

of Pennington Elementary. The school's standardized state test scores have risen from 28 percent proficient or better in 1998–1999 to 56.7 percent during the 2002–2003 school year and continue to rise. Their fourth grade reading scores alone have gone from 35 percent proficient or greater to 82 percent during the same span of time, gaining them the recognition for the largest, improvement in reading scores for the state of Colorado.

I would also like to make mention that Pennington has achieved these great strides by adopting a “no excuses attitude.” The students and faculty of Pennington believe that there is no reason that their school should not be a school of excellence, and that very attitude is what has placed them as such in my eyes.

Pennington illustrates pride in education and excitement for the learning process. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have such a school of excellence back home in my district. Pennington has truly shown that they are an excellent educational institution that strives daily to deliver on their goals and dedication to their children and the futures that await them. I am truly proud of the students, staff and community surrounding and supporting Pennington Elementary.

COMMEMORATING FIRST ANNI-
VERSARY OF TERROR ATTACK
ON MOUNT SCOPUS

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 21, 2003

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I had the great opportunity to return to Israel during this past August. Every visit to Israel brings forth so many emotions, some happy, some sad, but always inspirational. My visit was approximately a year after one of the most senseless and brutal attacks that has taken place since the beginning of the so-called second Intifada. On July 31, 2002, a terrorist placed a bomb in the cafeteria at Hebrew University. Nine young people were killed and many more wounded. Of the nine, five were Americans. I mourn the loss of all innocent lives, but this particular attack stands out for two main reasons.

First, of course, the attack underscores the close relationship of Hebrew University to the United States. This goes beyond the tragic deaths of the five Americans. The fact that so many Americans were there and that so many are still going there to study underscores the close relationship between this university and the people of the United States. Thousands of Americans have studied at Hebrew University, particularly in their exceptional “year-abroad” program and in their graduate schools. Many are there still and many more will follow. Many scientists from Hebrew University are also recipients of research grants from the American government and American institutions. Their work has been and continues to be of the highest quality. Second, targeting Hebrew University for such an attack was truly heinous. Throughout its long and distinguished history, Hebrew University has reached out to students and scholars of all religions and races.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the “flagship” of Israeli universities, was first conceived in the 19th century against the back-

ground of discrimination and persecution in Europe. Jews were barred from higher education in Russia and Romania, and there were similar restrictions in many other countries. Also, there was an increasing demand from high school graduates in pre-state Israel for higher education.

The idea of a university in the Holy Land was proposed by Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first president. Among those backing the idea and assisting in raising financial support for the future university was Albert Einstein. The university's foundation stones were dedicated on Mount Scopus overlooking Jerusalem in 1918. Even before the university officially opened its doors in 1925, there was an inaugural lecture given by Einstein in 1923.

From its core of three institutes in the exact sciences and Jewish studies, the university expanded rapidly to eventually include all areas of higher education—the social sciences, law, medicine, dental medicine, agriculture, social work and education. The War of Independence, with its division of Jerusalem, caused the loss of the Mt. Scopus campus to the university in 1948 and its subsequent dispersal to various sites in West Jerusalem.

After the Six-Day War of 1967 and the reunification of Jerusalem, the university returned to Mt. Scopus, which again became the main campus. Today the university operates from four campuses—three in Jerusalem and one in Rehovot and has a total enrollment of some 23,000 students and an academic staff of about 1,200.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem is an institution of international renown and is a beacon of open inquiry and academic freedom in the Middle East. The key point is that the university is open to all, regardless of nationality, ethnic origin, religion or race. Its Rothberg International School hosts students from dozens of countries, and its Jewish National and University Library is an unparalleled research source used by scholars from around the world.

The following is a copy of a speech delivered by Menachem Magidor, President of the Hebrew University, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the attack on the school.

PRESIDENT MAGIDOR'S SPEECH AT THE CEREMONY COMMEMORATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE TERROR ATTACK ON MOUNT SCOPUS

Just one year ago, at exactly this moment, this was the scene of a ghastly event, a scene of broken glass, overturned tables, blood and the cries of the injured and dying.

“Desolation, devastation and destruction!” One year has passed—the murdered have been laid to rest, and among the injured, there are those who have recovered fully, and there are those who will never return to their former selves. The blood has been washed away, the blackened walls have been repainted, students rush to classes, and young people gather at the new tables in the cafeteria, engaged in lively and friendly conversations.

Has life simply returned to the way it was before? Of course not, because of those who are no longer with us.

