

Army granted a waiver and Capt. Burlingame was interred at Arlington in December 2001.

Similarly, I see no reason why a reservist's eligibility for burial at Arlington should be based on whether that person was or was not in training status when he or she died in the line of duty. In today's military, there is often no practical difference.

This bill would revise existing law by eliminating the requirement that retired reservists be in receipt of their retirement pay to be eligible for in-ground burial at Arlington. Reservists must be 60 years old to receive retirement pay; reservist retirees who fall into this category are often referred to as being in the "grey zone." The bill would also make eligible for in-ground burial reservists who die in the line of duty during active or inactive training.

Mr. Speaker, in recent years, reservists have been increasingly called upon to participate on active duty for extended periods to support the national defense. As the recent actions in Afghanistan and Iraq clearly demonstrate, reservists play a major role in the modern total force concept—we are unable to go to war without mobilizing reservists right from the start. Let's pass this bill and truly honor those men and women who put their civilian lives on hold to serve in our Armed Forces on behalf of the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR DENNIS ADOMATIS

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Major Dennis P. Adomatis upon his retirement from the United States Army after more than 21 years of outstanding service to our country. After his effective retirement at the end of 2003, Major Adomatis will reside in my Congressional district.

Major Dennis P. Adomatis has distinguished himself throughout his military service in challenging and diverse assignments. Throughout his remarkable career, he has received many medals and awards for his ability to lead by example, encourage excellence from his peers and subordinates, effectively manage the Army's resources, and consistently produce outstanding results. I commend Major Adomatis for his ability to energize a diverse staff toward a common purpose, setting high standards and inspiring his staff to achieve them.

Major Adomatis has been assigned to several key military positions throughout his career, which culminated as the Assistant Product Manager for Fielding and Integration for Air and Missile Defense Command and Control Systems Product Office in Madison, AL., a position he has held since 2001. It is in this role that Major Adomatis will leave an enduring mark on the future of our Army.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of North Alabama, I congratulate Major Adomatis for his 21 years of service to our country.

A TRIBUTE TO SHIRLEY PRUSSIN

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, Dynamic social activist, tireless volunteer, caring mother, innovative supporter, teacher—Shirley Prussin has filled many shoes during her time in the Monterey Peninsula. Today, however, I rise to recognize Shirley in another role, as a close and dear friend. Sadly, after a rich three decades on the Central Coast of California, Shirley has decided to move to Florida. I cannot overstate her importance in my life. Her departure marks a tremendous loss for our community.

Shirley's life and accomplishments on the Central Coast have helped hundreds, if not thousands of people in the area. Shirley has had a leadership role in countless organizations that affect the citizenry of the Monterey Peninsula profoundly: the ACLU, the Democratic Woman's Club, the Reproductive Rights Coalition, the YWCA, Planned Parenthood—it's impossible to name all the groups that she has lent her leadership and support.

As an advocate for human rights and political activism, Shirley's commitment to grassroots politics is truly an inspiration. Shirley's political resume dates back to 1947; while in Southern California, she worked for Tome Rees' race for State Assembly. Since then, here dedication to social justice and a better world has led her to work on, and in many cases lead, numberless community-based organizations.

Shirley's kindness, compassion and empathy for her fellow community members remains unparalleled. It's difficult to express how deeply her loss will affect me, but I would like to wish her well with the rest of her life's journeys. Somewhere in Florida, there's an extremely lucky community that is about to receive an amazing person, and I am sad to see her go.

RECOGNIZING ILLINOIS SUPER- INTENDENT OF THE YEAR DR. JAMES ROSBORG, SUPER- INTENDENT OF BELLEVILLE, IL- LINOIS SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. James Rosborg, Superintendent of Belleville Public School District No. 118 and his being named the State of Illinois School Superintendent of the Year.

In his tenth year as superintendent, James Rosborg has achieved success by consistently building a climate of collaboration with teachers, students, the school board, parents, and community leaders to benefit all students in his district. These efforts have resulted in some of the highest school district test scores in the State of Illinois. In addition, Belleville District No. 118 schools have received Golden Spike Awards, State and National Blue Ribbon Schools Awards, the national AFT-Saturn/UAW Collaboration Award, and most recently,

the Northern Illinois University's Spotlight Awards for their academic achievement.

Dr. Rosborg is no stranger to awards and commendations. He is a past recipient of the Illinois Master Teacher Award, the Illinois State Board of Education "Those Who Excel" Award, the Illinois State Board of Education "Break the Mold" Award, and the Boy Scouts of America's Russell C. Hill Award for outstanding contribution to character education. This year he was selected as the 2004 Illinois School Superintendent of the Year and will join representatives of all 50 States and U.S. overseas schools in the National Superintendent of the Year award competition in February 2004.

