

one of her favorite activities is playing cards until her eyes hurt!

After 101 years, Mrs. Dergin says if she had to live life all over again, she'd love to be a sketch artist, a hobby she had to give up in order to support her family. When asked what advice she'd give to young people she said, "Listen to your parents." She says the best thing about growing older is having her family around.

Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues, I ask that you join me in honoring Rose Dergin today. I hope we all have the good fortune to live as long as she has. She is truly a great lady and someone with an appreciation for the importance of family and closeness.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN THOMAS DYE  
SCHOOL ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 21, 2004*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly remarkable educational institution in the 30th Congressional District—the John Thomas Dye School—on its 75th anniversary.

The John Thomas Dye School in Los Angeles, California, was founded in 1929 by Cathryn Robberts Dye and John Thomas Dye II. Originally named the Brentwood Town and Country School, it opened with ten students in 1929 at the corner of 26th Street and San Vicente Boulevard. One of these students was the founders' own son, John Thomas Dye III, who later was tragically killed while a pilot in World War II. In 1959, the school was renamed the John Thomas Dye School in memory of its fallen son.

In 1960, the school was moved to its present campus at 1141 Chalon Road. The very next year, the school burned to the ground in the Bel Air Fire. Thanks to the dedication of its founders, and the unwavering and generous support of the community, the school was rebuilt in one year.

Today, this independent, nonprofit school educates children from preschool through 6th grade. In addition to its strong academic program, the John Thomas Dye School places special emphasis on the "Five Cs": Caring, Common Sense, Consideration, Cooperation, and Courtesy. Throughout its 75 year history, the school has touched the lives of over 1,500 graduates, thousands of parents, and an exceptional faculty and staff.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the John Thomas Dye School family on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

CELEBRATION OF LUNAR NEW  
YEAR

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 21, 2004*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to represent a vibrant and strong Asian American and Pacific Islander community that is a historic part of San Francisco's world-re-

nowned diversity, and I rise today to recognize the celebration of the Lunar New Year, the most cherished Chinese festival.

The Lunar New Year marks the beginning of a new season and is a time of renewed hope. It is considered a time to sweep away misfortune and to welcome the New Year with hopes of good luck, prosperity, and excellent health.

The Lunar New Year celebration begins on the new moon of the first day of each year and ends on the full moon 15 days later. Family is a major focus of the Lunar New Year celebration, and participants pay great respect to their ancestors who laid the foundations for the well-being of their families. The Lantern Festival, which concludes the celebration with a parade of brilliant lanterns, the music of drums, and a dragon dance performed by youth, is especially beautiful.

By the Chinese calendar, this is the year 4,701, the Year of the Monkey. The Monkey represents the inventor and innovator and symbolizes growth and development. In many ways, the Monkey epitomizes the entrepreneurial spirit of my district in San Francisco and our ability to overcome great challenges.

The U.S. Postal Service recently issued its Year of the Monkey Stamp, the final in its spectacular Lunar New Year commemorative stamp series. It has been a great pleasure to celebrate the 12 years of the Chinese Zodiac with the stamps designed by artist Clarence Lee, and I am proud to display these beautiful images on the walls of my office. Thank you to the Organization of Chinese Americans, to the U.S. Postal Service, and to the leaders of San Francisco's Chinese American Community for your hard work to make this wonderful series a reality.

By percentage, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders are the country's fastest growing ethnic group, and the community is a dynamic part of our nation. The Lunar New Year is a wonderful opportunity to recognize the immeasurable contributions of Asian American and Pacific Islanders to all aspects of American life, including the arts, education, sports, medicine, religion, and politics. It is my pleasure to join with so many of my constituents and with Asian American and Pacific Islanders across the country to celebrate the Lunar New Year.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ILC DOVER INC. AND  
ATK ELKTON

**HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE**

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 21, 2004*

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the recent accomplishments of ILC Dover Inc., located in Frederica, Delaware. ILC Dover has long been a partner in this country's space exploration efforts. From manufacturing space suits for the Apollo mission's to the moon to creating the air bag landing systems for the recent Mars rover's Spirit and Opportunity, the later of which is scheduled to land on the opposite side of Mars this weekend. I as well as the 400 employees at ILC will be watching closely as the company's technology delivers Opportunity safely to the surface of Mars.

As NASA's vision continues to change over time, ILC Dover has adapted their technologies to meet the challenges of these new missions. ILC's landing bags work much like your everyday passenger air bag in a car. The system surrounded and protected the rover Spirit as it bounced 30 times before resting on the surface of Mars. These unmanned probes will scour the red planet's surface in an effort to discover any previous existence of life. These air bag systems were enhanced from those that ILC made for the earlier Pathfinder mission to Mars.

