

Until the 19th century, children were confined and punished according to the standards established by criminal courts—adults and juveniles, men and women, sane and insane criminals were treated the same. CFWC fought to establish a system that would consider that children may have less than fully developed moral and cognitive capacities. The CFWC's umbrella organization, the General Foundation for Women's Clubs established 75 percent of the nation's libraries and was the national model for juvenile courts upon which California's system is based.

The California Federation of Women's Clubs, chartered in 1900, sought legislation to create a separate court system for juveniles based on the understanding that children are inherently different from adults and that the state has a certain responsibility to protect and rehabilitate young offenders. Juvenile courts provide rehabilitation and benevolent supervision based on the concept of *parens patriae* (the State as Parent), allowing the state to intervene in the interest of protecting the child. The focus of the juvenile court was on the offender, not on the offense, on rehabilitation, not punishment.

Because of the actions of the CFWC, criminal cases involving individuals under the age of eighteen began to be adjudicated in a juvenile court. The CFWC also funded the courts until the courts were included in the State budget. This system allowed courts to provide a standard procedure for processing the crimes committed by juvenile offenders while paying additional attention to the special needs and circumstances of children. Over the years juvenile courts have evolved to more closely resemble the criminal justice system.

Today the CFWC continues to work for adequate programs of probation and rehabilitative services in humane facilities for children. In addition to creating the Juvenile Courts of California, CFWC members strive to promote education, literacy, healthy lifestyles, preservation of natural resources, crime prevention, art appreciation and increased international understanding. The organization contributes an average of 4 million volunteer hours and \$3 million on 25,000 projects annually.

The California Federation of Women's Clubs is a non-profit, charitable organization that was organized in January 1900, becoming the thirty-seventh state to join the General Federation of Women's Clubs—which is one of the largest and oldest volunteer organizations in the world. "Strength United is Stronger" was chosen as the motto and still holds true today as the Clubs working together make a difference throughout the world.

HONORING REV. DR. ISAIAH  
SCIPIO, JR.

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 26, 2004*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today on behalf of the membership and friends of the Itinerant Ministry of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church to honor my friend Rev. Dr. Isaiah Scipio, Jr., for fifty five years of spiritual leadership within the Christian Methodist community. On Saturday, February 28, 2004 the friends of Rev. Dr. Isaiah Scipio,

Jr., will honor him during a retirement luncheon celebration to be held at the Sarvis Conference Center in my hometown of Flint, Michigan.

Rev. Isaiah Scipio, Jr. was born in Darlington, South Carolina on July 11, 1923 to Isaiah Sr. and Margaret Scipio. He graduated from Mayo High School. He was drafted into the U.S. Air Corps December of 1942, where he served honorably as a Technical Sergeant until August of 1946. After his tour of duty he enrolled at the University of Southern California where he received a Bachelor of Business Arts degree in 1959. In 1947 Rev. Scipio received his license to preach, and two years later in 1949 he was ordained Deacon and Elder. He earned his Master of Theology from the University of Southern California School of Religion. In 1947 a year after receiving his receiving his Theology Doctorate, he was assigned interim pastor of the New Era C.M.E. Church of South Los Angeles, California. Rev. Scipio from this point forward would be known as the traveling preacher. He has had the honor of spreading the word to congregations in California, Michigan, New York, Richmond, Virginia, Indiana and Ohio. From 1959–1962 Rev. Scipio served under Rev. Dr. Martin L. King Jr. as President of the Western Christian Leadership Conference. He served two years as the President of the Greater Flint Council of Church. In 1970 he was elected General Secretary of the board of Missions, supervising work in Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, West Africa, Haiti and Jamaica. In 1993 he transferred to Flint, Michigan and was assigned to his current position as pastor of Dozier Memorial C.M.E. Church. As the passage of 2 Cor 9:13–14 reads "While, through the proof of this ministry, they glorify God for the obedience of your confession to the gospel of Christ, and for your liberal sharing with them and all men. And by their prayer for you, who long for you because of the exceeding grace of God in you." Rev. Scipio, you have championed for Christ for fifty-five years and the community thanks you.

Rev. Scipio is also an outstanding father, grandfather and husband. He is married to Marion and they have two lovely daughters, Brenda and Deborah and three lovely granddaughters: Stephanie, Donya and Shonna.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, I ask my colleagues in the 108th Congress to please join me in honoring my constituent and friend Rev. Dr. Isaiah Scipio for his outstanding service to the Christian community.

COMMEMORATING THE PRESIDENT  
OF TUNISIA'S RECENT VISIT TO  
WASHINGTON, DC

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 26, 2004*

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the recent visit to Washington, DC by the President of the Republic of Tunisia, His Excellency Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. President Ben Ali met with President Bush on Wednesday, February 18, 2004. During the meeting President Bush praised the social progress in Tunisia and welcomed its leader as a partner in the fight against terrorism.

