

on devised tactics. A truly international coalition is essential. Real authority would derive from such a coalition. We must treat each other as true partners. The United Nations members must work towards trust among themselves in order to fight terrorism, which is a complex process and calls for an international effort.

The United Nations' primary task at this time in history is to assume leadership in the establishment of peace in our very fragile world. Each nation must begin to compromise its wants and needs to this end. The wealthier and more powerful countries must become more aware that peace cannot be achieved by isolationist policies. Through a united world view, problems of poverty and hunger (which often are the roots of wars) can begin to be solved and in time, hopefully, ended. If the United Nations continues to solve these societal ills, then terrorism will have failed in their objectives.

This is Miss Panno's essay, entitled "Combating Terrorism":

Recently, terrorism has been thrust into the limelight and seen by many as a frightening entity that may cause devastation without warning. To allay these fears, the United Nations has approached this problem from three different angles: conflict prevention, peace building and peace making. By using methods that look at the problem both preventatively and in retrospect, the United Nations helps countries avoid devastation and recuperate quickly when disaster strikes.

The problem of terrorism is decidedly not a simple one; therefore, the solution is not a simple one either. To deal with this quandary's complexity, the United Nations is implementing multiple preventative tactics, attempting to quell the threat of terrorism by using every possible front. Some of the main strategies include dissuading dissatisfied groups from committing terrorist acts, denying groups the means to carry out acts of terrorism and sustaining international cooperation. Since terrorism often emanates from areas where human rights are routinely violated, the United Nations is attempting to protect the rights of those in other countries and expand the lines of communication between us and them, thus dissuading groups from causing us harm. It often occurs, however, that attempting to open lines of communication still fails to elicit the positive relationship we desire. This is generally due to differences in beliefs. Many terrorists claim to be Islamic, but their views are radical with a disregard for the value of human lives and do not accurately portray Islam. The true form of Islam denounces wars and violence. We could attempt to deter some radicals by exposing them to the root of their religion, rather than the extreme sect they've always known. This could be done by encouraging Muslims to spread the true voice of their religion and dissuade radicals from causing more harm. This sounds a bit implausible, but if it changes even a few terrorists, we've lessened the threat.

A big, big part of prevention comes from denying terrorists the opportunity to obtain weapons or to strike. The United Nations is doing its best to locate known terrorist groups, and monitor them closely, making sure to keep them from accessing weapons of mass destruction. Locating the terrorists may be the most difficult aspect of fighting terror. This can only be done through persistence and monitoring suspects. Also, international cooperation is the key. As we have seen many times in the past, there is "strength in numbers." Terrorists may not fear punishment from one country, but an entire group of countries all banded together may seem more imposing and help prevent

attacks from happening. Another advantage of uniting countries together would be an improved ability to weed out terrorist activity. With nations all over the world working together, different countries could monitor certain areas for suspicious activity. We may even consider enlisting the help of groups such as MEK (Mujahedeen-e Khalq) who have been jilted by former terrorist friends. These people, who have a grudge against some terrorists, have a good knowledge of the inside of the terror business and may be willing to help discover new and helpful information.

When danger seems imminent, or after a war, peace building and peace keeping are also a necessity. Peace building tries to uncover the foundations of problems between countries. Once unearthing the basic problem, the peace builders begin to encourage democracy and respect for human life. Peace keepers are also put in place to keep violence from breaking out between disagreeing parties. Even when faced with difficult situations, the peace keepers do their best to resist using force. For this reason, they are only lightly armed, providing little, if no, danger to civilians. The peace keepers are intentionally impartial, to avoid causing further conflicts. While our biggest efforts are preventative, peace building and peace keeping is just as important because it maintains the balances that we struggled to create.

Combating the strength of terrorism requires a collective effort from many different fronts. By banding countries together to deny groups the ability to commit acts of terrorism and educate them about more peaceful solutions, the United Nations can provide a true defense against terror. The United Nations also maintains a sense of harsh reality, acknowledging that, despite the great defenses they've set up, there is always the threat of terrorism. To be prepared for this, peace builders and peace keepers are kept on hand, always ready to pick up the pieces. By having plans for both before and after terror attacks, the United Nations has a firm plan to significantly reduce the danger of violence.

#### TEACHER TRAINING ENHANCEMENT ACT

**HON. JOE BACA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4409 and H.R. 4411, despite my concerns that they do not do enough to address the problems facing colleges and K through 12 schools in this country.

In the past year, college tuition has increased an average of 14 percent a year at public institutions and by 6 percent at private colleges.

Under President Bush, students are taxed more on college loans. College students in this country will be taxed an additional \$3.8 billion over the next 10 years.

