completion of her Master's in Education, she was appointed director of senior services in Keansburg. It was in this post that she determined that transportation, education, and health were the most pressing needs of local seniors. Sister Simon obtained a van for senior transportation and created a GED program for seniors to complete their high school diplomas. However, it was in health that Sister Simon found her true calling. She was able to get local nurses to conduct free blood pressure screening and health education classes for the local seniors. Sister says, soon she arranged with the Visiting Nurses Association of Central Jersey to identify local residents who needed care and assisted the nurses to meet the patient's needs.

Six years later Sister Simon was appointed as the Executive Director of the Monmouth County Office of Aging. There she helped establish many innovative programs which still exist today, including a collaboration with the Visiting Nurses Association of Central Jersey that bring nursing and physical therapy to low income and minority seniors.

In 1998, Sister Simon was appointed Coordinator of New Jersey Adult Protective Services. Working on behalf of seniors statewide, Sister Simon was responsible for overseeing the safety of the most at-risk seniors in the state—living in abusive or potentially abusive situations.

After a long career spent improving the health of New Jersey seniors Sister Simon was ready to retire but soon she had a new assignment assisting seniors in central Jersey. Since 2001, she has been working on behalf of Bishop John Smith and the Trenton diocese again as Coordinator of their Ministry to the Aging. Sister Simon is now working on behalf of the 363,967 seniors in Monmouth, Ocean, Mercer and Burlington counties, many of whom I represent in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I again want to take this time to congratulate Sister Simon on behalf of the thousands of lives she has touched in her long tenure in New Jersey. Sister Mary Simon certainly deserves the Judith Stanley Coleman Award from the Visiting Nurses Association of Central Jersey. I thank her for all her hard work and wish her all the best in the future.

DETENTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AND FOREIGNERS

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2004

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the text of an article written by former Congressman Abner Mikva, who also has an extremely distinguished legal career history, which appeared in the July 16 edition of the Washington Post. I strongly agree with the concerns Mr. Mikva expresses in this article. I, too, believe the Bush Administration has gone dangerously too far in its detention of American citizens and foreigners. I share the hope that this President will return to the traditions that have made our democracy strong.

[From the Washington Post, July 16, 2004]

DANGEROUS EXECUTIVE POWER

(By Abner Mikva)

In 1971, along with the late Rep. Spark Matsunaga and others in the House of Representatives, I sponsored the Non-Detention Act, which states: ''No citizen shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress.''

This simple provision of law has served as a bulwark against the United States' ever again establishing internment camps for citizens—as it did during World War II—without the acquiescence of Congress. It also stilled the concern occasioned by a McCarthy-era statute that authorized some camps (which were never opened) to hold those engaging in riot or insurrection. The purpose of the Non-Detention Act was clear: to prevent the executive from detaining U.S. citizens without explicit statutory authority.

Recently the Supreme Court considered the Non-Detention Act in the case of Yaser Esam Hamdi, a U.S. citizen taken prisoner in Afghanistan while allegedly fighting for the Taliban. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote that ''a state of war is not a blank check for the President when it comes to the rights of the Nation's citizens.''

But did an act passed by Congress shortly after Sept. 11, 2001, provide the President with the statutory authorization to detain U.S. citizens that was required under the Non-Detention Act?

Justice David Souter stated that the post-Sept. 11 law—the Authorization for Use of Military Force—is ''fairly read to authorize the use of armies and weapons, whether against other armies or individual terrorists.'' But this act never uses the word ''detention,'' and, Souter wrote, there is ''no reason to think Congress might have perceived any need to augment Executive power to deal with dangerous citizens within the United States, given the well-stocked statutory arsenal of defined criminal offenses covering the gamut of actions that a citizen sympathetic to terrorists might commit.''

Although Congress gave the president the power to use military measures to fight terrorism, it did not strip U.S. citizens accused of terrorist activities of the protections of citizenship. U.S. citizens accused of involvement in terrorist activities should be charged with a specific crime or released—not held indefinitely.

The lesson of history is that if Congress is going to authorize the detention of American citizens for indefinite periods, it needs to do so directly and intentionally, so that it can be held accountable. Why? Because executive detention is a dangerous power that otherwise can too easily be abused, as the Japanese American detention camps showed in World War II.

