

Fort Lewis, Washington. Private First Class Stahl lost his life on Tuesday, September 21, 2004 in central Iraq when his vehicle was struck by an explosive device. His sacrifice will be remembered at funeral services on Friday, October 1, 2004 by a community that has been struck hard by the devastating loss of one of its own.

A native of Highland, Indiana, Private Nathan E. Stahl graduated from Highland High School. Private Stahl loved documentary-style war movies and dreamed of becoming a United States Army Ranger. As a teen, he joined the Civil Air Patrol Air Force Academy. Private Stahl enlisted in the army before his high school graduation, and the experience he gained from the Civil Air Patrol immediately earned him the rank of Private First Class out of basic training.

It came as no surprise to those who knew Private Stahl that he would serve his country. A true patriot, his love for his country was evident from the time that he was a child. He wanted to help make a difference in the world. At the age of 13 he insisted he and his mother talk with Army recruiters. He left for basic training at 19. Private Stahl wanted to be a hero. Despite the danger, Private Stahl's mother signed her son's release papers because she knew it was what he wanted. He was initially sent to the airborne infantry for training but they found an opening for him in the United States Army Rangers and he was ecstatic. Private Stahl felt tremendous pride for his country, and he was willing to endanger his own life to protect the lives of his fellow citizens. His courage and heroism will always be remembered, and his sacrifice will forever live in the hearts and minds of those for whom he battled. He gave his life so that the freedoms and values that he treasured could be enjoyed by those around the world.

Although he loved his unit and his country, Private Stahl treasured his family above all else. He is survived by his mother and stepfather, Towina and Rodney Nightingale, his father and stepmother, Max and Virginia Stahl, and two sisters, Nicole and Abigail. Private Stahl will also be deeply missed by his fiancée Tiffany Metzler, who is currently serving in the United States Army. These individuals were the heroes to a man that we will forever call a hero, and we should honor them in this tumultuous moment as well.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring a fallen hero, United States Army Reserve Private First Class Nathan E. Stahl. He will forever remain a hero in the eyes of his family, his community, and his country. Let us never forget the sacrifice he made to preserve the ideals of freedom and democracy.

ON THE DEATH OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN BILL FORD

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great sadness this evening to announce the death of our former colleague, Congressman William D. Ford. Mr. Ford died August 14th while the House was adjourned. Congressman Ford spent three decades serving the Nation as

part of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was a great champion for the causes that concerned so many Michiganders. He worked every day of his life to be the champion of the working poor and the middle class.

Bill Ford was a Member of the House from 1965 to 1995 representing Michigan's 15th and 13th Congressional Districts. During his thirty-year tenure, he served as Chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and as Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

He was the oldest child of immigrant Scottish parents and the first member of his family to attend college. Following his service in the U.S. Navy, he attended the University of Denver on the GI Bill.

He was the author of the Middle Income Student Assistance Act, the Plant Closing Act and orchestrated the passage of the Family Medical Leave Act, the first law signed by President Bill Clinton in 1993. In 1994 The Federal Direct Student Loan program was named for him in recognition of his efforts to expand educational opportunities for students and lower the cost of education for them.

A champion of federal compensatory education programs to serve educationally disadvantaged children; he was an original sponsor of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. He had a special interest in programs serving students from migrant farm worker families.

His father's death in a factory accident led to a lifelong commitment to protect the health and safety of employees in the workplace.

Prior to serving in Congress, he was a delegate to the Michigan Constitutional Convention and a member of the Michigan State Senate. He also served as city attorney of Melvindale, Michigan; as attorney and as justice of the peace of Taylor Township, Michigan.

He is survived by three children, William D. Ford Jr., Margaret Ford VanVleet and John Ford; three grandchildren, a sister, Janet Ford, and a brother, Robert Ford. A memorial service will be held tomorrow here in Washington.

Michigan is a better place because of the work and dedication of William D. Ford. His life left its mark on our state, his death is a tremendous loss. Our sympathies go out to his loved ones, many friends and his dedicated former staffers in Washington and Michigan.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EMPLOYEE FREEDOM FROM INVASION OF PRIVACY ACT

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today, with my colleague, Congressman ROB ANDREWS, I am introducing the Employee Freedom from Invasion of Privacy Act.