ILC is very excited by the President's recent announcement that he plans to send Americans to Mars by establishing a permanent space station on the moon. ILC Dover has already begun testing their newest space suit, the "I-suit", which could be worn by those astronauts who will build the moon base. ILC has stated that they expect these suits would perform better, would cost less, and would be more comfortable, allowing crewmembers to perform their duties for longer periods of time.

The company also manufactures products to meet the emerging homeland security, defense, and environmental challenges that our country faces. For example, they have begun production and sales of the Scape hood, a mask that protects civilian wearers from nuclear, biological and chemical warfare agents. The company currently manufactures the M40 gas masks donned by the U.S. Army. The federal government, state and local municipalities, and the corporate community have invested in their Vapor Guard product. These soft material covers are designed to contain odors and emissions within wastewater treatment tanks. These are just a few of the emerging technologies that the company is focused on.

As part of the successful Mars Exploration Rover program, I would also like to acknowledge the important work of Alliant Tech Systems Inc. (ATK). ATK, based in Edina, Minnesota, is a \$2.2 billion aerospace and defense company with strong positions in propulsion, composite structures, munitions, precision capabilities and civil and sporting ammunition. I will be touring their Elkton, Maryland, facility and will see first hand how ATK is partnering with NASA.

The Elkton facility, which employs close to 100 Delawareans, is working on NASA's Mars Exploration Rover as well, the orbital space plane and other NASA missions. Specifically, ATK constructed the gas generators that inflated ILC Dover's airbags to cushion the rover's landings, as well as the rocket motors that slowed their decent.

Besides their NASA work, ATK is also partnering with the Department of Defense to create Kinetic Energy Interceptor missile defense programs and is also part of a Department of Homeland Security team with United Air Lines that has been tasked to submit designs for an electro optic missile warning systems for commercial airplanes.

These forward thinking companies continue to assert themselves as major players in our nation's research and development, especially our search of the next frontier. I congratulate them on their achievements and wish them continued success.

# REGULATORY OBSTACLES TO THE DEPLOYMENT OF BROADBAND FACILITIES

**HON. RICK BOUCHER**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 21, 2004*

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the positive economic benefits of eliminating the regulatory obstacles to the deployment of broadband facilities by telecommunications carriers. A recent report by economists Robert W. Crandall and Charles L. Jackson supplies strong evidence that further deregulation will jumpstart the sluggish technology sector and increase investment in broadband, which will in turn encourage greater Internet use, and expand the market for a broad range of technologies from computers and servers to digital appliances for the home that connect over the Internet.

Despite recent efforts by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in its Triennial Review Order (TRO) to promote broadband investment, several restrictions on broadband deployment remain that threaten to undercut the economic benefits the FCC was seeking to foster in its deregulatory order. The FCC has before it a reconsideration proceeding in which it has the opportunity to eliminate remaining barriers to investment and nourish broadband deployment, innovation, and economic growth. I urge the Commission to take full advantage of that opportunity. The following counterproductive regulations should be repealed:

First, although the FCC has eliminated unbundling requirements for new mass market broadband deployments, it mistakenly ruled that multiple dwelling units (MDUs) are subject to the greater unbundling obligations applied to the enterprise market. Apartment complexes and other primarily residential buildings should be treated the same as single family houses and small businesses that fall within the mass market. The unbundling requirements that apply to the enterprise market should not apply to these multi-family dwellings.

Second, the TRO muddies the distinction between the mass market and the enterprise market in other unfortunate ways. The FCC recognized that telephone companies face tremendous competition from cable operators when telephone companies seek to deploy new broadband networks to the mass market. It accordingly provided maximum unbundling relief to telephone companies for mass market deployments. But the FCC failed to say what the mass market includes. In particular, providers are uncertain whether fiber loops deployed to small businesses will be subject to unbundling at below-cost rates. The FCC should clear up this uncertainty by providing a clear definition of the mass market.

Third, although the TRO properly eliminates unbundling obligations for broadband under section 251 of the Communications Act, the FCC appears to have required the Bell companies to provide unbundled access to their broadband facilities under a different section—section 271. The FCC should make clear that no provision of the Act requires carriers to physically unbundle broadband facilities at cost-based rates.

The FCC needs to act swiftly to eliminate these lingering impediments to broadband de-

ployment. By doing so, the Commission will unleash the full potential of broadband communications, which will serve as an immediate stimulus for the economy.