While campaigning in 2000, President Bush promised to raise the Pell grant to \$5,100—which would help make college more affordable for the students who need scholarships the most. But the Pell grant has been frozen at \$4,050 for the 3rd year in a row. It freezes funding for Pell Grants and cut funding for Perkins loans by nearly \$100 million.

Since No Child Left Behind was enacted in 2002, it has been underfunded by \$27 billion. This year, President Bush's budget under-

funds No Child Left Behind by \$9.4 billion. It provides only half of the funding promised to after school programs. And it cuts \$316 million from vocational education and community colleges—again.

What do those numbers mean to the young boy or girl in San Bernardino? What do they mean to our children across the country?

It means that 2.4 million children will not get the help with reading and math they were promised. It means that over 1 million children who were promised after school programs will not get them. It means that many of them will not be able to afford the cost of college.

There should be more Title III funding, which provides for bilingual programs for LEP (Limited English Proficient) students. California will receive over \$138 million in Title III funding, but this is not enough to reach these students' needs.

Last school year, 25.3 percent of students in California were English learners. And this number is likely to grow significantly.

I am grateful that this House passed my amendment to H.R. 2211, the Ready to Teach Act, last summer which will allow the use of funds for teacher training on technology for bilingual students. I am also looking at legislation to address teacher retention and an increase in incentives for teaching in minority serving institutions.

There is a long list of problems not addressed by H.R. 4409 or H.R. 4411 and more must be done. Our students and teachers deserve more than merely lip service. They need the funds and support from this Congress to provide equal educational opportunities for all.

#### IN VERMONT, FOOD FROM FAMILY FARMS IS GOOD BUSINESS

**HON. BERNARD SANDERS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 2004

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize that two businessmen in Vermont, Steve Birge and Mark Curran, the owners of Black River Produce of Proctorsville, VT, were recently selected runners-up for the National Small Business Person of the Year by the Small Business Administration.

Twenty-five years ago Steve Birge began Black River Produce, today a \$27 million produce company, when he saw the poor quality of the produce used in the local restaurant in which he worked. Black River originally delivered fresh, local produce to local restaurants in the Proctorsville area of central Vermont. But after he met Mark Curran (while hitchhiking), the two expanded the company, working with local farmers so that they could supply restaurants with the freshest and most healthful produce available. Today, Black River delivers high-quality produce not only throughout Vermont, but also into parts of western New Hampshire, northern Massachusetts, and eastern New York. It supplies not just restaurants, but grocery stores, schools, hospitals, ski areas, and nursing homes.

Black River Produce has sales of more than \$27 million a year, a work force of 100 employees, and a fleet of 30 refrigerated trucks and two tractor trailers.

I salute Black River Produce's commitment to providing its customers with the highest

quality foods. The company distributes high-quality Vermont foods, supporting not only local farmers, but other small businesses such as Grafton Cheese, Cold Hollow Cider Mill, and products from Vermont Butter and Cheese. They are an integral part of the Vermont Fresh Network, which links local farms to local chefs.

Although during out-of-season periods (Vermont, after all, has long winters) Black River distributes produce from out of State, and although it buys fish in Boston, its commitment to local agriculture and local business is noteworthy. In a time when both agribusiness and outsourcing have wrought havoc with traditional American family farms and with American businesses, I salute the remarkable accomplishment of Black River Produce in supporting local access to locally produced foods. Steve Birge and Mark Curran, and their many employees, have shown businesses around the nation that distributing the products from family farms is and can be good business, and that profits can flow both from helping local businesses, and from providing consumers with healthful foods.

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IN MEMORY OF CAPTAIN CEVIE  
DUE

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**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 3, 2004*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I have the sad duty to inform the House of the death of Captain Cevie Due of the Richmond Police Department. Captain Due was killed in a head-on collision while traveling with his wife, Linda, through Jackson County, MO.

Captain Due was dedicated to public service. In order to set a good example he taught the D.A.R.E. program in the Richmond school district, a duty he performed since 1992. He was also involved with Community 2000, Ray County Coalition, and other agencies that benefit the children of his community. Along with his wife, Captain Due was in charge of Trick or Treat Street, which provided a safe environment for the children on Halloween. Captain Due was also a dedicated foster parent. He was a member of the Missouri Foster Parent Association and served 60 children in-home.

