

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY TEACHING ACT

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about a very important issue to my district and communities across the country—increasing access to professional development for our teachers and to introduce the No Substitute for Quality Teaching Act, legislation I have drafted to address this issue. We all understand the importance of training opportunities for our teachers. When we passed H.R. 1 by an overwhelming margin, we included significant new investments for teacher quality programs and new measures to hold teachers accountable for the education they provide. We even required school to devote 10 percent of their Title I funds to professional development activities. Unfortunately, these resources and requirements will be meaningless if teachers do not have time to take advantage of the training opportunities.

Throughout the fall I conducted a survey of teachers and principals in all the schools in my congressional district. I found that teachers and administrators alike want to pursue more professional development, to improve their skills and use the most innovative and effective teaching strategies available, but they simply do not have the time. Many teachers are already overburdened with the daily duties of teaching, coaching or leading other after-school activities, and preparing future lesson plans. When they need a substitute to fill in while they attend a training class, there often isn't one available. In fact, the substitute teacher shortage in Rhode Island—and in many states across the country—is so acute that many teachers are being forced to give up their planning periods to cover for sick colleagues. Some states have even placed moratoriums on leaves of absence for professional development.

To alleviate the shortage, districts have been forced to dramatically lower their hiring standards for substitute teachers. Twenty-eight states allow principals to hire anyone with a high school diploma or GED who is 18 or older, and over half of all states do not check references or even conduct face-to-face interviews with potential substitutes. Yet, our students spend an inordinate amount of time with them—an average of 365 days over the course of their elementary and secondary education. Alarming, minimal qualification requirements for substitutes have been linked to lower educational achievement among students.

So, today, along with 14 of my colleagues, I am introducing the "No Substitute for Quality Teaching Act." This bill will create a demonstration grant program for school districts to experiment with creative ways to address the substitute teacher shortage. The funds will go directly to local education agencies, which

may tackle the problem alone or in conjunction with neighboring districts.

States across the country are already dealing with this issue in a myriad of ways. Wisconsin, Florida, California, New Mexico, Washington, Pennsylvania and Minnesota, to name a few, have created permanent substitute teacher pools, implemented training programs to equip substitutes with the skills they need to be effective at their jobs, conducted recruitment campaigns, and raised substitute compensation. Let's provide the necessary resources to disseminate the lessons these states have already learned, and to find new ways to solve this problem by passing the No Substitute for Quality Teaching Act.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE PANPAPHIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Panpaphian Association of America which will be honoring Peter J. Pappas with the Evagoras Pallikarides Award of Merit as well as this year's Member of the Year, Chrysi Kleopa Notskas.

The Panpaphian Association was founded in 1987 by a group of Hellenic Cypriot Americans from Paphos, Cyprus to serve as cultural, educational and social organization. The Evagoras Pallikarides Award is named in honor of Evagoras Pallikarides, who was born in the small village of Tsada, Paphos, in February of 1938. Pallikarides is hailed as a hero by many for his work as a Cypriot freedom-fighter during the British occupation of Cyprus. For his efforts, Pallikarides was subsequently executed by the British, but his legacy of independence and cultural pride has endured. This year's recipient of the Evagoras Pallikarides Award embodies these characteristics as well.

Peter J. Pappas is the President & CEO of PJ Mechanical Corporation. It is one of the largest service maintenance organizations in the New York metropolitan area and presently ranks ninth in the entire nation. Mr. Pappas's professional successes can be rivaled only by his many philanthropic contributions. He serves on the Archdiocesan Council, is a Director of Leadership 100, and President of HANAC, which oversees and coordinates a variety of social service programs throughout the community that have serviced thousands of people. He is also President of the Cyprus Children's Fund, a member of the Board of Directors of the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the New York State Hellenic American Republican Association.

Mr. Pappas has been married to his wife, Catherine, in 1961. The couple has three grown children, Peter, James and Tara and seven grandchildren.

Being honored as this year's Panaphian Association Member of the Year is Chrysi Kleopa Notskas. A native of Paphos, Cyprus she relocated to the U.S. as a student, obtaining a Bachelor's degree from Adelphi University and a Master's degree from Long Island University. She was named Ms. Cyprus of the USA and was also recognized with an Outstanding Teacher Award. As a teacher and mentor, Notskas is known for her selflessness and unwillingness to say no to a student in need. She is married to Evan Notskas and they have a daughter named Olga.

In recognition of these outstanding achievements, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the great contributions of the Panpaphian Association, and its honorees Peter J. Pappas and Chrysi Kleopa Notskas.

IN RECOGNITION OF OFFICER ROBERT D. MOORE

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the numerous contributions made by Officer Robert D. Moore to the Monterey Park Police Department during his professional career. After 23 years of service, Officer Moore retired from the police force on December 20, 2001.

Officer Moore attended the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Academy and graduated on June 8, 1979. By February 19 of the same year, Officer Moore began his 23-year career with the Monterey Park Police Department. During a large part of his career he worked on the patrol division and from 1986 to 1989 he was assigned to the Investigations Bureau that dealt with fraud. He obtained Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced Police Certificates from the State of California Commission on Police Officer Standards of Training.

During his career, Officer Moore received over thirty letters and commendations for his valuable achievements including arrests made, investigations conducted, and help provided to members of the community. Several of those commendations recognized his extra efforts in helping victims of crime, the elderly, and underprivileged members of the community. Furthermore, he was also part of the Monterey Park Police Department's Baker to Vegas running team.

I commend Officer Moore's strong commitment to protect and serve the Monterey Park community. Officer Moore has been a true professional, an inspirational role model and a friend to many from the beginning of his career until his retirement and his contributions will not be forgotten. I wish him well in his retirement and thank him for his many years of public service.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RICHARD HODES

HON. JIM DAVIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Dr. Richard Hodes, a physician and former leader in the Florida legislature who used his multitude of personal and professional talents to improve Florida's health care system and make Florida a better place for all of us.

During Dick's 16 years of service in the Florida House of Representatives, he always sought opportunities to contribute as a champion of education and health reforms. As chairman of the House Health and Rehabilitation Services Committee, then Speaker pro tem and majority leader, Dick used his expertise as a physician and his prowess as a legislator, most notably, to help fashion Florida's Medicaid legislation and streamline the State's health, institutional, and welfare services in Florida.

Dick's work was not overlooked. In 1970 he was the recipient of the Florida Jaycees Good Government Award and the St. Petersburg Times nominated him four times as the Most Valuable Member of the House. Dick was even elected President of the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Outside of the legislature, Dick's contributions to the medical community were countless. He operated his own private practice in Tampa for nearly 40 years and served as Chairman of the Department of Anesthesiology at the University of South Florida's College of Medicine and former President of the Florida Medical Association, the Hillsborough County Medical Association and the Florida Society of Anesthesiologists. Local Hillsborough County residents benefitted from his insight every week for 20 years when they tuned into his program on WEDU television.

Dick was the model citizen: a tireless worker, a highly successful doctor and public servant dedicated to the people he served. He was soft spoken while holding firm, heartfelt views about the major issues he tackled. Dick is an inspiration for generations of leaders to come and he will be solely missed not just by his family and many, many friends, but by all of us.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE 2002 CONGRESS-BUNDESTAG/BUNDESRAT EXCHANGE

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, since 1983, the U.S. Congress and the German Bundestag and Bundesrat have conducted an annual exchange program for staff members from both countries. The program gives professional staff the opportunity to observe and learn about each other's political institutions and interact on issues of mutual interest.

A staff delegation from the U.S. Congress will be selected to visit Germany during May 26 to June 8 of this year. During the 2 week exchange, the delegation will attend meetings

with Bundestag Members, Bundestag party staff members, and representatives of numerous political, business, academic, and media agencies. Participants also will be hosted by a Bundestag Member for a district visit.

A comparable delegation of German staff members will visit the United States for 2 weeks in July. They will attend similar meetings here in Washington and visit the districts of Congressional Members. The U.S. delegation is expected to facilitate these meetings.

The Congress-Bundestag Exchange is highly regarded in Germany and is one of several exchange programs sponsored by public and private institutions in the United States and Germany to foster better understanding of the politics and policies of both countries. This exchange is funded by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The U.S. delegation should consist of experienced and accomplished Hill staff who can contribute to the success of the exchange on both sides of the Atlantic. The Bundestag reciprocates by sending senior staff professionals to the United States.

Applicants should have a demonstrable interest in events in Europe. Applicants need not be working in the field of foreign affairs, although such a background can be helpful. The composite U.S. delegation should exhibit a range of expertise in issues of mutual concern to Germany and the United States such as, but not limited to, trade, security, the environment, immigration, economic development, health care, and other social policy issues.

In addition, U.S. participants are expected to help plan and implement the program for the Bundestag staff members when they visit the United States. Participants are expected to assist in planning topical meetings in Washington, and are encouraged to host one or two Bundestag staffers in their Member's district in July, or to arrange for such a visit to another Member's district.

Participants are selected by a committee composed of personnel from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State and past participants of the exchange.

Senators and Representatives who would like a member of their staff to apply for participation in this year's program should direct them to submit a resume and cover letter in which they state their qualifications, the contributions they can make to a successful program and some assurances of their ability to participate during the time stated. Applications may be sent to Connie Veillette in Congressman REGULA's office, 2306 Rayburn House Building by noon on Friday, April 5.

HONORING LIFE OF DAVE THOMAS

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 29, 2002

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, as a member who has actively sought to advance the adoption and foster care system, I would like to pay tribute to Dave Thomas, founder of Wendy's Old-Fashioned Hamburgers. Throughout his life, Mr. Thomas displayed incredible dedication to not only his business endeavors, but also his advocacy for the cause of adoption.

In his efforts to encourage, improve, and increase public awareness of adoption and foster care programs, Mr. Thomas established both the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption and the Dave Thomas Center for Adoption Law. His Foundation for Adoption worked jointly with national adoption organizations, individuals, and public and private agencies to raise awareness and provide support for children awaiting adoption, while his Center for Adoption Law helped to ease and facilitate the adoption process through education, advocacy, and research.

In addition to his foundations, Mr. Thomas was a constructive force in shaping corporate health policy to cover adoption expenses. Through his efforts, 75 percent of Fortune 1000 companies now offer adoption benefits to their employees. Mr. Thomas also served from 1990 until 2000 as the national spokesman for numerous White House adoption and foster care initiatives, and donated his speaking fees and profits from the sales of his books, "Dave's Way, Well Done!" and "Franchising for Dummies," to adoption causes.

As a testament to his devotion to the cause of adoption, Mr. Thomas received numerous awards, including the Angel in Adoption Award from the Congressional Coalition on Adoption and the 2001 Social Awareness Award from the U.S. Postal Service.