Our more recent history shows that many are being detained based on suspicion of involvement in a terrorist conspiracy. Some were released after a period of detention, without any charges being filed. Others, such as Hamdi or a Chicago suspect named Jose Padilla, accused of plotting to detonate a ''dirty bomb,'' are still being held. Today, after the Hamdi decision, such persons have limited right to access to counsel and some ability to challenge in court the factual determination of whether they can be deemed ''enemy combatants.'' But they lack the basic right to know the charges against them or to receive a host of assurances of due process available even to a U.S. citizen charged with treason.

The principle at the heart of the Non-Detention Act was affirmed by Justice Antonin Scalia, who wrote (with Justice John Paul Stevens's support): ''The very core of liberty secured by our Anglo-Saxon system of separated powers has been freedom from indefinite imprisonment at the will of the Executive.'' As O'Connor observed, ''It is during our most challenging and uncertain moments that our Nation's commitment to due process is most severely tested; and it is in those times that we must preserve our commitment at home to the principles for which we fight abroad.''

Thirty-three years ago Congress expressed the same vision with the plain words of the Non-Detention Act. The Supreme Court has left it to the lower courts to decide on a case-by-case basis whether the Authorization for Use of Military Force or future congressional enactments satisfy the requirements of the Non-Detention Act and give the executive branch the right to detain American citizens. I hope the courts will set the bar high and prohibit the detention of U.S. citizens by the executive unless Congress specifically authorizes such detention. And I hope Congress will take care in the future to avoid the kind of ambiguity the Supreme Court found to exist in the military force act. Finally, I hope this president will return to the traditions that have made our democracy strong and realize that if he believes he needs additional powers to fight terrorism, he should make that case to Congress and the people.

PRINCIPAL MILTON WALLACE

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2004

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Principal Milton Wallace. Since 1990, Mr. Wallace has served as the principal of Denton High School. After serving for over a decade, this August, Mr. Wallace will leave Denton High School to become principal of Longview High School where he can be closer to his aging parents.

For the three years leading up to being named principal, Milton Wallace served as the assistant principal at Denton High School. During this time he was named Assistant Principal of the Year for Region XI by the Texas Association of Secondary Schools Principals. As principal, he has been a finalist for Texas Principal of the Year twice.

During his tenure, Principal Wallace significantly expanded the Advanced Placement Program. Denton High School students' SAT scores improved, and in 2002, the Texas Education Agency raised Denton High School's rating to ''recognized'' status.

Milton Wallace is well loved by his students and very active in his school's community. He attends nearly every athletic, fine arts and academic event. In the fall, he travels with the football team and in the spring he travels to UIL events so he can support his school at every venue.

Principal Wallace certainly put the ''pal'' in principal. I would like to commend Principal Wallace on the accomplishments he has made as principal of Denton High School. As principal during my son Mike's high school years, I know firsthand that he provided his students with an enjoyable, yet rigorous academic environment and will be missed greatly. We are proud of his achievements and wish him luck in the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2004

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, due to circumstances affecting the health of a family member, I was not present for rollcall votes 385 through 389 on Thursday, July 15. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no'' on rollcall vote 385, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 386, ''no'' on rollcall vote 387, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 388, and ''yea'' on rollcall vote 389.

WELCOME TO BECKLEY, MR. PRESIDENT

HON. NICK J. RAHALL, II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2004

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, again I wish to discuss the Transportation bill. This time, I want to discuss this much-needed bill in light of President Bush's recent visit to my hometown of Beckley, West Virginia last Friday, July 16, 2004.

This week, Congress will again have to extend the authorization for the previous Transportation bill because we still do not yet have a reauthorization. The previous authorization originally expired almost a year ago. Now, we will be extending that previous authorization for the fifth time—that's right, the fifth time—because Congress still hasn't done its work and completed a new bill.

The reason Congress still hasn't done the Transportation bill is that the White House clearly does not want us to finalize this bill in an election year, and the Republican Leadership in the House and the Senate just follow the Administration's orders. As I have said repeatedly, we should complete the bill, and if the White House wants to veto it, it can go ahead; there are clearly enough Republican and Democrat votes to override a veto and get the Transportation bill finished. But by doing nothing, the House and Senate Republican Leadership are siding with the White House, and preventing Congress from carrying out its Constitutional role as a coequal branch of government.

As I said last week, here on the House floor, States like my home state of West Virginia have been waiting for far too long now to see just what, if anything, they could expect to receive from the Federal Government. This money will help finance important highway and transit projects such as the Beckley Intermodal Gateway, provide good-paying jobs that are sorely needed in this uncertain job market, and sustain our economic growth at this critical point in time.

