

measure of devotion to his nation while serving in Iraq: Army Sgt. Joe Garza of Robstown, Texas.

Robstown, my hometown also, is the biggest little town in Texas and we all felt this loss deeply. Army 1st Sgt. Joe Garza, 43, died on April 28 in Baghdad while serving in the war with Iraq.

He was a role model for young people growing up in Robstown, serving even as a surrogate father to others in his family and his community. He enjoyed his family and his friends. He made them laugh, and played games with them.

He left Robstown and Texas to make a life in the military, where he served honorably in Ft. Stewart, Georgia. So the memories of Joe in Robstown were as a student, a classmate, a son and a Cotton Picker, the mascot of Robstown High School.

The memories of Sgt. Garza in Robstown were that he was a good man that fought for justice all of his life. His service in the military was just one more step in this lifelong philosophy. He wanted to bring justice to the world. We find some level of comfort knowing he died bringing peace to the people of Iraq.

We also know that our way of life in the United States and the free world is possible because of our military and those who comprise it—men like Sgt. Joe Garza.

Sgt. Garza is survived by—and lives on in the minds of—his family: his wife of 24 years, Mary Garza, their children, Joe, Jr., John Paul, and Myra Ann, and his mother, Enes Garza, of Robstown.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending the life and service of Sgt. Joe Garza, and in expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family.

TRIBUTE TO THE 110TH FIGHTER WING OF THE MICHIGAN AIR NATIONAL GUARD

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 2003

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the brave men and women of the 110th Fighter Wing of the Michigan Air National Guard as they returned this past Saturday from a successful completion of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Often overlooked, our National Guard personnel provide an invaluable service to our country and to our Armed Forces. The men and women of the 110th Fighter Wing have shown the utmost courage, traveling a world away to help remove a threat to civilization. These folks made a great sacrifice, departing from families, careers, and livelihoods to preserve our way of life. Because of their sacrifices, the Hussein regime is gone and our world is a more secure place. Freedom isn't free; it comes at a price—and individuals like these are the ones who bear the cost. I wish them well as they are reunited with their families and loved ones.

IN HONOR OF FATHER FLOYD LOTITO

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 2003

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special friend of the City of San Francisco Reverend Floyd Alfonso Joseph Lotito. Father Lotito is being recognized by the San Francisco Forum as the "San Franciscan of the Year" for his lifetime of service and advocacy for poor and homeless people. A devoted educator, social activist, and spiritual leader, Father Lotito epitomizes San Francisco's most cherished values.

Born and raised in Southern California, Father Lotito began his theological training in 1949, eventually becoming an ordained priest at Old Mission Santa Barbara in 1960. He earned Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Sacred Theology degrees before joining St. Mary's Parish of Stockton, California in 1961. He came to San Francisco in 1968, where he became Associate Pastor for St. Boniface Parish and St. Anthony Parish, the same position he holds today. Father Lotito later received a Master of Arts in Speech and Communication degree and a Lifetime California Standard Teaching Credential.

Father Lotito has kept learning his entire life, most recently conducting research in theology, psychology, sociology, education, speech, and counseling. He has taught many subjects at the high school, college, and graduate school levels. He excelled as a theatre director and forensics coach, taking his students to the state competition level.

Father Lotito served in a number of parishes in California, Oregon, and Wisconsin before coming to San Francisco, but it was at St. Anthony's that he found his home. The St. Anthony Foundation provides social services and resources in the neighborhood of St. Boniface Church, an area that is home to the poor, the sick, and a burgeoning immigrant population. St. Anthony's Dining Room serves 2,000 meals a day, 365 days a year. Father Lotito has served in many capacities at St. Anthony's including Deputy Executive Director, Director of Public Relations, Director of the Dining Room and Chaplain. His work there has earned him our eternal admiration and gratitude.

Father Lotito's efforts to combat poverty and homelessness have received local, national and international recognition. He has addressed numerous audiences, including President Clinton and members of Congress, concerning poverty at home and abroad. In 1984, he delivered the benediction at the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco. He has helped develop a number of charity and volunteer organizations through the church and the community and serves as spiritual advisor to many community groups.

