

the Capitol no later than 12 noon this coming Tuesday, June 18. Amendments should be drafted to the text of H.R. 2114 as ordered reported by the Committee on Resources.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are properly drafted and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain that their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

CELEBRATING THE 227TH BIRTHDAY OF THE U.S. ARMY

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow will mark the 227th birthday of the United States Army, the most powerful ground force the world has ever known. Since June 14, 1775, the Army has always been prepared for defense of freedom and democracy. Today, our brave soldiers are on the front lines defending the American people in the war on terrorism.

As we recognize and celebrate the Army's birthday and reflect on this great institution, a simple truth arises: one of the world's greatest professions is the Profession of Arms, and one of the greatest callings is theirs, serving our Nation. Thanks to American soldiers, freedom's light shines as a beacon throughout the world.

Just yesterday, we were reminded of the dangers these men and women have volunteered to accept, as we learned of three American military that died in a plane crash. These are not only soldiers fighting on some distant soil, they are sons and daughters, sisters and brothers, mothers and fathers. The courage and dedication of those who serve so honorably in the United States Army, Active, Guard and Reserve, is an inspiration to us all.

SECURING OUR HOMELAND

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, as my colleague from South Carolina has just chosen to recognize the 227th anniversary of the United States Army, I think it is important for us to note that President Bush has come forward with a very important proposal.

We saw, as the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) mentioned, the tragic loss of life in this war on terrorism that has just taken place, and we continue to see this struggle move forward. Just yesterday the President made it very clear in his statement, we are in the midst of a war on terrorism, and that war has been brought to our homeland.

The President has, I believe, come forward with an extraordinarily bold proposal. That proposal is designed to

ensure that the Federal Government, working in concert with State and local governments, is in a position to secure our homeland. For the first time, we have seen men and women in uniform now fighting international conflicts, not simply as men and women wearing military uniforms. We have seen firefighters and law enforcement officers on the front line in this struggle.

The President's proposal for homeland security and establishing a new Department is a right one; and I hope very much that we are going to do the right thing, be careful about it, but do it just as expeditiously as possible.

COMMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF HON. ROGER F. WICKER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KELLER) laid before the House the following communication from Harold "Bubba" Lollar, District Director of the Honorable ROGER F. WICKER, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 11, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena for testimony issued by the Lee County Youth Court, Tupelo, Mississippi.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,
HAROLD "BUBBA" LOLLAR,
District Director.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHIEF OF STAFF OF HON. GARY A. CONDIT, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Mike Lynch, Chief of Staff of the Honorable GARY A. CONDIT, Member of Congress:

GARY A. CONDIT,
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
House of Representatives, June 11, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena for testimony issued by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

MIKE LYNCH,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

MEDAL OF HONOR FOR SERGEANT GARY McKIDDY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation fights a war overseas, we once again see firsthand how the loss of a loved one to war affects family members and friends and those who are left behind.

Over 30 years ago, too many families went through the experience of losing a loved one to the Vietnam War. One such family was that of Gary McKiddy. Sergeant McKiddy was a helicopter crew chief and gunner with the 1st Cavalry Division of the Army during the Vietnam War. He volunteered for the Army when he was just 19 years of age and specifically requested that he join his country's soldiers in Vietnam.

Gary quickly earned the deepest respect of his fellow crewmen for the patriotism that he showed as he went into battle and the courage with which he fought. Gary won his first medal on his first mission, and he continued to serve in this courageous and honorable way until his death. Gary McKiddy had a reputation among his fellow men for rising to any challenge and putting loyalty and honor at the heart of his service. One man who served alongside Gary once called him a credit to his country and one of the finest men he had ever met and served with in the Army.

Prior to his death he was awarded the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster for heroism, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, the Aircraft Crewman Badge, and the Marksman Badge for his many heroic actions.

Yet his most courageous act came in Cambodia on May 6, 1970, when his helicopter came under intense enemy fire, receiving several damaging hits that ultimately caused the helicopter to crash. Gary McKiddy was thrown from the aircraft, but he immediately returned to rescue a co-pilot, Specialist Four James R. Skaggs, taking him to safety and saving his life.

Despite intense heat and flames and tremendous risk to his life, Gary then returned to the helicopter a second time and attempted to save the pilot. Tragically, the helicopter's fuel tank then exploded and both the pilot and Gary were killed. Sergeant Gary McKiddy was posthumously awarded the Silver Star, the Bronze Star Medal, the Air Medal, the Purple Heart, and the Good Conduct Medal for his actions that fateful day. There is no doubt that his bravery and self-sacrifice earned him this recognition; yet he was denied the Medal of Honor.

I feel very strongly, Mr. Speaker, that Sergeant McKiddy should receive the Medal of Honor for all his heroic actions and particularly for his selfless rescue of Specialist Skaggs and his courageous attempt to rescue his pilot.

