

grown to know her attention to detail, knowledge of many issues, and personal touch that should not go unrecognized. Her dedication to the Sixth District of Missouri has shown through over the past few months, which is evident by the appreciation of all she works with.

It is unfortunate for countless people that Bethany will be leaving the House of Representatives, as she has left her unique stamp on many. I, as well as my office, wish Bethany the very best in her future career with Senator KAY BAILEY HUTCHINSON.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Bethany Smith for her many important contributions to myself, my staff, all those she has worked with on the Hill, and for all those she has served. She will be missed by many.

REGARDING THE NEBRASKA STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

HON. TOM OSBORNE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 24, 2004

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the tremendously positive contributions of teachers across the state of Nebraska. Our teachers are hard-working, dedicated public servants who serve on the front lines of our society. I have worked extensively with the Nebraska State Education Association (NSEA) as well as the National Education Association (NEA). I have worked closely with the NSEA and its educator-members and the NEA here in Washington on many issues of mutual concern. Teaching is the most important job in the world. Our teachers deserve our appreciation and respect.

PENINSULA SINAI CONGREGA- TION'S 36TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 24, 2004

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to the Peninsula Sinai Congregation on the occasion of its 36th Anniversary. From its humble beginnings the Peninsula Sinai Congregation has grown to include 252 member families in Foster City, California, located in my Congressional District and has become an integral part of the community's social and moral fabric.

In 1967, four pioneers organized the first meeting of the Peninsula Sinai Congregation in a San Mateo church. As the population of the congregation increased it was forced to move, first to the Peninsula JCC and later to its own facility in Foster City, California in 1979. At that time there was one small building that included an education wing comprised of four classrooms, a kitchen and the Col. David J. Reina Memorial Library. Five years later the facility was expanded to include a sanctuary/social hall and as well as administrative offices. Finally in May 2000, the Congregation completed a substantial remodeling, which included the creation of a dedicated sanctuary, a lounge, a full catering kitchen as

well as additional classrooms and an expansion of the library.

Mr. Speaker, from four pioneers the Sinai Peninsula Congregation is now a full service religious center, providing a Jewish education for its members from cradle to grave. In addition to Hebrew school programs for children in grades 3–10, the Congregation has a very active Adult education program. This program includes "How to" instruction about rituals and holidays, as well as Adult Bar and Bat Mitzvah opportunities for adult members who had not yet experienced this celebrated rite of passage.

Mr. Speaker, the Peninsula Sinai Congregation also hosts an annual Chen Shapira Memorial Concert as its major fundraiser for the Chen Shapira Jewish Culture Fund. This fund is named after the late Chen Hayim Shapira who was born in Israel but emigrated to San Francisco in 1965, and dedicated his life to broadening Jewish education and promoting Jewish and Israeli music and culture in the Bay Area. Although Mr. Shapira passed away in 2000, this fund continues his work by supporting positive Jewish cultural awareness.

Mr. Speaker, in the Jewish tradition the number 18, called "chai," is considered lucky, and since 36 is 18 doubled, the number 36 is known as "double chai" is also considered lucky. Therefore, on the celebration of the Peninsula Sinai Congregation's double chai anniversary, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Peninsula Sinai Congregation on its extraordinary growth and wish the congregation continued successes in the future.

IMPROVING THE COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 2004

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3030) to amend the Community Service Block Grant Act to provide for quality improvements:

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to further extend my remarks from the Debate on H.R. 3030 on February 4 2004. In my remarks on H.R. 3030, Mr. BOEHNER and I discussed portions of the 1972 debate addressing the 702 exemption of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The following provides more in-depth explanations of Senator Ervin and Senator Allen's comments in 1972 regarding this issue. Please insert these comments at the end of my remarks or appropriate place regarding this debate.

I believe it is important to consider the rest of the 1972 legislative history on the amendment to the 702 exemption of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and to discuss the comments of the lead proponents of the 1972 amendment to the 702 exemption of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, Senators Sam Ervin (D-NC) and James Allen (D-AL). You will find that these senators rallied support for broadening this exemption by citing examples of religious institutions that they said did not receive federal financial aid, but were supported by private funds. It underscores my point

about the difference between discrimination with private funds and discrimination with taxpayer funds.

