

At the Lackawanna Bar Association's memorial, Attorney Sal Cognetti described, "Pat as a cheerful, helpful, generous man who everyday aided and touched other human beings by and through his counsel and knowledge. His compassion made him care about the less fortunate. The strength of his personality and his unyielding dedication to good and equal government for all kept a diverse group of individuals united under the umbrella of the Democratic Party."

Mr. Speaker, I insert in my remarks at this point the complete text of Pat's obituary.

[From the Scranton Times Tribune, August 31, 2002]

ATTORNEY PATRICK J. MELLODY

Attorney Patrick J. Mellody, 59, of the Green Ridge section of Scranton, died Thursday evening at home. His wife is the former Patricia Lynch.

Born in Scranton, son of Rita Lestrangle Mellody, Scranton, and the late Lackawanna County Commissioner Patrick J. Mellody, he was a 1962 graduate of St. Paul's High School. He earned his bachelor of science degree from the University of Scranton in 1966 and his juris doctor from Columbus School of Law at Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., in 1974. He received American Jurisprudence Awards for academic excellence.

Attorney Mellody maintained a practice in Scranton since 1974. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Attorney Mellody had served as chairman of the Lackawanna County Democratic Committee since 1984. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee and was elected delegate to the 1984, 1996 and 2000 Democratic National Conventions. A graduate of Officer Candidate School, he served as a 1st lieutenant in the Army from 1966 to 1969.

He was a member of numerous civic, educational, professional and business associations, including serving as chairman of the Keystone Chapter of the American Heart Association and on the board of directors of the Pennsylvania State Affiliate of the American Heart Association. He served on the executive committee of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and as vice president and a member of the executive board of the Forest Lakes Council, Boy Scouts of America. An Eagle Scout, he was a member of the Eagle Scout Association of the Boy Scouts of America.

He was a member of St. Clare's Church, Scranton; the advisory board of directors of the Green Ridge branch of Penn Security Bank and Trust Co., Scranton; the Irish-American Men's Association, the Sierra Club, the Knights of Columbus Council 280, Scranton; the Green Ridge Business Association, St. Paul's Booster Club and the executive board of the Italian-American Democratic League.

Surviving in addition to his widow and mother are three daughters, Kathleen, Arlington, Va., and Mara and Meredith; both of Scranton; two sons, Patrick, Scranton, and Stephen, Arlington, Va.; a sister, Mary Horan, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.; two brothers, Charles Mellody, Bethesda, Md., and Jerome Mellody, Rockville, Md.; and several nieces and nephews.

He was also preceded in death by a brother, James Francis Mellody, who died in 1989.

Mr. Speaker, Pat Mellody's integrity, industriousness, and devotion to his family and

community mark him as an extraordinary man. May his life be an inspiration to us all.

INTRODUCTION OF DC NATIONAL
GUARD HOMELAND SECURITY ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to give the mayor of the District of Columbia the same authority over the National Guard as the governors of all 50 States. My work as a Member of the new Select Committee on Homeland Security has convinced me that this bill is necessary now more than at anytime in the District's history. In some circumstances where a suspected terrorist incident occurs and in all circumstances constituting local emergencies, the mayor of the District of Columbia should have the same authority as governors. The National Guards in the 50 States operate under dual jurisdictions, Federal and local, but the D.C. National Guard (DCNG) has no local jurisdiction, no matter the local emergency. The President of the United States as the Commander in Chief alone has the authority to call up the National Guard for any purpose, local or national here. Each Governor, however, as the head of state, has the authority to mobilize the National Guard to protect the local jurisdiction, just as local militia have always done historically. Most often this has meant calling upon the National Guard to restore order in the wake of civil disturbances and natural disasters. Today it could mean acting quickly to respond to an incident that may be local or terrorist-related because it may be impossible to tell which. The mayor, who knows the city better than any Federal official, certainly should be able to call on the DCNG to cover local natural disasters or civil disturbances without relying on the President, who may be preoccupied with national matters, including perhaps war or security matters. It does no harm to give the mayor the authority. Today it may do great harm to leave him powerless to act quickly. If it makes sense that a Governor would have control over the mobilization and deployment of the State National Guard, at the very least it makes the same sense for the mayor of the District of Columbia, with a population the size of that of small States, should have the same authority.

