

Creation of a FEMA-like office within USAID to manage a database and serve as a clearinghouse for post-conflict reconstruction experts, and to provide support for post-conflict operations.

Creation of a NATO unit to respond to post-conflict scenarios, and authorization of the President to make a U.S. contribution of personnel to the unit.

Establishment of a U.S. post-conflict training center, building on existing training programs in the country.

Creation of a Civilian Police Reserve to train and deploy American police officers interested in serving overseas in post-conflict environments.

Creation of a "Security Development Fund"—\$300 million in a drawdown account to provide resources to cover immediate and unforeseen costs in declared post-conflict situations, and potential U.S. contributions to multilateral operations.

The "Winning the Peace Act of 2003" is designed to fill a vacuum in U.S. foreign policy. It creates institutional mechanisms where only ad hoc arrangements exist. It establishes a permanent source of funding instead of relying on the Congressional appropriations calendar, or emergency supplemental bills. Equally important, the bill lays the groundwork, through training and education, for a new cadre of post-conflict experts, both civilians and military, in the governmental and non-governmental sectors.

The United States has faced post-conflict situations in the past—in the 1940s in Germany and Japan, and more recently in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia and Kosovo, to name a few. We, along with our allies—countries and multilateral institutions—have observed and learned much in recent history. While it is true that no two situations are identical, it can be said there are always common challenges. The "Winning the Peace Act of 2003" addresses those challenges and will strengthen the capacity of the United States to pursue its foreign policy objectives in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE KILAUEA POINT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE EXPANSION ACT OF 2003

HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to authorize expansion of the Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge on the Island of Kaua'i. This bill is a vital component of one of my principal goals in Congress: to ensure that federal and/or state or private protection is extended to as many of Hawai'i's threatened and irreplaceable areas as possible, both to ensure the survival and recovery of Hawai'i's unique endangered and threatened species and to preserve the remaining unspoiled natural treasures of our beautiful islands for future generations.

The Kilauea National Wildlife Refuge, located at the northernmost tip of Kaua'i, was established in 1985. The initial acreage of 31 acres was increased to 203 acres through additional acquisitions in 1993 and 1994. The refuge provides invaluable habitat for many native seabirds, including the Laysan Albatross, the Red-footed Booby, and the Wedge-tailed Shearwater, as well as for the endangered nene (Hawaiian Goose). Native plants have also been reintroduced to the area. The Refuge and its historic lighthouse have become one of Hawai'i's world-class tourist destinations, visited by some 400,000 visitors each year.

The proposed expansion area consists of three indispensable land parcels that are currently available for purchase and could be added to the eastern boundary of the Refuge. The Kilauea River runs through the land, which also includes an extensive lo'i (irrigated terrace for traditional cultivation of taro, the staple crop of Native Hawaiians) which could be restored to support endangered Hawaiian water birds, including the Koloa duck, Hawaiian coot, Hawaiian stilt, and Hawaiian moorhen. There is also a high quality estuarine ecosystem at the lower reaches of the river, which includes habitat for endangered birds as well as native stream life, such as the hihai (an endemic snail) and o'opu (native goby). The proposed addition also provides an excellent habitat for the nene, Hawai'i's state bird, which was only recently saved from extinction. The beach is also sometimes used by endangered Hawaiian monk seals, and endangered sea turtles nest in the area.

These three parcels are available for sale and each of the owners has expressed a desire to see the land protected from development. But given rampant urbanization on Kaua'i (and elsewhere in Hawai'i) and the high demand for waterfront property, we could very well lose this remarkable opportunity to add high quality wildlife habitat to our national refuge system.

The Kilauea community strongly supports protecting the land from development. In fact, the Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge is a model for management of other federal refuges nationwide. The operations of the Refuge are supported by community volunteers, who give daily tours of the Refuge and help in the preservation of native plant species. The principal volunteer group, Kilauea Point Natural History Association, even has a small store in the Visitor Center, the proceeds of which go to the Refuge and for environmental education throughout Hawaii.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and invite you to come to the Island of Kaua'i to visit the Refuge. I know that if you did so, you would be convinced as I am of the importance of protecting these lands.

