

happy and decent life which was denied to Shlomo Argov.

I'm sure the sympathies of all of us who knew him go out to his family. I am inserting a copy of Mr. Argov's obituary that appeared in the Washington Post.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 24, 2003]

ISRAELI DIPLOMAT SHLOMO ARGOV DIES

JERUSALEM.—Shlomo Argov, 73, the former Israeli ambassador to Britain who was paralyzed during an assassination attempt by Palestinian militants that triggered Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982, died Feb. 23.

He has been in Jerusalem's Hadassah hospital since the shooting. Hospital officials said he died from complication from wounds that left him completely paralyzed and on life-support machines.

Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon announced at the start of Sunday's weekly Cabinet meeting that "this morning, before dawn, Ambassador Shlomo Argov died."

Gunmen from the Abu Nidal guerrilla faction, which has ties to Libya, Syria and Iraq, shot Mr. Argov after a diplomatic meeting outside London's Dorchester Hotel. Three Abu Nidal members were convicted in the shooting.

The shooting was Israel's stated pretext for invading Lebanon four days later and laying siege to Beirut for three months until Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and his fighter were forced out of the country. The invasion also marked the start of an 18-year Israeli military presence in south Lebanon, which ended with Israel's withdrawal in May 2000.

Reuven Merhaz, a former colleague of Mr. Argov, said Sharon, who was defined minister at the time, had planned the Lebanon invasion, well before Argov was shot.

"The war plan was ready," Merhav told Israel Radio on Sunday. "He [Sharon] made no secret of it. He had presented the plan to the Americans some months earlier."

Mr. Argov, who was born in Jerusalem, studied in Washington and London and joined Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1959. He served as ambassador to Mexico and the Netherlands before assuming his position as ambassador to Britain in 1979.

The Jerusalem Post described Mr. Argov as "brilliant and suave" and ranked him with orator and historian Abba Eban, Israel's first ambassador to the United Nations, who died in November.

Victor Harel, a deputy director general at the Israeli Foreign Minister, said that at the time of the shooting, Mr. Argov was in his physical and intellectual prime, jogging every day and conversing in fluent English and Spanish in addition to his native Hebrew.

While he remained lucid after the shooting, he was emotionally devastated by the awareness of his disability, Harel told the radio.

"He was fully conscious for the first two or three years," he said "But he couldn't do anything on his own. The paralysis was total. He also got more and more medication, so visiting him became harder and harder."

Mr. Argov's survivors include three children.

RESOLUTION TO EXPAND ACCESS TO COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 2003

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Resolution to Expand Access to

Community Health Centers. At a time when the number of uninsured Americans continues to increase and federal and state governments are facing budget shortfalls, community health centers continue to provide vital services at reasonable cost to millions of Americans. This bipartisan initiative calls for doubling the current level of funding for the consolidated health centers program by 2006. The additional funds would double access to comprehensive health care for the millions of Americans who currently are without health insurance.

Community health centers are local, non-profit, community-owned health care providers serving low-income and medically underserved urban and rural communities. Health centers have a proven 30-year track record of providing cost-effective, comprehensive, quality care. Past investment in community health centers has resulted in improved health and quality of life for many Americans, as well as a reduction in over all national health care spending.

Community health centers provide health care services to uninsured and low-income individuals in medically underserved areas. They are vital to the fabric of health care in our country. This year, more than 1,000 health centers will serve nearly 14 million children and adults in 3,400 communities across the country. Of these, 5 million are uninsured; 750,000 are homeless; 850,000 are migrant and seasonal farmworkers; 5.4 million are residents of rural areas; and nearly 9 million are people of color.

Community health centers are vital in my congressional district. Health Centers have significantly increased the use of preventive health services such as Pap smears, mammograms, and glaucoma screening services among the populations they serve. Health Centers have increased substantially the number and proportion of immunized children, and have made significant strides in preventing anemia and lead poisoning. Furthermore, Health Centers contribute to the health and well-being of their communities by reducing the risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes, keeping children healthy and in school, and helping adults remain productive and on the job.

Expanding community health centers is a proven, viable, and cost-effective way to bring health services to uninsured populations and underserved communities. The bipartisan REACH Resolution would enable health centers to serve 20 million Americans, including 9 million individuals without health insurance. As Cover the Uninsured Week comes to a close and with 41 million Americans living with no insurance we need to find ways to address this crisis. The REACH Resolution is a step in the right direction. The resolution would send a clear message that Congress supports efforts to provide critical health care to low- and moderate-income urban and rural communities. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY M. COHEN, 29TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WOMAN OF THE YEAR—2003

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 2003

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the accomplishments made by our nation's most distinguished women during the month of March. It is my great honor to recognize extraordinary women who are making a difference in my district.