Through his entire span of advocacy for the cause of adoption, Mr. Thomas maintained his life and success ethics of honesty, hard work, self-reliance, and perseverance. May he always be remembered as a truly powerful example for every person who works toward a cause in which he or she believes.

HONORING HAMILTON COUNTY COMMISSIONER HAROLD COKER FOR HIS DEDICATION

HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, as a Hamilton County Commissioner, a small businessman and community activist, Harold Coker has spend decades working to improve the school system, promote economic development and enhance the quality of life for all that live in Hamilton County.

Before being elected to the County Commission, Mr. Coker was a successful business owner and was elected President of the Antique Automobile Club of America. Because of his dedication to the industry, he was also elected president of the National Tire Dealers Association.

In 1982, when Mr. Coker was elected to the Hamilton County Commission, he went to work for efficient and more effective government and attacked abuse of power and corruption in local politics. He served as county commission chairman in 1985-86, 1995 and 1998-99 and throughout his service he has saved the taxpayers millions of dollars.

For over twenty years Commissioner Coker's goal has been to bring about progress and make Hamilton County a better place to live. Harold and his wife Lill became involved in making the streets of our community safe. They urged the use of seat belts and strongly advocated against driving under the influence

of alcohol or drugs. Harold was successful in obtaining a federal grant of \$500,000 to form the DUI task force.

In 1986 he was named by President Ronald Reagan to serve on the National Highway Transportation Safety Advisory Committee. While serving on the NHTSA board, Harold was instrumental in getting the child safety restraint bill and seat belt law passed in the state legislature. Tennessee was the first state in the nation to pass the Child Safety restraint bill and the bill became a model for the rest of the nation. He should take great satisfaction in knowing that many lives have been saved across the country because of this legislation.

In 1986, Commissioner Coker also began an effort to improve the image of Chattanooga by working to create a river port and a river walk to add to the city's growth, development and livability. He only hoped to live long enough to see this project fully realized. I am pleased to report that the project will be completed this year before he leaves office in August.

Another one of Commissioner Coker's primary concerns during his 20 years of public service has been economic development. He was instrumental in establishing industrial parks, enterprise zones, and citizen action groups that will benefit the area for generations to come.

Harold believed that a good education directly contributed to his success as a business owner and he was inspired to increase funding for schools as a County Commissioner. He voted for increases in teacher pay and as a result starting teacher's salaries have more than doubled during his tenure on the County Commission.

The Coker family was awarded the Great American Family Community Award in 1983; he received the Sertoma Service to Mankind Award in 1985; he was named Volunteer of the Year for the Heart Association in 1987; and he was the recipient of the Public Education Foundation Award in 2000.

Commissioner Coker will leave office at the end of his final term in August of 2002. I would like to personally thank him for his tireless efforts to make a difference in the lives of the people who live in the Tennessee Valley. We will miss his leadership, but his vision and principled stands will serve as a legacy and a lesson for all who are fortunate to be called a "public servant."

THE OLD SPANISH NATIONAL
HISTORIC TRAIL ACT

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, in the west, citizens from all walks of life have deep-rooted cultural and historic ties to the land. This legislation will amend the National Trails System Act and designate the Old Spanish Trail, which originates in Santa Fe, New Mexico and continues to Los Angeles, California, as a National Historic Trail.

The Old Spanish Trail dates back to 1829 when it had a variety of uses, from trade caravans to military expeditions. For twenty plus years, the Old Spanish Trail was used as a main route of travel between New Mexico and

California. Numerous Indian Pueblos were situated along the trail serving as trading forums for the travelers. Today, more than one hundred and fifty years after the first caravans on the Old Spanish Trail, the historic charter of the trail lives on and the trail remains relatively unchanged since the trail period.

The Old Spanish Trail is a symbol of cultural interaction between various ethnic groups and nations. Further, it is a symbol of the commercial exchange that made development and growth popular, not only in the west, but throughout the country.

The National Trails system was established by the National Trails System Act of 1968, to promote the preservation of, public access to, travel within, and appreciation of the open air, outdoor areas and historic resources of the Nation. Designating the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail would allow for just what the act has intended, preservation, access, enjoyment and appreciation of the historic resources of our Nation. The Old Spanish Trail has been significant in many respects to many different people and such rich history should not be left out of our National Trails System. Designating the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail will protect this historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment indefinitely.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE SENATOR
STEVEN A. BADDOUR'S SWEARING IN SPEECH

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, my good friend Steven A. Baddour was elected to the Third Essex Seat of the Massachusetts State Senate in a special election held on January 8, 2002. Steve is a former Assistant Attorney General for Massachusetts and also served as an Economic Development Specialist in my Massachusetts offices.

On January 23, 2002, Steve delivered his first speech as a State Senator. It was an eloquent and moving address. Without objection, I submit the text of his remarks:

Thank You.

Your Excellency, thank you very much. I look forward to working with you throughout the years to come.

Mr. President, thank you as well. On behalf of the people of the Third Essex District, I want to thank you for your commitment to democracy and representation. The fact that you scheduled this election, so soon after the resignation of the now Secretary of Public Safety, is proof that you place public service over politics. Thank you.

Speaking of the Secretary of Public Safety, I want to thank him for his unwavering commitment on behalf of the citizens he represented with such distinction and honor. It is truly an honor for me to succeed by friend and mentor, the Secretary of Public Safety. Please join me in thanking him for all that he has done for the citizens he has so ably represented.

Attorney General Tom Reilly—thank you so much for being here and for all that you have done for me. As the leader of the best professional public law office—you have said repeatedly—you expect nothing but the best of your employees—and as the newspapers are reporting day after day—it shows. You

are a mentor and a good friend and I am so proud to have worked for you. You gave me a chance and hired me, and more importantly, you gave me an opportunity to represent the entire Commonwealth and fight for working families—a valuable experience that will benefit me and the district that I now represent. To all of the Assistant Attorney General's who are here, thank you for friendship and your commitment to public service. You are the unsung heroes of state government.

To the local officials who are here today and to those who could not make it, I pledge to you my cooperation and vow to work with you to make our government better for the people we collectively represent.

I would not be here today if it were not for the support of so many people, actually just about everyone in this room. To those of you whom are here in this historic chamber today for the first time—come back. The energy and enthusiasm you displayed during this campaign is needed in government. Get involved and stay involved. This is your government and your input, now more than ever, is greatly needed.

I especially want to thank someone whom I love very much and if not for her support I would not be here. I always knew during the campaign and even before that if I had a bad day, I could just go home and get all the support I needed. My wife Ann may be quiet but she is strong and I couldn't ask for a better friend, wife and mother to my child. Ann, thank you.

My life changed forever in December. And no not because of the election. But because of the birth of my first daughter Isabella. I now know what the term "daddy's little girl" means. The first time she looked at me and smiled it was all over. I hope that someday, she smiles at me and says that she is proud of the work I did as a member of the Massachusetts State Senate.

I also want to thank the members of my family. I learned at a very early age the importance of community. My parents Shae and Phyllis were great role models and I want to thank them for their love and support over the years. They deserve a round of applause because if it were not for their nurturing and encouragement, I would not be here today. My step-mother Marie is also here and I want to thank her for the countless hours she spent on the telephone and for all that she has done for me over the years.

My brother Shae is also here today with his wife Michelle and their three children, Matthew, Nicole and Shaena. I want to thank them, especially my brother, for always being there when I needed him. He is a great brother, but more importantly a great husband and a super dad.

To my new colleagues, I look forward to working with each of you. I look forward to building a friendship. Over the next few days, I will be calling each of you to set a meeting where we can sit down and begin to build a friendship as well as a partnership. I look forward to working with you as a productive member of this great body.

To my supporters I pledge to work every day fighting for the issues that I campaigned on. Opening the political process, a commitment to education, especially Adult learning, and the list goes on. I am a true believer in the phrase coined by Tip O'Neil that all politics is local and I truly look forward to representing and working for the people of Methuen, North Andover, Haverhill, Salisbury, Merrimac, Amesbury and Newburyport.

As anyone can tell—the geography of this district is as diverse as its people. And the challenges that lay in the month's ahead could easily make one turn his or her head the other way from public service. But having already worked for the district, having

represented the Commonwealth as an Assistant Attorney General—I look forward and am excited to meet those challenges head on.

Today, I stand before you and reiterate the one promise that I made throughout this campaign: I will never forget where I came from.

I am the son of a working class family and a product of public education from kindergarten through college.

The daily struggles I witnessed and experienced along with my family, friends and neighbors have made me who I am and have brought me here today.

I will remain true to that promise and to the commitments I made during this campaign, I will not forget where I came from.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR FILIPINO DOMESTIC WORKERS IN HONG KONG

TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Hong Kong is one of the most economically and culturally vibrant cities in the world, and its hard-working residents make an enormous contribution to the economic and political stability of the Asia-Pacific region. As a result, U.S.-Hong Kong relations have never been stronger, and ties between the governments and people of Hong Kong and the U.S. grow each day.

While there are many reasons for Hong Kong's ongoing success, due credit must be given to the over 230,000 domestic workers in Hong Kong who watch children, cook and clean while their Hong Kong employers are off at work. Most of the women who fill these domestic positions are from the Philippines, and the remittances of their wages back to the Philippines support entire families. But the sacrifices made by these Filipina maids are enormous. They must leave husbands, children, and other family members behind for years on end to work incredibly long hours, six days a week. Given the small size of Hong Kong apartments, most of these maids sleep on kitchen or bathroom floors, or even in the closet. The minimum wage for Hong Kong maids is set at just \$470 per month, and not all employers comply.

During an official visit to Hong Kong in January, it was brought to my attention that the trade association representing the employers of Hong Kong maids had proposed cutting the minimum wage for maids by 14%. Given Hong Kong's leadership role in the Asia-Pacific region, I was frankly shocked to hear that such a proposal had even been put on the table.

In meetings with Members of the Hong Kong Legislative Council and other senior Hong Kong officials, I raised strong concerns regarding this proposed minimum wage cut, echoing the strong statements against the proposal made by many Hong Kong residents and Filipina maids. I indicated that I was very sympathetic to the fact that many Hong Kong families have had to tighten their belts as a result of the recession in Hong Kong, but that it was not a solution to Hong Kong's economic problems to cut the wages of those who earn the least. Hong Kong's Filipina maids keep

Hong Kong running and single-handedly support tens of thousands of families back home in the Philippines. The proposal to cut their wages was unfair and unethical, a fact realized by many solid citizens in Hong Kong.

