

cure—for a devastating disease many of us know little about: scleroderma. Dr. Joseph Korn, Chief of the Rheumatology Section at the Boston University School of Medicine and a Professor at the Boston University School of Medicine, has spent much of his career delving into the mysteries of scleroderma.

Dr. Korn's research into scleroderma has led him to serve on the Medical Advisory Board and the Scientific Advisory Committee for the Scleroderma Foundation, which serves to educate and support scleroderma patients and their families throughout the country, as well as conduct ongoing research into scleroderma. On November 22, 2003, at their inaugural national gala, the Scleroderma Foundation will honor Dr. Korn for his commitment and dedication to scleroderma research and the patients afflicted with the disease.

As a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, I first became aware of Dr. Korn's incredible work when a cluster of 30 scleroderma patients was discovered near my home in South Boston. Dr. Korn became one of the leaders of a study of this cluster of patients conducted by the Massachusetts Department of Health, for which I had worked to secure state funding. Dr. Korn's dedication to his research and compassion towards those with scleroderma is truly remarkable. It is my distinct honor to join in this celebration recognizing Dr. Korn's important contributions to scleroderma.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join with the Scleroderma Foundation in thanking Dr. Korn for his dedication to research into scleroderma. I hope my colleagues will join me in celebrating Dr. Korn's distinguished career and future endeavors on behalf of those with scleroderma.

#### REGARDING A TRIP TO ISRAEL

### HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 28, 2003*

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I recently returned from my first trip to Israel, as part of a Congressional delegation led by Minority Whip STENY HOYER that traveled through this remarkable country in August. There are simply not enough superlatives to describe all of my experiences and emotions or to convey all that I learned.

Although a small and still relatively young nation, Israel stands at the fulcrum of three major religions and its land is holy to all. Resolutions of the various conflicts in that region would go a long way toward resolving many of the issues we all face today.

One of the most moving—and interesting—lessons of my trip was to further observe how our two nations, the United States and Israel, deal with the problem of terrorism. Both pause to express their sorrow and mourn those who have been killed or wounded, but then both of our great nations also seek ways to move on and work toward conflict resolutions.

Shortly after the Congressional delegation left Israel, a remarkable concert took place in Jerusalem on September 12, 2003. Amid tributes to the memories of those who died in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, in New York and Washington, as well as those who have perished in attacks in Israel, the Je-

rusalem Symphony Orchestra played a special concert in the Rothberg Amphitheater on the Mount Scopus campus of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

The concert, Antonin Dvorak's Requiem, Opus 89, marked the debut of the Jerusalem Symphony's new music director, Dr. Leon Botstein. The concert, billed as "A Concert of Remembrance and Hope," was performed under the auspices of the orchestra and the Hebrew University and included the Philharmonia Singers and vocal soloists. It was made possible through the generosity of the American Friends of the Jerusalem Symphony and Anne and Marty Peretz. Botstein, in addition to his new role with the Jerusalem Symphony, is also the music director of the American Symphony Orchestra in New York and is president of Bard College in New York.

In remarks preceding the concert, American Ambassador to Israel Daniel Kurtzer said, "We will never forget the 3,000 citizens of the U.S. and 90 other countries who lost their lives on September 11. We, Israelis and Americans, also mourn the lives of the 36 American citizens who have lost their lives [in terrorist attacks] in Israel. [ . . . ] Tonight, the process of remembering and recovery continues."

Hebrew University President Prof. Menachem Magidor said that the evening's concert was an expression of "profound and deep identification with the people of the United States." The president noted that the "dark forces" which perpetrated the attacks of September 11, 2001, in the United States are the same which are attacking Israel. "September 11 was a declaration of war not just on the United States, but on the entire free world," said Magidor. But, he said, that evil effort would not succeed.

Botstein, in his brief remarks, echoed the president's words, stating that the terrorist attacks were "an effort to destroy civilization." He said too that the evening's concert was dedicated to the memory not only of those who lost their lives in the United States in those attacks but also to those who have perished in terrorist acts in Israel.

As a symbol of the special ties between Israel and the U.S. expressed by the event, the national anthems of Israel and the U.S. were played prior to the performance of Dvorak's work.

Mr. Speaker, along with my statement, I would like to enter into the RECORD the remarks of Hebrew University President Menachem Magidor and American Ambassador to Israel Daniel Kurtzer which were delivered prior to this concert:

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT THE JSO CONCERT MARKING TWO YEARS SINCE THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2003

Good evening and welcome to the Mount Scopus Campus of the Hebrew University.

The concert tonight is far from the usual opening concert of the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra.

First, as we all know, the fact that the Orchestra continues to perform and is opening a new concert season was a few months ago far from being a certainty. The Orchestra is of vital importance to the cultural fabric of Jerusalem. The opening today is a clear declaration that Jerusalem will not allow such an important part of its cultural life to disappear from the scene.

We also welcome tonight the new musical director of the orchestra, Leon Botstein, and we all hope that under his direction the orchestra will grow and flourish.