I stand today, to pay special recognition to Ms. Dorothy Cohen, an outstanding woman of California's 29th Congressional District. Over the years, Dorothy has been an outspoken advocate for the residents of the city of South Pasadena, California.

Ms. Cohen has been a member of the South Pasadena City Council since 1994, serving as Mayor for two terms. Some of her greatest accomplishments on the Council include the re-opening of City Hall five days a week, repainting the city's historic water tower, advocating for a quarterly city newsletter and serving as its editorial advisor for seven years, adoption of the tiger lily as the city flower, and her efforts to preserve the quality of life for the citizens of South Pasadena.

Dorothy is a fourth generation Californian and a forty-one year resident of South Pasadena. Prior to her marriage in 1950 to Jerry Cohen, a reporter and features writer for the Los Angeles Times, she was a reporter and television columnist for the San Diego Union Tribune. While raising her children, she worked part-time for fourteen years for the South Pasadena Unified School District. During that time, she actively participated in the South Pasadena Parent Teacher Association and the Girl Scouts of America.

A long-time supporter of public libraries, Ms. Cohen was a cofounder of the Friends of the South Pasadena Public Library Bookstore in 1984. She currently serves as the chair of its Steering Committee and volunteers weekly in the bookstore. She is past president of the Friends of the Library, Library Board of Trustees and the League of Women Voters.

Dorothy has participated in numerous city task forces over the years, such as the Downtown Revitalization Task Force, the General Plan Advisory Committee, and the Mission Street Specific Plan Committee. Most recently, she co-chaired the Gold Line Railway Station Art and Design Advisory Committee.

I ask all Members of Congress to join me today in honoring a remarkable woman of California's 29th Congressional District, Dorothy M. Cohen. The entire community joins me in thanking Ms. Cohen for her continued efforts to make the 29th Congressional District an enhanced place in which to live.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE UNITY ACT OF 2003—H.R. 997

HON. STEVE KING

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 2003

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation to make English the official

language of the United States Government. The English language is the carrier of liberty and freedom throughout history and the world. For centuries, our common tongue, English, has been the uniting force in this great nation, knocking down ethnic and religious barriers to make us truly one nation. Today, as we rally for unity and patriotism a common means of communication propels us toward our goal.

The English Language Unity Act declares English the language of the United States. Like its predecessors, it does not affect the teaching and study of other languages. It does not deter the use of other languages in the home, community, church, or elsewhere. The Act includes commonsense exceptions to the policy, for international relations, national security, teaching of languages, and preservation of Native Alaskan or Native American languages.

A common language has enabled generations of Americans to realize the dream of American opportunity and freedom. Studies continue to prove those who know English get better jobs, earn more money and receive better health care than those who cannot speak the language. As a result, an emphasis on English decreases reliance on the federal government.

The need for official English appears in our newspapers every day—injuries in the workplace, mistranslations at hospitals, people who are unable to support themselves and their families—all because they could not speak English.

Recognizing a common language is neither racist nor exclusionary. It is a principle enacted by 177 countries worldwide to allow for the transmission of ideas and customs and to allow people of multiple cultures to come together. This bill does not inhibit people from speaking other languages, nor does it attempt to place any limits on culture, religion or customs.

The Unity Act gives newcomers an opportunity to succeed in the United States. It bonds the newcomer with his fellow Americans, allowing both to reach for the highest rung on the economic ladder and provide for a family.

According to the U.S. Department of Education, those with limited English proficiency are less likely to be employed, less likely to be employed continuously, tend to work in the least desirable sectors and earn less than those who speak English. Annual earnings by limited English proficient adults were approximately half of the earnings of the total population surveyed.

Few doubt this reality. In a 1995 poll by the Luntz Research firm, more than 80 percent of immigrants supported making English the official language of the United States. They are joined by 86 percent of all Americans who agree with English as the official language of the United States.