A PROCLAMATION CONGRATULATING JACKSON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THEIR ENERGY PROJECT JEEP III FOR 2003

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, JEEP III (Jackson's Energy Education Project) showcases their dedication to Energy awareness and education throughout the school district and community; and

Whereas, these young people have demonstrated exceptional talent, ingenuity, and creativeness in finding ways to expand our understanding of energy issues; and

Whereas, Jackson City Schools' "JEEP III" received First Place honors for the State of Ohio; and

Whereas, Jackson City Schools will be recognized in Washington, DC at the National Youth Awards Program for Energy Achievement sponsored by the National Energy Education Development (NEED) Project;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating Jackson City Schools for their outstanding pursuit of excellence.

IN HONOR OF SAINT BONIFACE PARISH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the parish community of Saint Boniface Parish, as they celebrate 100 years of faith and hope in Cleveland's Westside neighborhood. Throughout the past century, Saint Boniface Parish has served as a spiritual refuge—radiating hope, encouragement, education and faith.

Father Casimir Reichlin began the ministry of Saint Boniface in February of 1903. His visionary focus aimed at educating children within the framework of the neighborhood parish has remained as significant and impactful today as it was 100 years ago. As Saint Boniface Parish was born, so was Saint Boniface School. In 1904, Reverend A. M. Seeholzer was named Pastor of Saint Boniface Parish. Under the guidance of Father Reichlin, Pastor Seeholzer oversaw the construction of a four-room frame building that would serve parishioners and students for the next 12 years.

In March of 1923, parishioners and spiritual leaders of Saint Boniface Parish celebrated the grand opening of the new Saint Boniface School. The sturdy, two-story brick structure contained 16 classrooms, accommodating more than 700 students, in grades kindergarten through high school. Today, Saint Boniface School provides preschool, kindergarten and first grade instruction.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of every member of Saint Boniface Parish, as they celebrate 100 years of fostering faith, hope, enlightenment and love within our Cleveland community. Saint Boniface Parish continues its dedication to providing educational and spiritual growth, elevating the lives of countless children, adults and families within our community.

A RESOLUTION HONORING JOSIE COLE, LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER OF PARMA, MI

SPEECH OF

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 2003

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, let it be known that it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Josie Cole,

winner of the 2003 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Josie is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Josie is an exceptional student at Springport High School, and possesses an outstanding record of achievement in high school. Josie has received numerous awards for her excellence in academics and athletics, as well as her volunteer activities with the Eaton Rapids Women's Club and Vacation Bible School. Josie is also proficient in sign language and has signed the National Anthem at athletic events at Springport High School.

Therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Josie Cole for her selection as winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

SAINT ANTHONY OF PADUA PARISH CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY

SPEECH OF

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 2003

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I call the attention of the House of Representatives to the 75th anniversary of Saint Anthony of Padua Parish of Exeter, Pennsylvania. The parish will celebrate this milestone with a Mass and dinner on May 18, 2003, with the dinner chaired by Attorney Charles J. Bufalino.

At the start of the 20th century, thousands of Italian immigrants came to America in search of a better life for themselves and their families. Many of them came to work in the coal mines of Northeastern Pennsylvania, with quite a few settling in the Exeter area. In addition to their common heritage and language, they shared a common faith, so they founded a parish where they could come together as a community.

The first church serving Saint Anthony of Padua Parish was built in 1928 and 1929, to be followed by a new church in 1963. Father Alphonse Manley, a diocesan priest, staffed the parish until the arrival of Father Emilio Bocalatte, O.S.J., an Oblate of Saint Joseph, in 1930. The Oblates of Saint Joseph have staffed the parish ever since. The present pastor is the Rev. Daniel Schwebs.

I am told it is quite common to find parishioners, young and old alike, in the church offering prayers throughout the day, and this is an example of the faith that abides at Saint Anthony's.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House the 75th anniversary of Saint Anthony of Padua Parish, and I extend my congratulations to all who are associated with the parish.

TRIBUTE TO ADRIAN SPOTTEN HOOPER, A LEGACY OF MARITIME ACHIEVEMENTS

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Adrian Spotten Hooper, one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished business, maritime and community leaders. Mr. Hooper was Chairman of Penn's Landing Corporation, in Philadelphia, PA, during the area's initial development and head of the Independence Seaport Museum when it was moved to the waterfront. In fact, there would be no Independence Seaport Museum without Adrian's leadership.