The start of this cooperative venture with the Hebrew University is also a new and important beginning. I have no doubt that this will enrich both institutions as well as the cultural life of Jerusalem.

This concert is taking place in a uniquely special setting. Every time I find myself in this amphitheater, I am filled with awe at the power of this place. No less deeply moving are Mount Scopus's historical and cultural connections—a place overflowing with symbolism and significance. On April 1, 1925, on this exact spot where I am standing now, Weizmann, Balfour, Bialik and Rabbi Kook attended the opening ceremony of our University.

But most important of all is the subject to which this evening is dedicated. This is an evening of solidarity, of remembrance, of soul-searching, on the second anniversary of the events of September 11. And it is impossible, as citizens of Israel and of this city, not to connect with the same memories, with the same pain, the same soul-searching of the victims of terror attacks that we have been exposed to during the past three years. The past few days have not made things any easier.

The criminal attack of September 11 was a declaration of war. But it was not a declaration of war on the United States of America alone, it was a declaration of war on the most basic principles of the free world: on the unique value of the individual, on the right of a person to try to attain happiness in their own way, on freedom of speech, on tolerance, on the fact that a humane society can be composed of people of various affinities and different beliefs, and still be a responsible society with a sense of direction. And the victims of September 11 fell not because they were American, but more because they were a random segment of a society for whom these principles are paramount.

I don't accept the claim that this is a war between the Islamic culture and the West. This is a war between enlightenment and darkness, between openness, tolerance, rationality—and ignorance and blind religious extremism; and the battle lines cut right across cultures, and not between them.

We, too, are on the front lines of this war. Clearly there are also concrete political issues in this war taking place here at home, but it is impossible to ignore that, beyond the desire to obtain political goals of one kind or another, blind terror and hatred of free and tolerant discourse is nourished by blind extremism. And I have no doubt that the sinister flame which lit the September 11 attack also lights the terror attacks here at home. We cannot forget the attack here on our Campus a year ago, which took place just a few hundred meters from here. We were targeted not just because we are an Israeli or Jewish institution, but also because we are openminded, tolerant, and follow the paths of peace.

This war between an open society and its enemies is not a simple one. It is not simple because its enemies are hidden. And it is not simple because there is a serious danger to the open society. The danger is that, not by force but through its own volition, the enemies of freedom will compel this open society to give up its principles.

The enemies of freedom will have won if we cease to believe in tolerance and human rights; and they will have won if we fail to see where are the limits to the use of force, even when there is reason to use it; and they will have won if we cease to believe, here in Israel, that at the end of this bloodletting, there is the possibility of a life at peace with our neighbors.

This memorial concert which is taking place on the Mount Scopus Campus of the Hebrew University is a declaration that we,

the citizens of Jerusalem and of Israel, wish to show solidarity with our friends in the United States of America.

We remember the victims of the war waged by the sons of darkness against the sons of light, whether they fell on September 11 in America, or during the three years in Israel and in Jerusalem. We, the citizens of Jerusalem and of Israel, are determined to continue to create a free society, thirsty for knowledge and culture, tolerant and enlightened, rooted in our own heritage but open to the cultures of the world, aspiring to peace, committed to its values even though it may seem to some that to give them up would help in the war.

I truly believe that these principles must prevail.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL DANIEL C. KURTZER REMARKS AT THE JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT IN MEMORY OF VICTIMS OF SEPTEMBER 11

Mount Scopus Amphitheater, Hebrew University, Jerusalem September 11, 2003

Professor Menachem Magidor, the President of the Hebrew University, Maestro Dr. Leon Botstein, the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, the Philharmonia Singers, ladies and gentlemen. It is always a great privilege to represent the United States of America and the American people here in Israel. And it is a singular privilege to represent my country here tonight, in this evening of solidarity in memory of the victims of September 11th.

I want to thank the Hebrew University, the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Leon Botstein and all of you for joining us here this evening. Dr. Botstein's creativity and energy are enviable. As you know, he assumes the role of the leader of this orchestra while simultaneously serving as the President of Bard College, the music director and principal conductor of the American Symphony Orchestra, and having undertaken myriad other tasks.

Some years ago, Dr. Botstein wrote that, "Music occurs in time. Its logic is revealed over the course of a performance." In 1967, I was privileged to come to Israel as a volunteer after The Six Day War and to help clean up this amphitheater in preparation for a concert conducted by Leonard Bernstein, and the concert played the music of Mahler, "The Resurrection."

The connection to tonight is obvious. For 36 years have passed since 1967, and in some respects what we have witnessed is a single performance performed in time. Tonight's "Requiem" by Dvořák complements the "Resurrection" of Mahler in 1967. And this single performance is also drawn together by the composer. For not only is Dvořák the composer of tonight's piece, but as you know, he loved America, and his "New World Symphony" represents that love in beautiful music.

Time, however much we see singularity in this connection of performances, will never truly heal the wounds of those who have suffered as a result of terrorism. We will never forget the 3000 Americans, and citizens of 90 other countries who lost their lives in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania two years ago. We will always remember each victim, not as a number, not as faces in the crowd, but as fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, friends and co-workers.

