

Spiller for being there almost everyday for not only being a Guidance Counselor who organized our schedules, but a friend to talk to, teachers who made our high school transition the easiest and wonderful four years to look back on (I'd love to mention every single one but it would make this speech longer than it is), East Hartford High School staff but most importantly, the parents, who brought us onto this Earth, gave us life, and raised us to the best of their ability. And when I say best, I mean BEST. Whether they show it or not, every second we're alive on this Earth, they love us in a way we may not understand. We wouldn't be here today if it weren't for them. To this first CIBA graduating Class of 2003: The programs and tickets call this a Commencement of the Class of 2003. This means we're just starting where our lives will begin to pick up. Make this graduation one of dignity and remembrance; and treat today as your fast big step into the real world.

Thank you.

#### HONORING CHAIRMAN BOB STUMP

#### HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 2003*

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to remember the life and work of former Congressman Bob Stump. Mr. Stump was a true gentleman with whom I had the privilege of serving in this body for two years.

Before being elected to Congress, Mr. Stump served in the United States Navy and also served in the Arizona House of Representatives and in the Arizona State Senate.

He was first elected to Congress November 3, 1976, where he faithfully served the people of Arizona for 26 years in the U.S. House of Representatives. Mr. Stump was a man whose congressional career was spent working for our Nation's men and women in uniform. His commitment to the military and to our Nation's defense should be an example to us all.

I send my condolences to his wife Nancy, three children, and five grandchildren.

#### THE AMERICAN DREAM

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 2003*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to read the essay of Elizabeth Hernandez, a member of the Valley Center Teenage Republican Club:

For many years people from Mexico have been coming to this country for a better opportunity, better life and a future for their children and family, the most common reason why they choose to come here, is because America gives them a chance to start a new life. They have special programs from which they can benefit, so they can progress in life and have something they can call their own. The economy has a great influence in this too. Mexico has many states that are very poor.

Economic issues are a strong reason why America is a good target for them. Mexico has many states that are poor and do not have the sufficient resources that a person should have during this century. Most towns

are still without electricity, water pumps, and telephones. This makes daily life more difficult. They always hear that in America all of this is not an issue; that you can practically go everywhere and all of these resources are given to you. In Mexico, jobs are everywhere but they don't get enough money to have an average life. The cost of food constantly increases but the wages stay the same. That makes it harder to buy or afford anything. Here in America, we don't see that problem because if food or the daily necessity goes up, so does the minimum wage for every job. In Mexico, there is not a law that tells companies how much they have to pay their employees. Most of the time they pay a small amount of money for the amount of time they work. Some occasions they work up to sixteen hours straight a day for five or six days a week. Here in America you can't do that, the hours you can work is a maximum of forty hours a week; after that they have to pay you over time. When this happens in Mexico, parents can't afford to feed their children because they are not paid overtime. That is why they choose to come to America so they can have food on their table every night and a few other luxuries.

For that same reason, their education is affected. Most parents make their children work so they can get more money to be able to buy food and clothing. Usually the children drop out of school at an early age, some of them just complete the fifth grade. Children that keep on going to school usually have money or they live in the city. People that don't live in a major city don't have the same opportunity. In America there is always a public school minutes away from where you live even if you don't live in a major city. You are guaranteed a free education all the way until high school and after that you can also get a college education in a community college that is less expensive than a University. That is why the people of Mexico come to America so they can put food on their table and their children are guaranteed an education regardless from what country they originate. That is why the "American Dream" is the way they refer to America.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ALABAMA STATE DOCKS FOR 75 YEARS OF SERVICE TO SOCIETY

#### HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 2003*

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the Alabama State Docks on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of its official dedication. The dedication took place on June 25, 1928, with several dignitaries attending, including Governor Bibb Graves, U.S. Congressman John McDuffie, U.S. Senator Hugo Black and the Assistant Chief of the United States Department of Transportation. Since that time, the port city of Mobile has enjoyed a lengthy history as an integral part of the State and National economy.

In 1519, just a short 27 years following Christopher Columbus's discovery of the New World, Spanish explorer Admiral Alvarez de Pineda sailed into what is now called Mobile Bay. The present-day city of Mobile was founded in 1702 by French explorers Jean Baptiste Le Moyne and Sieur de Bienville. The port of Mobile, which lies at the mouth of the Mobile River and the head of Mobile Bay, began contributing to the economy of the re-

gion by becoming one of the leading exporters of cotton. Since the early part of the 17th century, the port city has flourished to become Alabama's third largest city and among the national leaders in international trade.