Captain Due served the people of his community in the Richmond Police Department since 1973. He held the positions of Patrol Officer, Corporal of Patrol, Sergeant of Patrol, Lieutenant of Police, Commander of Investigative Unit, Press Release Officer, member of the Missouri Rural Case Squad, and Reserve Deputy in the Ray County Sheriff's Department. Captain Due was honored as Police Officer of the Year in 1974 and 1989 and was named Who's Who in State Law Enforcement in 1988.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to serving his community Cevie Due served his country in the U.S. Navy from 1964 to 1969 as a 3rd Class Yeoman. He served in Vietnam from 1965 to 1966. His dedication to public service should be an example to us all. I know my fellow Members of the House will join me in extending condolences to his family and friends.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD MATTHEWS:  
EDUCATOR, EDUCATION ADMIN-  
ISTRATOR AND COMMUNITY  
LEADER

**HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 3, 2004*

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the contributions and achievements of Mr. Richard Matthews, who will be retiring as Assistant Principal of Phyllis Ruth Miller Elementary School in Miami, Florida after thirty-five years in education.

Phyllis Ruth Miller Elementary School is the educational home for over 1,000 students, ages three through eleven. The student body is comprised mainly of recent immigrants who are primarily from Haitian-Creole linguistic backgrounds and have limited proficiency in English. Many of the students come from economically disadvantaged homes. Meeting the educational needs of these students is one of the toughest jobs in education, but it is one of the most important in the United States of America, a nation of immigrants. Richard Matthews was up to task.

He spent much of his adult life as an educator in the Miami-Dade County Public Schools, and his judgement, skill and experience have been invaluable. Mr. Matthews advocated learning from the past, assessing the present and managing for the future. But when it came to preparing for his own retirement, he reflected on what he called the fallacy of misplaced prudence, proclaiming that life is what happens while you're out making other plans.

Although teaching is a full time job, Richard Matthews found the time to contribute to the lives of young people in many other ways, including as Executive Vice President, Dade County, School Administrator Association, Local 84; Minister of the Eucharist, St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church; Chaperone, Miami Killian Marching Band; Retired Commander, U.S. Navy Supply Corps; Past Union Steward, United Teacher of Dade, Arvida Middle School; Past President, Catholic Alumni Club of Miami; Past Troop Leader Boy Scouts of America; Past Advisor Sea Scouts of America; and Cofounder, Peter Flores Scholarship Fund, Learning Experience School of Miami.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join with the students, parents, and staff of Phyllis R. Miller Elementary School, and with all of those in our community whose lives have been touched by his, in expressing our thanks and appreciation to Mr. Matthews for all that he has contributed and for doing an important job, and doing it well.

We wish you great happiness and success as you begin this next new chapter in your life.

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RECOGNIZING 75TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF WISCONSIN MEMORIAL UNION

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**HON. TAMMY BALDWIN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 3, 2004*

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the proud tradition of the Wisconsin Memorial Union as it nears the conclusion of its seventy-fifth anniversary celebration.

The Union opened its doors on October 5, 1928 in dedication to the men and women of the University of Wisconsin who served in our country's wars. Since then the Union has functioned as a gathering place for both students and Madison community members. The Union has been a staple of university life since its opening; any University graduate can relate fond memories of eating in the Rathskeller dining room, the first site at a public university union to serve beer, or enjoying a refreshing summer breeze while sitting on the infamous "sunburst" chairs on Union Terrace. Students go to the Union to relax and to study; it truly is, as past University President Glenn Frank described, the University's "living room, which converts the University from a house of learning into a home of learning."

Today students flock to the Union at the beginning of the school year for Wisconsin Welcome, which includes an ice cream tasting contest at the Daily Scoop, the Multicultural Orientation and Reception, free boat rentals courtesy of the Hoofers Outdoor Club, and live band performances. During the academic year students and Madison community members can visit its impressive art gallery, throw pottery at the Craftshop, take a mini course, view the Paul Bunyan murals painted during the New Deal, participate in the annual Kites on Ice event, and hear speakers at the Union Theater through the Distinguished Lecture Series.

I am proud to rise today and honor the Wisconsin Union for its seventy-five years of outstanding service to University students and the Madison community. It stands as a symbol of the many different kinds of learning that the University promotes. Over the years the Union has established a long-standing tradition of promoting volunteerism and community involvement, while also serving as a center for University festivities. The Union's impressive past presents exciting prospects for its future.

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FALLEN HEROES

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SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN SULLIVAN**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 20, 2004*

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, this Memorial Day, I rise to remember the service and sacrifice of our fallen heroes fighting in the War on Terror and to honor all of the brave men and women who have served in our nation's military.

This Memorial Day we recognize the sacrifices of so many brave men and women who gave their lives for the freedom of others around the world and for the defense of our Nation. This past weekend, we celebrated a generation of heroes with the dedication of the World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C. This memorial serves as a fitting tribute to our greatest generation who fought the war and the more than 400,000 Americans who made the ultimate sacrifice for the freedom of others enslaved by tyranny and oppression. The memorial will provide future generations of Americans with a real sense of the enormity of the conflict and they will learn how our Nation joined together during the darkest hour in the history of the world, to rise up and defeat the regimes of Germany, Italy and Japan.