I recommend for the House's consideration an article that will be published soon entitled, Religion-based Employment Decisions and Federally Funded Jobs: Congressional Debate, Law and Policy, written by Melissa Rogers, Visiting Professor of Religion and Public Policy at Wake Forest University. Rogers is former executive director of the Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life and former general counsel of the Baptist Joint Committee, and she has spent a lot of time working on this issue.

Rogers writes: "It is true . . . that [Senators Ervin and Allen, the prime proponents of the 1972 amendment to the 702 exemption of Title VII] considered an institution-wide exemption for religious organizations from Title VII to be crucial to religious autonomy and freedom. It is often recalled, for example, that Senator Ervin repeatedly said that his amendment was designed 'to take the political hands of Caesar off of the institutions of God, where they have no place to be.'

"But what has not been recalled," Rogers notes, "is that, in his argument for allowing religious organizations to make religion-based employment decisions institution-wide, Senator Ervin repeatedly used an example of a religious institution from his home state that, as he stressed, '[was] not supported in any respect by the Federal Government,' but by religious adherents."

Specifically, Senator Ervin said the following:

"We have a college in North Carolina known as Davidson College that is affiliated with the Southern Presbyterian Church. Davidson College is supported by the fees of its students and by the voluntary contributions of people interested in its activities. It is not supported in any respect by the Federal Government . . .

This college was founded and is controlled by people who believe in giving a Christian education to the students of the institution . . . [It has] a regulation, which says that any person who is chosen to be a full professor at the institution shall be a member of an Evangelical Christian Church . . ."

Senator Ervin then asked Senator Allen, his colleague and supporter: Is there "anything immoral or ought [there] to be anything illegal in people who support a college devoted to giving a Christian education taking steps to assure that the youth who attend it should be instructed on any subject, whether religious or nonreligious, by teachers who are members of a Christian church?" And, in response to a question later in the debate, Ervin emphasized again that Davidson College was "supported by fees of the students and voluntary gifts of people who believe in giving the kind of education this institution gives."

Senator Allen echoed this argument in his own statements. He commented: "Under our system of religious freedom, which would be violated by this EEOC bill, religious organizations have seen fit to use their own resources to establish church schools at every level of education—elementary, secondary, and institutions of higher education. They did so because they wanted youth taught in a religious atmosphere and by Christian instructors." Senator Allen also quoted Senator Ervin stating: "[I]f the members of the Presbyterian Church, or the members of the Catholic

Church, or the members of the Lutheran Church, or the members of any other religious body see fit to establish, through their own resources, an institution of learning for the instruction of youth, and they want the youth of that institution to be taught by persons they regard as Christian professors, even in nonreligious subjects such as mathematics or trigonometry or philosophy, they should have the unqualified right to do that."

Accordingly, Professor Rogers concludes: "The 1972 legislative history reveals that the lead sponsors of the 702 amendment rallied support for their amendments by offering examples of religious institutions that they said did not receive government financial aid, but were supported with private funds. Far from supporting [religious discrimination in publicly funded jobs], this evidence cuts directly against it. Thus, any suggestion that the 1972 legislative history offers support for allowing religious organizations to make religion-based employment decisions with regard to government-funded positions is simply incorrect."

So, if those most interested in this amendment to the 1964 Civil Rights Act would go back and look at the debate, he or she would find that Senators Ervin and Allen were rallying support for broadening the 702 exemption by referring to religious institutions that they said were supported with private money.

But we are not talking about those kinds of situations today. Instead, we are talking about the people's money, the American tax dollar, and I think there is a huge difference there.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 24, 2004

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to the League of United Latin American Citizens on 75 years of outstanding service. Your work has improved the lives of millions of Hispanic Americans and has benefited our entire country.

Seventy-five years ago, the founders of the League of United Latin American Citizens, better known as LULAC, joined together to establish an organization that would become the largest, oldest and most successful Hispanic civil rights and service organization in the United States. Since its inception on February 17, 1919, in Corpus Christi, Texas, LULAC has championed the cause of Hispanic Americans in education, employment, economic development and civil rights.