This legislation would prohibit the video or audio monitoring of an employee in any area on an employer's premises where an employee changes clothing.

Unfortunately, there have been a number of cases where employers have been caught engaging in secret surveillance via video or audio equipment of their employees in these situations on the job site.

For example, the Wall Street Journal reported that 19 locomotive engineers sued their

employer in Oakland County Michigan Circuit Court, charging that their employer had hidden a camera in a locker-room exit sign. A worker at a state college was shocked to discover that her employer had secretly videotaped her changing her clothes in her office after work. A waitress at a restaurant was spied on in the employee changing room when she got dressed for work.

Mr. Speaker, these are just a few examples of the conduct that the legislation Congressman ANDREWS and I are introducing today is intended to prevent. The Employee Freedom from Invasion of Privacy Act would help ensure that workers can go to work without wondering whether their employer has hidden a video camera in the bathroom or a microphone in the office ceiling.

Under the Employee Freedom from Invasion of Privacy Act, an employer who violates the prohibition against video or audio monitoring of any area on an employer's premises where workers change clothing would be liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for each violation.

The bill also authorizes the Secretary of Labor to seek injunctive relief against an employer so as to stop future violations of the prohibitions contained in the legislation.

Enactment of the Employee Freedom from Invasion of Privacy Act would strengthen the right to privacy at a time when the growing use of surveillance technologies at the workplace has endangered this most fundamental of American values.

BENNETT FREEZE REHABILITATION ACT OF 2004

HON. RICK RENZI

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Bennett Freeze Rehabilitation Act of 2004.

The Navajo Nation is the largest Native American reservation in the United States with some of the poorest living conditions in the world. Currently, more than 8,000 people are living in an area called the Bennett Freeze. Only 10 percent of those living in the Bennett Freeze have running water and only 3 percent have electricity.

In 1966, former Bureau of Indian Affairs Commissioner Robert Bennett administratively issued the Bennett Freeze to restrict the Navajo Nation from constructing and repairing their dwellings on land that was subject to a land dispute with the Hopi Tribe.

In 1992, the Bennett Freeze was temporarily lifted. At this time, more than \$20 million was proposed to rehabilitate the Bennett Freeze area. Shortly after the Bennett Freeze was lifted, however, a Federal judge reinstated the Freeze.

In the last few years, the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe have been involved in extensive settlement negotiations. I am hopeful that the hard work by both the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe will result in an end to the Bennett Freeze. I commend the work of President Joe Shirley and Hopi Chairman Wayne Taylor for their leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, the Bennett Freeze Rehabilitation Act of 2004 will repeal the Bennett Freeze

and ensure that a source of funding is available to assist the families living in the Bennett Freeze area.

The Bennett Freeze Rehabilitation Act of 2004 creates a program to provide reconstruction and rehabilitation money for the Bennett Freeze area. This includes housing construction and renovation, infrastructure improvements and economic development initiatives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Bennett Freeze Rehabilitation Act of 2004. It is time that Congress corrects a true injustice to the Navajo people living in the Bennett Freeze area.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes Nos. 473, 474, and 475. Had I been present, I would have voted: "Aye" on rollcall No. 473, the motion instructs conferees on H.R. 4200 to adopt the bipartisan Senate-passed provisions on hate crimes, "aye" on rollcall No. 474, the motion to close portions of the Department of Defense Conference Report, and "aye" on rollcall No. 475 for S. 2363, to revise and extend the Boys and Girls Club of America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, on September 28th, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote No. 473. Rollcall vote No. 473 was Representative PELOSI's Motion to Instruct Conferees on the DOD Authorization Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on the motion to instruct. I would ask that my statement appear in the appropriate location in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

HONORING G. PIERCE WOOD, JR.

HON. JIM DAVIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of G. Pierce Wood, Jr., who through his countless contributions to the Tampa Bay community has served as a role model for us all.

A fifth generation Floridian, Pierce never shied from service. After attending the U.S. Naval Academy, he served a tour of duty in the Korean War. Pierce went on to serve TECO Energy for 34 years, retiring as Senior Vice President in 1988 to form his own government relations consulting firm.