It is therefore my great pleasure to report that the proposal to cut the minimum wage for Hong Kong's maids has been rejected by the Hong Kong government. This decision by the government demonstrates the wisdom of Hong Kong's leadership on economic and other important issues, and shows why U.S.-Hong Kong relations will only grow stronger.

I have attached a recent article from the *Economist* regarding this critically-important issue, and urge my colleague to read it in its entirety.

AN ANTHROPOLOGY OF HAPPINESS—THE FILIPINA SISTERHOOD

[From the *Economist*, Dec. 22, 2001]

Once a week, on Sundays, Hong Kong becomes a different city. Thousands of Filipina women throng into the central business district, around Statue Square, to picnic, dance, sing, gossip and laugh. They snuggle in the shade under the HSBC building, a Hong Kong landmark, and spill out into the parks and streets. They hug. They chatter. They smile. Humanity could stage no greater display of happiness.

This stands in stark contrast to the other six days of the week. Then it is the Chinese, famously cranky and often rude, and expatriate businessmen, permanently stressed, who control the city centre. On these days, the Filipinas are mostly holed up in the 154,000 households across the territory where they work as "domestic helpers", or amahs in Cantonese. There they suffer not only the loneliness of separation from their own families, but often virtual slavery under their Chinese or expatriate masters. Hence a mystery: those who should be Hong Kong's most miserable are, by all appearances, its happiest. How? The Philippine government estimates that about 10% of the country's 75 million people work overseas in order to support their families. Last year, this diaspora remitted \$6 billion, making overseas Filipino workers, or OFWs, one of the biggest sources of foreign exchange. Hong Kong is the epicentre of this diaspora. Although America, Japan and Saudi Arabia are bigger destinations of OFWs by numbers, Hong Kong is the city where they are most concentrated and visible. Filipina amahs make up over 2% of its total and 40% of its non-Chinese population. They play an integral part in almost every middle-class household. And, once a week, they take over the heart of their host society.

It was not always thus. Two generations ago, the Philippines was the second-richest country in East Asia, after Japan, while Hong Kong was teeming with destitute refugees from mainland China. Among upper-class families in the Philippines, it was common in those days to employ maids from Hong Kong. But over the past two decades Hong Kong has grown rich as one of Asia's "tigers", while the Philippines has stayed poor. Hong Kong is the closest rich economy to the Philippines, and the easiest place to get "domestic" visas. It has the most elaborate network of employment agencies for amahs in the world.

A BED IN A CUPBOARD

Although the Filipinas in Hong Kong come from poor families, over half have college degrees. Most speak fluent English and reasonable Cantonese, besides Tagalog and their

local Philippine dialect. About half are in Hong Kong because they are mothers earning money to send their children to school back home. The other half tend to be eldest sisters working to feed younger siblings. All are their families' primary breadwinners.

Their treatment varies. By law, employers must give their amahs a "private space" to live in, but Hong Kong's flats tend to be tiny, and the Asian Migrant Centre, an NGO, estimates that nearly half of amahs do not have their own room. Some amahs sleep in closets, on the bathroom floor, and under the dining table. One petite amah sleeps in a kitchen cupboard. At night she takes out the plates, places them on the washer, and climbs in; in the morning, she replaces the plates. When amahs are mistreated, as many are, they almost never seek redress. Among those who did so last year, one had her hands burned with a hot iron by her Chinese employer, and one was beaten for not cleaning the oven properly.

The amahs' keenest pain, however, is separation from loved ones. Most amahs leave their children and husbands behind for years, or for good, in order to provide for them. Meanwhile, those families often break apart. It is hard, for instance, to find married amahs whose husbands at home have not taken a mistress, or even fathered other children. Some amahs show their dislocation by lying or stealing from their employers, but most seem incapable of bitterness. Instead, they pour out love on the children they look after. Often it is they who dote, who listen, who check homework. And they rarely stop to compare or envy.

Under such circumstances, the obstinate cheerfulness of the Filipinas can be baffling. But does it equate to "happiness", as most people would understand it? "That's not a mistake. They really are," argues Felipe de Leon, a professor of Filipinology at Manila's University of the Philippines. In every survey ever conducted, whether the comparison is with western or other Asian cultures, Filipinos consider themselves by far the happiest. In Asia, they are usually followed by their Malay cousins in Malaysia, while the Japanese and Hong Kong Chinese are the most miserable. Anecdotal evidence confirms these findings.

HAPPINESS IS KAPWA

Explaining the phenomenon is more difficult. The usual hypothesis puts it down to the unique ethnic and historical cocktail that is Philippine culture—Malay roots (warm, sensual, mystical) mixed with the Catholicism and fiesta spirit of the former Spanish colonisers, to which is added a dash of western flavour from the islands' days as an American colony. Mr de Leon, after a decade of researching, has concluded that Filipino culture is the most inclusive and open of all those he has studied. It is the opposite of the individualistic culture of the West, with its emphasis on privacy and personal fulfilment. It is also the opposite of certain collectivistic cultures, as one finds them in Confucian societies, that value hierarchy and "face".

By contrast, Filipino culture is based on the notion of *kapwa*, a Tagalog word that roughly translates into "shared being". In essence, it means that most Filipinos, deep down, do not believe that their own existence is separable from that of the people around them. Everything, from pain to a snack or a joke, is there to be shared. Guests in Filipino homes, for instance, are usually expected to stay in the hosts' own

nuptial bed, while the displaced couple sleeps on the floor. Small-talk tends to get so intimate so quickly that many westerners recoil. "The strongest social urge of the Filipino is to connect, to become one with people," says Mr de Leon. As a result, he believes, there is much less loneliness among them.

It is a tall thesis, so *The Economist* set out to corroborate it in and around Statue Square on Sundays. At that time the square turns, in effect, into a map of the Philippine archipelago. The picnickers nearest to the statue itself, for instance, speak mostly Ilocano, a dialect from northern Luzon. In the shade under the Number 13 bus stop (the road is off-limits to vehicles on Sundays) one hears more Ilonggo, spoken on Panay island. Closer to City Hall, the most common dialect is Cebuano, from Cebu. Hong Kong's Filipinas, in other words, replicate their village communities, and these surrogate families form a first circle of shared being. Indeed, some of the new arrivals in Hong Kong already have aunts, nieces, former students, teachers, or neighbours who are there, and gossip from home spreads like wildfire.

What is most striking about Statue Square, however, is that the sharing is in no way confined to any dialect group. Filipinas who are total strangers move from one group to another—always welcomed, never rejected, never awkward. Indeed, even Indonesian maids (after Filipinas, the largest group of amahs), and Chinese or foreign passers-by who linger for even a moment are likely to be invited to share the snacks.

The same sense of light-hearted intimacy extends to religion. Father Lim, for instance, is a Filipino priest in Hong Kong. Judging by the way his mobile phone rings almost constantly with amahs who want to talk about their straying husbands at home, he is also every amah's best friend. He is just as informal during his Sunday service in Tagalog at St Joseph's Church on Garden Road. This event is, by turns, stand-up comedy, rock concert and group therapy. And it is packed. For most of the hour, Father Lim squeezes through his flock with a microphone. "Are you happy?" he asks the congregation. A hand snatches the mike from him. "Yes, because I love God." Amid wild applause, the mike finds its way to another amah. "I'm so happy because I got my HK\$3,670 this month [\$470, the amahs' statutory wage]. But my employer was expecting a million and didn't get it. Now he's miserable." The others hoot with laughter.

The Filipinas, says Father Lim, have only one day a week of freedom (less, actually, as most employers impose curfews around dusk), so they "maximise it by liberating the Filipino spirit". That spirit includes communing with God. Some 97% of Filipinos believe in God, and 65%, according to a survey, feel "extremely close" to him. This is more than double the percentage of the two runners-up in the survey, America and Israel. This intimate approach to faith, thinks Father Lim, is one reason why there is virtually no drug abuse, suicide or depression among the amahs—problems that are growing among the Chinese.

THE LIFELINE TO HOME

There is, however, an even more concrete expression of *kapwa*. Quite simply, it is the reason why the Filipinas are where they are in the first place: to provide for loved ones at home. Most spend very little of their monthly HK\$3,670 on themselves. Instead, they take it to WorldWide House, a shopping mall and office complex near Statue Square. On Sundays the mall becomes a Philippine market, packed with amahs buying T-shirts,

toys and other articles for their siblings and children, and remitting their wages. More than their wages, in fact: many amahs borrow to send home more, often with ruinous financial consequences.

Father Lim tells a story. An eminent Filipino died while abroad, and it was decided that local compatriots should bid the coffin adieu before its journey home. So amahs showed up to file past it. When the coffin arrived in the Philippines and was re-opened, the corpse was covered from head to toe with padded bras, platform shoes, Nike trainers, and the like, all neatly tagged with the correct addresses.

It is their role as a lifeline for the folks at home that has earned the OFWs their Tagalog nickname, *bayani*. By itself, *bayani* means heroine, and this is how many amahs see themselves. Another form of the word, *bayanihan*, used to describe the traditional way of moving house in the Philippines. All the villagers would get together, pick up the hut and carry it to its new site. *Bayanihan* was a heroic, communal—in other words, shared—effort.

It is no coincidence, therefore, that *Bayanihan House* is the name the amahs have given to a building in Hong Kong that a trust has made available to them for birthday parties, hairstyling classes, beauty pageants and the like. One recent Sunday, during a pageant, one of the contestants for beauty queen was asked how she overcame homesickness, and why she thought the people back home considered her a hero. She looked down into her audience of amahs. "We're heroes because we sacrifice for the ones we love. And homesickness is just a part of it. But we deal with it because we're together." The room erupted with applause and agreement.

"Nowadays, *bayanihan* really means togetherness," says Mr de Leon, and "togetherness is happiness". It might sound too obvious, almost banal, to point out—had not so many people across the world forgotten it.

IN HONOR OF THE FIREFIGHTING VESSEL "JOHN J. HARVEY"

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to *John J. Harvey*, the oldest and, now, most famous firefighting vessel on the Hudson River. On September 11, 2001, the crew of *John J. Harvey* demonstrated exceeding valor in aiding the rescue efforts of the New York City Fire Department.

John J. Harvey was built seventy years ago in order to update and improve the New York City Fire Department's aging fleet of steam-powered fireboats. The boat was the first vessel of its kind with internal combustion engines, a feature that gave *John J. Harvey* the capacity to pump 18,000 gallons of water a minute—twenty fire engines' worth—in streams up to twenty-five stories high.

John J. Harvey served in New York Harbor until 1995, when it was taken out of service for budgetary reasons. During her years of outstanding service, she participated in some of the most memorable fire rescue missions in New York Harbor. She fought the inferno that

destroyed the ocean liner *Normandie* and doused the flames on a sinking munitions boat. As part of the annual Fourth of July celebration, *John J. Harvey* shoots gushing streams of water high into the sky, forming an arc through which passing ships can speed. As a result of her past deeds, she was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2000.

