

business, health and legal groups. He lectures at the State and County Medical Societies as well as the health care division of the C.P.A. Society on issues of medical practices, managed care, hospital staff privileges, limited partnerships and asset protection for physicians. Marvin also has several medical societies as clients and has lectured at many hospitals to the attending medical staff on different health care issues. Additionally, he has lectured to residents at different hospitals throughout New York State.

Marvin also represents large health care groups in negotiating different contracts for various HMOs. He has formed many multiple specialty groups with MSOs and has negotiated with investment bankers who are acquiring many health care groups which are going to be taken public. Marvin has served as a consultant to a number of hospitals on different matters that pertain to their needs, and in conjunction with other groups he has performed compliance studies for large health care organizations.

Mr. Speaker, Marvin L. Lifshutz has demonstrated exceptional skills and knowledge in the field of health care law and continues to provide important representation in this area. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today, and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable person.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF LOUIS ALLEN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 10, 2004

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the anniversary of the death of Louis Allen. I submit the following article from Dittmer, John. "Local People." Urbana. University of Illinois Press, 1994, page 215.

"Mississippi Freedom Summer Timeline," January 31, 1964

On the evening of January 31, 1964, Louis Allen was gunned down outside his home in Amite County, Mississippi. Married and the father of four children, the 45-year-old independent logger was hit in the face with two loads of buckshot, dying almost instantly. Three years earlier, he had seen Mississippi State legislator E.H. Hurst shoot Herbert Lee, local civil rights pioneer, in cold blood. After word got around that Allen had talked with Justice Department officials about the case, his life became a nightmare. Over the next two years, Allen suffered economic harassment, was jailed on false charges and had his jaw broken by a deputy sheriff.

When, early in 1964, he learned that whites were planning to kill him, the victim made plans to join his brother in Milwaukee. Allen was to leave Mississippi on February 1, one day too late. No one was ever charged in the murder.

HONORING THE DALLAS ISD DURING SCHOOL BOARD APPRECIATION MONTH

HON. JEB HENSARLING

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 10, 2004

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, in the month of January, across the country, the State of Texas and in the Fifth Congressional District, we celebrate School Board Recognition Month to acknowledge the hard work of school board members and thank them for their valuable service in the education of our children.

During School Board Recognition Month, we honor the administrators, staff, and volunteers of the Dallas Independent School District who work to promote academic excellence and provide a safe learning environment for our students.

School board members are responsible for fulfilling one of the most important roles in our society: helping develop young men and women into the future leaders of our Nation's economy, government, community, and houses of worship.

I would like to extend my most sincere thanks to all Dallas school board members for their continued dedication and hard work. Their contribution to the education of our children is truly helping to shape the future of our communities and our Nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 10, 2004

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on February 3 and February 4, I was in Rhode Island performing official duties. I would like the RECORD to show that, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on Roll Call Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18.

HONORING THE LIFE OF J.R. RICHARDS

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 10, 2004

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the remarkable life of J.R. Richards. J.R. was an exemplary leader in my community, the 23rd Congressional District. I had the pleasure of knowing and working alongside J.R. during my time as a school nurse in the Santa Barbara School Districts.

As a teacher, he devoted his life to public education, through which he daily strove to serve young people. In this capacity, he taught mathematics; and many of his students have commented to me on how interesting and dynamic he made the subject for them. J.R. told me once that his greatest pleasure came from drawing out math skills from a classroom of students for whom math was particularly challenging. As one of the most dedicated teachers in the Santa Barbara School Districts, he

embodied the highest principles of the teaching profession.

J.R.'s teaching extended beyond the required classroom curriculum. He challenged not only his students but also his colleagues to strive to achieve their highest potential. His role as a teacher was expanded to one of a friend, mentor and confidant to multitudes of his students, their families and the school staff and faculty.

When J.R. became principal of Santa Barbara High School in 1995 he came not as an outsider but as a leader among his peers. He was one of the family. He had graduated from the school in 1957 and in some ways never left. In his new position, he brought a light and warmth to the campus that enabled all students of all backgrounds to feel welcome. In return for his dedication, he has left a lasting impression on all of his students who feel his impact on their lives today. Each person who recalls J.R. Richards holds close at heart that welcoming, affirming "DON" standing in the halls before class. He inspired confidence, urging each of us to strive to be the very best we can. We won't let you down J.R. You mean too much to us.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that today we join with J.R.'s family in mourning the passing of this exceptional man, whose presence will be greatly missed.

