

Enstrom's Candy Company, a company she started along with her late husband Chet in 1960. Vernie and Chet arrived in the City of Grand Junction in 1929 to originally establish the Jones-Enstrom Ice Cream Company. Using their combined knowledge from the business, the two started Enstrom's Candy, which today serves as a local icon and model company in the State of Colorado.

Throughout her life, Vernie was well known through her community as a leader and dedicated matriarch of her family. During her life, Vernie enjoyed the pleasure of her dearest passion, music, and was often found singing, as well as playing the piano and organ. In her time with Chet, who later became a state senator, she was always his loyal companion who supported and prodded him to success in his business, political, and personal endeavors. She was the dedicated mother of her daughter Ann and son Emil whose daughter Jamee and husband Doug today are the proud operators of Enstrom's Candy. She is further survived and remembered by six grandchildren, 13 great-grandchildren, and three great-great grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to Vernie E. Enstrom for the great strides she took in establishing herself as a valuable leader in the Grand Junction community. Her dedication to family, friends, work, and the community certainly deserves the recognition of this body of Congress and a grateful nation. Although Vernie has left us, her good-natured spirit lives on through the lives of those she touched. I would like to extend my regrets and deepest sympathies to Vernie's family and friends during their time of bereavement and remembrance. She was a remarkable woman and she will be greatly missed.

IN MEMORY OF GORDON N. CHAN

**HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 9, 2002*

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today to remember an old and dear friend of mine, Mr. Gordon Nom Chan, who passed away suddenly on December 24, 2001. Gordon's life was distinguished by his service to others, and his contributions to the community will be greatly missed. Coming from a family that has been exemplary in community service for three generations, Gordon was a longtime community and political leader in Santa Clara County, and one of the most prominent Chinese American leaders in the California Bay Area.

Gordon Chan immigrated to the United States from Macau in 1947 at age twelve, to help his father in Northern California. While growing up, Gordon worked forty hours a week at the family farm while attending school. He attended Menlo-Atherton High School, the College of San Mateo, and California Polytechnic University in San Luis Obispo, where he met the love of his life, Anita. He graduated from Cal Poly in 1959 with a B.S. degree in ornamental horticulture, and he married Anita on December 27, 1959.

Gordon began serving his fellow Americans when he was drafted into the United States Army in 1959. Following two years of service, he joined the family flower business, T. S.

Chan Nursery. After more than 30 years as a leader in the chrysanthemum and rose growing business, Gordon's entrepreneurial interests turned to real estate development, property management, and the Mayflower Restaurant Group.

Gordon was a true community leader. Not only was he a long-time member and multiple-term president of the Bay Area Chrysanthemum Growers Association, he also served on the Santa Clara County Farm Bureau, the Santa Clara County Planning Commission, the 1990 Redistricting Commission, the Open Space Commission, the California Cut Flower Commission, and the County Fair Board. He was a founding member of the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project of San Jose, and served as chairman and interim director of Asian Americans for Community Involvement.

Gordon was an active member of the First Chinese Baptist Church of San Francisco for over 40 years, and he was also quite active in the San Francisco Chinatown, where he served on many Chinese benevolent associations. He was particularly active in the Hee Shen Benevolent Association, where he served as college scholarship chairman. Gordon was a state guest at the 50th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, where he was awarded an honorary doctorate.

All in all, Gordon N. Chan was a remarkable man whose contributions to American society were invaluable. He lives on in our collective memory, providing a true role model for young minorities in this country, and especially in the California Bay Area. And the groundwork he has laid for members of the Chinese American community in the American political realm will continue to serve as an enduring foundation for years to come.

HONORING MAJOR PETER CLEARY  
OF CONNECTICUT

**HON. JOHN B. LARSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 9, 2002*

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Major Peter McArthur Cleary, United States Air Force Reserves, of Connecticut, who had been missing in action in North Vietnam since October 10, 1972. As a boy growing up I knew Peter and his family. In February 2002, his family was provided a report from the United States Army Central Identification Laboratory, which concluded that the crash site and remains of Major Cleary have been positively identified. The crash site is located in the vicinity of Dan Hoa Hamlet, Y Leng Village, Minh Hoa District, Quang Binh Province, Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The grid coordinates are 48Q WE 83141/60666. The family of Major Cleary has accepted the report and Major Cleary will be buried in Arlington National Cemetery on April 12, 2002.

Major Cleary was a pilot attached to the 523rd Tactical Fighter Squadron at Udom Airfield, Thailand. Major Cleary flew Fast Forward Air Control (Fast FAC) missions in F-4 Phantoms over North Vietnam. His tour was from March 1972 to October 10, 1972.

The mission of the Laredo Fast FACS was to fly alone over North Vietnam and identify and direct air strikes on enemy targets. Ac-

ording to Major Cleary's commander, Richard B. Corbin, the Fast FAC was one of the most demanding and productive missions in Southeast Asia, and "the hand-picked aircrews that fly them are the most respected and highest qualified personnel from each unit."