The mayor of the District of Columbia, acting as head of state, should have the authority to call upon the DCNG in instances that do not rise to the level of Federal importance to implicate the powers of the President. Today requiring action by the President of the United States could endanger the life and health of D.C. residents and visitors and those who work here in the event of an emergency. Procedures now in use require the mayor to request the needed assistance from the Commander in Chief for a local National Guard. My bill does not cause the President to lose his power over the D.C. National Guard. The President could still nationalize the Guard at will, as he can with the Guards of the 50 States.

Following the September 11 terrorist attacks, I succeeded in including a provision in the Homeland Security Act recognizing that

the District of Columbia must be an integral part of the planning, implementation, and execution of national plans to protect city residents, Federal employees, and visitors by including the District of Columbia, as part of the region, as a separate and full partner and first responder in federal domestic preparedness legislation. Allowing the mayor control over the DCNG helps recognize the new responsibility he now has in protecting the entire Federal establishment—the Congress, the White House, the Supreme Court, and the Federal agencies—from terrorist attacks. At a minimum, such recognition also demonstrates the respect for local governance and home rule that every jurisdiction that recruits members of the military to its National Guard deserves, especially today when the Guards are no longer weekend warriors, as the Iraq war demonstrates. If the mayor has local control over his own Guard, the Executive would give up nothing of his necessary control because the President would retain his right to nationalize the DCNG at will, as he can for the states. The confusion that accompanied the September 11 attack plainly showed the danger inherent in allowing bureaucratic steps to stand in the way of responding to emergencies in the Nation's Capital. September 11 has made local control of the DCNG an imperative.

This bill is another important step necessary to complete the transfer of full self-government powers to the District of Columbia that Congress itself began with the passage of the Home Rule Act of 1973. District authority over its own National Guard apparently was not raised during the Home Rule Act process. However, then it was unthinkable that there would be war in the homeland, much less terrorist threats to the nation's capital. What should be unthinkable after 9-11 in an era of global terrorism is allowing to stand old and antiquated layers rather than stripping them away. Giving the mayor of the District of Columbia authority to call up the National Guard could make the difference in protecting the safety of the residents, Federal employees, and visitors alike. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the 50th anniversary of the American Political Science Association (APSA) Congressional Fellowship Program. Founded in 1953, the highly selective, nonpartisan Congressional Fellowship Program has ushered more than 1700 foreign and domestic scholars, journalists and Federal employees through legislative assignments on Capitol Hill. The APSA Congressional Fellowship Program, which is currently run by Dr. Jeffrey Biggs, provides fellows with a hands-on experience in Congress as they handle legislative responsibilities both on personal or committee staffs.

In these positions, the American Political Science Association Fellows gain an invaluable inside perspective on the legislative process that no textbook can provide. In turn, they contribute significantly to the work of a congressional office as they add a new perspective and outside, real world expertise to crucial policy issues. Over the years, the Congressional Fellowship Program has gained prominence among those interested in the ways our unique democracy functions.

I am currently serving my third term in the House of Representatives and have already hosted my third APSA Congressional fellow. Ms. Simone Stemmler from Germany spent her fellowship year in my office in 1999 working on a global health initiative.

After a very successful year, my office was joined by Ms. Jodi Lieberman from the Nuclear Regulatory Agency who spearheaded a number of key legislative issues in my office, including founding and establishing the Bangladeshi Caucus.

This year, I once again picked a German fellow—political scientist Marcus Menzel—who worked together with my staff and me on a number of foreign affairs, defense, and trade issues. In addition, he created the new role of grants coordinator in my office, working to ensure that Federal dollars are returned to worthwhile groups and organizations in my district of Queens and the Bronx, New York.

Representing a multiethnic district and serving on the Committee on International Relations, I particularly appreciate the different perspectives and opinions that fellows from America's foreign allies bring to my office. They learn about our deliberate process and we in turn benefit from their unique perspective on global issues.

The 50th anniversary is often considered the golden anniversary; and I can state without hesitation that the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program represents the gold standard of fellowship programs.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the American Political Science Association (APSA) Congressional Fellowship Program.

The APSA Congressional Fellowship Program is a nine-month highly selective, non-partisan, legislative working experience where fellows gain experience as legislative assistants on personal or committee staffs and attend educational seminars and trips to the Canadian Parliament and the Maryland State House. The program exposes the inner workings of the legislative process to professionals from academia, journalism, government agencies, health care and foreign countries and, through them, to the broader public. It likewise exposes us as Members of Congress to their outside expertise and fresh perspectives on important public policy issues.