LOWER BUCKS COUNTY DAV CHAPTER #117-PA CELEBRATES ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 10, 2004

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Lower Bucks County Disabled American Veterans Chapter #117-PA, an organization that will be celebrating its 50th anniversary on February 15, 2004.

Lower Bucks County DAV Chapter #117 shares a proud history with one of the Nation's oldest and most important housing developments. In 1951, developer William Levitt first unveiled the three styles of homes that would eventually populate what would later be known as Levittown, a planned housing development constructed to meet the needs of the employees of the Rohm and Haas Chemical plant in Bristol, 3M in Bristol Township, and the new steel-making facility for U.S. Steel-Fairless Works in Falls Township. Many veterans of World War II and the Korean War purchased homes in this community under the GI Bill's mortgage package. As a result, numerous Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion posts were established in the area to meet the needs of the local veteran population.

Although differing in their individual mission statements, all these groups had one common denominator: war-inflicted injuries. As a means of combating some of the myths associated with conflict-related disabilities, a small group of World War II and Korean War veterans petitioned the National Disabled Americans for a charter. On October 21, 1953, Lower Bucks County DAV Chapter #117-PA was established; and over the years, its members have shown that those injured in battle can become indispensable members of society through their activities within the community.

Throughout the past 50 years, Lower Bucks County DAV Chapter #117's leadership and its members have never failed to remember their primary objective: to come to the aid of veterans and to be an active service organization within the community it serves. I commend DAV Chapter #117 for its continued leadership, and I wish it all the best as it enters its next 50 years of service.

PAWNEE SESQUICENTENNIAL
RECOGNITION

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 10, 2004

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the Village of Pawnee, Illinois, as they celebrate their sesquicentennial. Established in 1854, the people of Pawnee have prospered while giving so much to this great nation.

In the middle of the 19th century, the Village of Pawnee started as a settlement at the bottom of a hill next to a creek in central Illinois. In the past, the small town boasted its own coalmine and railroad. Pawnee's earliest inhabitants were farmers, coalminers, common folk, and businessmen. Today, because of its outstanding school system, churches, and low crime rate, the town has blossomed into a village of 2,800 residents.

I am proud to represent the great people of the Village of Pawnee and to share in this special occasion with them. I thank them for all they give to this great nation and I wish them many successes in the years to come. Congratulations!

For those today who don't know enough about Pawnee, Illinois I have included this brief history of the town by Skip Minder:

"Justus Henkle and his family were the first Pawnee area settlers, arriving in the middle of March, 1818. They were followed by other early settlers, many of who settled at the bottom of a hill next to a creek, thus assuring a water supply.

The small settlement became known as the Horse Creek Settlement. In 1854, it petitioned the U.S. Post Office Department for a post office. The Post Office Department did not like the Horse Creek Settlement name and arbitrarily changed it to Pawnee, and so it has been from that time forward.

The Village of Pawnee was incorporated on November 9, 1891, and was and is still governed by a Village President and six Village Trustees.

In its early days the town boasted its own coalmine, the Horse Creek Coal Company, which later became the Peabody Coal Company Mine #5, and its own railroad known as the Pawnee Railroad. That railroad was the forerunner of the current Chicago and Illinois Midland Railroad (C&IM).

One of Pawnee's inhabitants was a man named Edward A. Baxter (1847–1934). At age 14, he enlisted in Indiana as a Union soldier during the Civil War along with six of his brothers. They became known as the "seven fighting Baxter brothers". All survived the war.

In 1865, young soldier, Ed Baxter, stood in the honor guard at the head of Abraham Lincoln's casket during funeral services for Lincoln in Indianapolis, Indiana. Lincoln's body

was then transported to Springfield, Illinois for burial. Later, Baxter came to Pawnee in the summer of 1870 and remained until his death in 1934.

Another prominent citizen was Harry Howland Mason (1873–1946). He was the publisher of the Pawnee Herald newspaper until he was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1934 as Representative for the 21st Congressional District.

Pawnee's earliest inhabitants were farmers, and later farmers and coal miners, common folk, and businessmen. Today it has blossomed into a village of 2,800 residents. Rather than growth in its business and agricultural areas, growth is attributed to its outstanding school system, churches, and low crime rate. Many residents choose to reside in Pawnee and commute to their employment in other communities.

In June of this year it will celebrate its sesquicentennial, 150 years of being. It looks forward to at least 150 more years!"

BLIND INTO BAGHDAD

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 10, 2004

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, anyone interested in why there has been such chaos in post-war Iraq needs to read the article I am inserting in the RECORD by James Fallows which appeared in the most recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly.