Prior to the September 11th attacks on the World Trade Center, *John J. Harvey* had been operated by her owners as a working fireboat museum giving free trips and educational tours up and down the Hudson River and at Pier 63 Maritime. As news of the disaster at the World Trade Center spread, the crew of *John J. Harvey* began racing towards Pier 63 Maritime from all parts of New York. They recognized that the fireboat was uniquely suited to provide invaluable help to the FDNY and NYPD at this time of crisis.

Once it arrived at the scene of the attack, *John J. Harvey* immediately began ferrying ash-caked survivors away from the collapsed buildings. A member of the crew later recalled how roughly 150 people hurled themselves over the gunwales, some leaving their shoes behind, in order to escape. As *John J. Harvey* was rescuing these people, a call came in from the Fire Department: They desperately needed water pressure.

Upon hearing this request, the crew dropped off the survivors in safety at pier 40 and rushed *John J. Harvey* to the sea wall at the World Financial Center. As they started to rev up the water pumps on the boat, the crew recognized that they had a serious problem. *Harvey's* 3-inch manifold valves, designed for providing water of a different diameter to the modern 2½ inch hose being used by FDNY. Nobody had any adapters. Tim Ivory, the boat's chief engineer, was under intense pressure knowing that many lives were dependant on *Harvey* to provide water quickly. He remembered that some of the water guns, designed for shooting water into the air, had nozzles that were 2½ inches in diameter. He cleverly improvised by taking a sledgehammer and jamming soda bottles and wood into the nozzles, so as to redirect the water into the hoses from the guns.

John J. Harvey spend the next 80 hours pumping water to firefighters working in the wreckage. Since all of the fire hydrants west of the disaster site were not operational, *John J. Harvey*, along with the city's two remaining large fireboats, *Fire-Fighter* and *McKean*, provided much of the necessary water to fight the fires that continued to burn at the site of the World Trade Center.

I particularly want to recognize the brave crew members of *John J. Harvey*. On the day of the attack, the following people rushed to the rescue: Chase B. Welles (who quickly recognized the need to be of service), Huntley Gill (who piloted the boat on 9/11), Tim Ivory (whose ingenuity saved the day), Tomas J. Cavallaro (who worked tirelessly to supply the crew) and Andrew Furber (Assistant Engineer, who helped rescue workers extract bodies and clear debris as a welder). Later that day they were joined by John Doswell, Jean Preece and Pamela Hepburn who helped rescue workers. The following morning Captain Robert Lenney (who spent 16 years as pilot of

John J. Harvey when it served the FDNY and returned to service to help fight the fires at the World Trade Center for days on end) and Jessica DuLong (Assistant Engineer, who ensured constant smooth running of the engines) lent their valuable assistance to the effort. Throughout the 4 days, they were supported by Darren Vigilant of tugboat *Bertha*, (who ferried supplies from Pier 63 Maritime) and by John Kreyve and his team at Pier 63 Maritime (who provided an unending supply of provisions).

John J. Harvey is once again docked at Pier 63 Maritime where visitors to New York can learn more about his heroic tale of a once scrap yard-destined firefighting vessel that came back to help save New York City.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly salute the firefighting vessel *John J. Harvey* and her crew. May they be forever remembered for their courageous efforts on September 11, 2001.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. GEORGE
KOTCHNIK

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the dedication and contributions of one of my constituents, Mr. George Kotchnik. Mr. Kotchnik retired from the city of San Gabriel's Parks and Recreation Department on December 31, 2001.

A life long resident of the San Gabriel Valley, Mr. Kotchnik is a true local hero who deserves our respect and commendation. His work with the city's Parks and Recreation Department included 32 years as director, during which he played an important role in enhancing the quality of life for all residents.

Under Mr. Kotchnik's leadership, the city of San Gabriel's parks and public facilities improved significantly. One example is the Smith Park expansion. Smith Park has been expanded to twice its size, creating more green space for residents of all ages to enjoy. Smith Park's design incorporated certain architectural features that paid tribute to the Gabrielino-Tongva Indians, the original inhabitants of this region.

The Park's expansion was such a success, it garnered the California Parks and Recreation Society's 2001 Award of Excellence for park design. Mr. Kotchnik and the San Gabriel Parks and Recreation Department have also won the Gold Shield Award for outstanding achievement on two occasions from the Southern California Municipal Athletic Federation.

Under his leadership, the parks and recreation department renovated and expanded the city's Adult Recreation Center, collaborated with local high schools to add park facilities at school districts, and recently began development of a skate park at a San Gabriel high school.

After 40 years of service, Mr. Kotchnik retired at the end of 2001, but his contributions will not be forgotten. He has left an enduring impression on the city of San Gabriel and its residents. I am proud to recognize Mr. George

Kotchnik's accomplishments and wish him much happiness in future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO ADELA GONZMART

HON. JIM DAVIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Adela Gonzmart, the matriarch of Ybor City's famed Columbia Restaurant, who will long be remembered across the State of Florida and the nation for her compassion for others and her efforts to preserve the vibrant culture of Tampa and Ybor City.

As a child prodigy on the piano, Adela nurtured her talent and soon became a concert pianist, traveling with her husband across the world to share their music. In 1953, the Gonzmarts returned to Tampa and soon took over operation of Adela's father's restaurant, the Columbia.

The Gonzmarts turned the Columbia Restaurant into a successful enterprise and used the family business as a means to contribute to the Ybor community. Adela and her husband hosted countless charity fundraisers at the Columbia and served as patrons for the Tampa art community. Adela helped form the Tampa Symphony Orchestra, now the Florida Symphony Orchestra, and organized the Ballet Folklórico of Ybor City, a dance company inspired by Ybor's Cuban, Spanish and Italian culture.

However, Adela was best known for her enormous heart. Adela never met a stranger and anyone who stepped foot into her restaurant could not help but feel like family. She loved sharing stories of her family and their Spanish and Cuban heritage. Adela's devotion to her community, her two sons and, her eight grandchildren is an inspiration to us all.

Monsignor Lawrence Higgins, who presided over Adela's funeral, described her as "the queen of Ybor City and all the town." I can think of no better tribute. Tampa has truly lost a piece of its rich history in the passing of Adela Gonzmart.

On behalf of the people of Tampa Bay, I would like to extend my heartfelt sympathies to Adela's family. Adela was, and will continue to be, larger than life to all of us who knew her, deeply cared for her, and respected her. Thankfully, her legacy will flourish with her sons, Richard and Casey, and their families as they build upon their proud family tradition of operating the Columbia Restaurant and serving our community and State in countless ways.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, because of official business for my District (27th Congressional District of Texas) I was absent for rollcall votes 1-5. If I had been present for these

votes, I would have voted as indicated: Rollcall No. 1, present; rollcall 2, yea; rollcall 3, yea; rollcall 4, yea; and rollcall 5, yea.

TRIBUTE TO MR. SYDNEY
CHARLES LOCKWOOD

HON. BILL PASCHELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. PASCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the work of an outstanding public servant, Mr. Sydney Charles Lockwood of the Passaic Public Schools, who was recognized on Friday, October 26, 2001 for his lifelong dedication to education.

As a former Passaic County educator, I take particular pride in exercising my ability to honor Mr. Lockwood in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth. He is more than deserving as he has a long history of caring, generosity, and commitment to his noble profession.

From the beginning of his 40-year career in education, which began as an undergraduate at Montclair State University, Sydney Lockwood has been a leader. A member of Montclair State's chapter of Kappa Delta Pi, the National Honor Society for Education, Sydney was named to Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

After receiving his Master's Degree from Montclair State in 1965, Sydney moved on to Columbia University's prestigious Teacher's College to pursue his post-graduate education. Immediately playing integral roles in Columbia's pivotal research projects, Sydney Lockwood participated in the Columbia University Curriculum Life Skills Project and served as a member of Columbia University's Task Force that evaluated the failing Washington, DC school system.

The City of Passaic first saw Sydney's dedication to education and capacity for leadership while he served as an English and Social Studies teacher at Lincoln Middle School. He quickly was promoted to Head Teacher at Pulaski School No. 8 and then to Principal of Roosevelt School No. 10 from 1974 to 1995. Sydney's final post with the Passaic Public Schools was as Principal of School No. 2 from 1995 until June of 2001.

By devoting over forty years of his life, the last twenty-seven as a principal, to the children of the City of Passaic, Sydney Lockwood has done so much for so many. While his retirement has caused great sadness in the Passaic Public Schools, it also has been a time for celebration, as all those touched by Sydney have honored his career of public service.

The job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to learning about and recognizing the efforts of individuals like Sydney Lockwood.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, the Passaic Public Schools, the City of Passaic, Sydney's family and friends, all the students who have been touched by Sydney over his career both inside and outside of the classroom, and me in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service of Mr. Sydney Charles Lockwood.

TIME FOR BUSH ADMINISTRATION
AND CONGRESS TO DEAL WITH
BUDGET NEEDS IN RESPONSIBLE
FASHION

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, last year, President Bush presented and Congress passed his tax cut predicted on Americans paying down the deficit in the next ten years. There were unrealistic assumptions about Federal spending, claiming to protect Social Security and Medicare, with a trillion dollars left over for contingencies. Today, \$4 trillion of those assumptions have disappeared. The White House has sent a budget to Congress that will never be presented for a vote because even the Republican leadership knows it would fail.

It is time for the Bush administration and Congress to step back and deal with our critical budget needs in a reasonable fashion. The tax changes that were all scheduled to expire in less than 10 years should be reassessed in light of our stated priorities. We should not dramatically increase our debt, borrow against Social Security and Medicare, and abandon priorities for senior citizens and veterans that were clear and important commitments to American voters.

There should be a careful reexamination of the proposed military budget to eliminate unnecessary weapons system that will not help us in our war on terrorism and that will not even be helpful fighting conventional wars. We should commit to reforming agricultural spending so it does not waste huge sums of taxpayers money while hurting the environment and consumers, not even benefiting most states and taxpayers.

Last year I made it clear that the budget resolution did not have a pretense of reality and that the tax cut was based on seriously flawed premises. The events of this last year have revealed with a vengeance the accuracy of these predictions. Oregonians expect their political leaders to keep their commitments to reduce our multi-trillion dollar national debt, protect Social Security and Medicare, avoid reckless and irresponsible spending, and reform existing programs to give more value while saving money. Today's vote is a political charade that does not advance any of these objectives. The fact that it is brought forward as a suspension bill with no meaningful debate underscore the fact that even the Republican leadership is not serious about it. I hope that we can stop these meaningless political exercises and get on with the hard and serious work of budgeting for this year and America's future.