Similar English legislation in the 104th Congress, H.R. 123, drew 197 bipartisan House cosponsors and won a bipartisan vote on August 1, 1996. That spirited effort, led by our late colleague Bill Emerson, is unfinished business that we must attend to for the benefit of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I would respectfully request that the following document, prepared by the national group U.S. ENGLISH, Inc. be inserted into the RECORD. This document is a compilation of news stories from major newspapers across the United States which highlights numerous incidents where the inability to speak

English has resulted in very serious consequences.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor The English Language Unity Act of 2003 in the 108th Congress so that we can ensure that all Americans have the opportunity to attain the American dream.

LANGUAGE BARRIER DANGEROUS, OFTEN DEADLY, FOR IMMIGRANTS

The high rate of immigration to the United States is rapidly changing the face of America, primarily due to the massive numbers of limited-English speakers arriving daily to our shores. There are 21.3 million people living here today who do not speak English "very well."

Following are but a few recent snapshots of appalling episodes that occur regularly in communities around the U.S. Tragic situations like these can be averted if immigrants are given every opportunity to learn English:

PHILADELPHIA STRUGGLES UNDER LANGUAGE BARRIERS

Language has become a big problem in Philadelphia, with about 65,810 Philadelphians, or 4.6 percent of the city's population, being isolated by language barriers. Two recent examples of linguistic troubles:

Elderly Russian-speaking residents were "clueless" after being thrown out of their adult day care center because they didn't understand recent eligibility changes that had been sent to them in the mail and were written in English.

Dominican Republic shopkeepers couldn't meet requirements of food inspectors because they didn't speak English.

(Philadelphia Daily News, Sept. 25, 2002, originally reported by Scott Flander)

CRASH CAUSED BY LANGUAGE GAP

An accident on a state highway in New Hampshire was caused when an English speaking passenger said, "You're going to take a left at exit 5," while trying to teach a Spanish speaking driver how to operate a motor vehicle. The driver proceeded to make a sharp left and collide with a tree. The car was totaled, but both occupants escaped unharmed.

(The (Manchester, NH) Union Leader, July 23, 2002, originally reported by Sherry Butt Dunham)

MEDICAL MISHAPS

Immigrants, both because of language problems and cultural differences, are at risk for communicating with their doctors.

There's the story of the Hispanic mother who gave her child 11 teaspoons of cough medication because she read the English word "once" as the identically spelled Spanish word for eleven. The child lived, but the mistake could have been fatal.

(Passaic (NJ) Herald News, July 2, 2002, originally reported by Sarah Brown)

MAN ACCUSED OF KILLING BROTHER-IN-LAW, USES LANGUAGE BARRIER TO SHOW INNOCENCE

Language skills played a central role in a Rhode Island courtroom when the defense claimed the accused had not been read his rights in his native language of Gujarati. The 25-year old, who had been in the United States for 12 years, is accused of murdering his brother-in-law in a Portsmouth hotel.

Though the accused gave a statement admitting to the crime, the defense claims that the charges of murder, conspiracy to commit murder, committing assault with the intent to rob, conspiring to commit robbery and discharging a firearm while committing a crime of violence resulting in a death should be dismissed because the Miranda warning was meaningless to a man whose 1991 report card gave him an "LB" [language barrier] grade in reading and writing.

(The Providence (RI) Journal-Bulletin, Apr. 5, 2002, originally reported by Alisha A. Pina)

LINGUISTIC GHETTO HITS PROFESSIONALS

Even though many immigrants to the U.S. bring impressive resumes and skills, the language barrier sidelines thousands. The stories are endless and familiar:

The Iraqi political refugee who was a college professor in Iraq, with a doctorate in international development from Oklahoma State University. A specialist in agriculture, he now directs terminal traffic at Atlanta's Hartsfield International Airport.

The West African surgeon who once trained other doctors as a member of the World Health Organization, and once served as the only doctor in a refugee camp in Ghana that housed thousands of people. He worked nonstop, rarely getting a full night's sleep. Today, he works in a warehouse in Lithonia, Ga. He can't be certified as a doctor in America until he masters English well enough to pass the medical exams.

(Cox News Service, Jan. 15, 2002, originally reported by John Blake)

JAPANESE WOMAN DIES IN FREEZING TEMPERATURES, LANGUAGE BARRIER CONTRIBUTING FACTOR

A woman holding a crude map of a tree next to a highway and wandering around a landfill aroused the suspicions of Minnesota police, who later determined she was looking for the treasure featured in the fictional movie "Fargo." Though officials attempted to explain to the woman, who spoke only Japanese, that neither the movie nor the treasure was real, attempts to overcome the language barrier were nearly insurmountable. Six days after being placed on her way home, her body was found by a bow hunter 60 miles east of Fargo.

