

recognition as "America's Lawyer" and as "the conscience of the legal profession."

Reared in the Southwest Florida town of Arcadia, Chesterfield Smith served his country heroically in World War II, earning the Bronze Star while fighting with General George S. Patton's 3rd Army in Europe. Following his discharge with the rank of major in 1945, he returned to his native Florida to attend law school at the University of Florida.

He began his law practice with the firm of Treadwell & Treadwell in Arcadia, joining the firm of Holland, Bevis, & McCrae in the neighboring community of Bartow one year and one-half later. Achieving the status of partner in record time, Chesterfield Smith began to build what would become the nation's eighth largest law firm upon a foundation of skilled professionalism, unassailable ethics, and dedicated public service.

In 1964, the Florida Bar recognized Chesterfield Smith's extraordinary leadership abilities by electing him its President. He was appointed Chairman of the Florida Constitutional Revision Commission in 1965, where he challenged and defeated the grip on power of the "Pork Chop Gang," a group of rural Florida legislators who had dominated Florida's state government through the repugnant device of malapportionment.

The entire nation became familiar with Chesterfield Smith's courage and unwavering commitment to principle during his presidency of the American Bar Association in 1973 and 1974. Stating his reasoning simply but powerfully through the words "no man is above the law," he issued the first public call for an investigation of President Nixon's role in the Watergate break-in.

While his potent sense of justice helped steer our nation through a period of great peril to our Constitution, Chesterfield Smith's fundamental sense of right and wrong helped guide his beloved Florida through the turmoil of the civil rights movement. He served as an outspoken opponent of segregation, while transforming his law firm into a model of diversity.

In 1997, Governor Lawton Chiles formally recognized Chesterfield Smith as a Great Floridian. In 2002, Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg presented Smith with the Laurie D. Zelon Pro Bono Award, describing him as "among the brightest, boldest, bravest, all-around most effective lawyers ever bred in Florida and the USA."

Mr. Speaker, as we mourn the passing of this great American, may the light of his passionate commitment to the legal profession, to our nation, and to humanity at large continue to animate our dreams and aspirations as public servants.

BARBARA CRITTENDEN SCHOTT

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Barbara Crittenden Schott of Detroit, Michigan, who passed away in her home in Riverside, California on June 13, 2003 at the age of 90. Her unselfish efforts to better the lives of those around her will be remembered through her dedication and commitment to numerous volunteer organizations.

Barbara was the wife of the late General Wes Schott and mother of the late Christopher D. Schott. She is survived by her son, Kenneth and daughter-in-law, Marian Castro Schott of San Diego, California. She is also survived by her grandchildren, Derreth Schott Painter of Herndon, Virginia, Gwendolyn D. Schott of Hickory, North Carolina, and Charles Wesley Schott III of Escondido, California and four great-grandchildren.

Barbara Schott will be remembered for her volunteer work which began in 1940 with the American Red Cross. She was a tireless volunteer in both the military and private sectors, especially medical services organizations. Barbara served on the board of directors for both the Fort Worth and Roswell Good Neighbor Council. She also established the Arlington Ladies, a military wives club, and the Air Force-wide Dependents Assistance Program, now referred to as Family Services. But the people of Guam will especially remember Barbara for actively promoting broader military interaction with the civilian communities on Guam.

Barbara will also be remembered for her efforts to advance the Fine Arts. Her cultural contributions include the Guam Arts Society, the Children's Theater Guild, the Achievement Rewards for College Scientists, the Costume Club of Los Angeles, and the Auxiliary of the Neighborhood Youth Council. Barbara was also an active member in the Los Angeles and Santa Monica Pi Beta Phi Club.

On behalf of the people of Guam, I extend our condolences to the family of Barbara Crittenden Schott. Her selfless love of humanity will serve as an example for us to model our lives after.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE NATIONAL RAILROAD HALL OF FAME IN GALESBURG, ILLINOIS

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to introduce a Resolution that would recognize the National Railroad Hall in Galesburg, Illinois.

The American Railroad industry has enjoyed a long history in this country. Its impact on the economy, science, technology, national defense, and our national lifestyle is immeasurable. For that reason, a private group has gathered in Galesburg, Illinois to create a National Railroad Hall of Fame. The mission of the Hall of Fame focuses on the men and women whose ingenuity and labor built, developed and maintained one of our nation's greatest forms of transportation. They are building this to remind us of the history of this industry and to inspire us to continue the American ingenuity that developed our railroad system.