The United States and Tunisia have maintained a strong relationship throughout both

our histories. Tunisia has been a crucial partner in the Mediterranean region through first the Cold War and, more recently, in our current efforts to fight terrorism. Our relationship has grown even stronger in the last few years. In December 2003, Tunis was chosen as the regional center for the Middle East Partnership Initiative, a Near Eastern affairs program to promote democracy and political reform in the region. This is a welcome development because Tunisia plays a crucial role in stabilizing Middle East politics.

President Bush rightly praised the government in Tunisia for working with the United States in fighting terrorism, for a "modern and viable" education system and for giving equal rights to women. Tunisia can help the Middle East achieve greater reform and freedom, something that is necessary for peace for the long term.

As a friend of Tunisia, I again commemorate the recent visit by His Excellency President Ben Ali. This meeting was an opportunity to highlight the longstanding relations between our two countries and the friendship shared by our two peoples. It was also an occasion to strengthen our joint efforts on the international scene for the causes of peace, security, human dignity and development.

AMERICA AT RISK—ANNIVERSARY  
REPORT ON THE STATE OF  
HOMELAND SECURITY

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 26, 2004*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my fellow Members of the House Select Committee on Homeland Security from this side of the aisle to underscore the importance of a report issued by Ranking Member Turner entitled *America at Risk: Closing the Security Gap*. This report answers the question of whether we are as safe as we need to be one year after the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in the negative.

Despite the fact that for fiscal year 2005, DHS is slated to receive \$40.2 billion in total funding, representing a \$3.7 billion—or 10 percent increase relative to the fiscal year 2004 level of \$36.5 billion, there still exist major problems in the Department's overall function.

There is an emergency situation occurring in Haiti right now, such that political upheaval and the threat of murder is forcing people to flee the country for our borders. Over the past two days, at least two boats full of Haitians have arrived at our borders. Neither the Department of Homeland Security's Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (BICE) nor our nation as a whole is prepared for the mass exodus that may arrive.

I will support a bill sponsored by our colleague Mr. MEEK of Florida to designate Haiti under Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to allow Haitian refugees to obtain Temporary Protective Status (TPS). I have signed on to join my brother today in fact to take leadership in this crisis.

Furthermore, I will introduce a piece of legislation, the "Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2003." Section 502 of this bill responds to Attorney General Ashcroft's decision in *Matter of D-J-*, 23 I&N Dec. 572 (AG

2003), in which he denied bond release to a Haitian on the ground that giving bond to undocumented refugees who come to the United States by sea would cause adverse consequences for national security and sound immigration policy.

This legislation would permit the adjustment of status for Haitians who meet the following categories:

- (1) The individual would have to be a native or citizen of Haiti;
- (2) The individual would have to have been inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States; and
- (3) The individual would have to have been physically present in the United States for at least one year.

It will be critical for BICE to have a system in place that will process these individuals but not illegally and excessively detain them or otherwise violate their civil liberties.

The United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology program's (US-VISIT) first phase is deployed at 115 airports and 14 seaports. US VISIT was designed to expedite the arrival and departure of legitimate travelers, while making it more difficult for those intending to do us harm to enter our nation.

The budget for FY 2005 provides \$340 million in 2005, an increase of \$12 million over the FY 2004 funding to continue expansion of the US VISIT system. In his testimony in the Full Committee hearing held on February 12, 2004, Secretary Ridge indicated that "over \$1 billion will be used to support [US-VISIT]." Unfortunately, he failed to adequately address how the budgetary plan will address the following issues:

That US-VISIT will not be effective for border security.

That it will impede U.S.-Mexican trade.

That it will discourage legitimate international travel and hinder South Texas retail.

That it essentially amounts to an anti-immigration policy under the guise of homeland security.

Harm to efficiency—Without a way to separate travelers, lines during high-volume times will be staggering, regardless of how fast the machines may operate.

Of the estimated 400 million people whom US-VISIT would process annually, 360 million would go through land ports of entry—five times more than go through airports and seaports. And unlike air and sea travelers, most land travelers do not file itineraries, carry passport information or go through personal screening.

Legitimate travelers—truckers who haul goods to warehouses just north of the border; people who live in Mexico and work in Texas rail shops or factories; Mexicans who own property in the United States—could be stuck in processing lines.

That US-VISIT targets the wrong people: Mexican and Texas businesses and people who have created an interdependent relationship.

Furthermore, there are tremendous problems with our aviation security systems. Spending on aviation security since September 11, 2001 has totaled \$14.5 billion. Since September 11, we have spent \$18 securing our skies for every \$1 spent securing ports, trucks, buses, mass transit, and pipelines combined.