Pierce, however, will be best remembered for his many community activities and tireless support for a host of charitable causes. Throughout his lifetime of service, Pierce was

chairman of the Committee of 100 of the Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Board of Fellows of the University of Tampa. He was president and chairman of the MacDonald Training Center Foundation and president and campaign manager of the United Way of Greater Tampa.

Pierce served as director of the Tampa Museum of Art and the Tampa Philharmonic, first chairman of the capital cabinet of the new Lowry Park Zoo, president of the Gold Triangle and a member of the event advisory committee of the Tampa Sports Authority and many other civic and charitable organizations. All the while, he was active in the Rotary Club of Tampa, the Sertoma Club and St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

Those who knew Pierce well remember him as "a true Southern gentleman" and "a giant among men." On behalf of the Tampa Bay community, I would like to honor G. Pierce Wood, Jr. for his dedication to serving others and extend my deepest sympathies to his many loved ones.

REVISING AND EXTENDING BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA

SPEECH OF

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 28, 2004

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2363, legislation to further the support of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. As a former participant of the Boys and Girls Clubs, I know first hand how successful it is in giving young people a sense of usefulness, belonging, and influence. Today, my two little boys, Johnny and Matthew, participate in this organization's flag football, baseball, and basketball leagues. I have seen that it provides young people with a safe place to learn, establish strong relationships, and build good character.

The Boys and Girls Clubs of America has been ranked number one among youth organizations for the tenth straight year, and has been listed as 15th among all nonprofit organizations. It is the nation's fastest-growing youth development organization with a primary focus on young people from disadvantaged backgrounds.

It serves more than 4 million boys and girls through 3,400 club locations, which are located in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and both domestic and international military bases. Sixty-five percent of the children that participate in the Boys and Girls Clubs are from minority backgrounds. The wide reach of this organization helps all types of children develop creativity through the arts, a healthy lifestyle through fitness activities, and a career through educational, character, and leadership programs.

Having served on the Board of Directors for the La Crosse Boys and Girls Clubs, I know the amount of time and hard work that goes into operating this organization. I would like to thank Terry Erickson, the current director of the La Crosse Boys and Girls Clubs, who has served since I was a participant. Terry has taken the La Crosse Club to heights never before imaginable. He has become synonymous with the Club and a role model to everyone involved.

I would also like to thank Natalie Carlise for providing the enthusiasm at the relatively new Boys and Girls Clubs of Sparta. Terry, Natalie, and their staff provide a safe and nurturing atmosphere for the children of western Wisconsin. Their commitment to the Boys and Girls Clubs is greatly appreciated by volunteers, parents, and especially the children at the Clubs. I cannot thank them enough for their selfless giving of time, and love for our children.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this legislation on the floor today, to extend the authorization of this important program for our children who represent the future of our country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to participate in the following votes due to a personal matter. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

September 23, 2004: Rollcall vote 469, on H. Res. 785, on ordering the Previous Questions, I would have voted "yes." Rollcall vote 470, on H. Res. 794, on ordering the Previous Question, I would have voted "yes." Rollcall vote 471, on H. Res. 794, on Agreeing to the Resolution, I would have voted "yes." Rollcall vote 472, on agreeing to the conference report for the Relief for Working Families Tax Act of 2003, I would have voted "yes."

PIRACY DETERRENCE AND EDUCATION ACT OF 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 28, 2004

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support legislation I introduced to designate the oak as America's national tree.

During a four-month-long online election, with almost a half million votes logged, the American people chose the oak tree as America's national tree. To make official what the American people have already chosen, I introduced H.R. 1775 last April, which will officially designate the oak as America's national tree.

As a member of Congress representing a heavily forested district in Virginia, I know first-hand how trees add to our quality of life. As Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, I appreciate how trees and forests enhance the environment, add recreational opportunities and provide for the livelihoods of millions of individuals in the forest industry. Whether enjoying a product generated from a forest, or the simple satisfaction of lying under a shaded giant, trees contribute to all Americans.

The strong and stately oak tree is of particular importance in America's history and culture. Not only is this majestic tree an aesthetic beauty that characterizes the landscape of much of our great Nation, it also provides us with wood products in our homes, our offices