I have no doubt that his actions qualify him for this award. After all, if saving someone's life does not earn one the Medal of Honor, then what does? Sergeant McKiddy made the ultimate sacrifice to fight for his country and protect his fellow man. His distinguished service deserves the highest honor. I know Sergeant McKiddy's family, and I know how much this honor would mean to them. After more than 30 years, they are as committed as ever to receiving the appropriate recognition of Gary's service. I too am committed to doing all that I can to ensure that Sergeant McKiddy receives the Medal of Honor. As a Vietnam-era veteran and the son of a World War II veteran, I know in my heart the honor in answering a nation's call to serve and the value of this service.

I have heard from Gary's relatives, his close friends, and the man he saved, Specialist Skaggs. They too know in their hearts the ultimate gift that Gary and our other lost soldiers gave to us. I believe the Army should reverse its decision and award Sergeant Gary McKiddy the Medal of Honor that he deserves, and I pledge to Gary's family and friends that I will continue to fight alongside them to see that Gary receives this honor. The Congressman from Dayton, Ohio (Mr. HALL), has been very active in this effort for many, many years, and we pledge together to work to make this happen.

May we all keep in our prayers those men and women who are serving our Nation overseas today. Like Gary, they show us through their courage and strength what it means to be an American.

HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to Huntington's Disease which affects approximately 30,000 people in the United States. Each child of a parent with Huntington's Disease has a 50 percent risk of inheriting the illness, meaning that there are 200,000 individuals who are at risk today. Huntington's Disease results from a genetically programmed degeneration of nerve cells in certain parts of the brain.

□ 1445

While medication is available to help control the symptoms of Huntington's Disease, sadly, there is no treatment to stop or reverse the course of the disease.

According to the Huntington's Disease Society of America, this disease is named for Dr. George Huntington who first described this hereditary disorder in 1872. Huntington's Disease is now recognized as one of the more common genetic disorders in America. Hunting-

ton's Disease affects as many people as hemophilia, cystic fibrosis and muscular dystrophy.

Early symptoms of Huntington's Disease may affect cognitive ability or mobility and include depression, mood swings, forgetfulness, clumsiness, involuntary twitching, and lack of coordination. As the disease progresses, concentration and short-term memory diminish and involuntary movements of the head, trunk and limbs increase. Walking, speaking, and swallowing abilities deteriorate. Eventually the person is unable to care for himself or herself. Death follows from complications such as choking, infection, or heart failure.

Huntington's Disease typically begins in mid-life between the ages of 30 and 45, though onset may occur as early as the age of 2. Children who develop the juvenile form of the disease rarely live to adulthood. Huntington's Disease affects men and women equally and crosses all ethnic and racial boundaries. Everyone who carries the gene will develop the disease. In 1993, the Huntington's Disease gene was isolated and a direct genetic test developed which can accurately determine whether a person carries the Huntington's Disease gene.

I would like to commend Dr. Ruth Abramson of Columbia, South Carolina for her leadership and dedication for conducting ongoing research to find a cure for Huntington's Disease at both the University of South Carolina School of Medicine and the South Carolina Department of Mental Health. I also want to commend my chief of staff, Eric Dell, and his courageous mother, Ouida Dell, for their efforts in fighting Huntington's Disease within their family.

I encourage the American people to be aware of their own family histories, to be aware of the issues in genetic testing, and to advocate for families with Huntington's Disease in their communities. I also call on my colleagues in the House to join in this effort to find a cure for those suffering from this disease.

To that extent, I would like to read this concurrent resolution about Huntington's Disease which I have introduced in the House of Representatives.

"Concurrent resolution. Whereas about 30,000 people in the United States suffer from Huntington's Disease; whereas each child of a parent with Huntington's Disease has a 50 percent risk of inheriting the illness; around 200,000 individuals are at risk; whereas Huntington's Disease results from a genetically programmed degeneration of nerve cells in certain parts of the brain; whereas this degeneration causes uncontrolled movements, loss of intellectual faculties, and emotional disturbances; whereas presymptomatic testing is available for those with a family history of Huntington's Disease, and medication is available to help

control the symptoms, yet there is no treatment to stop or reverse the course of the disease; whereas Congress as an institution and Members of Congress as individuals are in unique positions to help raise public awareness about the need for increased funding for research, detection, and treatment of Huntington's Disease and to support the fight against this disease:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that it is the sense of the Congress that subsection 1, all Americans should take an active role in the fight against Huntington's Disease by any means available to them, including being aware of their own family history, being aware of the issues in genetic testing, and advocating for families with Huntington's Disease in their communities and their States;

"Section 2, the role played by national community organizations and health care providers in promoting awareness should be recognized and applauded;

"And section 3, the Federal Government has a responsibility to, A, endeavor to raise awareness about the detection and treatment of Huntington's Disease; and B, increase funding for research so that a cure might be found."

Mr. Speaker, as May marked Huntington's Disease Awareness Month, we must do everything possible to ensure we search out hope for thousands of Americans by finding a cure for this disease.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KELLER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FILNER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. CARSON of Indiana addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)