

the Routt County Search and Rescue team. Later, she joined Steamboat Springs Ambulance as an Emergency Medical Technician. Five years ago, Jeanne found her true calling when she became the city's only female firefighter.

Jeanne now serves the City of Steamboat Springs as a paramedic and firefighter. In such a high-pressure career, she has managed to achieve a delicate balance between her fun-loving attitude and intense dedication to serving others.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I bring the life and spirit of an incredible woman to the attention of this body of Congress. Jeanne Power has dedicated her life to the betterment of others, and she is truly a tremendous asset to her city, state and country. Jeanne, I thank you for your service.

IN HONOR OF THE AILEYCAMP
AND KANSAS CITY FRIENDS OF
ALVIN AILEY RECEIVING THE
2003 COMING UP TALLER AWARD

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 2003

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the AileyCamp of the Kansas City Friends of Alvin Ailey as recipients of the 2003 Coming Up Taller Award. The President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the National Endowment for the Humanities presents this annual recognition to groups who encourage underserved youth to participate in the arts and humanities. The AileyCamp in Kansas City is one of 18 organizations to receive this prestigious distinction and \$10,000 to continue their philanthropic efforts to bring the art of dance to our community's urban youth.

I applaud the AileyCamp's undertakings to nurture a love for the arts and humanities in the next generation. The AileyCamp uses dance in varying techniques to develop skilled performers in ballet, jazz, tap, African dance, and other dance styles. This unique organization follows in the tradition of the accomplished dancer and choreographer, Alvin Ailey, who maintained an internationally acclaimed dance company and created 79 renowned ballets over his lifetime. His contribution to dance drew upon history, the blues and the gospel. Ailey envisioned an institution to instill appreciation for dance and culture especially for all young people.

Our community's children in the AileyCamp are immersed in a six week program offering training by top dance instructors, visual artists, and social workers for 11–14 year olds. These middle school students come from disadvantaged families and at-risk situations throughout Kansas City. AileyCamp provides a safe haven for creative activity where students develop their imagination through storytelling, writing, music, photography, and sculpture. These multi-discipline activities enhance and build upon their ability to express creatively, to analyze critically, and to foster academic excellence. Additionally, the campers take part in field trips and attend classes on conflict resolution, self-esteem, and goal setting.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the AileyCamp of Kansas City for this award. The AileyCamp is a tremendous organization performing in the spirit of the celebrated Alvin Ailey to broaden the horizons of our youth so that their artistic talents may bloom. I salute Ms. Cynthia Rider, Executive Director of Kansas City's AileyCamp and the Kansas City Friends of Alvin Ailey for their 2003 Coming Up Taller award.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT D.

KESSELRING

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I rise today to recognize the life and contributions of Robert "Kess" Kesselring of Aspen, Colorado. Kess passed away recently after a courageous 10-year battle with prostate cancer. He was widely loved for his willingness to teach and help others. Because of his positive impact on the Aspen community, it is my privilege to honor the life and memory of Robert Kesselring.

Kess was born in Oakland, California in November of 1937. He graduated with a degree in finance from San Jose State University in 1959, where he was a member of the alpine ski team. Throughout his life, Kess was an avid outdoorsman, traveler and adventurer. He was an excellent sailor, and represented the United States in the 1973 Fireball World Sailing Championships.

Kess held many jobs and had many interests. Each related to his intense passion for serving others. Kess was a teacher, ski patrolman, ski instructor and fishing guide. In light of his love for flyfishing, Kess eventually moved to Aspen, the trout capital of Colorado. While in Aspen, Kess was a fishing guide on numerous rivers and lakes in Garfield and Pitkin Counties.

Mr. Speaker, Robert Kesselring was a friend to many, and a teacher who enhanced countless lives. He will long be remembered for his willingness to share his knowledge of the outdoors with others. To this day, one can find fly fishermen throughout the Roaring Fork Valley who owe their love of fly-fishing to Kess. He was a remarkable Coloradan who will truly be missed. It is my honor to pay tribute to him here today, and my thoughts go out to his family during this time of bereavement.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMISSION
ON U.S.-INDONESIAN RELATIONS

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 2003

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, recently, the National Commission on U.S.-Indonesian Relations released a report that focuses on how to create a long-term, strong relationship between the two nations, and why that is important for the United States.

The report, which was the work of a combined group of academics, former diplomats,

and business people took a year to research and write. Indonesia is an important country for the United States due to its strategic location in Asia and because much of the world's sea borne commerce passes through or next to Indonesian territory. It is active in forums, such as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, where other key nations such as China, Japan and Korea are active. Finally, it is the world's fourth most populous nation and the world's largest Muslim nation.