(The Bismarck Tribune, Jan. 8, 2002, originally reported by Deena Winter)

TEENAGE MOMS GET UNEXPECTED 'SURPRISE'

Each year the California Department of Social Services prints calendars to help teenage mothers cope with a daunting world. They include nutritional tips for babies and mothers, immunization charts, job and domestic violence hotlines, tips for living a responsible life.

This year an unexpected surprise: A toll-free number for a phone sex line. The number was printed by mistake on 32,000 Spanish-language calendars sent to 169 county CalWORKS offices, community organizations and job centers across the state.

Normally, someone at the department, who would call the phone numbers to make sure they were correct, would proofread the English- and Spanish-language calendars. But this year, after the English-language version was translated into Spanish at Chico State, no one at the department proofread it.

(Sacramento Bee, Jan. 1, 2002, originally reported by John Hill)

IMMIGRANTS FACE DEADLY MIX DUE TO LANGUAGE GAP

Orange County, Calif., is dealing with a startling increase in the number of Hispanics and immigrants killed on the job, part of a 33 percent rise nationwide, even as the overall number of fatalities has declined. An investigation into the records found that nearly half of the persons killed while working over the last three years were immigrants.

Experts say that language barriers and lack of training play a major role in the trend. OSHA investigations have found a lack of understanding of instructions and a lack of use of safety gear in many inquiries following workplace incidents. Worse, OSHA

found that many immigrant worker casualties go unreported.

One Orange County worker died from a fall into a 175-degree vat of chemicals at an Anaheim metal-plating shop. Though the company's instruction manual clearly forbid walking on the 5-inch rail between tanks, it was printed in English, not a language that the worker understood. A subsequent inquiry into the accident found that many of the recent hires were neither trained to handle hazardous materials nor proficient in English.

(The Orange County (CA) Register, Oct. 21, 2001, originally reported by Natalya Shulyakovskaya and Alejandro Maciel)

LANGUAGE BARRIER IMPEDE POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

After failing to solve only two of 11 homicides in the prior 12 months, Lexington, Ky., police had failed to make arrests in six of 13 homicides in an eight month span in 2001. Officials attribute the lack of closure to the difficulty with the language barrier, encountering more witnesses and relatives who spoke English poorly or not at all. "Any time you have a language barrier, it's going to slow you down," said Lt. P. Richardson of the Lexington Police.

(Lexington (KY) Herald-Leader, Aug. 28, 2001, originally reported by Jefferson George)

LANGUAGE BARRIER OFTEN TURNS ROBBERY INTO MURDER

Police in New Jersey stepped up patrols after a series of attacks on gas station attendants in the early morning hours. Gas station employees in New Jersey are especially vulnerable, as the Garden State is one of only two states to prohibit self-serve gasoline.

Police surveillance and drive-bys were increased to allay fears among workers, though officials cautioned late-night gas attendants, 95 percent of whom are estimated not to speak English, to not resist when confronted with a robbery situation. "The language barrier could play a big part," said Sgt. Steve Choromansky, "Sometimes a robber might think someone is stalling, when they're just unsure of the situation."

(The Bergen County (NJ) Record, Aug. 28, 2001, originally reported by Leslie Koren and Peter Pochna)

SPANISH-LABELING MISTAKE IN BABY FORMULA

Hundreds of batches of infant formula were recalled when it was found that the preparation instructions in Spanish were incorrect. As written, the Spanish instructions created a product that could lead to seizures, irregular heartbeat, renal failure or death in infants.

(The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, Jul. 11, 2001)

BILLIONS SPENT ON MEDICAL MISHAPS

An immigrant woman gave her 85-year-old mother a dangerously high dose of blood pressure medicine because she couldn't understand the label's English-language instructions. The Food and Drug Administration estimates that \$20 billion a year is spent hospitalizing people who, because of the language barrier, take the wrong dose of medication, take the wrong medication entirely or mix drugs in dangerous combinations. Health experts say millions of immigrants risk injury or death because warnings on medicine bottles only come in English.

(Associated Press, Oct. 12, 1997, originally reported by Lauran Neergaard)

ON EVE OF WAR D.C. VETERANS STAND WITH NORTON ON INTRODUCTION OF D.C. VOTING RIGHTS BILL

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 13, 2003

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the "No Taxation Without Representation Act" in the House, and simultaneously our good friend, Senator JOE LIEBERMAN, will introduce the same bill in the Senate. The bill would afford the residents of the District of Columbia the same congressional voting rights enjoyed by all Americans. The introduction of this legislation follows a well-attended Town Meeting on voting rights last week of determined D.C. residents intent on obtaining Congressional voting rights, especially today as the nation prepares for war.

