

do more. She was "bitten by the activism bug," said daughter Sophie Maxwell.

Enola decided that she could help people from a pulpit, and enrolled at the San Francisco Theological Seminary in San Anselmo. She made history by being the first woman—and first black person—to be named as lay minister at the Potrero Hill Olivet Presbyterian Church on Missouri Street where she served from 1968 to 1971.

She wanted a church where people could feel comfortable and free. She foresaw a gathering where people and new ministers could talk about activism; she helped coin the name Street Ministers.

Her tenure at the Olivet provided the opportunity to put into action her dream of the Street Ministries, and she established a coffeehouse in the church's basement where ongoing dialogues about activism, and music flourished. In 1972, she was hired to be the Executive Director of the Potrero Hill Neighborhood House affectionately known as the Nabe—the first black person hired for any position at the Nabe. The Neighborhood House was established in the early 1920s by the Presbyterian Church.

Her instincts and down-to-earth good sense led her to initiate programs to help the community's youth, as well as to embellish services that the Nabe had offered Potrero Hill residents for more than 50 years. The Potrero Hill Neighborhood House was designated as Historical Landmark No. 86 in 1977 during Enola's tenure.

Enola was a compassionate leader in the civil rights movement, on women's rights issues, and as a peace activist. The walls of her office at the Neighborhood House are covered with plaques and awards honoring her services not only to the Potrero Hill neighborhood, but also to San Francisco residents city-wide and to the many organizations in which she played active roles.

Enola was feisty and fiery and caring. At times she was the only black woman in organizations that were primarily white. That didn't matter. What she offered any group with whom she worked was honesty in making sure that justice was the manifest result of their group efforts. She once remarked that "fear and hate are the most dangerous things because they take away your freedom."

Besides serving on many civic commissions, Enola was also on the founding committee and longtime member of the annual Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday celebration, and several committees organized through the Mayor's office. She received a Congressional Award from Congressman Phillip Burton, and I appointed her to the Senior Internship Program in Washington, D.C.

In 2001, the Potrero Hill Middle School was renamed the Enola D. Maxwell Middle School for the Arts. Enola had always spent time working with the schoolteachers and administrators. She was deeply honored by the name change and referred to the school as "my school."

It is an honor to stand before the House today to celebrate the life of this remarkable woman. The legacy of her service to and compassion for the San Francisco community will endure for generations.

RAYMOND ANTHONY AGRICOLA

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Raymond Anthony Agricola who celebrated his 80th birthday on July 12th. Mr. Agricola was stationed in Guam during World War II as a U.S. Naval Aviator.

After Mr. Agricola left the Navy, he returned to Guam to work for Pan American World Airways. While working for Pan Am, Mr. Agricola continued to establish memorable relationships with our local people. Guam continues to hold special memories for Mr. Agricola. Even after he returned to the mainland, he continued to remain close to the friends he had made on Guam and became a member of the Guam Society of America.

On behalf of the people of Guam, I want to say, Si Yu'os Ma'ase to Raymond Agricola for his service to our island and wish him a very special Happy 80th Birthday.

LACK OF ADHERENCE TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES UNDERMINES FREE MARKET ECONOMICS IN RUSSIA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention of the House of Representatives an article in the Washington Post on July 10, 2003 entitled, "The Big Shakedown on Russian Business." This article by Masha Lipman, editor of the Moscow Carnegie Center's Pro et Contra Journal, exposes a pattern of arrests and investigations of prominent business executives in Russia. Calling this behavior by Russian security agencies "shakedown justice", Masha Lipman makes a strong case that "this mock justice compromises the credibility of the Russian President when he pledges that Russia is a lawful state."

One of the key factors in the development of a nascent democracy, like Russia, is the rule of law, as it underpins all aspects of the society. If Russia, or any other country for that matter, is to attract investment or create an environment conducive to business growth, it must be clear that investments and entrepreneurial activity will be protected under a system governed fairly and equitably according to the law.

The arrests and investigations described by Masha Lipman send precisely the wrong signals about Russian free-market economics, democracy, and the rule of law. Perceptions about a hostile business climate in Russia could have a chilling effect on foreign investment in Russia at a time when the country's economy is rapidly improving. I urge my colleagues to read this important article and join with me in urging the Russian government to take affirmative actions to support and uphold, and not to undermine, free market principles and democracy in Russia.

I submit the article by Masha Lipman into the RECORD at this point.