The current 45 foot deep navigational channel, which is maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, serves the port well in connecting Mobile to the Gulf of Mexico. The Mobile River, which is formed by the confluence of the Black Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, functions as the gateway for the Tennessee/Tombigbee Waterway. The obvious economic possibilities and the lack of central organizational operation spurred the Alabama Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment to develop Alabama's Seaport with state financial assistance. The amendment was passed in 1922 and the State Docks Commission was formed to build, operate and maintain the facilities of the State Docks. With just \$10 million to spend, the Commission chose retired Major General William L. Sibert to engineer and construct one of the finest seaports on the Gulf Coast. Construction was not yet completed when the new Docks received their first cargo ship in May of 1927.

The port, which ranked 14th in total tonnage in 1999, is ahead of other ports such as Tampa, Seattle, Charleston, and Savannah. Mobile also ranks first nationally in wood pulp and Gulf coast forest products exports. The State Docks has made an overwhelming impact on the State economy by generating approximately \$3 billion in revenues statewide each year. With the ability to service many different products, the port continues to position itself among the leaders in international trade. And as a self-supporting enterprise agency of the executive branch of State government, the facilities prove that they can compete and operate to the benefit of not only the people of Alabama but also the Nation.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the Alabama State Docks for 75 years of excellence and leadership in the shipping industry. The residents of Alabama and the American people have all benefited greatly from the Docks, existence and its important role in today's economy.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO MS. KATHLEEN McGRATH ON ELECTION INTO NATIONAL TEACHERS HALL OF FAME

#### HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 2003*

Mr. STEARNS. The National Teachers Hall of Fame is an organization, which recognizes and honors exceptional teachers and the teaching profession. The Hall of Fame annually honors five teachers whom have demonstrated commitment and dedication to teaching our Nation's children. This year, I am fortunate to have one of my constituents, Kathleen McGrath, elected as a member of the Class of 2003.

Kathleen is a fifth grade teacher at Saddlewood Elementary School in Ocala, FL and has been teaching for 22 years at various schools throughout Marion County. Kathleen creates a learning environment in her class where students feel safe to take risks and

strive to do their personal best each day. Her classroom is a safe haven, where learning is natural and anything is attainable.

I would like to congratulate Ms. Kathleen McGrath on her election into the National Teachers Hall of Fame, and for continuing to provide the children of Marion County with a fun and inspiring learning environment.

#### INTERNATIONAL DAY IN SUPPORT OF THE VICTIMS OF TORTURE

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 2003*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I find myself dealing with the issue of torture many times over during the course of any given year—torture committed by Russian forces in Chechnya, systematic police abuse of Roma in Greece, prisoners tortured to death in Uzbekistan, to give just a few recent examples. Unfortunately, torture remains the weapon of choice by many oppressive regimes, systematically used to silence political opposition, punish religious minorities, or target those who are ethnically or racially different from those in power.

But on the occasion of the United Nations' Day in Support of the Victims of Torture, I'd like to reflect on the steps that can be taken to help prevent torture from occurring in the first place.

Torture is prohibited by a multitude of international instruments, including documents of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Moreover, it is absolute and nonderogable under any circumstances, even wartime. The challenge, then, is to translate this commitment into practice.

Amnesty International has issued a number of recommendations to help end torture. They are remarkably straightforward and easy to grasp: officials at the highest level should condemn torture; governments should ensure access to prisoners; secret detentions should be prohibited; and confessions obtained through torture should be excluded from evidence in the courtroom. I believe the implementation of these fundamental principles would have a significant impact in reducing torture. At the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's Annual Session two years ago, I introduced a resolution, passed by the Assembly, that built on these basic concepts.

While we work to eradicate torture, we must not forget those who have already become its victims. Along with Representative TOM LANTOS, I have introduced H.R. 1813, legislation to re-authorize the Torture Victims Relief Act and the list of cosponsors is growing. The Senate companion bill, S. 854 was introduced by Senator COLEMAN. This reauthorization will continue funding for centers here in the United States that help provide treatment for the estimated half million survivors, most of whom came to this country as refugees. It will also provide funds, distributed through the Agency for International Development or the U.N. Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture, for treatment centers abroad. While life for torture survivors can never be the same, treatment can provide victims the hope of becoming stable and productive members of their commu-

nities. I urge my colleagues in the House to join in supporting this measure as a tangible support of the victims of torture.