Numerous media accounts tell of passengers bringing knives and guns on flights

without realizing it, and not getting caught. In the recent situation regarding Nathaniel Heatwole, it was discovered that he told the TSA that he was going to put box cutters and other potentially dangerous items on airplanes, but it still took a routine maintenance check a month later to find them.

Planes that carry only cargo are also dangerously unsecured. Many do not have hardened cockpit doors, and the pilots are not yet allowed to carry firearms.

Another problem was created by the Administration's inexplicable policy of allowing airport employees to enter secure areas of the airport without being screened in the same way passengers and pilots are. Congress has given the Administration substantial resources to do the job—more than any other aspect of homeland security. They must move faster to strengthen our front line defense against the terrorists threatening the safety of our skies and our communities.

Overall, \$890 million is provided for aviation security, a nearly 20 percent increase, including funds to improve integration of explosive detection system (EDS) equipment into individual airports' baggage processing to increase security effectiveness and promote greater efficiency.

On February 24, 2004, Fox News aired a segment on airline security that is simply shocking. It showed a video shot by a passenger on an international flight bound for the United States. While there weren't many open seats on the Air Tahiti Nui passenger jet, the cockpit door remained open. The passenger who shot the film said, "As we were rolling down the runway, the door kept slamming against the back wall." This passenger taped the open cockpit door from his first class seat on a trip from Auckland, New Zealand to Los Angeles, California with a stop-over in Tahiti. He reported that the door remained open most of the time on both legs of the flight and was closed just before the plane's decent into Los Angeles.

This incident shows the severe gaps that we have in our airline security. I have written a letter to Secretary Ridge highlighting this problem and requested that he respond with a specific plan to address it.

Poor data collection, data sharing, equipment, training, and a lack of oversight make our nation extremely vulnerable to terrorist attacks. We must act quickly to address these weaknesses in order to protect our families.

#### PRESIDENT BUSH'S FY 2005 NATIONAL BUDGET

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 26, 2004*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today being very disturbed with the direction that President Bush is taking our great nation. The prime reason for my concern is the President's budget that was submitted to this body a few weeks ago. It has become apparent to me that this Administration has lost all sense of reality when it comes to satisfying the needs of average Americans. I say this not out of partisanship, but from a statement of the facts. This President decided that multiple tax cuts for the rich would outweigh the pro-

grams and services most needed by average Americans. The truth is staggering; by 2009 discretionary spending outside of Homeland Security will be \$47 billion less than current levels. In fact, by 2009 the tax cuts this Administration has sponsored will cost more than the cuts in discretionary spending outside of Homeland Security. This means that so many of the programs and services that average Americans rely upon will be cut drastically, all in an effort to finance irresponsible tax cuts that only benefit a small fraction of wealthy Americans.

The truth is that this President is trying to hide from the American people the amount of cuts in important programs that his budget contains. For the first time, this President's 2005 published budget materials do not show discretionary funding totals, or program or account totals, beyond 2005. Again, this President is out of touch with the American people, and worse still he is trying to hide his true intentions. I will not stay silent while he advocates an irresponsible agenda that is geared towards only one small sector of the American population. It is our responsibility to advocate for all Americans, and the great majority of them will be hurt by this irresponsible budget. I want to highlight a few areas in this budget that are particularly egregious.

Education: This year marks the 50th Anniversary of Brown v. Board of Education, the historic Supreme Court decision that desegregated America's schools. I would not be true to the principles of Brown v. Board of Education if I did not address the current state of our nation's education system. It pains me to do so, I'd much rather stand here and celebrate our great victory from 50 years ago, but to do so and ignore the needs of our nation's children would be a slap in the face to all that we have fought for. At the top of the list of my concerns is the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) and the fact that it has not lived up to its mandate. In the years before Brown v. Board of Education the proponents of "separate but equal" might have said that no black child was being left behind, but we know that to have been a lie. Likewise we know under the current state of affairs that the idea that American children are not being left behind is a farce.

President Bush shortchanges his own No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) by \$9.4 billion—including \$7.2 billion for Title I. The President breaks his promise to provide \$20.5 billion for Title I under NCLB. His budget will deny nearly 5 million disadvantaged children critical education services, such as extra help to become proficient in reading and math. Since NCLB was signed into law President Bush has underfunded the initiative by \$26.5 billion or 21.7 percent.

President Bush freezes or cuts college aid, forces taxes on students, and fails to stop tuition hikes. Not only does the President fail to address the rising college tuition, but he also makes college even more expensive by freezing or cutting student aid and taxing students.

President Bush jeopardizes aid to children of military families. The Bush budget freezes all Impact Aid funding at the FY 2004 level, jeopardizing programs and services for children of military families.

President Bush breaks his NCLB promise on afterschool programs. The Bush budget freezes funding for afterschool programs. As a result, nearly 1.3 million children will be shut out of afterschool programs.