The key to Jim's success is his capacity to help every student achieve, regardless of ability. He takes the opportunity to meet with children, read to them, and listen to what they have to say. Jim operates under the principle that each of his actions as superintendent should be based on "what's best for the kids." He also draws on his vast experience in education serving as a teacher, coach, guidance counselor, principal, and assistant superintendent before assuming the position as superintendent. The Illinois Association of School Administrators has recognized his strong leadership skills by selecting him as Illinois' Superintendent of the Year.

His service extends beyond District No. 118 boundaries. Dr. Rosborg has served as an adjunct college professor to both St. Louis University and Lindenwood University. He is the Illinois Association of School Administrators' representative on the State Test Task Force concerning the No Child Left Behind Act and serves on the Illinois Association of School Administrators Board of Directors. Further, Dr. Rosborg leads an educational team in District No. 118 that has been recognized by the Illinois State Board of Education, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and the Belleville News-Democrat for high state test scores and quality instructional programs. In addition, he collaborated on a textbook, "What Every Superintendent and Principal Needs to Know", which was co-authored with Dr. Max McGee and Mr. Jim Burgett.

Under his guidance and direction, the district has completed five new buildings and provided computers in every classroom and computer labs in every school. In addition, all 12 facilities in the district are air-conditioned, when just 5 years ago, only two of the facilities had air-conditioning.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Rosborg has the uncanny ability to communicate effectively and always encourages others to take ownership of the educational process. He is a great advocate for children, families and what is right. He leads by example and puts his own family and faith in everything he does. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the service and the achievements of Dr. Jim Rosborg and wish him and his family the best in the future.

HONORING ROY PARKE, JR.

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Roy Parke, Jr., a friend, constituent,

and pioneer in our country's strawberry industry.

Roy Parke virtually founded our country's strawberry industry. He moved to my district in the 1950s and, with his father, founded Parkesdale Farms, which today is a multi-million-dollar operation which produces most of our country's winter strawberries.

Roy was a farming pioneer. He oversaw the first successful shipment of berries to Europe in 1963. He was the first farmer to spray strawberries with water during the winter to protect them from freezing temperatures. He is considered one of our country's leading authorities on cutting-edge production techniques.

I am pleased to say that Roy has dedicated his life to more than personal success. He has for years actively supported and promoted local volunteer and civic organizations, as well as helping area schools and students. He also helped make the Florida Strawberry Festival the country's premiere event for strawberry lovers. He helped make it such a success that presidents, movie stars, entertainers, and everyone in between have stopped to visit Roy and eat shortcake with him.

Roy recently turned over the day-to-day operation of his company to his children and his wife of 60 years, Helen. Although he attributes all of his success to her, I know that his hard work, dedication, and perseverance also have helped him succeed in what anyone who knows farming will tell you is a very difficult way of life.

Mr. Speaker, Roy Parke is an outstanding husband, father, farmer, and American. I am proud to call him, and his wonderful wife, friends and constituents. They are, without question, national treasures who should serve as examples to us all.

IN HONOR OF SERVICE

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the hard work of some of our nation's oldest service organizations to improve global health. As described in a December 7, 2003 Washington Post article titled "Service Clubs Living Up to Mission," Rotary International, Lions Club International and Kiwanis International have each committed themselves to bettering the quality of life for people around the world.

I represent the city of Chicago where Rotary International, our oldest service organization, was founded and Evanston where it is currently headquartered. The organization, in the early 1980s, made a commitment to eradicate polio and immunize children against infectious diseases. Rotarians have exceeded all expectations. Through the years, Rotary International has given \$500 million to the polio-eradication effort and has sent thousands of volunteers abroad to work on the campaign. Partly based on the strength and success of Rotary International's campaign, the World Health Organization announced its intent to eradicate polio worldwide. I commend the commitment that Rotary International and its members continue to make to improving world health.

Lions Club International, which was also founded in Chicago, has spent the last decade working to reduce blindness worldwide. Over the last decade, this organization has spent \$148 million on sight-preservation projects in 79 countries; it has funded more than 550 grants in 78 countries targeting the main causes of blindness.

Rotary International and Lions Club International paved the way for Kiwanis International's decision in 1991 to coordinate an organization-wide campaign to reduce the amount of iodine deficiency, which causes developmental delays, worldwide. The organization has pledged to raise \$75 million dollars towards the effort, and has already delivered \$57 million.