Indonesia is also important for the United States because it is a democracy striving to strengthen itself in the face of growing Islamic fundamentalism. If the United States cannot help Indonesia move further down the path toward democracy, we stand little chance of helping other Muslim nations do the same, a goal that is so crucial in our global fight against terrorism.

The key finding of the Commission is a simple one—the United States and Indonesia can best help each other by creating a new partnership, one that the Commission calls a "Partnership for Human Resource Development." From the U.S. perspective, this means investing in Indonesian education, democracy building, economic growth and security.

I also believe the United States can play a critical role in helping Indonesia handle its massive urbanization trend and the infrastructure, health, and environmental challenges that result. There are now 50 cities in Indonesia with a population of at least 100,000, with eight of these cities in excess of a million residents.

Our relationship with Indonesia will continue to play a critical role in Southeast Asia and the world. The National Commission's report is worthy of our review and action. I commend the work of the Commission and I urge my colleagues to read the report. I ask that the Executive Summary of it be included with my remarks.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous nation and third largest democracy, is the pivotal state in Southeast Asia. It has exercised major influence in the region and plays an active and constructive international role. It has vast natural resources and is strategically located astride major lines of communication between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Half of the world's merchant fleet capacity passes through straits with Indonesian territory on one or both shores. Including its oil and mineral sectors, Indonesia is home to about \$25 billion in U.S. investment, with more than 300 major U.S. firms represented there.

Two additional factors are of particular importance today:

Indonesia has the world's largest Muslim population—more than all the Middle Eastern Arab states combined. The vast majority of Indonesia's Muslims have historically been noted for their moderation. There is one of the few Muslim majority nations in which Islam is not the state religion.

Given its size and importance, Indonesia is critical to stability in Southeast Asia. It has been the anchor of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and a key player in the ASEAN Regional Forum, the only organization in the Asia-Pacific region that brings the United States together with Japan, China, ASEAN and others to discuss security issues.

Today Indonesia faces major problems: a difficult transition from authoritarian rule to democracy; slow economic growth combined with inadequate job creation; capital

outflow; endemic corruption; ethnic and sectarian violence; a weak judiciary; and a serious threat from domestic and international terrorists. The October 12, 2002 bombings in Bali were the most grievous instance of terrorism since the September 2001 attacks on the United States. The carnage in Bali was a wake-up call for Indonesians and their government, and Indonesia joined the fight against terrorism. Local police arrested more than 90 suspected terrorists, but more are still at large as shown by the August 5, 2003 attack on the J. W. Marriott Hotel in the heart of the capital city Jakarta. Fourteen people (all but one were Indonesians) died as a result of that attack and 150 were injured.

There are continuing problems, but the news from Indonesia has not by any means been all bad. Since 1999 the country has had a free and fair national election and two peaceful presidential successions. Its media are among the most free in Southeast Asia. Civil society is flourishing, and more than 5,000 non-governmental organizations are active across a broad range of sectors. Constitutional reform and decentralization have made the government less top-down. For the first time, beginning in 2004, the president and vice president will be directly elected. In this process of reform, the leaders of major Muslim organizations have played a constructive role in defining relations between religion and the state. The ceasefire agreement in Aceh has failed, but those between hostile ethno-religious groups in the eastern islands are holding. And the Indonesian economy, despite its vulnerabilities, has stabilized in important respects.

The country is now at a critical juncture in its democratic transition and economic recovery. This is therefore an opportune time for the United States to rethink its approach to Indonesia. A failure of democracy there would hurt not only Indonesians. It would reinforce the stereotype that a Muslim-majority nation cannot manage a democratic system. Given the size and importance of Indonesia, we believe that success of that nation's democracy would not only provide a better life for its people but also reduce vulnerabilities to radicalism and have an impact beyond Indonesia's borders.

For these multiple reasons, the National Commission on U.S.-Indonesian Relations recommends that the United States and Indonesia enter into a "Partnership for Human Resource Development" in which the two nations pledge to work together on joint programs to promote in Indonesia an effective democracy, sustainable development, and the rule of law. The idea of a formal partnership is new to this important bilateral relationship. We believe this concept is essential to increase the prospects for success and to ensure that both nations buy into these programs and are committed to make them succeed. In other words, that both accept ownership.

Events in the coming five years, including national elections in 2004 and their consequences, will determine the fate of Indonesia's democracy and the nature of the new leadership generation expected to emerge before the following elections in 2009. Accordingly, we recommend that the United States pledge \$200 million annually in additional assistance funds to this partnership during this five-year period. The Commission believes that Indonesia would be a good candidate for funding under the Millennium Challenge Account. Whatever the source, it is important that these be add-on funds that do not disrupt important ongoing assistance programs.