On October 10, 1972, Major Cleary was assigned as a Laredo Fast FAC over Quang Binh Province on the coast of North Vietnam. He had directed an air strike consisting of two F4 Phantoms on a coastal 130mm antiaircraft site. He had completed an air-to-air refueling and was flying on station awaiting a second air strike when he was cleared to return to base. He was tracked on radar going inland in the vicinity of the city of Ron. Major Cleary did not return and was declared missing in action.

Major Cleary is a highly decorated flyer. He earned three Distinguished Flying Crosses, ten Air Medals, and the Purple Heart. Major General Robert Marsh, United States Air Force, provided the citations to accompany the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross (basic through second Oak Leaf Cluster), the Air Medal (first through ninth Oak Leaf Cluster), and the Purple Heart during an awards ceremony at Hanscom Air Force Base in Bedford Massachusetts on November 2, 1979:

"The Distinguished Flying Cross is awarded for extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight as an F-4D Aircraft Commander over hostile territory on July 26, 1972. On that date, Major Cleary controlled six flights of strike aircraft in the heavily defended Quang Khe area of North Vietnam. In spite of nearly unworkable weather conditions and heavy antiaircraft fire from the region, he directed the destruction of one petroleum pumping station, two ferry landings, one river craft storage area, and one large river craft.

The Distinguished Flying Cross (First Oak Leaf Cluster) is awarded for heroism while participating in aerial flight as an F-4D Aircraft Commander deep within hostile territory on October 7, 1972. On that date, Major Cleary was assigned to an extremely hazardous and important forward air controller mission in an F-4 Phantom aircraft over Quang Khe, North Vietnam. He successfully located and directed the destruction of a hostile surface-to-air missile site. With complete disregard for personal safety, in the face of numerous rounds of anti-aircraft fire, Major Cleary intentionally exposed himself in order to offer more protection to other flyers as they expended their ordnance.

The Distinguished Flying Cross (Second Oak Leaf Cluster) is awarded for extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight as an F-4D Aircraft Commander over hostile territory on June 18, 1972. On that date, Major Cleary flew an important and extremely hazardous strike mission directed against a heavily defended hostile military supply depot deep within hostile territory. Despite intense antiaircraft artillery fire and the constant threat of lethal surface to air missiles, Major Cleary delivered all ordnance precisely on target, resulting in the destruction of vast quantities of military supplies and equipment of critical value to the opposing armed force.

The Air Medal (First through Ninth Oak Leaf Cluster) is awarded for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight from March 19, 1972 to October 1972. During this period, the airmanship and courage exhibited by Major Cleary in the successful accomplishment of these important missions, under extremely hazardous conditions, demonstrated

his outstanding proficiency and steadfast devotion to duty.

The Purple Heart is awarded for wounds received in action on October 10, 1972.”

Major Peter McArthur Cleary, the oldest of four children, was born on June 27, 1944 at Hartford Hospital in Hartford, Connecticut. His parents, John McArthur Cleary and Helen Fifield Cleary lived in East Hartford, Connecticut at the time of Peter's birth. In the late 1940s, they moved to Higbie Drive in Mayberry Village in East Hartford. It is here that I first met Peter. Major Cleary had two brothers William and Tom, who were my age, as well as a sister Maureen (now known as Cleary M. Donovan). Mayberry was a small community teeming with baby-boomers, many of Irish decent. Flanagan, Grady, Kelly, Dagon, and Shaughnessey, all made up the neighborhood I recall with great fondness. In fact, John Cleary wrote a piece about Mayberry for the Hartford Times. Its focus was family life in the Mayberry neighborhood. In 1956, the family moved to Colchester, Connecticut. John and Helen Cleary lived in Colchester until their deaths in 1984 and 2001, respectfully. Major Cleary attended grade school in Colchester. He spent his high school freshman and sophomore years at St. Bernard High School in New London, Connecticut. Major Cleary then attended Mother of the Savior Seminary in Blackwood, New Jersey. Upon graduation in 1962, he began studying to be an Edmundite priest at St. Edmund's in Mystic, Connecticut. Major Cleary left after one year and transferred to St. Michael's College in Winooski, Vermont. He graduated in 1967 with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in English. Although Major Cleary moved many times in his young life, he considered Colchester, Connecticut his hometown.

Major Cleary married Barbara Kingsley of Yantic, Connecticut in 1967. They had two beautiful children, a son Sean and a daughter Paige.

I would urge my colleagues to join me today in recognizing and honoring the sacrifices of Major Cleary and his family, and in welcoming him home. It is a great honor for me to record in the Congressional Record the achievements of this American Hero, and salute his family. Arlington National Cemetery is a long way from Mayberry Village and Higbie Drive, and while Major Peter Cleary will lie at rest with the nation's heroes, we who remain will forever carry his memory in our hearts.