Because Marla Bennett and Benjamin Blustein will never continue on their marvelous journey of discovery of their roots and traditions;

Because David Gritz will never continue with his unique combination of philosophy, Jewish Studies and music;

Because David Diego Ladowski will never serve society and the country as he had as-

pired to, and to promote the peace in which he believed despite the forces of darkness exemplified by those who murdered him;

Because Revital Barashi will no longer share her pleasant manner with her colleagues in the corridors of the Faculty of Law;

Because Dina Carter will never continue with her dedicated work in the Library and Janis Ruth Coulter will never continue to devote herself to the University in America.

Because we will never again see the wonderful smile that lit up the face of Levina Shapira.

Because the intelligence and the wisdom which Daphna Spruch personified has gone and will never return.

And even those amongst us who were not here last year, or who arrived after the dreadful explosion, cannot return to being how they were before. Because we all understand that this University, which is so dear to us all, is hated by the forces of darkness, and that it was not by chance that the University was chosen as a target because we are Israeli or Jewish, but dafka because we are dedicated to openness and tolerance, because we are part of the free and enlightened world and the wicked spared no effort to strike at the University, dafka because our Campuses are oases of wisdom, of dialogue between people of different faiths and backgrounds, of different beliefs and religions.

And then, you realize that this Campus is part of the war zone in the war for the rebirth of the Jewish people in its land, part of the war zone in the war of the free world against the forces of hate, intolerance and tyranny.

The year that has passed has not been an easy one. Those who lost their dear ones have found it difficult to accept their loss; the wounded have fought to rebuild their lives again, but the emotional and physical scars will forever be with them.

The Hebrew University family gritted their teeth, and returned to the sacred work of research and teaching. We were faced with almost impossible decisions. The threats against this University, its principles and all that it represents haven't disappeared.

We have had to make painful compromises between security considerations and maintaining a free and dynamic Campus. The economic situation and the budgetary burdens have not made it any easier, but the year that has passed has proved to us all, as has happened so many times during the 78 years of the existence of the Hebrew University, that this living and growing tree, called the Hebrew University, is difficult to uproot.

Because the University's existence draws its life's breath from the never-ending struggle for truth; because it aspires to help the advancement of humanity; because it is rooted deep in the essence of our traditions while its branches stretch forth to the winds of tolerance, openness and respect for one another; because despite the forces of darkness that tried to destroy it, it has not lost its aspirations for peace.

May the memory of the nine be blessed.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON ENERGY
POLICY ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 20, 2003

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to explain for the record the role of the FERC in regulating public utility holding companies following repeal of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. The repeal contains several savings

clauses. In essence, the savings clauses state that none of them give the FERC any new authority. They confirm that once PUHCA repeal takes effect, the FERC will continue to apply existing utility rate regulation to public utilities within formerly registered holding companies under PUHCA of 1935.

Particularly, Section 1275(a) states if a state commission disagrees with the allocation of costs of non-power goods or services provided by an affiliate organized specifically for that purpose, typically a service company, either the state commission or the holding company system may ask the FERC to resolve the allocation issue. The FERC will then make a determination of the proper allocation of such costs under the standards contained in the section, but only at the request of a State commission or a holding company system. The FERC has no authority to review or approve such cost allocations absent such a request. Section 1275(b) merely states that both the FERC and the State commissions retain whatever rights they now have to review cost allocations from service companies among public utilities for rate-making purposes.

H.R. 1964 THE HIGHLANDS
CONSERVATION ACT

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 21, 2003

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1964, the Highlands Conservation Act, introduced by my colleague, Mr. RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN.

I am very pleased to be an original cosponsor of the Highlands Conservation Act, which is an important step forward in our ongoing effort to save New Jersey's precious open space and enhance the quality of life for residents. New Jersey is the most densely populated State in the Nation, which is why it is so important that we think ahead and recognize the importance of preserving our remaining acres of open space. By protecting the 2 million acres of the Highlands, which extend through our neighboring states as well, we are creating an environmental legacy for future generations, safeguarding our area's drinking water, and ensuring that our children and our children's children have places to explore and opportunities to enjoy the great outdoors.

The Highlands Conservation Act is a testament to the foresight of the bill's author, Congressman RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN, who recognizes the importance of saving New Jersey's open space. I have seen Congressman FRELINGHUYSEN's commitment to the preservation of undeveloped acres firsthand as a colleague of his on the House Appropriations Committee. He worked in a bipartisan fashion to garner support for his measure. Congressman FRELINGHUYSEN's leadership to protect the Highlands will truly help New Jersey live up to its namesake as the Garden State.

Getting Congress to authorize \$100 million for the preservation of the Highlands would be a victory for our quality of life and the environment, but also a victory for New Jersey's taxpayers who will be spared from having to pay for the full cost of these preservation efforts. I am pleased that I was able to help get this bill onto the floor today and I look forward to

working with Congressman FRELINGHUYSEN on the Appropriations Committee to preserve New Jersey's open space.