Mr. Hooper, born and raised in West Philadelphia, had been fascinated by the sea since his youth. He ran away from home at the age of 15 and tried to join the Merchant Marine, but was forced to return after his father intervened and arranged for him to sail on a Norwegian vessel in the North Atlantic for a few months. Mr. Hooper got sailing out of his system for a while, and graduated from Lower Merion High School in 1941. But to the sea he soon returned. As soon as World War II broke out, Adrian joined the Navy. He wanted to be at sea and fight in the war so badly that he memorized the eye chart, because he was blind in one eye. He went on to serve our country as a torpedoman on a destroyer in the Atlantic and the Pacific until 1945.

After the war, Mr. Hooper earned a bachelor's in business from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School in 1950. That year, he married Elizabeth Wharton Shober, and they moved to Devon, PA. He also began his professional career as a dispatcher for Interstate Oil Transport Company in Philadelphia.

Mr. Hooper's career was interrupted in 1951 when he joined the Army during the Korean War. He served stateside until 1953.

After the war, Mr. Hooper returned to the Interstate Oil Transport Company and served as chief executive officer until the company was sold in 1981 to Southern Natural Resources.

Mr. Hooper's public service began in the early 1970s, when former Mayor Frank L. Rizzo appointed him chairman of Penn's Landing Corporation. At the time, the 22.5-acre area along the Delaware River from Market to Lombard Streets, commemorating where Philadelphia began more than 300 years ago, was fallow. Under Mr. Hooper's direction and able leadership, Penn's Landing became an entertainment center.

Mr. Hooper dedicated his life to maritime issues. He served as chairman of the American Institute of Merchant Shipping in the mid-1970s. While president of the Independence Seaport Museum, then called the Philadelphia Maritime Museum, Mr. Hooper led a \$15 million fund drive that enabled the museum to move from Chestnut Street to Penn's Landing in 1995.

Mr. Hooper had many other exciting ventures outside of Philadelphia.

In 1966, Mr. Hooper and the late Charles P. "Pete" Conrad, Apollo 12 commander, founded Universal Space Net, a satellite tracking firm in California. The firm has done work for NASA, the Air Force, and aerospace firms.

Mr. Hooper's first wife died in 1996, and he married Susan M. Borresen Hooper in 1999. In addition to his wife, Mr. Hooper is survived by daughters Suzanne, Elizabeth, and Dana; a son, Adrian Jr.; stepchildren Karen and Devon Walsh; and four grandchildren.

Mr. Hooper's legacy will endure not only in the principles he stood for and the improvements he brought to Pennsylvania, but also his wonderful family, his wife and children. Mr. Hooper's legacy is sure to include his keen understanding that the most important elements of our maritime infrastructure are people—shipyard workers, commercial seafarers, merchant fleet operators, and many others who make America the maritime nation that it is today.

Mr. Speaker, our region has lost an exceptional leader, and I have lost a good friend. I wish the family of Adrian Hooper my heartfelt condolences and may they find comfort in knowing that the many people he impacted deeply value his dedication and generosity and the example of his life and work. Adrian Hooper exemplified the spirit of service that has made this country great. It is proper to remember and honor a man of such worth and character with great respect for what he accomplished and stood for.

THE REALITY PRINCIPLE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, President Bush's serious personal involvement in the effort to bring about Middle East peace deserves both praise and, more important, strong support from all Americans. As a strong supporter of the State of Israel and its right to exist as a democratic, Jewish state in a secure environment, I firmly believe that what President Bush is doing is very much in furtherance of the achievement of that goal, and I am pleased that he is taking the risks that are inherent when any president seeks genuinely to push for peace in the Middle East. As Thomas Friedman noted in a recent column in the New York Times, President Bush's involvement is essential if we are to reach peace.

As Mr. Friedman also notes, and those of us who seek peace must be prepared to acknowledge this, "it may be that the Palestinians are capable only of self-destructive revenge, rather than constructive restraint and reconciliation." That is, no one can be sure that peace is attainable on grounds that will allow Israel to live securely and without the constant threat of terrorist attacks on its citizens. But as Mr. Friedman adds, "surely Israel has more to gain in the long term by giving Mr. Abbas every chance to prove otherwise, and to empower him to do so . . ."

There are two very tough decisions now facing the government of Israel, and I believe that those of us who have been and are consistent defenders of Israel's right to exist, in the face of the overwhelming hostility of so many neighboring countries, should be explicit in urging the Israeli government to take the necessary action to test the Palestinians willingness to embrace genuinely a two-state solution. One of those decisions is to be willing to