According to the Crandall-Jackson report, if the FCC acts as I have recommended to deregulate broadband, as many as 1.2 million new jobs could emerge over the next decade from the resulting widespread adoption of existing and advanced broadband technologies. In as little as 5 years, the more than 250,000 jobs lost between 2000–2003 in the telecommunications service and equipment sector could be restored. Capital investment could increase to such an extent that by 2021, capital expenditure on broadband technologies will reach \$63.6 billion and create a cumulative increase in gross domestic product of \$179.7 billion.

Finally, in addition to creating the proper framework for investment in broadband facilities, I urge the FCC to promote regulatory parity for the broadband services provided by cable operators and telephone companies. Under current rules, telephone companies are required to provide nondiscriminatory access to all Internet service providers, but cable operators are not. For example, Verizon can offer its customers an Internet access service, but the user can instead select AOL, Earthlink, or any other ISP while receiving local telephone service from Verizon. If the subscriber has cable modem service, in most cases he is stuck with the cable company's affiliated ISP, and he would have to pay extra to reach a different ISP. This disparity makes no sense, especially given that cable operators have a 2–1 market share lead over telephone companies in the broadband marketplace.

The FCC should require cable operators to provide open access, just as telephone companies do. Americans deserve to choose their own ISP, rather than having the network owner choose for them. The FCC also should prohibit cable operators from using their bottleneck control of the network to discriminate against unaffiliated content providers or equipment suppliers. Such requirements would not involve the below-cost pricing associated with the objectionable unbundling regime, and accordingly would not chill investment in new networks. In fact, requiring all broadband network owners to provide a choice of ISPs will accelerate the deployment of broadband services at a more reasonable price.

## TRIBUTE TO THE 12TH SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE ARMY, JACK L. TILLEY

**HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 21, 2004*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to simply say thank you to the 12th Sergeant Major of the Army, Jack L. Tilley. Thank you for your service to our country. Thank you for your sacrifice to this great nation, and thank you for your leadership as the highest ranking enlisted soldier in the Army.

Last week, Sergeant Major Tilley and his wife Gloria retired after 35 years in the Army. As Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Military Con-

struction, I had the distinct pleasure of listening to Sergeant Major Tilley testify about quality of life issues for Army soldiers. I witnessed his concern for the men and women who serve our country. Let me assure you, Sergeant Major Tilley was a zealous and effective advocate for all soldiers. There were numerous occasions when his suggestions were incorporated into subcommittee policy. Believe me, Sergeant Major Tilley made a difference in the lives of soldiers and their families.

Effectively representing soldiers of the most powerful Army in the world is a challenging and evolving task. In his statement to the Subcommittee on Military Construction Appropriations on March 5, 2003, Sergeant Major Tilley stated, "Almost three years ago my boss—Army Chief of Staff General Eric Shinseki—gave me a fairly simple charter. My mission is to get out among our soldiers and their families, understand their needs and issues, and become their biggest advocate and supporter as I represent them to him, the Secretary of the Army, and other senior leaders throughout our government." I can say without hesitation, Sergeant Major Tilley has accomplished his mission.

Over the course of his career, and most notably during his tenure as Sergeant Major of the Army, Jack Tilley's number one priority was Army soldiers. From the day he took the office of Sergeant Major of the Army in June 2000, until his retirement, Jack Tilley took his mission to heart. By his own admission, Sergeant Major Tilley logged hundreds of thousands of miles of travel visiting Army soldiers across the United States and forward deployed to countries all over the world. Sergeant Major Tilley's actions and dedication reveal that he is not afraid to get his boots muddy, in fact, he revels in it.

Sergeant Major Tilley's care for soldiers was tested many times during his tour of duty. As the first Sergeant Major of the Army appointed in the 21st Century, Jack Tilley has coached and mentored Army soldiers through many challenges that his predecessors could never have imagined. Sergeant Major Tilley was the Army's lead advocate for soldier issues as a new administration came into office, defense transformation became a reality, and our country, and the building he worked in, were viciously attacked on September 11th, ushering in a new type of war, the Global War on Terrorism.

Yet for all that can be said about Sergeant Major Tilley and his many accomplishments, he is nothing if not the embodiment of the modern American Soldier. Sergeant Major Tilley's concern and dedication for Army soldiers reflects what the President said to soldiers at Fort Hood Texas, and I quote:

"As members of our military, you serve this nation's ideals and you demonstrate those ideals in your code and in your character. As Commander-in-Chief, I have come to know the men and women who wear America's uniform. I have seen your love of country and your devotion to a cause larger than yourself. I have seen your discipline, your idealism, and your sense of honor. I know that every order I give can bring a cost. I also know without a doubt that every order I give will be carried out with skill and unselfish courage."

The fact that the President of the United States notices and commends Army soldiers is testimony to the hard work and dedication of people like Sergeant Major Tilley. Unquestionably, the United States possesses the