[From the Washington Post, July 10, 2003]

THE BIG SHAKEDOWN ON RUSSIAN BUSINESS

(By Masha Lipman)

MOSCOW.—Mikhail Khodorkovsky is an oil magnate and, by most accounts, Russia's wealthiest man. He is also having some difficulty with law enforcement. Late last week he was summoned to the chief prosecutor's office for interrogation regarding the activities of some of his associates. Of course, this kind of thing isn't unique to Russian business executives; Westerners have seen many important people led away in handcuffs over the years. But in the case of Khodorkovsky's associates and other prominent business executives here, it's not so much a matter of the rule of law as it is of what might be called shakedown justice. This mock justice compromises the credibility of the Russian president when he pledges that Russia is a lawful state. It is also detrimental to Russia's economic development. It threatens to stultify the country's efforts to attract badly needed foreign investment.

Several cases have been opened recently against people associated with Khodorkovsky's big and successful oil company, Yukos. The allegations include embezzlement, fraud and murder. Two people are in jail, one of them being Platon Lebedev, a billionaire and a co-holder of Yukos's controlling stake. Yesterday the prosecutor's office was also reported to be examining an alleged case of tax evasion by Yukos. (Also yesterday, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow formally asked the Russian government to explain its investigation of Khodorkovsky, according to a senior U.S. diplomat.) Theories abound as to what may be behind the shakedown, or *neyezd*, as this action is being commonly referred to in the media and among professional analysts. Nobody among them believes that the case against Lebedev, or any of the other cases related to Yukos, is a purely legal matter. In attacking Khodorkovsky and his company, the prosecutor's office and the state security agency, the FSB, appear to be acting on orders from somebody with huge political clout.

Khodorkovsky believes that Yukos was picked as a target because it's a world-class company and, especially after its recent proposed merger with another Russian oil giant, a tasty morsel attractive to a number of people in this country. Ultimately, Khodorkovsky claims, this is a struggle for power "between different wings in the inner circle of Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin." He offers no details to back up this allegation, but there is no doubt that whoever is attacking him would have to be very highly placed.

Early in his tenure as Russia's president, Putin announced as his guiding principle the "dictatorship of the law." But at the same time, the prosecutor's office and the FSB were used by the Kremlin to attack Putin's nemesis, media tycoon Vladimir Gusinsky (for whose company, I should note here, I worked for a time). The campaign against Gusinsky and his associates lasted more than a year and included various intimidating actions: raids by masked security agents, searches, arrests and investigations. The cases mostly fell apart, but the tactics worked: Gusinsky was forced to leave Russia, and his media business was ruined. Similar methods were used against another business tycoon, Boris Berezovsky, who currently lives abroad. As a result, people who felt they weren't getting their fair share of the goodies saw the benefits of "hiring" law enforcers to improve their position against a competitor, or just to extort money.

Igor Yurgens, vice president of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, a group of business tycoons, said in a recent interview that his organization gets "dozens

or hundreds" of calls from provincial businessmen who complain of similar—if much more small-time—shakedowns. They tell stories of visitors calling on local businessmen and informing them that their businesses had not been properly registered some nine years before. The unfortunate entrepreneur then has a choice of paying the extortionists money or facing "variants," which means, according to Yurgens, "the use of law enforcement bodies with the purpose of redistributing property." In a similar fashion, Khodorkovsky's attackers may hope to rectify what they believe has been unfair distribution of the oil business or, for that matter, of political power.

Khodorkovsky may still be able to defend himself and defeat his attackers. He claims the president feels no hostility toward him. Because Putin is sure to be reelected next year, Khodorkovsky said, the current struggle is about "who's going to be in the second echelon of his team." If Khodorkovsky's guess is right and it is indeed a faction in the Kremlin—not the president himself—going after him, his connections, money, reputation and skilled advisers may be enough to repel the attack. But however this affair turns out, it will have little if anything to do with proper judicial procedure. The general understanding in Russia is that in cases such as this, the ultimate decision is made not in the courtroom but at the top level of the Kremlin.

Certainly one would think that Putin would be concerned if indeed his top aides are using law enforcers to engage in self-seeking pursuit of power and wealth. But there is an even more important reason why he should worry about this sort of thing. Putin has for some time emphasized the need to lure foreign capital to Russia. He has not had much success. During his grand visit to Britain recently, the Russian president did his best to tout his country's "favorable conditions for investors." The question is: How interested are foreign investors going to be when they see that even a world-class business cannot feel secure in Russia or expect to get justice in a court of law?

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KOREAN WAR

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commemorate the courageous men and women who served our country in the Korean War. On this 50th Anniversary of the end of the Korean War, it is my pleasure to honor and bear witness to those who fearlessly fought for our nation.