These additional funds would be used to strengthen existing programs and initiate new programs in four critical fields:

1. Education—work with Indonesian officials to strengthen the nation's educational

system at all levels, including Islamic schools, and rebuild ties with U.S. educational institutions. Before the fall of Suharto, Indonesia's experience with democratic systems and practices was limited to a few years in the 1950s, so that most Indonesians living today have had no direct experience with democracy. As a result, Indonesia's democracy must be built from the ground up. A key prerequisite for success is an informed electorate. Education is the key to success and is also essential to give greater depth to the management level in virtually all sectors. We therefore attach special importance to education and urge prompt, large-scale U.S. support.

2. Democratization—improve governance, speed and deepen legal reform, strengthen parliament and the electoral system, and help ensure the effectiveness of decentralization.

3. Economic Growth—improve the investment climate, strengthen Indonesia's private sector, expand trade, facilitate the resumption of full debt servicing.

4. Security—strengthen the police and, when practicable, resume carefully crafted military education programs that will strengthen those elements willing to promote reform.

In addition to these funding priorities, ongoing U.S. assistance for emergency relief and improved health should be continued. Bolstering the ethical rationale for such support is the contribution it can make to reducing hardship and thus limiting the grievances that can be used to incite cycles of violence and repression.

Indonesia today offers a unique but temporary window of opportunity for the United States to help this nation of 230 million people build an effective democracy based on a civil society and a market economy under the rule of law. The time to rise to the occasion is now.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO LYNN WELDON

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 2003

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life of Lynn Weldon, who passed away recently at the age of 73. Lynn was a pillar of the Alamosa, Colorado community. As his family mourns their loss, I think it is appropriate that we remember his life and celebrate the work he did on behalf of others.

After graduating from high school, Lynn attended Central Missouri State University. Upon receiving his bachelor's degree, Lynn went on to complete his master's degree at the University of Kansas. Lynn then served in the U.S. Army from 1953 to 1955 during the Korean conflict. His service to the United States during a time of war is illustrative of his character. He was a man wholly devoted to his country, family, and friends. After returning from Korea, Lynn received his Doctorate of Education from the University of Kansas in 1957 and, in June of the same year, married Arvilla Pement.

In 1958, Lynn was offered a teaching job at Adams State College; it was there that he began a 40-year teaching career. Throughout his tenure at Adams State, Lynn taught a variety of subjects ranging from philosophy to the paranormal. He was also known for his ex-

traordinary dedication to community service. Lynn served on the Alamosa City Council for nearly 20 years, ministered with the Community Church of Christ, and performed with the San Luis Valley Mellow Tones. He was also instrumental in the movement to build a cultural center in Alamosa.

Mr. Speaker, Lynn's dedication and selflessness certainly deserve the recognition of this body of Congress. It is my privilege to pay tribute to him for his contributions to the Alamosa and Colorado communities. I would like to extend my thoughts and deepest sympathies to Lynn's family, friends, and former students during this difficult time.

NATIONAL FAMILY WEEK

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 2003

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize National Family Week and the importance of strong families to the future of our communities and our country.

The purpose of National Family Week, November 23–29, 2003, is to recognize that Connections Count when it comes to strengthening families and communities. Strong families are at the center of strong communities. Everyone has a role to play in making families successful, including neighborhood organizations, businesses, nonprofits, policymakers, and of course families themselves.

Families thrive when they are connected to the opportunities, networks, support, and services that enable them to succeed. This includes everyday access to high-quality transportation, technology, education, and child care; opportunities to build a solid financial foundation; and positive social relationships within and among families, as well as quality support from community networks and institutions.

National Family Week is a great time to honor the connections that support and strengthen families year-round. These connections can be as simple as the grandmother or the neighbor who watches the kids while parents work; the network of friends or the placement center that connects parents to a new job; the place of worship or neighborhood organization that connects the family to others in the community, the community leader or policymaker who rethinks, revamps, or redirects policies, practices, and resources to better benefit families, and the parents who listen to their children and always have time for a big hug.

For 33 years, the Alliance for Children and Families and its more than 350 nonprofit members have promoted National Family Week throughout the nation. Every day these child- and family-serving organizations make a difference for families of all shapes and sizes. This holiday season, for example, One Columbus, Inc. in Columbus, Georgia, is sponsoring a series of events to recognize families. Several of these events include a community breakfast, the awarding of family friendly business awards, a community family walk, and community-wide non-denominational church services.

National Family Week is a great time for all of us to recommit to enhancing and extending