A Franciscan friar, Father Lotito believes in blessing all of God's creations. Many look forward to the "Blessing of the Animals" he holds every year in our city of St. Francis. He also delights us with an annual blessing of the City's taxicab drivers. These wonderful rituals are just a small part of what make him a true San Francisco treasure.

I am proud to join the San Francisco Forum as well as his friends, family, and loved ones

in saluting Father Lotito and to congratulate him on being named the "San Franciscan of the Year."

TRIBUTE TO REV. M. MASON WALKER

HON. JIM DAVIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 2003

Mr. JIM DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Rev. M. Mason Walker, a prominent civil rights activist in Florida and the beloved pastor of St. James AME Church, who lost his battle with cancer last week.

Raised in Dade City, Florida, Rev. Walker was only a teenager when he began speaking out for equal rights. In the mid 1960s, he joined other African-American students in integrating Pasco High School and was instrumental in organizing the Great Pasco County NAACP Youth Organization.

Unafraid to fight for his beliefs, in 1964, Rev. Walker walked into the segregated Crest Restaurant in Dade City and demanded service. When asked to leave, he bravely said "When I'm finished eating, I will leave."

After moving to St. Petersburg, Rev. Walker continued his leadership in the civil rights movement. In 1973, Rev. Walker went to court to contest a provision in the City of St. Petersburg's charter which denied him a slot on the ballot for St. Petersburg City Council because he was not a property owner. Thanks to his efforts, the provision was ruled unconstitutional.

Rev. Walker was an active member in the St. Petersburg chapter of the NAACP and a member of the executive board. He also served as Commissioner on the St. Petersburg Housing Authority Board, chairman of the Martin Luther King Commemorative Commission, board member of the Tampa Bay Holocaust Memorial Museum and Educational Center, as well as member of the Pinellas County Millennium Committee, the Community Alliance, Fair Housing Board, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, United Way advisory board, and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance.

However, the members at St. James AME Church and Moore's Chapel AME Church, where he served as pastor, will best remember Rev. Walker for his selfless dedication to his congregations.

On behalf of the entire Tampa Bay area, I extend my deepest sympathies to all his friends and family. Rev. Walker's fight for equality will never be forgotten.

L-1 VISA REFORM

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 2003

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill which seeks to close a loophole in immigration law by prohibiting the outsourcing of L-1 intracompany transferee visa holders, similar to a provision contained in the H-1B visa program.

The L-1 visa allows companies with subsidiaries abroad the ability to transfer employees

from foreign countries to the United States as long as the intracompany transferees have been employed with the company for at least six months. Once in the country, those employees can then be outsourced to American firms at a significantly lower wage. As a result, many Americans have found themselves in the unemployment line. Simply put, this is a back door to cheap labor.

In 1998, as the economy was soaring and demand for IT workers was rising faster than supply, Congress passed S. 2045, the American Competitiveness in the Twenty-first Century Act. This legislation temporarily increased the cap on H-1B visa holders allowed into the country. In doing so, we also protected American jobs by adding restrictions to the program. However, the L-1 visa remains unchecked, unrestricted and unfortunately, abused.

Unfortunately, thousands of Americans are unfairly losing their jobs through the abuse of the L-1 temporary work visa program. There are currently over 325,000 L-1 visa holders in the United States. In my 7th Congressional District of Florida, there are hundreds of cases of the displacement of American workers. In many of these instances, American workers are forced to train their own L-1 replacements or suffer the loss of their severance pay. Examples of similar replacements of American workers by lower paid foreign workers arrive in my office daily. This situation is deplorable. Mr. Speaker, during this time of economic downturn we need to be creating jobs for Americans, not putting more of them at risk by allowing firms to replace American workers with foreign nationals who are not subject to the same wage restrictions as holders of the H-1B visa.

Finally, I want to point out that American companies will still be permitted to employ L-1 visa holders. However, those employees will have to transfer from their own subsidiaries, not from a third party outsource.

Mr. Speaker, I urge prompt consideration of this legislation.