On July 27, 2003 the nation will solemnly reflect upon the dedicated, selfless, patriotic service of those great Americans who, at times of great peril, risked their lives, so that this great nation shall not perish from the earth. Through their service, they kept America strong and protected our way of life. Today, it is with great pride and patriotism that we remember these American heroes for their gallantry and bravery, for their roles in our community and their service to an eternally grateful nation.

Abraham Lincoln stated it plainly when he notably remarked that soldiers purchase liberty

with "the price of their blood." We, the American people, are all the heirs of freedom paid for with the blood of patriots. This great nation will not forget the service of our soldiers, of our disabled veterans, of our POWs, and, most certainly, we do not forget our MIAs and families they represent. The men and women of our Armed Forces answered the call to service with courage, conviction and bravery.

We should never forget our obligation to these heroic men and women who courageously served the freedom loving people of the United States and throughout the world. Sometimes forgotten and often ignored, these patriots have been unable to get much needed care from the government that they inexhaustibly served. While it is imperative that we remember the service of our nation's veterans, it is equally incumbent upon decision-makers to ensure that our government meets its commitment to all of our veterans. I pledge today that I will continue to fight, as I have during my entire career, to ensure that these veterans get the care they were promised and to which they are entitled. We will make certain that the flame of memory never dies.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise to join me in extending the appreciation of the U.S. House of Representatives to the remarkable men and women who valiantly served in the Korean War for their brave and outstanding service to the United States of America. There is no more noble a cause for an American than to actively participate in the defense of our nation and its values. May God bless the defenders of our freedom both living and fallen.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADMIRAL GARY ROUGHEAD

HON. KATHERINE HARRIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize and congratulate an outstanding Naval Officer, Rear Admiral Gary Roughead, upon his completion of more than two years of distinguished service as the Department of the Navy's Chief of Legislative Affairs for the United States Congress. I am honored as Admiral Roughead's United States Representative to commend his extraordinary achievements on the Navy's behalf from May 2001 thru August 2003 as well as his unparalleled devotion to our great Nation.

A 1973 graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Admiral Roughead became one of the Navy's finest Surface Warfare Officers. Through his tremendous leadership and vision, he navigated the Navy's legislative agenda through the tumultuous events following September 11, 2001, Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. This accomplishment alone has established Admiral Roughead's place in history.

Due to his incredible mastery of military issues and the legislative process, however, he also ensured favorable Congressional consideration of several high profile matters, such as Readiness and Range Preservation Initiatives (RRPI), DD (X)/ LCS, Vieques, and the

Navy/Marine Corps Intranet. Additionally, Admiral Roughead nurtured strong personal bonds with many Members of Congress and their staff members, while positively impacting the Navy's current and future size, readiness and capabilities through the outstanding counsel and strategic insight that he provided to the Secretary of the Navy and to the Chief of Naval Operations.

Rear Admiral Roughead was recently nominated for an appointment to the rank of Vice Admiral. In connection with this promotion, he will be assigned as Commander, Second Fleet and Commander, Striking Fleet Atlantic, in Norfolk, VA.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Admiral Roughead continued success and fulfillment as he undertakes this new challenge. I know that my colleagues in the House join me in saluting this fine Naval Officer, who embodies the integrity, skill, and professionalism for which we venerate our brave men and women in uniform.

PHARMACEUTICAL MARKETING ACCESS ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 2003

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2427 to allow affordable prescription drugs to be sold in this country. American consumers continue to pay drug prices that are 30 to 300 percent more than in Europe and other industrialized nations and this is wrong.

The citizens of the 3rd District of North Carolina are like the citizens across this nation—they are looking to the Congress for help—prescription drugs in this country must be more affordable.

H.R. 2427 would allow individuals, pharmacists and wholesalers in America access to FDA approved drugs from FDA approved facilities in industrialized nations.

Studies show that over 50 percent of our nation's current drug supply comes from FDA approved laboratories overseas; the only difference is that American consumers do not benefit from the lower prices available in these foreign countries.

Those outside of Congress who are opposed to this bill have spent millions of dollars to keep American consumers from benefiting from H.R. 2427. In my opinion they have taken the low road in this debate.

Mr. Speaker I will close by saying that the citizens of America have the right to have access to affordable prescription drugs. The costs of research and development by pharmaceutical companies should not be on the backs of American consumers.

Like President Reagan said, "markets are more powerful than armies." Allow for prescription drug importation and let the R&D costs be borne by all the countries who are benefiting from these drugs.

It is my sincere hope that we can pass this legislation.