We, Americans and Israelis, will always also mourn the hundreds of victims of terrorism here in Israel including the 36 Americans who have been killed in the Intifada. We mourn tonight those who lost their lives just two nights ago in Tzrifin and Jerusalem, and we mourn those who lost their lives on this university campus one year ago.

Even after great destruction we strive for rebirth and renewal in a most important connection between "Requiem" and "Resurrection". And so tonight, the process of remembering and recovery continues, as we reflect on the beautiful music and the unseen audience that it honors. Thank you very much.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. WARREN PLUM

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 28, 2003

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to applaud the accomplishments of Mr. Warren Plum, someone who exemplifies the spirit of those workmen and women who make America great.

Mr. Plum began his career with the United Parcel Service in November of 1966 as a Christmas peak hire. After working through the holiday season, and proving himself to be a devoted employee, Mr. Plum was called back to work in downtown Spring Lake, New Jersey. He has remained on duty for a 37-year span, and has become known around town as "the mayor" for his affable personality and extreme work ethic. Often at times, when Mr. Plum is delivering packages, it is customary to hear local citizens greet him up and down Main Street.

Mr. Plum has accomplished many great milestones in his UPS career. His driving record is exemplary. Having spent 36 years driving over 500,000 miles without a single accident is a remarkable accomplishment. Mr. Plum has successfully delivered well over 3,000,000 packages during his career at UPS. Knowing what kind of person Mr. Plum is, I am certain each package delivery and pickup was made with a smile, hello, and wave.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we give recognition to America's workers for the many years they sacrifice to help keep America so strong. It is the dedication and devotion of men and women like Mr. Plum that allow the United States to remain one of the wealthiest countries in the world. As such, I would ask my colleagues to rise up in honoring America's workers, and especially the distinguished Mr. Warren Plum.

CONGRATULATING FIVE U.S. HEROES

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 28, 2003

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and honor to recognize and congratulate five United States heroes. Mr. Raymond Fary, Mr. Donald Erwin, Mr. Albert Fehlberg, Mr. Adalbert Wszolek, and Mr. Ernest Latta are World War II Army and Army Air Force veterans who risked their lives for the freedom of our great country. These dedicated and brave men will be honored on Sunday, November 2, 2003 at the Salute 2003 Ceremony at Munster High School in Munster, Indiana.

Raymond Fary joined the United States Army at Fort Benjamin Harrison on March 23,

1943. Raymond quickly earned his glider badge and participated in the Rhineland, Central Europe, Normandy, and Ardennes campaigns as a Glider Trooper with the 82nd Airborne. He earned many prestigious honors throughout his career including the American Theater Ribbon, Holland and Belgium Fourragere, as well as the Victory Medal, just to name a few.

Donald Erwin entered into the United States Army on October 23, 1942 at Camp Atterbury in Indianapolis, Indiana. During his campaigns in New Guinea, Leyte, and the Philippines, Donald served with Company C of the 19th Infantry Division. During his time of service, Donald received the Purple Heart, the Asiatic Pacific Theater Ribbon with two Battle Stars, the Philippine Liberation Ribbon with one Bronze Star, the Good Conduct Medal, as well as many other honorable medals.

Albert Fehlberg, on December 1, 1942 also joined the United States Army at Camp Atterbury in Indianapolis, Indiana. Albert's three major campaigns were in North Africa, Salerno-Cassino, and Rome, Italy. Due to his extensive understanding of the German language, he was advanced into the 143rd Infantry. He received the Purple Heart with Four Oak Leaf Clusters, after being wounded five different times during his 15 months in combat. Among his many prestigious awards for his service were the EAME Theater Ribbon and the Bronze Star Medal.

Adalbert Wszolek entered into active service on June 9, 1941 in Chicago, Illinois as the bottom ball turret gunner on a B-17 Bomber for the United States Army Air Force. While on his 4th mission in Germany, Adalbert was seriously wounded on June 21, 1944 but continued to fire upon the enemy. His valiant and selfless efforts inspired his crew to join together to return their damaged aircraft to safety. Adalbert received many awards for his bravery and courage including the Good Conduct Medal, Purple Heart Medal, Air Medal, Silver Star Medal, and countless others.

Ernie Latta joined the United States Army at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indianapolis, Indiana on October 2, 1940. He was first stationed at Scofield Barracks in Hawaii during the attack on Pearl Harbor. He was awarded the Silver Star for his brave rescue of one of his comrades as they were heavily under fire. Sergeant Latta received the Asian Pacific Theater Ribbon with three Bronze Stars, the American Defense Service Medal, Good Conduct Ribbon, along with many other awards for his courage.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring and thanking these five brave men, as well as all the former and current members of the United States military for their courageous and selfless dedication to the American people. These men have put their own lives in danger to protect our way of life, and for that they should be applauded and revered.

COMMENDING DR. BELLE WEI

HON. DAVID WU

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 28, 2003

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the achievements of Professor Belle