PARCA—CELEBRATING 50 YEARS
OF GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES FOR
PERSONS WITH DEVELOP-
MENTAL DISABILITIES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to

Parca, a private, nonprofit organization serving people with developmental disabilities, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. Since 1952, Parca has enriched the lives of these special people while strengthening our community through its devoted services. Parca's impact on those with developmental disabilities, as well as on their friends and family, is recognized with great appreciation by many in our community.

Mr. Speaker, in 1952, people with developmental disabilities and their families were often unable to find programs and support to help meet their special needs. Flo Nelsen organized a group of concerned parents and established Parca to provide support for individuals and families with developmental disabilities such as Down's Syndrome, autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and other neurological disorders. Flo Nelsen believed that every developmentally disabled person had the right to resources and support to help them reach their highest potential and become actively and productively involved in the community. Families and individuals with developmental disabilities can turn to Parca for advocacy, information, counseling, support, and, most important, fun.

Over the past fifty years, Parca has expanded to provide a variety of services and programs for different age levels, and it has expanded into Marin County, Silicon Valley, and the East Bay. Parca's Recreational Experience for All Children (REACH) program provides child care services for children with or without developmental disabilities, giving children an opportunity to appreciate and learn from one another. The recreational activities of REACH help children appreciate their differences and identify their similarities. Another great benefit of this program is the child to staff ratio is 6 to 1, and in some cases, 3 to 1, depending on the needs of the children. The result is a better learning experience because individualized attention is geared toward their pace of learning. Parca provides numerous recreational and social opportunities for families and individuals with developmental disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, one of Parca's important and unique contributions is the Raji House—a unique program that allows out-of-home weekend service for children and teens with developmental disabilities. As you know, Mr. Speaker, one of the many difficult challenges of raising such a child is getting a break, and this service provides parents with a respite care service. At the same time, it gives the children a chance to learn and grow as they spend a weekend in a rich home environment with the opportunity to go on fun, exciting, and educational field trips. Both parents and children have the opportunity to become rejuvenated through Raji House.

Parca also offers an adult service program that trains adults with the skills needed for self-reliance and independence. Among many of Parca's accomplishments is a collaboration with housing developers to provide affordable housing to individuals and their families, furthering Parca's efforts to promote independence. Independent Living Skills Counselors live on-site with residents to ensure their safety, and counselors help them learn the basic skills needed to live on their own, including balancing a checkbook, cooking meals, doing laundry, and planning grocery lists. These skills are something many take for granted,

but for those with developmental disabilities these skills are the key to greater freedom and independence and a sense of pride and accomplishment.

Sarah Hurlbut, a young woman who is currently a resident in Parca's Page Mill Court Apartments in Palo Alto, has made extraordinary progress since she moved into the apartments in 1998. With the help of Parca she has been able to live on her own for the first time. Sarah is no longer a shy young woman—through Parca's help she has become more assertive and is becoming a leader among her peers. As Sarah's experience has demonstrated, this program has been critical in our effort to help those with developmental disabilities become an integral part of our community.

Parca's excellent family and counseling services provide families with information regarding individualized education, program planning, and counseling on a variety of issues. The "Speaker Series" provides information to those interested in learning about important issues such as child care, education, independent living, and wills. Parca's People First chapter teaches adults with developmental disabilities on how to advocate for themselves. The group has also organized trips to our state capital in Sacramento and to our national capital here in Washington, DC, to provide families and individuals with developmental disabilities an opportunity to advocate their positions on issues directly affecting their community.

On February 9, 2002, Mr. Speaker, Parca will be holding its "Hearts of Gold Anniversary Celebration" to mark 50 years of golden opportunities to individuals with developmental disabilities and their families. As Parca celebrates this historic milestone, I invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing and commending the entire Parca family for the time, effort, and invaluable contributions that have been made to help individuals with developmental disabilities achieve their highest potential. We celebrate the vision and the success of Parca and wish continued future success.

ESTABLISHING FIXED INTEREST
RATES FOR STUDENT AND PAR-
ENT BORROWERS

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 24, 2002

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to support S. 1762, to establish fixed interest rates for student loans and to loans and to extend current law with respect to Federal support for lenders.

The passage of S. 1762 will establish fixed interest rates for students and correct a problem in the Higher Education Act that, if not acted upon, would threaten to end the participation of private lenders who fund the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP). The continued availability of low-cost, federally guaranteed loans under FFELP is crucial to ensuring that our nation's students and parents are able to pay for college and other higher education opportunities.

As a member of the 21st Century Competitiveness Subcommittee, which has jurisdiction

over higher education issues, I am committed to making higher education more accessible and affordable for students. I applaud the student, school and loan provider groups that have worked with Congress and the administration to develop this "win-win" solution. This legislation is good for students and good for our nation.

HISTORIAN STEPHEN AMBROSE
PRAISES MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL
GUARDSMEN

HON. GENE TAYLOR

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, my hometown newspaper, *The Sun-Herald*, based in Biloxi, Mississippi, recently printed a feature by noted historian Stephen E. Ambrose. I found Mr. Ambrose's words to be especially insightful at this time when our American troops are at war in Afghanistan. It is a ringing endorsement of the dedication of our men and women in uniform, as well as a testament to the new American diplomacy—one that encourages cooperation among nations and perseverance in rebuilding communities and restoring peace.

Most importantly, though, Mr. Ambrose pays tribute to a group of men and women who are often over-looked as defenders of our Nation, protectors of freedom and some of America's finest diplomats abroad—our National Guardsmen. Each day our nation's guardsmen are performing missions on or above every continent in the world. They are serving alongside their active-duty counterparts in Operations Northern and Southern Watch. They are also playing a vital role in helping, serving, and supporting peacekeeping operations, a vital part of our National Military Strategy. As stated by former Secretary of Defense Cohen, "Today, we cannot undertake sustained operations anywhere in the world without calling on the Guard."

And, I am particularly proud that Mr. Ambrose chose to acknowledge the citizen-soldiers from my state, the State of Mississippi. Their work has been tireless, but not thankless. Today, I would like to thank those guardsmen, who continue to represent Mississippi and the United States so well.

[From the *Sun-Herald*, Dec. 10, 2001]

UNITY CAN RESTORE WAR-TORN COUNTRY

(By Stephen E. Ambrose)

TUZLA, BOSNIA.—My wife, Moira, and I, along with a squad-sized group of veterans of the 29th Division who hit Omaha Beach on D-Day, went to Bosnia for Thanksgiving week. As part of the USO-sponsored trip, we spoke with U.S. Army troops, attended briefings, meals and engagements, and watched former members of the 29th meet the newest members of the 29th here.

But mainly we learned.

We learned how soldiers of different races, backgrounds, and countries can set aside past enmities and work together to rebuild a region. And while we were reminded that American troops served similar functions in the last century, we realized they will serve those roles in this new century with new methods, new aims and new partners from around the globe.

It is a lesson our allies in the war against terrorism would do well to grasp; one we can only hope is soon played out in such Afghan cities as Kabul or Kandahar or Mazar-e-Sharif.

Because of all we learned, and the promise for the future it held, this was the best trip ever.

We witnessed things we never imagined possible. One day, we stood at Eagle Base, headquarters for the 29th Division, surrounded by Black Hawk helicopters, ready to take off but waiting for two other birds coming in.

With us was Major General Steven Blum, the American commander of the NATO peacekeeping operation force here. The troops around us were fully armed. The incoming birds landed. They were Russian, part of the air-landing brigade that serves under Blum's command. They landed about 50 meters away from the Black Hawks. Russian soldiers emerged combat ready in the presence of American soldiers just as ready. But there were greetings, not shooting.

The last time that happened was at the German city of Torgau on the banks of the Elbe River in 1945. With this difference: Now, for the first time ever, an American general was commanding a Russian unit.

There are fighting men and women from 30 nations under Blum's command. I saw Greek and Turk soldiers patrolling, side-by-side, armed and working together. Germans and Frenchmen. Poles and Estonians. Latvians and Swedes. Lithuanians and Brits. Irishmen and Austrians. They serve in the Stabilization Force, SFOR for short. The large curved sign over Eagle Base's gate proclaims: "Home of the Peacekeepers." Blum's NATO command, the Multi-National Division North (4700 troops) is anchored by the 2672 Americans (down from 20,000 in 1995), part of the 29th Division. It includes regular, reserve and National Guard units.

DEFENDING THE FUTURE

The next day we drove to Forward Observation Base Connor, a small outpost of 120 men, 65 of whom were from the Mississippi National Guard. They were young, professional and spoke with charming accents. They come from a state known for its defense of the past. But they are now preparing for the future.

The Guardsmen wore American flag shoulder patches. They were black, brown, yellow, red, pink, white. All religions and ancestors. When off duty, they wore baseball caps that proclaim on the front, "Hard Rock Cafe: SFOR Bosnia," and on the back, "Love All. Serve All." That is not how things used to be in the Mississippi National Guard, but it is now.

The Guard is helping rebuild and restore peace while setting an example for Bosnia's Croats, Serbs, and Muslims on how different people can work, serve, live and survive together.

"That American flag on the troops' shoulders is what the people of Bosnia respect—and they don't mess with them," Blum said. "Our soldiers have been social workers one minute, combat soldiers the next . . . No other army in the world could do this."

What these soldiers and their foreign counterparts are doing—all of it—is wholly new. An international force working to keep peace and commanded by an American was a dream of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower a half century ago. Now it is here.

These troops are setting the precedent for much of what lies ahead in modern American foreign and military policy. A similar base in Afghanistan might be built. There will be many others. In Bosnia, American troops are protecting Muslim civilians. While not very

far away, in Afghanistan, we are attacking Muslim terrorists.

UNDER STRONG LEADERSHIP

Blum has a unique task. He is 55. He has made 1500 airdrops and has had open-heart surgery. He speaks so well, thinks so swiftly and knows so much that he reminds me of Eisenhower in 1945, when Ike was 55. At all times, Blum was at full concentration. He is an outstanding military commander and diplomat, as good as Ike was in Germany at the same age—but on a much smaller scale.

"Bosnia has more weapons per person than anywhere else in the world. So many, that to celebrate a wedding they throw grenades and shoot their AK-47s." Blum said of the region, divided by three peoples and three armies: Muslim, Croat and Serb . . . "Our aim is one country, one army."

Eagle Base is Tuzla's largest employer, providing construction and service jobs, as well as others, at fair wages. Muslim works beside Serb works beside Croat.