For 2001, they introduced the first inductees. The people that they recognized were George Pullman, Sanford Fleming, and Louis Menk, all of whom provided enormous contributions to the success of the railroad industry. Instead of focusing on the founders of the industry, the inductees come from three eras in railroad history: Birth & Development 1800–

1865, Golden Era 1866–1945, and Modern Era 1946–Present. In highlighting all these periods, the Hall of Fame seeks to show the continuing growth of the railroad industry.

Currently, the National Railroad Hall of Fame in Galesburg is simply looking for Congressional recognition. The same thing that they have been doing since 1995, when I first introduced this resolution. It is high time that we recognize this self-funded, self-directed program for the contribution that it is bringing to preserving the history of this mighty industry and therefore this nation.

HONORING HOWARD CASH AND GENE CODES CORPORATION

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and celebrate President Howard Cash and the employees of Gene Codes Corporation on their inexhaustible efforts and immense accomplishments in identifying the remains of those killed at the World Trade Center in New York on September 11, 2001. Over the course of the past few years, Mr. Cash and the Gene Codes employees have proven themselves to be truly amazing under some of the most challenging circumstances imaginable.

On September 26, 2001, Mr. Cash and his employees responded to a call to service when the New York City Office of the Chief Medical Examiner requested that the Gene Codes Corporation assist in the process of identifying the victims of the World Trade Center terrorist attack. The challenge was to create software capable of matching DNA extracted from thousands of remains at Ground Zero to the list of close to 3000 missing persons. Motivated by the anguish caused by the horrific attacks on our country, the Gene Codes staff unanimously agreed to undertake a complex project that was proving to be impossible using current technology. Moreover, Gene Codes decided to complete the project at cost. As a consequence, the Corporation suffered its first unprofitable quarter in eight-and-a-half years.

As thousands of families anxiously awaited the results, the entire technical staff began working solely on the Trade Center project, thus committing to extremely long hours and a great deal of emotional wear and tear. The employees' inexhaustible labor and long hours epitomize the indomitable spirit and unity of the American people. The precision and effectiveness of their software, Mass Fatality Identification System (M-FISys), embodies the limitless dedication and expertise of the Gene Codes staff.

Howard Cash and his corporation have been at the forefront of commercial bioinformatics developments since 1984. Former Michigan Governor John Engler appointed Howard Cash to the Michigan State Commission on Genetics, Privacy and Progress in 1997. In addition, Gene Codes was named one of the Future 50 of Greater Detroit in 2002. Howard Cash's leadership, patriotism and perseverance earned him the title of Entrepreneur of the Year in 2002 by both the New Enterprise Forum and Ernst &

Young, and Person of the year in the Genome Technology All-Star Awards. Furthermore, in 2003 Michigan Governor Jennifer Granholm nominated Gene Codes Corporation for the National Medal of Technology.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all of my colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Howard Cash and his employees on their accomplishments and in wishing them many more years of success and service. The selfless acts of this amazing group of people should be commended. Through their teamwork, dedication and perseverance, these men and women have truly shown the nation what it means to be a hero.

SUPPORT OF THE AMERICORPS PROGRAM

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the AmeriCorps program and in support of an increase in funding for this important initiative. AmeriCorps engages our citizens in service to meet the nation's critical needs in the areas of education, public safety and environmental protection. AmeriCorps enlists 50,000 people nationwide, 1,400 of whom serve in Massachusetts. As you know, the program faces a serious financial crisis and without additional funding, 20,000 new service member positions will be cut and hundreds of programs will be at risk.

The other body has already added additional funding in its version of the Supplemental Appropriations bill. The House needs to act today to preserve this successful program. Without the full \$100 million in additional funding, the service programs as well as the volunteers and communities that rely on them will be devastated. Teach for America and Habitat for Humanity will see a dramatic decrease in participants and the infrastructure of many programs in my district including, Just a Start, City Year and Youth Build, do not have the resources to sustain any cut to their budget. These important programs respond to the needs of communities and my district relies heavily on these AmeriCorps services. AmeriCorps members tutor children, serve as mentors for teens, renovate low-income housing, immunize children against preventable diseases, and restore parks. They work with community leaders and provide services to Head Start children, high school students and senior citizens. With a loss of funding, communities will no longer be able to provide these essential services.