HALF A LOAF FOR AMERICA'S
DISABLED VETERANS IN ELIMI-
NATING DISABILITY TAX

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 21, 2003

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, earlier this session I signed the discharge petition to force a vote on legislation that I co-sponsored (H.R. 303) which would have repealed altogether an antiquated law from the 1890s that prevents disabled veterans from receiving concurrently both military retirement and veterans' disability benefits. In response to that parliamentary procedure, the Republican Leadership finally relented and included a plan in the FY 2004 Defense Authorization Conference Report that will be phased in over ten years and would provide greater benefits for approximately 245,000 disabled veterans—only half of those who see their retirement benefits reduced or eliminated under current law.

This is a good step forward and I surely would have voted in favor of this plan had it been brought to the House floor as a free-standing bill. Unfortunately, the Republican Leadership folded it into the \$400 billion Defense Authorization Conference Report, which I voted against for several other reasons. Now that this legislation has been enacted, it is incumbent upon this Congress to do more than provide half a loaf. We need to pass additional legislation in the next session of Congress to cover the remainder of our nation's disabled veterans who are unfairly left in the predicament of having to pay this de facto "disability tax".

On January 21, 2001, President Bush said, "America's veterans ask only that government honor its commitments as they honored theirs. . . . In all matters of concern to veterans—from health care to program funding—you have my pledge that those commitments will be kept. My Administration will do all it can to assist our veterans and to correct oversights of the past."

I couldn't agree more. I will actively support additional legislation in the next session of this Congress to ensure that none of the 4,263 veterans in New Jersey who currently receive military retirement benefits will have their disability payments reduced commensurately because they remain subject to the so-called concurrent receipt prohibition.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE RE-
TIREMENT OF NAVAL CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE SPE-
CIAL AGENT ROD MILLER

HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 21, 2003

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my appreciation to Special Agent Rodney Miller of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service for his 32 years of service to his

country, and to salute him on the occasion of his retirement from the ranks of federal law enforcement.

Special Agent Rod Miller was born and raised in Linton, Indiana, which is in the heart of Indiana's 8th Congressional District. The son of an Army veteran who was awarded the Purple Heart during World War II and who himself worked as a Navy employee for some 30 years thereafter, Rod spent time as a life-guard and paperboy in Linton before graduating from Linton High School in 1966. He enrolled at Indiana State University in Terre Haute, and completed two years of study before enlisting in the U.S. Air Force in 1969. After a four-year stint in the Air Force, including over a year spent in Vietnam, Rod returned to Terre Haute and completed his undergraduate studies, earning a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminology in 1974. Shortly thereafter, he began coursework at the same school to obtain a Master of Science degree, also in Criminology.

In May 1975, Rod commenced what would become a long and illustrious career as a Special Agent with the Naval Investigative Service (NIS)—the predecessor of today's Naval Criminal Investigative Service—at NIS Resident Agency Great Lakes. There he learned the basics of criminal investigation, and proved himself to be a talented and driven law enforcement professional.

In 1978, Rod opened a new NIS office in Crane, Indiana, where the Navy conducts some of its most important research, development, and engineering of surface ship combat systems. He also took this opportunity to conclude his studies at Indiana State University, finishing his thesis and earning his Master's degree in 1979.

Following his NIS service in his home state of Indiana, Rod was assigned to the NIS Resident Agency in Guam from 1980 to 1982. He demonstrated continued leadership and investigative acumen in Guam, where he received a meritorious award from the Drug Enforcement Administration for his role in a significant international drug smuggling investigation, and was made an honorary Police Officer with the Guam Department of Public Safety for the support he provided to that department. He was rewarded with a supervisory role at the NIS Resident Agency in Portsmouth, Virginia, where he was appointed to the position of Assistant Special Agent in Charge in 1982.

For the next 21 years, Rod served with distinction in supervisory roles at a host of critical Navy locations—from 1984 to 1985, as the Special Assistant to the NIS Regional Director in Norfolk; from 1985 to 1986, as the Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the fraud unit at NIS Resident Agency Norfolk; and from 1987 to 1988, as the first Special Agent in Charge of the new NIS Mid-Atlantic Regional Fraud Unit.

In 1988, Rod was appointed to be the first Special Agent in Charge of Operation Ill Wind, one of the most significant defense procurement fraud investigations in our nation's history. This joint investigation ultimately resulted in the conviction of 46 individuals and six defense corporations, and yielded fines and penalties in the amount of some \$190 million.

Rod's professional success continued in the wake of his involvement in Operation Ill Wind. In 1989, he was appointed the Special Agent in Charge of the new NIS Regional Fraud Unit based in Los Angeles, California. And, when