CBR ENTRY FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD TO HONOR THE BIRTHDAY OF MALCOLM X

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 2003

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today, on what would have been his 78th birthday, I rise to honor one of the great leaders of this nation, El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz, also known as Malcolm X. As an African-American advocate of racial pride and self-determination, Malcolm X was one of the premier leaders during a point in history where African-Americans were systematically denied the rights enjoyed by White Americans. His teachings during the civil rights era focussed on helping African-Americans to deny negative stereotypes impressed upon them by the greater White society and economic empowerment through community building with other African-Americans. His contributions to the civil rights movement were instrumental in helping African-Americans and other minorities achieve access to social and economic institutions historically denied to them. It is for these reasons that I feel it is necessary

to acknowledge him on this day—his birthday. While I will provide a short biography of Malcolm X in these remarks, I encourage you to read the Autobiography of Malcolm X and come to more intimately know one of the 20th century's Renaissance figures.

Malcolm X was born as Malcolm Little to a Baptist minister in Omaha, Nebraska on May 19, 1925. As a sad foreshadowing of Malcolm X's own life, Malcolm's father was killed in Michigan for his attempts to fight racial oppression. He lost his mother to a mental institution. Arrested in 1946 for burglary, Malcolm gained knowledge of the Black Muslim movement in prison and joined the Nation of Islam. After leaving prison in 1952, like other members of the Nation of Islam, he changed his last name to "X" as a means of shedding linkages to the White slaveholders that had given him and other African Americans their family names. Malcolm became one of the most effective speakers for the Nation of Islam. He increased membership, founded new mosques, and was eventually assigned to be Minister of the Nation of Islam's Harlem mosque in New York. In 1963, disagreements with Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Nation of Islam, caused Malcolm to leave the Nation of Islam and make his pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia in search of knowledge about the international Islamic Movement. In Mecca he witnessed the union of all races and developed an approach to ending racial oppression that differed from that of the Nation of Islam. Upon returning to the United States, he formed his own organizations, the Organization of Afro-American Unity and the Muslim Mosque Inc. Malcolm became a victim of death threats as a result of his views. On February 14, 1965, Malcolm's home was firebombed, with his wife and children escaping unharmed. Just a week later, Malcolm was shot to death at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem, where he was preparing to speak.

Malcolm X had a profound influence on Americans of all races and around the world. Black and White Americans alike responded to Malcolm's forceful speech, and his strength in the face of hostility. African-Americans viewed him as a beacon of hope and strength that could help to end racial oppression in America. While he is often portrayed as a black militant leader, encouraging the concepts of black nationalism or separatism and black pride, his later years focussed increasingly on forming a framework for world brotherhood and human justice. He is often quoted as saying that race is "not a Negro problem, nor an American problem. This is a world problem, a problem of humanity."

RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF SMITHTOWN CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 2003

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 25th anniversary of Smithtown Christian School, located in Smithtown, NY and to congratulate the faculty, staff, students and alumni on this special occasion.

Located in my colleague TIM BISHOP's district, SCS was established in 1978, and since

its inception, Smithtown Christian School has become an academic and athletic leader among private schools on Long Island. Over its 25 years of educating children, SCS originally began as an elementary school with 59 students and 4 teachers. Under the direction of Pastor Salvatore Greco and the SCS administration, Smithtown Christian added a middle school in 1986, followed by a full registered four-year high school in 1991. SCS made history in June of 1991, by graduating its first high school class. Today, 25 years following the first lesson, first exam, and first Chapel service, 650 students grace the halls of SCS with 40 full-time faculty. More importantly, over its 25 years, an estimated 10,000 students have attended Smithtown Christian. Truly a great testament to the original vision in 1978.

Mr. Speaker, SCS is a special place for it's the elementary and middle school of my Chief of Staff, Eric Eikenberg. Born and raised on Long Island, Eric attended SCS from kindergarten thru ninth grade, 1981-1991. Also, Eric's sister Christina attended SCS from kindergarten thru sixth grade, 1984-1991. They both cherish their years at SCS.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the entire Eikenberg family, I salute Pastor Greco and the entire Smithtown Christian School family on reaching this historic plateau. May God bless Smithtown Christian School throughout its next 25 years.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 20, 2003 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 21

9 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the scope of the SARS outbreak, focusing on the coordination of response to individual outbreaks among local, state, and Federal officials, as well as between government officials and the private sector, and what state and local officials are doing to anticipate and respond to the disease.