While I remain concerned with the recent accounting errors and mismanagement by the Corporation for National and Community Service's executives, I do not believe we should punish thousands of volunteers for the mistakes made by the Corporation's leadership. These destructive cuts come at a time when our nation is depending on AmeriCorps service members to meet critical education, safety, homeland security and health needs. My district counts on AmeriCorps volunteers and we should be proud of their service. Let's fully fund AmeriCorps.

FIRST RESPONDERS ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, protecting the security of our communities requires that we have an adequate number of first responders, who form our first line of response to any terrorist attacks. But right now, there are law enforcement agencies all over the country who are being forced to turn back federal grants to hire additional law enforcement officers because they do not have the money to cover the local requirement.

During a time when our nation seems its most vulnerable and under its greatest threat, we have the responsibility to ensure that everyday Americans are safe and secure. We must protect and defend our cities at home during these troubling times by investing in first responders and providing local law enforcement with adequate manpower and resources to prevent any future attacks.

The Universal Hiring Program (UHP) is one of several programs developed by COPS to increase the number of officers on the beat. This program enables interested agencies to supplement their current sworn forces through three-year federal grants. Under current law, these grants cover up to 75 percent of the approved entry-level salary and benefits of each newly hired additional officer position over three years. There is a maximum of \$75,000 per officer over the three-year grant period. A minimum 25 percent local match is required.

Although current law does allow for waivers of the local matching requirement may be requested under UHP due to extreme fiscal hardship, these waivers are rarely granted. One city in my district, Salem, Oregon, has had to decline four COPS Universal Hiring Program grants this year because they were unable to come up with the matching funds required by the program. Considering the budget crisis is resulting in police layoffs, this money is needed now more than ever to ensure that police agencies have the first responders needed to keep our communities safe and protect our homeland.

I am introducing legislation that would provide for a temporary two-year waiver of the local matching requirement for the Universal Hiring Program COPS grants. The maximum contribution of the federal government would also be raised to \$150,000 over the three-year grant program. Finally, my legislation would waive the retention requirement during this two year waiver, so that law enforcement jurisdictions can hire officers without worrying about how they will pay them once the money runs out.

This legislation would provide law enforcement agencies with the resources they need to meet federal homeland security mandates during this time of increased threats and budget crises. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the First Responders Enhancement Act.

SCHOOL READINESS ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2210) to authorize the Head Start Act to improve the school readiness of disadvantaged children, and for other purposes:

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to address the proposed overhaul of the Head Start program. Created in 1965 as part of President Johnson's "Great Society," Head Start is a program that successfully extends educational opportunity to disadvantaged children across the country.

Recently, the President called into question the successes of this program, saying that Head Start is merely, "working OK." While I agree with the President that there is always room for improvement, I think he needs to take a closer look at the remarkable track record of this program.

Head Start has a long and proven record of success: Head Start narrows the achievement gap between disadvantaged and other children; Head Start children show IQ gains compared to children who are not in the program; and Head Start children are much more likely to graduate from high school and college.

Head Start has effectively opened doors and improved the quality of life for 20 million kids over its 38-year history.

Yet, today we consider a bill that threatens to cripple this successful program. I would like to take this opportunity to remind my colleagues across the aisle that a vow to "Leave No Child Behind" means that you can't turn your back on those who need your support the most.

By creating a system of block grants, this bill means that there is no longer a guarantee that federal money will go towards Head Start programs, leaving the burden on the states. In these times of economic hardship, there is a very real possibility that these funds could be diverted to fill holes in tight state budgets, leaving Head Start and our children with nothing.

A recent survey of state funded preschool programs confirms these fears. This study found that when states managed their own preschool programs they frequently failed to provide the same level of services as those required by Head Start.

I would like to applaud President Bush for his call to improve the quality of teaching in Head Start programs by putting a qualified teacher in every classroom.

But I would also remind the President that this is a meaningless promise unless he and the Congress can supply the estimated \$2 billion needed to attract and pay more highly qualified teachers. The last thing the states need now is another unfunded mandate.

Head Start is one of our nation's great success stories. It has a proven track record, and what we should be doing is expanding it and giving it stronger support, not the opposite.

For the sake of the one million kids nationwide, 42,000 Illinoisans and 469 children in my district who depend on Head Start annually, I urge you to vote "no" on the bill.