Rotary International, Lions Club International and The Kiwanis have demonstrated that we have the ability to make real change in the lives of people around the world. While I look forward to supporting the efforts of these amazing service organizations, I hope that Congress and the Administration will also increase efforts to meet those goals. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commit the article from the Washington Post into the RECORD, and ask my fellow colleagues to take a moment to read it.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 7, 2003]

SERVICE CLUBS LIVING UP TO MISSION
ROTARY, LIONS AND KIWANIS AT FRONT OF
GLOBAL WAR AGAINST DISEASE
(By David Brown)

Lunch is over, and the Rotary Club of Washington, D.C., is taking coffee when Susan O'Neal starts her slide presentation about the trip she and 65 other Rotarians took to India, where they helped hand out oral polio vaccine to ragtag children in a New Delhi slum.

She explains that the vaccine, taken in two drops of fluid, grows in the intestine and is excreted by the body for a few weeks while immunity builds up. She then clicks on a slide of an open sewer.

"You can see how it's rather easy for people to get fecal microbes on their hands," O'Neal says. "In fact, even though only 93 percent of children on average get vaccinated in a campaign, the other 7 percent get immunized through the feces in the environment."

A groan briefly mixes with the tinkling of glassware as the Rotarians settle in for the latest dispatch from their organization's 15-year campaign to eradicate polio, the leading cause of childhood paralysis.

This scene at the Hotel Washington recently is not one that George F. Babbitt, the title character of Sinclair Lewis's 1922 novel, would easily recognize. A small-minded resident of a fictional American city, Babbitt belonged to a Rotary-like organization called the Boosters Club. Lewis lampooned it as little more than institutionalized selfishness, and his unflattering picture still lingers in the American psyche.

That may be the reason so few people know that the heirs of Babbitt's Boosters—not only in Rotary but also in two other large clubs like it—are now major players in the global fight against disease. They are engaged in arduous and thankless campaigns against ailments that have largely disappeared from the places where their members live.

Since 1988, Rotary International has contributed \$500 million and sent thousands of volunteers to work on the polio campaign. The club is second only to the U.S. government in the amount of money it has poured into the effort to eradicate a human disease for only the second time in history.

In 1994, Kiwanis International adopted as its cause the elimination of iodine deficiency, the biggest cause of preventable mental retardation in the world. Since then, the club has provided more than \$50 million to help ensure that all salt used in food contains iodine.

Lions Clubs International, once famous for collecting and recycling used eyeglasses, spent \$148 million over the past decade on sight-preservation projects in 79 countries. It plays an important role in a river-blindness campaign in Africa, has trained 14,000 ophthalmic workers in India and helped pay for 2.1 million cataract operations in 104 rural counties in China, where last year it became the only Western "service club" allowed to establish chapters.

The contributions of these clubs, however, go well beyond money. Over the past decade they have essentially created a new species of nongovernmental organization.

Unlike many medical charities in the developing world, these are not small cadres of overworked, self-sacrificing idealists. Instead, they are vast, permanent networks of well connected people willing to put in small amounts of time—often in the form of lobbying and consciousness-raising—against a few targeted diseases.

"Their contribution goes way beyond pretty important. I believe that eradication of polio would not have been feasible without the participation of Rotary International," said R. Bruce Aylward, a Canadian physician who is the World Health Organization's coordinator for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

"Kiwanis is signed up indefinitely, not for donating money but for raising their voice if they see any backsliding," said Frits van der Haar, a Dutch nutritionist who heads the Network for Sustained Elimination of Iodine Deficiency. "Outsiders like Kiwanis are the watchdogs. They see that the work is done well and continues to get done."

In the river-blindness campaign, Merck & Co. provides the drug ivermectin and Lions Clubs International pays to train African villagers to dispense it. The "barefoot doctor" strategy that has evolved from the program may become a model for other medical programs in places with few health professionals, said Moses Katabarwa, a Ugandan epidemiologist and anthropologist.

"The Lions, they have triggered off a process in which there is no reverse," said Katabarwa, who recently moved to the United States to work on river blindness with the Carter Center in Atlanta.

The three clubs came to their work independently, tracing similar paths from their origins as social organizations for mid-western businessmen.

Rotary, the oldest, was founded in Chicago in 1905. Kiwanis (whose name is a shortened form of an Indian phrase meaning "we trade") began in Detroit in 1915. The first Lions Club formed in Chicago two years later.

All made charitable works in their communities part of their mission. The Lions chose blindness prevention as a theme in 1925 when 45-year-old Helen Keller challenged them to become "knights of the blind in this crusade against darkness." All eventually opened clubs on other continents.

In the early 1980s, several Rotary leaders proposed beginning an organization-wide project separate from local efforts. "This was contrary to the beginnings of Rotary and was also contrary to the feelings of a lot of senior Rotarians," recalled William T. Sergeant, who at age 84 heads Rotary's polio activities. But the idea took hold.

At the suggestion of Albert Sabin, inventor of the oral polio vaccine, Rotary chose as its goal universal immunization of children