They see in their own eyes, black and white, yellow and brown Americans working together. Clearing mines, for example. The American teams go out to remove them using mine-sniffing dog teams. The fields are everywhere, with mines killing or maiming a civilian a day.

Blum showed us the site of the Visoko airfield raid, called Operation Dagnet. On September 27, elements from the 10th Mountain division of urban warfare specialists carried out a search-and-seize mission. Along with confiscating illegal arms. They arrested six Algerian associates of Osama bin Laden.

On October 28, in Operation Omaha, Blum's troops made a ground-air assault on two sites, where the found illegal weapons, including an underground cache of six surface-to-air missiles.

He also took us to a mass gravesite. "Same thing as 1945," he said, "just new names." More than 200,000 people were killed in Bosnia. No one knows how many others were injured. There are now more than a million refugees. To escape shelling, women, children and elderly fled by following the power lines from the cities across the roughest mountains. This was Europe's worst fighting in 50 years.

The 1995 Serb assault on Srebrenica killed more than 7000 people. The town was shelled—including a mortar round that exploded on a soccer field filled with boys. That impelled Western powers to take action, and put the troops there under U.S. command.

RESTORATION AND LIBERATION

The American presence in war-torn countries and its role in helping rebuild, restore, and democratize them goes back to 1945 and Japan, West Germany, and later South Korea. Now it is being carried out in Bosnia with a multinational force. America sends her best young men not to conquer, not to destroy, but to liberate. The American military presence had a most remarkable effect in Japan and Germany from 1945 on, and in South Korea after 1953.

It wasn't the Coke or the blue jeans that left lasting impressions, but rather the understanding of right and wrong, the safeguarding of rights for women and the encouragement to create free and prosperous societies.

The U.S. Army's role in these countries is one of the great success stories of the 20th century. A sequel is happening right now, at the beginning of the 21st century, in Bosnia. And one hope and prays, soon in Afghanistan, Iraq and elsewhere.

RETIREMENT OF FRANK STEWART

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated public servant who is retiring after over 30 years of service to his country and to his community. Frank Stewart is stepping down as the director of the Department of Energy's Field Office at the National Renewable Energy Lab in Golden, CO.

Frank has directed this office for the last 7 years. During this time he was responsible for promoting the development and commercialization of energy, efficiency and renewable energy technologies by working with industry, for administering the management and operations contract for the National Renewable Energy Lab, and for providing administrative support to DOE's six Regional Support Offices.

Throughout his career Frank has served in numerous positions in DOE and its predecessor agency, the Federal Energy Administration. Frank served for a time as the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, and demonstrated leadership as well as broad understanding of renewable energy's potential.

At home and abroad, Frank has been a dedicated supporter of renewable technology and has had a hand in numerous projects that expanded the use of renewable energy. When 30 Federal agencies in Denver wanted to purchase wind power, Frank played an important role in formulating the deal that allowed them to purchase ten megawatts of the renewably generated power. He also has traveled to several African countries to advise those governments on the best use of renewable energy technologies. He even helped to install a solar-powered water purification system on one of his trips.

From this experience, Frank has gained an understanding of the importance that renewable energy can play in our society, enhancing national security, improving the environment, and its potential in helping to rebuild shattered countries. Frank is a strong proponent of using renewable energy to establish the new infrastructure in Afghanistan. Frank believes that renewable energy would be the most cost effective means to power Afghanistan since "it would not require the construction of a massive infrastructure, such as a network of pipelines and wires." Frank believes that the technology that has the best chance of success in undeveloped countries is one that is non-polluting and can create jobs. Renewable energy can be the power behind the rebuilding of Afghanistan and many other developing countries.

Frank Stewart has been a dedicated community servant for over 40 years. He has promoted education and energy technologies that will enhance our children's world rather than pollute it and delete it of resources. Frank has dedicated his career to public service and has sought a way to leave things better than he found them. He deserves our thanks for his service, his dedication, and his commitment. He stands as an example to citizens across the country of how an individual can contribute to society.

HONORING THE 56TH ANNUAL PUBLIC SERVANTS MERIT AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in honor of the 56th Annual Public Servants Merit Award of the Cuyahoga County Bar Foundation, I would like to salute the honorees by entering them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Each honoree has provided over 20 years of faithful service to the bench, bar, and public. These public servants will be honored this year with the distinguished Franklin A. Polk Servants Merit Award on February 8, 2002.

Shannon Donahue, Cuyahoga County Domestic Relations Court, Administrative Assistant to the Personnel Director. Nominated by Hon. Timothy M. Flanagan, Administrative Judge.

Judith McGinty, U.S. District Court, Cleveland Clerks Office, Operations Specialist. Nominated by Hon. Paul M. Matia, Chief Judge.

Margaret Payne, Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court, Senior Supervisor, Clerk's Office. Nominated by Hon. Peter Sikora, Administrative Judge.

Donna Owen, Ohio's Eighth District Court of Appeals, Judicial Secretary. Nominated by Hon. Diane Karpinski.

James Ruddy, Cuyahoga County Clerk of Courts, Acting Department Head, Pending Files-Civil Division. Nominated by Gerald E. Fuerst, Clerk of Courts.

Mercedes Sport, Ohio's Eighth District Court of Appeals, Court Administrator. Nominated by Cuyahoga County Bar Foundation, Public Servants Committee.

Richard Sunyak, Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, Assistant Director of Operations. Nominated by Hon. Richard J. McMonagle, Presiding Judge.

Ron Tabor, Cleveland Municipal Court, Clerk of Courts, Director of Criminal Division. Nominated by Earle B. Turner, Clerk of Cleveland Municipal Court.

Theresa Talbott, Cuyahoga County Probate Court, Psychiatric Department. Nominated by Hon. John J. Donnelly, Presiding Judge.

Barbara Washington, Cleveland Municipal Court, Jury Commissioner. Nominated by Hon. Larry Jones, Presiding & Administrative Judge.

IN RECOGNITION OF SEARCH AND CARE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Search and Care, a grass-roots neighborhood agency that has an extraordinarily beneficial effect on homebound elderly living in my district. Search and Care has been a vibrant part of the community in which I live and represent. It is a pleasure to pay tribute to this illustrious organization.

Search and Care is a not-for-profit social service agency that serves the homebound elderly in Manhattan's Yorkville neighborhood. Founded in January 1972, it is celebrating its 30th anniversary this year.

In 1971, the Rev. Clarke K. Oler, the rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, convinced an elderly parishioner to get badly needed medical attention. He took her to a hospital clinic where she died in the waiting room while waiting for her physician. At around the same time, he learned of an elderly neighbor who died of starvation. Recognizing that other old people would benefit from assistance in accessing available services, Rev. Oler took initiative and established Search and Care. Search and Care's mission is to find and serve the elderly so that they can live safely and independently in the Yorkville community. Rev. Oler secured private funds and enlisted the help of Suzannah Chandler, formerly a member of the staff of the National Council on Aging, to start the program. Ms. Chandler also celebrates her 30th anniversary with the organization.

Search and Care provides a practical response to the difficulties faced by frail older people living alone. In the past 30 years the agency has worked with over 5,500 elderly homebound people. This year the organization will assist 350 men and women whose median age is 82, most of whom have no family living nearby.

Search and Care is an invaluable resource for the elderly citizens of my community. Its dedicated professional staff, interns and volunteers provide crucial help with the myriad tasks of daily living including shopping, paying bills, getting to the doctor, housekeeping and looking after pets. This social service agency also intervenes with skilled care management in health, emotional, and financial situations that might otherwise mean the end of independent living for these senior citizens.

Over the years, Search and Care has accomplished this important work through the commitment of some of the finest and most dedicated citizens of New York. The work of these extraordinary people has developed into a model community-based care management program that meets the individually complex and changing needs of the elderly.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of these outstanding achievements, I salute Search and Care and I ask my fellow Members of Congress to join me in recognizing the great contributions of this tremendously dedicated community organization.

RECOGNITION OF PATRICK SMITH

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishment of Patrick Smith, a senior at Tussey Mountain High School in Saxton, PA. Patrick won first place in the Voice of Democracy essay contest sponsored by the Saxton Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4129. The theme of the contest was "Reaching Out to America's Future." Patrick's essay focused on the ways in which America's youth are taught the values of freedom and are encouraged to become active members of their communities.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars' Voice of Democracy contest is an excellent way in which young people can express their patriotism. The Voice of Democracy contest celebrates

the best thing about America: our freedom. As President Bush said in his State of the Union Address, we all need to donate our time to promote democracy all over the world, and this contest is a good way for young people to get involved. I congratulate the students who participated in this year's contest, and I encourage them to continue to be active citizens of this great democracy.

METHAMPHETAMINE

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, methamphetamine use continues to be a chronic problem in the United States and especially in the Central Valley of California. This product, better known as "Meth," is produced by a very intricate cooking process that uses a number of chemicals like red phosphorus, acetone and pseudoephedrine. All of the chemicals that are used in the cooking process are easily obtained over-the-counter at almost any store in the United States. While most of the chemicals in the cooking process can be substituted with similar products, pseudoephedrine is the one chemical that is required to make Meth.

Over the last couple of years, the federal government working in cooperation with narcotics agents and the private sector have tightened the control of pseudoephedrine in the United States. Today, pseudoephedrine can only be purchased in small quantity bottles or blister packs.

However, last year, investigators in the Central Valley found several very large 23,000 pill-count bottles of pseudoephedrine tablets at Meth labs. Unfortunately, these bottles were found with English and French words on the labels. Because of this, as well as statements from confidential sources, investigators believe much of the bulk pseudoephedrine comes from French-speaking areas of Canada. And, it is now known that criminal organizations are using tractor-trailers to haul pseudoephedrine pills from Canada to the United States.

Currently, Canada lacks a comprehensive legislative framework for addressing the pseudoephedrine trafficking problem. Without cooperation from Canadian authorities, the illicit diversion of pseudoephedrine tablets will continue unabated and the pills will continue to find their way to ready meth-producing markets in the Central Valley.

Today I introduced a bill that will specifically address this problem. This legislation will urge President Bush to open a dialogue with the Canadian Government to discuss the large influx of pseudoephedrine from Canada.

TRIBUTE TO WILMA DELANEY

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Wilma Delaney for her exemplary personal accomplishments and exceptional professional achievements as she prepares to retire as Vice President of Federal and State

Government Affairs for The Dow Chemical Company.

A woman of incredible talent and energy, Wilma joined Dow in 1975 as an analytical chemist at company headquarters in Midland, Michigan. After holding several positions in Dow laboratories, she began her rise through the management ranks. Throughout her career, Wilma has demonstrated both an unparalleled proficiency in the technical know-how that began with her job as a "bench" scientist and the diplomatic finesse that has been a key to her success as a senior executive at Dow.