Our bill is particularly inspired by the District of Columbia's 46,000 veterans, who are represented by three distinguished veterans who appeared with me at a press conference this morning. I especially thank my friend, former Secretary of the Army Clifford Alexander, who also served in the United States Army. Secretary Alexander has long worked for equal rights for the American people, and especially for D.C. residents, and was the lead plaintiff in one of the D.C. voting rights cases before the U.S. Supreme Court, *Alexander v. Daley*. I am also personally indebted to Secretary Alexander, who preceded me as an especially distinguished chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. I am also grateful to the other veterans who are here today. Both are D.C. residents and graduates of the service academies—Wesley Brown, the first black graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and a former chair of my Service Academy Selection Board and George Keys, a graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy and current Selection Board Member as well as a former chair. The Service Academy Selection Board performs an indispensable service for D.C. residents and for our country. Board members spend countless hours screening, interviewing and selecting candidates for me to nominate to the nation's service academies.

I also invited the current chair of my Service Academy Board, Mr. Kerwin Miller, to participate in the press conference today, and he originally agreed to speak. However, Mr. Miller not only serves on my Service Academy Board, he also is the Executive Director of the D.C. Office of Veterans Affairs. Mr. Miller was forced to decline for reasons that sharply underscore the very reason why we are here today. Mr. Miller is unable to appear at this press conference because of a rider attached to the District's annual appropriations legislation that prohibits city officials, except for elected officials, from lobbying on behalf of their own voting rights. Not only is the District of Columbia denied voting rights, but the Congress adds insult to injury by attaching this outrageous provision to our own budget to deliberately hamstringing the city in its quest for voting rights. This provision is hideously un-American, and I again will seek to have it repealed, especially this year.

In seeking full congressional representation, we often have stressed the District's taxpaying status because most of us pay federal taxes and because uniquely among American citizens, D.C. gets no vote in Congress in return. However, today we emphasize a duty of citizenship far more important, requiring far greater sacrifice. Ever since America's first war, the Revolutionary War, that was waged to eliminate taxation without representation, D.C. residents have fought and died for their country. They have done so often disproportionately. In World War I, the District suffered more casualties than three states; in World War II, more casualties than four states; in the Korean War, more casualties than eight states; and in Vietnam, more casualties than ten states.

Since I have been in Congress, I have participated in ceremonies that have sent D.C. residents to the Persian Gulf War, to Afghanistan, and now to the Iraqi border. I have never been able to vote in their name, and our residents are without any representation in the Senate. Yet, in today's military, each is a volunteer who has willingly taken on the most weighty of all the obligations of citizenship. Thus, I introduce our voting rights bill today for D.C. residents but particularly for our residents serving in the military today and the nearly 50,000 veterans who live in our city.

Encouraged by the 9-0 Senate Committee vote that took the city's voting rights bill to the Senate floor last year, we are now in the throes of preparations to take our case to the country. Let us begin by telling America what too many do not know about service and sacrifice without representation.

I urge my colleagues to support this vital legislation.

TRIBUTE TO BOB HITZHUSEN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 13, 2003

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a long and exceptionally distinguished career at the Missouri Farm Bureau will soon come to an end. Mr. Bob Hitzhusen has announced his retirement after 25 years of service to the farmers of Missouri.

Bob launched his professional agriculture career after graduating with a degree in Agriculture Economics from Iowa State University. After serving as an admissions counselor at Iowa State for two years, he joined the legislative staff of Congressman Wiley Mayne in 1975, serving in Congressman Mayne's Washington, DC office.

Bob joined the staff of the American Farm Bureau in 1975 as a full-time lobbyist, starting his career with the Farm Bureau. In his position as lobbyist, he worked with several congressional delegations and followed key agricultural issues.

Bob joined the Missouri Farm Bureau staff as Director of National Legislative Programs in 1978. In this position, he was responsible for Farm Bureau's policy development program and was actively involved in lobbying for Farm Bureau members on state and national levels. He has played an active role in every major farm program re-write since the 1973 Farm Bill. In addition, he has been actively involved in international trade legislation, including organizing agricultural support for the North