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INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION ON UNITED STATES ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 9, 2002*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of legislation addressing an issue of longstanding concern to me: America's dependence on foreign sources of oil.

The resolution I am introducing tonight calls on President Bush to remind those oil exporting nations who are our allies that decisions they have made recently to restrict crude oil

supply in the world market, in accordance with requests made by the OPEC cartel, adversely affect the national security of the United States and the world economy. These countries must be informed of the affects of their oil export cutbacks.

As OPEC and non-OPEC countries collude to boost oil prices they actually harm the world economy and, in the long run, their own bottom lines. It is estimated that every 10-cent a gallon increase of gasoline at the pump in the United States costs motorists \$13 billion annually. This spring, gasoline prices have jumped from an average of about \$1.00 to over \$1.30 nationwide. This price spike alone is putting a drag on the U.S. economy. If some estimates hold true, the price Americans face at the pump may rise to an average of \$1.60 per gallon this summer. This economic burden will hit Americans in the wallet like a new \$78 million tax! Oil producers must be reminded that any slowing of the U.S. economy will simply lessen the demand for their product and will negatively impact their corporate bottom line in the end.

I am troubled most that many of the oil-producing countries that collude to boost prices at the American gas pump are actually close American allies. Countries like Mexico, Norway, Saudi Arabia, the Unites Arab Emirates and Venezuela have gotten together and collectively bargained to reduce their output to boost prices. Furthermore, these countries had the audacity to do this at precisely the time that the United States economy was struggling to recover from the effects of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. To those Arab allies we fought to defend and liberate a decade ago, we must say, “stop gouging us at the pump.” Moreover, we expect you to make up any shortfall in oil exports to our country resulting from Saddam Hussein's latest political gimmick—a 30 day boycott of exports. To our non-OPEC allies around the world, such as Mexico, we say the path to your country's economic progress lies with us and not with OPEC. We also ask you to desist in oil output restrictions in which you recently engaged at the request of the OPEC cartel and that you help make up any shortfall from Iraq oil restrictions as well.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House of Representatives to pass my resolution in order to send a message to OPEC that this body will not accept practices that hold our economy hostage.

My resolution also urges the Senate to act and pass comprehensive energy legislation, such as H.R. 4, which was agreed to by the House of Representatives on August 2, 2001. A comprehensive national energy policy like that proposed in H.R. 4 will help make the United States more energy self-sufficient and less dependent on foreign sources of oil.

Mr. Speaker, this country's best course of action lies in becoming independent of foreign oil. The OPEC foreign cartel has operated beyond the scope of our law and has worked in contravention of free market forces for decades. The Senate can help to get us closer to the goal of energy independence by passing H.R. 4. In the meantime, our allies must become independent of OPEC. I urge our allies to recognize the fact that it is in their best interest to have a strong U.S. economy and that reducing production or boosting petroleum

prices only acts to hurt that economy. The oil-producing countries of the world have an obligation to stabilize the world price of oil so that there is a continued demand for their product. If they do not do this, their economies will suffer along with ours.

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TERRORISM RISK PROTECTION ACT

**HON. JUDY BIGGERT**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 9, 2002*

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3210, the House-passed terrorism insurance legislation. As President Bush noted in a press conference yesterday, without a terrorism insurance bill, there will continue to be a significant drag on our economy.

Without coverage, the economic impact of another terrorist attack would be very serious. The U.S. could face a string of bankruptcies, loan defaults and layoffs that would intensify the blow of the attack.

One segment of the economy that can least afford to live without terrorism coverage is our public self-insured risk pools. These risk pools—more than 125 operating in forty-one states—help local governments, school districts, housing authorities, and other public entities to provide necessary insurance protection. These entities would be hurt the most by layoffs due to lack of prevention prior to an unforeseen terrorist attack.

These risk pools provide coverage to those most often at greatest risk—police officers, firefighters, and emergency medical personnel—as well as teachers and students, municipal employees, and many others. We all know that these public entities cannot absorb the costs of terrorism risk across their membership base. I have heard from several risk pools in my state that are desperate for help. In Illinois, the Assisted Housing Risk Management Association (AHRMA) no longer has coverage for an act of terrorism. That self-insured pool covers public housing authorities across my state.

The Illinois School District Agency (ISDA), a self-insured risk pool covering public school districts in Illinois, has been told that its July 1st renewal will have a terrorism exclusion. And the Department of Insurance in Illinois is now allowing the exclusion of terrorism coverage in new and renewal policies. So my state becomes one of 45 states that are allowing such exclusions to be written into policies.

The need for Congress to act has never been greater. Large, self-insured pools and individual self-insurers such as the City of Chicago will pay as much as four times their expiring premium to buy the additional coverage necessary in the coming year. Make no mistake—public self-insured risk pools are more vulnerable than other entities. They provide enormous savings to taxpayers.

I am hopeful that Congress will pass this bipartisan legislation soon and send it to the President's desk as he has requested.