Wilma has held key leadership positions with Dow since early in her career, including Vice President of Environmental and Regulatory Issues. Her work has been a major force in securing Dow's reputation as a company on the cutting edge of environmental improvements. Moreover, Wilma's leadership of the company's efforts to address minority workplace issues earned her the 2000 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Recognition Award for exemplifying Dr. King's dream to galvanize diverse groups of people to achieve a common goal.

In addition to Wilma's professional success, she has freely given her time and talents to enhance those less fortunate by doing charitable work with various community and volunteer organizations. Her strong work ethic and kind heart have certainly benefitted the entire community and many lives are indeed better for her efforts. Her husband, Jack, and their five children, also should be commended for their unselfish support of Wilma's endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Wilma Delaney for applying the right elements of hard work, enterprising spirit and contagious enthusiasm to her career and her community. I am confident that Wilma's legacy will endure at Dow and beyond for many years and that she will continue to discover even more ways to improve the world around her.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO SEQUOIA
AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, every year the City of Redwood City, California, recognizes three of its citizens for outstanding volunteer work in the community with the Sequoia Award. This prestigious award is given to one student, one non-student citizen and one business each year in recognition of their outstanding service. This year's award winners are Emilia Cerrillo, a student at Menlo-Atherton High School, Vincent Truscelli, a Redwood City resident for over fifty years, and Electronic Arts, the world's largest creator of interactive electronic software.

Mr. Speaker, all of this year's award winners are extraordinary citizens and are truly deserving of recognition. I would like to share with my colleagues a brief review of each Sequoia Award winner and highlight their achievements.

Ms. Emilia Cerrillo, a senior at Menlo-Atherton High School, has been described as a "dynamo." An excellent student and musician, she also serves as Senior Class Vice-Presi-

dent and has been involved in the planning of several school events, including a candlelight vigil to commemorate the victims of the tragic events of September 11th, the freshman orientation and the homecoming dance.

Emilia Cerrillo was also responsible for setting critical school policies. As a student representative to the Shared Decision-Making Site Council, Emilia worked with administrators, faculty, staff, parents and other students to ensure that all necessary voices were heard while the group formulated school policies. Emilia has also had a major role in the Compass Success program and served as a mentor and role model to encourage other minority students to stay in honors classes.

Emilia's success has not been confined to the halls of Menlo-Atherton High School. As a participant in the Amigos de Las Americas program in Brazil, she met with health workers and participated in important infrastructure building in Brazil. Emilia was also a participant in the Global Visionaries program in Guatemala where she helped to build a house with the Common Hope Project.

Emilia's achievements are just the beginning of what we can expect from this extraordinary talented and dedicated student. As the student recipient of the Sequoia Award, she has been awarded a \$5,000 scholarship.

Mr. Speaker, the second Sequoia Award winner is Mr. Vincent Truscelli. A lifelong resident of California, Vincent has lived in Redwood City for the past 50 years and has been involved with numerous community organizations. He was recently awarded an Honorary Life Membership by the Roosevelt School's Parent Teacher Association for his outstanding volunteer work with the school's annual carnival and for his dedication in introducing young students to baseball, basketball and track. Vincent was also the one of the first volunteer lunch yard supervisors at Roosevelt, allowing the teachers of the school to have a real lunch break, while children played after lunch.

Vincent Truscelli has also been involved in numerous organizations including the YMCA, the St. Pius Church Men's Club and the Redwood City Transportation Committee, where he received the Distinguished Service Award for his proposal on how to lay out the bus routes in Redwood City.

Vincent is best known for producing large-scale fund raising dinners. He and his wife have cooked for the Native Daughters of the Golden West Plaque Program, the Rotary Club's Irish night, Pets in Need, The American Legion, the Sons of Italy, the Redwood City Parks, Recreation and Community Service Department, and the Red Morton Fund raising project.

Mr. Truscelli has been a member of numerous clubs and organizations that aid the community including the AARP, the American Legion, the Kiwanis Club, the Lions Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Fun After Fifty Club, Sons of Italy, and many more. He was also the Chairman of the Veteran's Memorial Senior Center Advisory Board and still serves on its board. Vincent was also the Bingo Manager for the Senior Center, which funds the Senior Center's nutrition program, computer classes and their exercise program. He also donates his time to assist needy senior citizens with home repairs. Vincent has continuously given selflessly of himself for many years and is a deserving recipient of the Sequoia Award.

Mr. Speaker, the final Sequoia Award recipient this year is Electronic Arts, a firm that is recognized for its role as a good corporate citizen. Generous contributions from Electronic Arts have helped strengthen communities in Redwood City and throughout the Bay Area. In just this past year, Electronic Arts provided grants and charitable donations to Redwood City totaling more than \$70,000. Among the organizations benefitting from Electronic Arts' generosity were The Day Top Family Association (a residential therapeutic community for drug-addicted teens), Sequoia YMCA, the Redwood City Drug Abuse Resistance Education, the Redwood Family House, Sandpiper Elementary School and the Heron Court Neighborhood Network in Redwood Shores. Electronic Arts is also a proud sponsor of the Sequoia Hospital Foundation donating both money as well as video and computer games to the Hospital.

The good works of Electronic Arts are supported by the hardworking employees. Several of Electronic Arts' executives serve on volunteer boards for the Sequoia YMCA, Community Gatepath, Mid Peninsula Boys and Girls Club, Day Top Family Association and the Chamber of Commerce, to name a few. Electronic Arts also assists the Special Olympics by providing coaches, timekeepers, and scorers for the various events, and host an annual fund raiser. Over 100 employees of the company and their families donated their time to help build a new fence and paint the Redwood House group home in Redwood City. The charitable acts of Electronic Arts are greatly appreciated throughout the Bay Area.

Mr. Speaker, these two outstanding individuals, and this corporation are recipients of the Sequoia Award because of their continued selfless efforts in our community. I hope that their actions can be a guide for all of us. I urge my colleagues to join me in paying in tribute to Emilia Cerrillo, Vincent Trusculli and Electronic Arts, recipients of Redwood City's 2002 Sequoia Award.

AFGHANISTAN TRIP REPORT—
JANUARY 2002

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I recently returned from a visit to Afghanistan with Congressman FRANK WOLF and Congressman TONY HALL. We were greeted with warm, friendly smiles wherever we went, from meetings with Interim Administration officials to hospitals, schools and orphanages. There is a hope in Afghanistan that the country will be different and new opportunities and life will emerge out of the terrible suffering the Afghan people have endured.

The visit was a highlight, but it was also sobering. The best children's hospital in the nation, the Indira Ghandi Pediatric Hospital, lacked basic medicines to treat the children, two children and their mothers shared each bed, one of three children in the malnutrition ward died each night, there is a lack of basic medical equipment, and no hospital employees have been paid for six months. Yet, the doctors and nurses worked valiantly to save the lives of the children in their care.

We visited a girls school, the Dorkhanai High School, that had re-opened one week earlier after being shut down for over five years. The concrete building was full of bullet holes from the Soviet invasion, one room had no roof, and no rooms had glass in the windows. The girls sat on blankets on the concrete or dirt floor as their were no desks or chairs. Yet, the students were so motivated to learn they raised the money from the meager earnings of their families to buy thick plastic to cover the window holes and pay for kerosene heat to keep out some of the biting cold in the schoolrooms. The girls greeted us with big smiles and chants of "Welcome, welcome." They were delighted to be back in school. Teachers need to be re-hired, 80 percent of the teachers were women, and the government needs assistance with providing basic supplies such as paper, pens, chalk and books.

The Allaiddin Center Orphanage has 900 children in their care—800 boys and 100 girls. The children, many obviously suffering from malnutrition and trauma from the violence of the war and the loss of their loved ones, gave us huge smiles and recited and sang for us. A delegation of firefighters from New York City had visited recently and donated enough food for the children for the next three months, but after that, it will again be a struggle to feed these young children. The firefighters also provided warm blankets for these children who, in the winter due to lack of adequate heating facilities, sleep three to a bed with three rooms of children crowding into one room—this way they can all be in rooms in which there are heat sources.

We also visited a women's bakery with the United Nations World Food Program Women's Bakery Project that has been vital in helping women, particularly widows, support and feed their families. During our visit, we learned that one woman had been a doctor at the hospital, but she left to work at the bakery so that she could earn money to actually support her family.

There is an almost overwhelming humanitarian crisis that continues today. Food, medicine and shelter are lacking for much of the country's population. Yet, there is hope—hope that the American people will cement their friendship with the Afghan people by remaining engaged in their country through various avenues. Government aid to Afghanistan is vital, but people to people diplomacy, sister relationships between schools and hospitals in the U.S. partnering with schools and hospitals in Afghanistan, will be invaluable in helping to rebuild the nation and the historic friendship between our nations.

Our meetings with government officials also gave us hope. The Chairman of the Interim Administration, H.E. Hamid Karzai, is an impressive, capable, straightforward man who has the capacity to lead his country to establish a coalition that will last through the historic transitions the nation is experiencing. The Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly) in June will mark a key transition for the people of Afghanistan and Hamid Karzai appears to be the one who can lead the people through that transition.

In response to our visit, there are several key points that must be addressed as our nation, government and people remain engaged with the people of Afghanistan:

1. The United States and the international community must continue to support Chairman

Karzai and the Interim Administration in Kabul as well as the Administration's clarifying to the various regions of Afghanistan that federal authority rests in Kabul. In addition, it is vital that the international community ensure that the Bonn Agreement is fully implemented and culminated in the Loya Jirga to be held on June 22, 2002. The Loya Jirga is the traditionally accepted Afghan method of solving problems and reaching consensus. We must continue our support for the new government, otherwise lack of stability could create the opportunity for another pre-September 11 environment of factional fighting, violence and upheaval, and a central power vacuum that would have severe implications for our national security.

2. Humanitarian Aid must continue. The UN World Food Programme and U.S. and other NGOs serving the people there are doing a great job. But the need remains high. The UN estimated that they would be feeding 8 million people within Afghanistan, not to mention refugees in neighboring countries, in the next three months to help avert an even greater crisis. Food aid is needed, as is medical and educational assistance. People to people diplomacy can be conducted through Chairman Karzai's office in Kabul.

3. U.S. assistance must be deliberate. Security is the primary need, mentioned in every meeting and site visit we had. Unless there is security, no amount of effort will ensure that the new government leaders can implement the very necessary changes in the country. Second, the economy must be developed, primarily through developing the agricultural sector of society.