**HONORING DR. JAN VAN  
WAGTENDONK**

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 2003*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Jan van Wagtendonk, who recently received the 2002 Excellence in Wilderness Stewardship Research Award. Van Wagtendonk was presented the award on June 12, 2003 at the Forest Service's 2002 National Wilderness Awards ceremony in Arlington, VA.

Dr. Wagtendonk has been involved in wilderness science for over 30 years. Van Wagtendonk grew up in Indiana where he studied forestry at Purdue University. During the summer, he worked as a smokejumper for the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. This led him to Oregon State University where he received his B.S. in Forest Management. He then served four and a half years in the U.S. Army as an officer in the 101st Airborne Division where he was also an advisor to the Vietnamese army. He entered graduate school at University of California, Berkeley where he received his M.S. in Range Management and his Ph.D. in Wildland Resource Science with a specialty in fire ecology. From 1972 through 1993, van Wagtendonk was a research scientist with the National Park Service at Yosemite National Park. Since then he has been a research scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey. In 2001, van Wagtendonk was chosen to be an invited speaker at the 7th World Wilderness Congress held in South Africa.

Through his extensive research, interagency wilderness programs in the Sierra Nevada have improved greatly. His contributions have not only helped in Yosemite, but across the country, with his work on fuels dynamics, fire prescriptions, remote sensing and the application of geographic information systems to fire management. The techniques developed through van Wagtendonk's work have been used in the wildernesses of national forests in Oregon, North Carolina and California. Dr. David Parsons nominated van Wagtendonk for this because "his dedication to providing sound science to the challenging dilemmas facing wilderness managers in Yosemite and across the country is unparalleled."

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. Jan van Wagtendonk for his significant and steadfast efforts to preserve and manage the wilderness of the United States.

#### SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ADVOCATES

**HON. EARL BLUMENAUER**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 2003*

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to show my support for the efforts of

public transportation advocates around the country.

Today, the National Alliance of Public Transportation Advocates (NAPTA) is distributing a letter to the Hill, which asks Congress to double the investment in public transportation to \$14 billion by FY2009 when it reauthorizes the federal surface transportation program.

Providing increased, guaranteed transit funding is critical to improving the livability of our communities. In Portland, we have been proud to be leaders in understanding the connection between land use and transportation. Our light rail system has not only provided additional choices to our residents, it has also helped with environmental problems.

Portland's transit system, Tri-Met, has the 13th largest ridership in the nation, despite being only the 29th largest transit district. Rider totals increased 65 percent the last decade. This growth is a reflection of the increased transit investment provided by the federal, state and local levels. In my community, transit truly is making a difference in the quality of life for our citizens.

NAPTA also points to the strong success of such existing programs as the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ), Enhancements, and Transportation and Community and System Pilot Preservation Program (TCSP).

Communities nationwide are experiencing the flexibility and freedom of having more public transportation choices. For every federal dollar invested in public transportation as many as \$6 are returned in congestion reduction, safety benefits and access to economic opportunity. At the same time, 47,500 jobs are created for each \$1 billion invested. Increasing guaranteed federal funding in public transportation can bring these benefits to people across the country.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE EMPLOYEES OF WYETH-PHARMACEUTICALS IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

**HON. ERIC CANTOR**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 2003*

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, the breakthroughs in medicine now occurring on a daily basis were unimaginable 40 years ago when Medicare was established. Seniors lead better lives due to these research breakthroughs and new prescription drugs; however, these medical breakthroughs are meaningless if seniors cannot access these lifesaving medications prescribed by their doctor.

Last year a constituent of mine from Bumpass, Virginia wrote me because she could not afford her mother's private assisted living care. She was paying over \$550 a month for her mother's prescription drugs, and those huge costs severely limited the care available for her mother. I can only imagine how heartbreaking a decision this must have been for a daughter and her mother—choosing medicine over assisted living care.

That is why I want to recognize the 1,465 Richmond-based employees of Wyeth-Pharmaceuticals, a world-class pharmaceutical research company. These employees participate in charitable company program that offers patients lifesaving medications, free of charge.