LULAC has developed a comprehensive set of nationwide programs fostering educational attainment, job training, housing, scholarships, citizenship, and voter registration. Its members throughout the Nation have developed a tremendous track record advancing the prosperity and civil rights of the Hispanic population of the United States. LULAC's legislative platform promotes humanitarian relief for immigrants, increased educational opportunities for our youth, and equal treatment for all Hispanics in the United States and its territories, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

This year the League of United Latin American Citizens will celebrate 75 years of com-

munity service to increase educational opportunities and improve the quality of life for Hispanic Americans. I am proud to join my colleagues in the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, the LULAC membership, and Americans across the country in commending LULAC on 75 years of service and the great contributions LULAC has made to our country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 24, 2004

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, on February 3, 2004, this Member unavoidably missed Roll Call vote No. 14 on H.J. Res. 84, a resolution honoring former President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of his 93rd birthday. Had this Member been present, this Member would have voted "aye."

TRIBUTE TO RUSSELL J. RICE

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 24, 2004

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and honor the achievements of Russell J. Rice, Chief of Police for the city of Placentia, California, who is retiring after 30 years of exemplary service.

Chief Rice's leadership and impressive record of academic career and civic involvement has earned the admiration and respect of all those who have had the privilege of working with him. He was named P.O.S.T. Command College, Outstanding Student for Academic Achievement, Class 18, 1994; City of Placentia, Employee of the Year, 1986; Placentia Police Officer's Association, Officer of the Year, 1985; and Disabled American Veterans, Outstanding Police Officer, 1984 and 1985.

I would like to congratulate Chief Rice on these many accomplishments and sincerely thank him for his ongoing commitment to the community, which he has served so admirably.

TRIBUTE TO BARRY HIRSCHFELD

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 24, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise before this body of Congress and this nation to pay tribute to the Hirschfeld family's impressive tradition of business excellence and philanthropy in Colorado. For over three generations, the Hirschfeld's have dedicated their time and efforts toward improving their Denver community. In acknowledgment of the family's many contributions, Barry Hirschfeld, his father Edward, and grandfather A.B. were recently inducted into the Colorado Business Hall of Fame.

The Hirschfeld legacy began when A.B. founded the A.B. Hirschfeld Press Company in

1907 by printing business cards with a hand press. It has grown to one of the largest printing companies in the area, employing 150 members of the community, and boasts annual earnings of \$23 million. The Hirschfeld's entrepreneurial spirit guided them into a number of other prominent business ventures. A.B.'s love for sports resulted in his co-ownership of the Denver Broncos and Denver Bears. Edward's interest in telecommunications led him to start a local television station, and he was instrumental in helping to bring cable television to Denver through Mile High Cable. Barry, the current president of Hirschfeld Press, took an early interest in telecommunications as well, starting a car phone company in 1984, and has pursued various real estate interests throughout the Denver region.

The Hirschfeld family is also well known for their philanthropic endeavors. A.B. served on no less than fifty civic organizations during his life, and founded the Denver Housing Authority, which has worked to help low-income families. Edward actively participated in numerous Jewish and social organizations, was a co-founder of the Hundred Club of Denver, and served as board chairman of Mile High United Way. Today, Barry and his wife Arlene tirelessly devote their efforts to numerous community activities and charitable organizations, such as the Boettcher Foundation and aiding in the creation of the Scientific & Cultural Facilities District.

Mr. Speaker, the drive the Hirschfeld family has shown in their business and charitable activities have made them true civic leaders in their community. For nearly a century, the Hirschfeld family has left an indelible mark of excellence on the City of Denver and the State of Colorado. It is my privilege to extend my sincere congratulations to the Hirschfeld's on their induction into the Colorado Business Hall of Fame.

RECOGNIZING KENNETH E. LEE FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 24, 2004

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Kenneth E. Lee, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 167, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Kenneth has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the years Kenneth has been involved with scouting, he has earned 39 merit badges and is a Firebuilder in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say. He served on Cub Scout Camp staff for 5 years. Kenneth has also attended the National Scout Jamboree at Fort A.P. Hill in Virginia and the Junior Leader Training Conference at the Pony Express Council.

For his Eagle Scout project, Kenneth built a handicap ramp for the Winston United Methodist Church.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Kenneth E. Lee for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America