I have been honored to host two APSA fellows in my office during the course of my three terms in the House of Representatives. Wanda Meyer-Price, a federal agency fellow from the Central Intelligence Agency, served in my office in 2002. Matthew Hicks, a journalism fellow from national technology magazine eWEEK, is serving this year. Both acted as full members of my staff, advising me on important legislative issues.

On a personal note, I understand the importance of fellowship programs because my exposure to the legislative process began in 1983 as a fellow in the California Assembly Fellowship Program. Fellowship programs like the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program strengthen our democracy by fostering a broader and deeper understanding of the Congress and its legislative processes.

Mr. Speaker, let us recognize the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program and its 1,800 alumni for their contributions to the legislative work on this floor and to furthering vital participation in the democratic process.

HONORING THE COMMITMENT OF SPECIAL AGENT WILLIAM M. YOKOW

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the lifelong dedication of Special Agent William M. Yokow, who after 27 years of service retired earlier this month from the United States Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation.

As a member of the IRS Criminal Investigation, Special Agent Yokow has been instrumental in protecting the American public from financial crimes. Beginning his career in 1978 under the IRS Intelligence Division, Bill served 16 years in the Hartford Post of Duty and later transferred to the New Haven Post of Duty. He has been responsible for numerous high-profile convictions and has repeatedly proven his commitment to the law enforcement community. In cooperation with the FBI, Special Agent Yokow was essential in obtaining a conviction in the well-known "Santa Claus" armored car robbery of more than \$1 million and helped the Environmental Protection Agency Criminal Investigation Division, U.S. Customs Service and the U.S. Attorney's Office in the conviction of a \$26 million excise tax fraud conspiracy relating to the illegal importation of ozone depleting chemicals. Over the years, Bill has not only demonstrated his leadership as an on-the-job instructor and mentor to Special Agents in training, he has also volunteered for special assignments, including service at the 2002 Winter Olympic Games held in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Bill's hard work and dedication has earned him the Director's Award for Outstanding Achievement in Law Enforcement, as well as a Certificate of Commendation by the Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, Environmental and Natural Resources Division. Special Agent Yokow has also received a Juris Doctorate from the Quinnipiac School of Law and is eligible to practice law before the State of Connecticut Superior Court, U.S. Tax Court and the U.S. District Court.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in thanking and honoring Special Agent William M. Yokow for his service to the state of Connecticut and the Nation.

ROBERT A. BORSKI POST OFFICE BUILDING

SPEECH OF

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 2003

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the bill before us and to pay tribute to my very good friend and former colleague, Robert A. Borski. I had the pleasure to serve with Bob for ten years in this body, and am very proud of the work we did together.

Representative Borski was first elected to the House of Representatives in November 1982 and served for 20 distinguished years in this chamber where he served his district and the entire State of Pennsylvania in a dedicated and exemplary fashion.

Representative Borski built a reputation as Philadelphia's most accessible representative. A consummate leader and statesman, Bob worked consistently to defend public safety and devotedly serve his constituents in the Philadelphia area.

As a member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Congressman Borski worked very hard for Pennsylvania's transportation concerns. He rose to be the third ranking Democrat in seniority, and the Dean of the Pennsylvania Delegation on the Committee. In his last term he served as Ranking Democrat on the Highways and Transit Subcommittee.

I ask my colleagues to join me in formally recognizing the outstanding accomplishments of Representative Borski by passing this bill to officially name the Robert A. Borski Post Office.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN R. CARTER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 17, 2003 and Friday, July 18, 2003, I was unable to be present for rollcalls #382-#397. The following are the ways I would have voted, had I been present:

Rollcall 382—No; rollcall 383—No; rollcall 384—No; rollcall 385—No; rollcall 386—No; rollcall 387—No; rollcall 388—Aye; rollcall 389—Aye; rollcall 390—No; rollcall 391—Aye; rollcall 392—No; rollcall 393—No; rollcall 394—No; rollcall 395—Aye; rollcall 396—No; rollcall 397—Aye.

SHOSHONES FINALLY GET MASSACRE LAND

HON. ROB BISHOP

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation were