

Let it never be said that we have forgotten those who have given the ultimate for our freedom. Let it be said that we have preserved their memories upon sacred ground.

We shall forever toll the bells in their honor. We raise our flags in their memory. We believe they have life eternal. May flowers always bloom under the shade of these trees. Let the sun break forth from tomorrow's sky and send its golden rays upon all the rays of our lives and the lives of generations upon generations that follow in the noble American dream. Let us ask God from the depths of our most prayerful souls to welcome our heroes and to hold them in His loving arms. Let it never be said that we forgot those who have given their all for our freedom—those whose courage and sacrifice define this land we call America.

To this we put our names.

To this we pledge our honor.

This is the sacred bond that makes us Americans.

God Bless America.

NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE
PROGRAM ACT AMENDMENTS OF
2002

SPEECH OF

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 3389, the National Sea Grant College Program Act of 2002. This important legislation reauthorizes the sea grant program in Texas and its counterparts around the country to continue the important work being done in coastal, ocean and lake resources.

When Congress passed the Sea Grant College Program Act of 1966, it intended to apply the successful attributes of the Land Grant College Program to coastal and marine issues. Today, the National Sea Grant Program represents the bridge between government, academia, industry, scientists and private citizens to help Americans understand and maintain the oceans and Great Lakes for long-term economic growth.

Sea Grant also serves as a bond uniting more than 350 participating institutions in 35 states, U.S. territories and the District of Columbia and millions of people. In short, Sea Grant is an agent for scientific discovery, technology transfer, economic growth and public education as they involve coastal, ocean and Great Lakes resources.

Every day, Sea Grant scientists make progress on the important marine issues of our time. A network of outreach professionals takes this information out of the laboratory and into the field, working to enhance a coastal business, a fishery, or residents' safety and quality of life.

A dedicated corps of communication specialists builds public understanding of these issues for informed decision-making. Sea Grant educators bring the discoveries into the nation's schools, using them to pioneer better ways of teaching, helping to create a new generation of scientifically literate Americans.

Through these research, education and outreach activities, Sea Grant has helped position the United States as the world leader in marine research and the sustainable development of coastal resources.

Texas A&M University of Galveston, Texas was among the first four institutions to be designated a Sea Grant College in 1971, and its researchers had been involved since passage of the National Sea Grant College and Program Act in 1968.

As a Sea Grant College, Texas A&M Galveston provides research support for university-level faculty throughout the state through a competitive grants process.

In Texas, the Sea Grant program has conducted research in hyperbaric physiology, endangered species ecology, marine aquaculture, coastal processes, fisheries biology and ecosystem health.

As a result of these and other Sea Grant efforts, we have seen development of a major shrimp aquaculture industry in South Texas, marina initiatives to adopt best management practices and minimize water pollution, nonpoint source pollution reduction from residential landscapes, improvements in seafood handling to reduced loss in the retail markets and expanding marine educational opportunities in support of the state's, and nation's, teachers and students.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

HONORING MRS. TERRY ROTH

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mrs. Terry Roth, a great Floridian, a noted businesswoman and an award-winning baker. Born originally in New York, she moved to South Florida as a child and soon after graduated from Madonna High School in Hollywood. She met her husband, Mr. Bob Roth, at a high school dance in the old Miami Armory and the two married in 1967, settling down to raise a family shortly thereafter.

After their wedding, Mrs. Roth and her husband founded New River Groves, a citrus market located in Davie. The market remains open today and attracts thousands of customers every year. Disappointed and dissatisfied with local offerings and variations of the popular Key Lime Pie, Mrs. Roth began to prepare her own no-bake Key Lime Pie. Needless to say, her latest version of the South Florida dessert staple was a huge hit. Baking her highly-regarded pies in her own kitchen soon proved to be too monumental of a task, and soon thereafter her popularity led to an expansion of New River Groves to accommodate the increased demand of over 30,000 pies a year. As Mrs. Roth's fame grew, her pies attracted a national following, including notables such as Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton, Nick Nolte, and Robert DeNiro. Mr. DeNiro and Mr. Nolte first sampled Mrs. Roth's pies with Jessica Lange when the Roth's store was featured in the movie *Cape Fear*.

In addition to her success as a baker and entrepreneur, Mrs. Roth was truly dedicated to her family, and was described by all as compassionate and loving. Her battle with cancer began five years ago and was characterized by a positive spirit.

Mr. Speaker, it is a truly special occasion for me to honor Mrs. Terry Roth, who embodied

community leadership and strength as an up-standing Floridian. Her legacy as one of South Florida's great innovators and great characters, who provided a unique service to the community with humility and goodwill, serves as an example for us all.

Mrs. Roth is survived by her husband Bob and son David of Cooper City, as well as her brother Sonny Grech of Naples, sister Doris Diehl of Marco Island, and father-in-law Al Roth of Davie.

TRIBUTE TO TERRY PHILLIPS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Terry Phillips and thank him for his contributions in the Colorado General Assembly. His hard work and dedication is appreciated, and I am honored to pay tribute to him today in front of this body of Congress. As he moves on in his career, let it be known that I, along with people of Colorado, am grateful for the work he has done for the Colorado General Assembly.

Terry Phillips is finishing his second term in the Colorado State Senate, as the representative from Boulder County, Colorado's 17th District. During his tenure in the Senate, Terry has served on a number of committees, including Agriculture, Natural Resources and Energy; Appropriations; Business Affairs, Labor & Finance; Legislative Council; and Capital Development, where he served as Vice-Chair. In addition, he serves on the Colorado Student Loan Program Advisory Committee, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and the Executive Committee of the Council of State Governments West, where he is on the Water Policy Committee.

Not only has Terry served the community as a member of the Colorado General Assembly, he is an active humanitarian. He is a member of the Louisville Lions Club, a past President of the Louisville Jaycees and a member of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce. He is a certified general appraiser; licensed in Colorado, with over 600 hours of course work on mass appraisal of property. Perhaps most important to recognize, Terry is married to his wife Sally.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Terry Phillips has served his state by providing his service and time during his tenure in the Colorado General Assembly. I am honored to bring his hard work and dedication to the attention of this body of Congress. Thank you Terry, and good luck in your future endeavors.

HONORING LOUNE VIAUD

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Loune Viaud, the 2002 recipient of the Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. Humanitarian Award.

The Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award was established in 1984 to honor creative individuals who are often at great personal risk, engaged in strategic and nonviolent

efforts to overcome serious human rights violations.

Loune Viaud is well deserving of this award because she has demonstrated leadership by expanding the delivery of health and social services to indigent Haitians suffering from HIV/AIDS and other debilitating diseases. She is a champion of Haiti's poor.

We all know that Haiti is one of the most impoverished nations in the Western Hemisphere. With over 300,000 people infected with HIV/AIDS out of its small population of 8 million, Haiti is in a crisis. Haiti is also facing a devastating AIDS orphan crisis with more than 163,000 children whose parents have died from AIDS complications. It is appalling that only one in every ten thousand Haitians has access to a physician, and tuberculosis remains one of the major causes of adult mortality. In fact, cases of tuberculosis and multi-drug resistant tuberculosis in Haiti are more than ten times as high as those in other Latin American countries.

I want to praise Loune for rising to the challenge and for her significant work in Haiti. Her contributions are critical to the welfare of Haiti, as well as the welfare of our global community. Upon learning she had been selected as the Robert F. Kennedy award recipient, Loune Viaud stated, "For the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial to choose me, a humble foot soldier in the struggle for health and human rights, as the recipient of this prestigious award means more than I can say. For I am a Haitian, and the majority of Haitian people have always stood for equality. From 1791, when we fought against slavery to become the world's first independent republic born of a slave revolt, until 1990, when we again declared as a people our belief in social and economic rights as a human rights platform, the Haitians have struggled against long odds. Two hundred years of struggle, much of it in isolation even from those who profess a belief in human rights. Thank you for reminding us that we are never, in fact, really alone."

Loune maintains a clinic situated on the Central Plateau in rural Haiti. She offers free health care to the hundreds of thousands of people living in the region. Last year alone 56,000 people came to the clinic for medical help. In 2002 more than 100,000 people will be treated there.

The clinic, Zanmi Lasante, addresses the overall needs of the community surrounding it. It has special clinics for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, a clinic for women (Proje Sante Fanm), a special center for children and an operating theatre. The complex also develops educational projects on HIV/AIDS sanitation and human rights.

Although the clinic is built in an underdeveloped region, Zanmi Lasante's treatment program is proof that diseases that are difficult to treat can be addressed in rural areas. The clinic, however, does not stop there. It's program treats the patients and empowers them to understand their rights. In 2001, Viaud was instrumental in developing a patient's Bill of Rights with a group of 60 HIV-positive patients. The patients view their health care as a basic human right, not charity.