[From the Atlantic Monthly, January/February 2004]

BLIND INTO BAGHDAD

(By James Fallows)

On a Friday afternoon last November, I met Douglas Feith in his office at the Pentagon to discuss what has happened in Iraq. Feith's title is undersecretary of defense for policy, which places him, along with several other undersecretaries, just below Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and Deputy Secretary Paul Wolfowitz in the Pentagon's hierarchy. Informally he is seen in Washington as "Wolfowitz's Wolfowitz"—that is, as a deputy who has a wide range of responsibilities but is clearly identified with one particular policy. That policy is bringing regime change to Iraq—a goal that both Wolfowitz and Feith strongly advocated through the 1990s. To opponents of the war in Iraq, Feith is one of several shadowy, Rasputinlike figures who are shaping U.S. policy. He is seen much the way enemies of the Clinton Administration saw Hillary Clinton. Others associated with the Bush Administration who are seen this way include the consultant Richard Perle; Lewis "Scooter" Libby, the chief of staff for Vice President Dick Cheney; and the Vice President himself. What these officials have in common is their presumably great private influence and—even in the case of the Vice President—their limited public visibility and accountability.

In person Douglas Feith is nothing like Rasputin. Between a Reagan-era stint in the Pentagon and his current job he was a Washington lawyer for fifteen years, and he answered my questions with a lawyer's affability in the face of presumed disagreement. I could be biased in Feith's favor, because he was the most senior Administration official who granted my request for an interview about postwar Iraq. Like Donald Rumsfeld, Feith acts and sounds younger than many

others of his age (fifty). But distinctly unlike Rumsfeld at a press conference, Feith in this interview did not seem at all arrogant or testy. His replies were relatively candid and unforced, in contrast to the angry or relentlessly on-message responses that have become standard from senior Administration officials. He acknowledged what was "becoming the conventional wisdom" about the Administration's failure to plan adequately for events after the fall of Baghdad, and then explained—with animation, dramatic pauses, and gestures—why he thought it was wrong.

Feith offered a number of specific illustrations of what he considered underappreciated successes. Some were familiar—the oil wells weren't on fire, Iraqis didn't starve or flee—but others were less so. For instance, he described the Administration's careful effort to replace old Iraqi dinars, which carried Saddam Hussein's image ("It's interesting how important that is, and it ties into the whole issue of whether people think that Saddam might be coming back"), with a new form of currency, without causing a run on the currency.

But mainly he challenged the premise of most critics: that the Administration could have done a better job of preparing for the consequences of victory. When I asked what had gone better than expected, and what had gone worse, he said, "We don't exactly deal in 'expectations.' Expectations are too close to 'predictions.' We're not comfortable with predictions. It is one of the big strategic premises of the work that we do."

The limits of future knowledge, Feith said, were of special importance to Rumsfeld, "who is death to predictions." "His big strategic theme is uncertainty," Feith said. "The need to deal strategically with uncertainty. The inability to predict the future. The limits on our knowledge and the limits on our intelligence."

In practice, Feith said, this meant being ready for whatever proved to be the situation in postwar Iraq. "You will not find a single piece of paper . . . If anybody ever went through all of our records—and someday some people will, presumably—nobody will find a single piece of paper that says, 'Mr. Secretary or Mr. President, let us tell you what postwar Iraq is going to look like, and here is what we need plans for.' If you tried that, you would get thrown out of Rumsfeld's office so fast—if you ever went in there and said, 'Let me tell you what something's going to look like in the future,' you wouldn't get to your next sentence!"

"This is an important point," he said, "because of this issue of What did we believe? . . . The common line is, nobody planned for security because Ahmed Chalabi told us that everything was going to be swell." Chalabi, the exiled leader of the Iraqi National Congress, has often been blamed for making rosy predictions about the ease of governing postwar Iraq. "So we predicted that everything was going to be swell, and we didn't plan for things not being swell." Here Feith paused for a few seconds, raised his hands with both palms up, and put on a "Can you believe it?" expression. "I mean—one would really have to be a simpleton. And whatever people think of me, how can anybody think that Don Rumsfeld is that dumb? He's so evidently not that dumb, that how can people write things like that?" He sounded amazed rather than angry.

No one contends that Donald Rumsfeld, or Paul Wolfowitz, or Douglas Feith, or the Administration as a whole is dumb. The wisdom of their preparations for the aftermath of military victory in Iraq is the question. Feith's argument was a less defensive-sounding version of the Administration's general response to criticisms of its postwar policy: Life is uncertain, especially when the lid