Mr. Speaker, I have an editorial from a distinguished newspaper in my hometown, the Register Herald, which I would like to submit for the RECORD to accompany my remarks. This editorial from Friday, July 16, 2004, graciously welcomes the president to Beckley. Importantly, it also goes on to note how badly Southern West Virginia needs the highway funding that President Bush is blocking. The editorial reads as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—WELCOME TO BECKLEY

Today, for the first time in history, a sitting United States president will be in Beckley.

President George W. Bush is scheduled to make a campaign appearance around 4 p.m. today at the Raleigh County Armory Civic Center.

The city, Raleigh County and all of southern West Virginia are proud to have been chosen for a visit. We're happy to see him in person and are most interested to listen to his thoughts on the issues that face us as a Nation.

However, we want to ask Mr. Bush one thing in return. Soon to come before him will be a highway appropriations bill which he's threatened to veto if it carries a price deemed too expensive. Included in this bill is more than $2 billion to help finance a number of projects that are crucial to the economic development of Berkley, Raleigh County and southern West Virginia. If the economy is to continue the turnaround that Mr. Bush says is gathering steam, we need this money to keep it running.

We trust Mr. Bush enjoys his visit here. We wish he could stay longer and enjoy the beautiful mountains we call home.

No matter which party you're supporting in the upcoming presidential election, partisan politics should be put aside when the president comes to town.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GEORGE PUTNAM

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2004

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and honor the distinguished career and legacy of Mr. George Putnam.

When asked what the most important elements in a newsman's character should be, Mr. Putnam replied, ''an insatiable curiosity, objectivity, perseverance but, most of all, integrity.'' These are some of the sterling qualities that have guided his illustrious 70 year career as a broadcaster, reporter and commentator. In 1995, Mr. Putnam was awarded the prestigious Los Angeles Area Governors Award from the Academy of Television Arts & Sciences. He has been the recipient of four Emmys, six California Associated Press Television & Radio Association awards, and eight annual Radio & Television News Club awards. Legendary radio commentator Walter Winchell called Gorge Putnam's voice ''the greatest in radio and television.''

From his first broadcast in 1934 at WDGY in Minnesota to his current show, Talkback, on KSPA–AM, George Putnam has earned the respect of his listeners and his peers. It is with great pleasure that I wish him a Happy 90th Birthday, and acknowledge his lifelong contributions to the journalism industry.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DIETHER HAENICKE

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2004

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Diether Haenicke who today received the 2004 Red Rose Citation for outstanding community service from the Rotary Club of Kalamazoo, Michigan. A dedicated and selfless individual, Diether has tirelessly served and greatly impacted the quality of life of countless individuals throughout the state of Michigan.

During his distinguished service as president of Western Michigan University from 1985 to 1998, Deither inspired and impassioned students and colleagues alike. For many years I have looked upon Diether not only as a voice of knowledge and insight, but also as a friend. Despite his retirement, he continues to be an active voice in the community.

Diether spent a career devoted to extensive charity and loyalty to local individuals and the community as a whole. Whether one looks at his service and leadership at the Kalamazoo Institute of Arts, as commissioner of the Education Commission of the States, or on the Board of Trustees for Bronson Methodist Hospital, Diether has a long history of benefiting the communities of Southwest Michigan.

Since 1945, the Rotary Club of Kalamazoo has annually presented the Red Rose Citation to outstanding members of the community, and I can think of no one more fitting to receive this great honor than Diether. I extend my very best wishes to Diether and his family.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHILD SAFE ACT OF 2004

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2004

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Child Safety, Adoption, and Family Enhancement Act (Child SAFE) of 2004. This legislation would reform the Nation's child protection programs to ensure that children are safe and families are strengthened.

Like the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program before the historic 1996 welfare reforms, the Nation's child protection programs are broken. More than 500,000 children are in foster care today. Foster care should be a temporary, short-term placement for children until they can be reunited with their parents or placed with a safe, adoptive family. However, on average, children remain in foster care for almost three years. Unfortunately, too many of these children also will experience further abuse and physical and emotional scars that will haunt them for decades.

Every State's child protection program failed recent Federal reviews. Since November 2003, the Ways and Means Human Resources Subcommittee I chair has heard from more than 40 witnesses who have testified that the current child protection programs are ill-equipped to prevent abuse and keep children safe. In May 2004, after a year of study, the nonpartisan Pew Commission on Children in Foster Care proposed major changes to current financing rules for child protection programs. Many of the Pew Commission's recommendations are included in the Child SAFE Act. It is time to respond to the growing body of evidence demanding change and better accountability from our Nation's child protection programs.