Viaud's work attacks the symptoms of a greater and more persistent human rights violation, namely the right to healthcare. Article 19 of the Haitian Constitution states that the Government of Haiti is obliged to provide basic health care to its citizens. The Govern-

ment has stated that it would develop other health facilities, following Zanmi Lasante's model, in other parts of the country if it had the resources. I, along with other members of the CBC agree that the Haitian government should receive the funding already promised from the IDB Bank in 1996 for humanitarian assistance. In every sense, the disbursement of these loans can mean the difference between life and death.

I want to assure Loune and her partners in Haiti that their work does not go unrecognized. I stand with you in this effort. As African-Americans and as a members of the Congressional Black Caucus' Haiti Task Force, we have recognized the urgency in Haiti. Together, we have worked to introduce legislation that would decouple the humanitarian crisis in Haiti from the political impasse, which has further impeded Haiti's development since the 2000 elections. The resolutions was designed ensure that financial assistance from the international financial institutions can be disbursed to Haiti. You have my assurance that this work will continue. We must make it our mission to advance the development of a stronger and more meaningful partnership between the United States and Haiti.

In closing, I want to commend Loune Viaud for her work in Haiti. She is helping to build a strong foundation for the future development of Haiti. We must recognize the distress Haiti is in however, we must also look forward with hope. It is my honor to work with you and I look forward to our collective efforts to build a better relationship between the United States and Haiti. Loune, you are role model who is demonstrating today what can be possible tomorrow and into the future if we commit ourselves to a better brighter future for Haiti.

HONORING RYAN C. LEWIS

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize one of my constituents, Ryan C. Lewis, who has demonstrated remarkable patriotism and immense love for the United States of America. Because of his desire to serve his fellow countrymen, Ryan joined the United States Army. He has composed a poem to articulate his feelings, and this written expression, which Ryan has so graciously shared, is a reflection of his heartfelt pride for our country. I feel that it is important to share this with my colleagues, as it is an inspiration to all those who hear it.

You asked me to show my patriotism
I think I already have, by flying the flag
In my room, by saying the pledge everyday
And when my eyes get watery and
The hair on my neck stands up when I hear
the
National Anthem. I've shown you by joining
The Army just to serve my country.
It runs in the family, this patriotism in my
heart,
This never ending pride, respect, honor, and
love
I have for my country, this sweet land of lib-
erty.
You know for you are my sister and you are
my brother.

Mr. Speaker, Ryan's dedication to his country is an example for all Americans to follow,

and I thank him for his selfless contribution to this nation and its people.

INTRODUCTION OF THE IMMIGRATION BOND FAIRNESS ACT OF 2002

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Immigration Bond Fairness Act of 2002, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for judicial review of detention and release determinations, and to provide a right to a bond hearing before an immigration judge to all aliens in removal and summary removal proceedings.

This bill would end the INS practice of indefinite detention of Haitians, even those seeking asylum, a racially discriminatory practice designed to send Haitian asylum seekers back home, regardless of the risk of persecution. It would ensure that every person in removal or summary removal proceedings would have a right to have custody, detention, and release determinations affecting them reviewed by an Immigration Judge.

Passing this bill would significantly improve the chance that asylum seekers will receive the legal help they need to present their best case for relief. It also would temper the problems that invariably arise when an agency is given complete, unreviewable discretion to make detention and release determinations.

Mr. Speaker, under this bill, everyone in removal or summary removal proceedings also would have the right to have an Immigration Judge, not an INS officer, decide whether it is appropriate to release them into the community on bond while their asylum claim is pending. None of us know what impact, if any, a judicial decision on bond claims will have on the frequency of release of asylum seekers into the community. Yet, surely, every person in detention deserves their day in court to make a case for release into the community on bond. That's just basic fairness.

Why should someone like Ernest Moise, who fled death threats in Haiti, and his teenage sons, remain locked up by the Miami INS office in March 2002, even though an Immigration Judge had granted him political asylum on February 22?

Mr. Speaker, historically, the INS practice was to release Haitian asylum seekers arriving in Miami into the community while their asylum claims were pending once they passed their interviews demonstrating a credible fear of persecution. Yet, in December 2001, after 187 Haitians were brought to shore in Miami for safety reasons from a Haitian boat that the Coast Guard intercepted at sea, the INS, apparently at the behest of the White House, secretly directed the Miami District INS office to detain Haitians even if they raised a credible fear of persecution if they are returned to Haiti.

It was only in March of this year when Miami immigration lawyers went to Federal court to challenge the INS's racially discriminatory policies against Haitians that the INS reluctantly acknowledged that the Miami INS office had adopted a policy of indefinite detention of all Haitians then or thereafter in INS