Prior to the 1997 Soviet invasion, Afghanistan was self-sufficient and even exported agricultural products to neighboring countries. Studies show that before 1979, 80 percent of the society was in farming. The skills are there, but the opportunity needs to be developed. Unfortunately, the four-year drought in the country has drastically affected the output of farms and the ability of animal herders to keep animals alive. Irrigation systems and drought assistance need to be constructed and provided as soon as possible. In addition, development of the agricultural sector with alternative crops is a proactive avenue of fighting against narcotics production.

Third, development of the education system is one of the primary needs. An overwhelming portion of the population has been affected by lack of access to education. As reflected in our visit to the girls' school, the people have a desire to pursue an education as they view this as the primary avenue for bettering their lives. Studies from around the world support this: the development of educational systems changes nations. The Afghan people may lack the basic materials for education, but not the desire to learn.

Mr. Speaker, there are tremendous needs in Afghanistan, but there also is a tremendous amount of hope and an expectation that this time will be different. I look forward to visiting Afghanistan in the future and seeing these hopes and expectations lived out. As Chairman Hamid Karzai said during our meeting together, "Think of the help as help to our children. The families will do well if the children do well." As we look forward to the hopes and expectations of a new Afghanistan, I will be working with the generous people of Pennsylvania and others across this nation to extend a hand of friendship, partnership and care

through practical projects that will help build up the Afghan people.

MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE
ON H.R. 2215, THE 21ST CENTURY
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AP-
PROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION
ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I commend Chairman SENSENBRENNER for defending this committee's jurisdiction and for his bipartisan-ship. Congress has not authorized the Department of Justice in more than 20 years, instead leaving the responsibility to the appropriators to decide what DOJ programs should be authorized and their maximum funding level; this conference will express the views of the authorizing committees about how they should operate.

For example, both the House and Senate bills recognize the importance of helping victims of violence and preserving congressional oversight of prosecutorial activities. They give the Violence Against Women Office more autonomy so that it may better serve female victims of violence. They also require the Department to report to Congress when they wiretap computers, agree to settlements, and make certain decisions about enforcing Federal statutes. These reports will make it easier for Congress to see how the laws we enact are being interpreted and how they should be changed, it at all.

In the end, I hope this conference is a precursor to more active congressional involvement in the running of the Justice Department.

RETIREMENT SECURITY FOR ALL
AMERICANS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, in the past several weeks, we've witnessed how rapidly a company can fall from prosperity into bankruptcy. Due to deceptive accounting and bad investments, Enron's road from being the country's seventh largest company to declaring bankruptcy was one of the fastest in history. In roughly a year, the value of Enron's stock—once considered a sure thing—plummeted from a high of \$90 to just pennies.

The collapse of Enron has reminded us of one thing we already knew: the stock market can be volatile and unpredictable. It should confirm for us another truth: we shouldn't put our retirement security solely in the hands of the market.

The most tragic part of the Enron story is the loss of retirement savings for thousands of

employees and retirees who had invested heavily in their employer's stock. These investors lost billions of dollars in pension plans that were, on average, comprised mostly of Enron stock. Some retirees saw all of their million-dollar life savings disappear in a matter of days—forcing them to sell their homes and other family assets to support themselves in their later years.

The Enron case has proven to us that what looks like a good investment—even what stockbrokers and analysts insist is a “strong buy”—can be a disaster in disguise. Current and former Enron employees had every reason to trust that their investment in their employer's stock was going to pay off. The company reported quarter after quarter of rising profits and just a month before the company reported a \$638 million quarterly loss, its chairman was reassuring investors that Enron's third quarter report was “looking great.” Investors had no way of knowing that their employer's stock was about to begin a rapid decline that would wipe out their life savings.

It is deceptions like this, and illusive accounting practices that shield a company's true value, that remind us of the dangers of privatizing Social Security. In the last few years, there has been a continued push for changes in the Social Security program that would allow people to invest a portion of their Social Security benefits in the stock market. Yet the collapse of promising companies like Enron—whose case proves that getting good investment advice is not always enough—has illustrated the dangers of this proposal.

Furthermore, not every economic downturn comes with warning signs. Events happen, like the attacks of September 11, that rock sectors of our economy overnight. Investing in the stock market is always a gamble—and it's a gamble that we shouldn't make with Social Security. For generations, Social Security has been the foundation of a secure retirement for every American—that's why it's called Social Security. We should not take any actions which will threaten the stability of this foundation.

The fall of Enron has also taught us that we do not have adequate laws on the books to protect the pensions of private employees. When Congress enacted our pension laws in 1974, 401(k) plans did not exist. Today, one-third of the workforce has a 401(k) plan. Often, these plans include a 50 percent employer match of a worker's investment, and some companies, like Enron, offer this match in the form of company stock. But Enron's workers didn't know the true financial health of their company, and many did not act to diversify their stock portfolios when they had the chance. It is partly because the 401(k) plans of Enron employees were invested heavily in Enron stock—and because a change in plan administration prohibited employers from selling this stock during crucial days when the price was falling—that so many workers lost their life savings.

This is more than unfair—it is unconscionable. We cannot sit back and do nothing while corporate executives run off with the life sav-

ings of their loyal employees. This week, I am introducing legislation to promote the diversification of 401(k) plans and help prevent another Enron disaster. My bill will require that companies and 401(k) plan administrators fully and accurately disclose the economic health of 401(k) investments. In addition, it will ensure that workers receive information about their options to diversify their investments. Employees should never be kept in the dark about the financial health of their retirement plans or any measures they could be taking to protect their investments. This is about more than getting a return on investments—it is about the right to retire financially secure.

In the days and months ahead, I will be fighting to ensure that the retirement security of working Americans is protected. If we've learned anything from Enron, it is that we cannot afford to entrust our retirement savings to the whims of the stock market. We know enough about what went wrong to protect Social Security from the dangers of privatization and reform our pension laws. This is not the first time companies have closed up and taken their workers' pension plans with them. This has happened with other corporations—and much smaller businesses.

We save all of our working lives with the expectation that we will be able to retire with peace and dignity. Enron employees—and many others—have been robbed of this promise. We can't let that happen again. We need to take a stand for these workers.

TANF REAUTHORIZATION

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 2002

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, as we move toward reauthorization of TANF, I join my colleagues as a cosponsor of the TANF Reauthorization Act of 2001 (H.R. 3113). This bill recognizes the need to build upon what has worked from the 1996 law in order to further reduce poverty in our country.

We live in the land of opportunity, and those opportunities are founded in education. Higher levels of education mean higher earnings. Unfortunately, the current welfare law closes this door on TANF recipients by limiting their access to education. TANF rules not only limit access to education, but also fail to reward States which develop such innovative programs. Research in my State of California found that while only 12 percent of recipients in Los Angeles participate in education and training activities, these participants enjoyed earnings almost 40 percent higher than those of untrained recipients after 5 years.

Many TANF recipients want to invest in their own futures by pursuing higher education that will lead to higher paying jobs. This bill ensures that when people take the initiative to pursue their education, we will not be a road block to their success.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 7, 2002 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 8

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Nancy Dorn, of Texas, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.
SD-342

10:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of John L. Howard, of Illinois, to be Chairman of the Special Panel on Appeals; and the nomination of Dan Gregory Blair, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Personnel Management.
SD-342

FEBRUARY 11

10 a.m.
Appropriations
Treasury and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine restrictions of travel to Cuba.
SD-192

1 p.m.
Environment and Public Works
Transportation, Infrastructure, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003, the Revenue Aligned Budget Authority (RABA) mechanism, and budget related reauthorization issues.
SD-406

FEBRUARY 12

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine multilateral non-proliferation regimes, weapons of mass destruction technologies, and the War on Terrorism.
SD-342

Armed Services
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program.
SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of the Interior, the U. S. Forest Service, and the Department of Energy.
SD-366

10 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine accounting and investor protection issues raised by Enron and other public companies.
SD-538

Budget
To resume hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003 and revenue proposals.
SD-608
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine early education issues.
SD-430

2:30 p.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine the effects of the painkiller Oxycontin, focusing on risks and benefits.
SD-430

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the theft of American intellectual property at home and abroad.
SD-419

3 p.m.
Judiciary
Immigration Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues surrounding the U.S Refugee Program.
SD-226

FEBRUARY 13

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on the nominations of Thomas C. Dorr, of Iowa, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development, and Nancy Southard Bryson, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture; and the nominations of Grace Trujillo Daniel, of California, and Fred L. Dailey, of Ohio, both to be Members of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, both of the Farm Credit Administration.
SH-216

10 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine the application of federal antitrust laws to Major League Baseball.
SD-226

Budget
To continue hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003 and revenue proposals.
SD-608

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
SD-538

10:15 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine future efforts in the U. S. bilateral and multilateral response, focusing on halting the spread of HIV/AIDS.
SD-419

2 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Native American

Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act.
SR-485

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine the limits of existing laws, focusing on protection against genetic discrimination.
SD-430

Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine.
SD-226

FEBRUARY 14

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the results of the Nuclear Post Review; to be followed by closed hearings (in Room SH-219).
SH-216

10 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003 for veterans' programs.
SR-418

Budget
To continue hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003 and revenue proposals.
SD-608

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 202 and H.R. 2440, to rename Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts as "Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts"; S. 1051 and H.R. 1456, to expand the boundary of the Booker T. Washington National Monument; S. 1061 and H.R. 2238, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire Fern Lake and the surrounding watershed in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee for addition to Cumberland Gap National Historic Park; S. 1649, to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to increase the authorization of appropriations for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve and for the preservation of Vancouver Barracks; S. 1894, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site in the State of Florida as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of Biscayne National Park; and H.R. 2234, to revise the boundary of the Tumacacori National Historical Park in the State of Arizona.
SD-366

FEBRUARY 26

10 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on rulings of the United States Supreme Court affecting tribal government powers and authorities.
SD-106

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To resume oversight hearings to examine accounting and investor protection issues, focusing on proposals for change relating to financial reporting by public companies, accounting standards, and oversight of the accounting profession.
SD-538

FEBRUARY 27

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentations of the Disabled American Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.
345 Cannon Building

2 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the management of Indian Trust Funds.
SD-106

MARCH 5

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003 for Indian programs.
SR-485

MARCH 7

10 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Jewish War Veterans, Blinded Veterans Association, the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.
345 Cannon Building

Indian Affairs

To resume hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003 for Indian programs.
SR-485

MARCH 14

10 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to ex-

amine the legislative presentations of the Gold Star Wives of America, the Fleet Reserve Association, the Air Force Sergeants Association, and the Retired Enlisted Association.
345 Cannon Building

MARCH 20

2 p.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentations of American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the Retired Officers Association, the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs, and AMVETS.
345 Cannon Building