tax records.

In my trial, the judge did not permit the testimony, or consensual taped phone call with Harry Manganaro, friend of David Sugar, in whom Sugar confided after being visited by the FBI for a second time. Clearly under the circumstances, Mr. Sugar's discussion with Mr. Manganaro should have fallen under the hearsay rule and been permitted as evidence.

On Sunday, January 27, 2002 I had the following conversation with Harry Manganaro regarding Mr. Sugar's situation:

JT: This is what, the twenty-seventh? Sunday, January twenty seventh? Okay now, Harry do you want to spell you last name?

HM: M-A-N-G-A-N-A-R-O.

JT: Manganaro. Yea. We've known each other for a lot of years, but you work for Dave Sugar right? You used to?

HM: I used to.

JT: And on or about the time that Dave ah, has gone through this ordeal with me, you were his employee?

HM: Yea, when I was there I was just a consultant on demolitions.

JT: Yea, you wanna move a little closer? And you realize we are taping this conversation?

HM: Yes.

JT: Okay. Ah, in fact, you mentioned, there, you came to me yesterday to my house at about what, 10:00? This is the first you divulged that information to me.

HM: Right.

JT: Okay. And you realize I represent myself, I'm my own attorney.

HM: I do.

JT: Now, I've asked you to meet me here today and you told me that basically Dave Sugar had made statements to you relative to this case. I want you to just in short, brief terms tell me what Dave Sugar said.

HM: Well first of all, he had people coming in, they came in two times.

JT: Who were the people?

HM: That was the FBI people. I don't know exact names.

JT: That's fine.

HM: The first time they came in they were questioning what he did for ah, you and (sounds like transport machinery) and ah, they didn't charge you for it. And Dave is bad on keeping some records and things like that. There was stuff on my desk where I didn't even bill people yet, but I got the bills. And he probably had your bill on there too. And they were aware of that, basically they left that time. Then they came back when Dave wasn't there and they went through the whole office, and ah (unintelligible).

JT: Well, what they did to him was they charged him with some offense involving me, quite frankly I'm not even up to date on his offense, but then at some point he said to you that he had to make statements.

HM: Right, basically they told him that if he doesn't cooperate with them, he was going to get his wife involved and ah, his son