

custody, even Haitians with credible asylum claims. According to the Miami Herald, the President's brother, Florida Governor Jeb Bush, says that he was told about this change in policy immediately after it came into effect in December 2001. Yet Governor Bush didn't tell the people that he knew of this policy change until ten days ago!

Two weeks ago, after 211 Haitians arrived at Key Biscayne by boat, I asked Governor Bush to contact the President to ensure that these Haitians receive fair treatment, including fair consideration of their claims for asylum. While the Governor refused my request to contact the President, he said that he shared my belief that Haitians should be treated the same as all other asylum seekers. Just last week at his most recent press conference, the President himself said that procedures were being developed to ensure that Haitians were treated as all others except Cubans.

Apparently, what the President was referring to was a directive from the INS Commissioner announced late last Friday mandating that all persons arriving illegally by sea will be placed in expedited removal proceedings, and during their legal process will remain in detention unless released for humanitarian reasons at the discretion of the INS. What a cruel hoax. The Administration's idea of fairness for Haitians is simply expedited removal, coupled with indefinite detention!

In short, the policy is that Haitians who come to this country seeking asylum are being indefinitely detained by the Bush Administration, even when they demonstrate a credible fear of persecution if they are returned to Haiti. This policy is unfair. It's discriminatory. It's immoral. While the Administration denies that there is any racial element to this policy, the facts are that no group of asylum seekers other than the Haitians is treated this way.

Mr. Speaker, we can do better than this. We must do better than this. Let's give every asylum seeker their day in court and allow an Immigration Judge to decide whether an asylum seeker's release into the community on bond is warranted. I urge all my colleagues to support the Immigration Bond Fairness Act of 2002.

TRIBUTE TO FORT LEWIS MESA
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize the Fort Lewis Mesa Fire Protection District of Marvel, Colorado for their service and dedication during one of Colorado's most formidable fire seasons. Last summer, the Fire Protection District played an integral role in containing the Missionary Ridge forest fire that burned over 70,000 acres in Southwestern Colorado. Today, I would like to pay tribute to their heroic efforts before this body of Congress and this nation.

When the Missionary Ridge fire first erupted last June, the citizens of Durango, Bayfield and the surrounding communities called upon the Fort Lewis Mesa Fire Protection District to protect their loved ones, homes, and communities from what would become the worst fire

in area history. The fire began in a ditch beside Missionary Ridge Road just 15 miles northeast of Durango and grew to consume more than 70,000 acres, 56 residences, and 27 outbuildings.

Although the Missionary Ridge fire was a devastating reminder of how destructive forest fires can be, it also served to remind us of the men and women who risk their lives to protect their fellow citizens on a daily basis. The Fort Lewis Mesa Fire Protection District has served its citizens and community since 1982 and oversees a 250 square mile region. The district relies upon a personnel of 28 volunteer EMT's and firefighters to remain on call, prepared to fight fires or provide medical assistance on a moment's notice.

Mr. Speaker, it is with sincere admiration that I recognize the Fort Lewis Mesa Fire Protection District of Marvel, Colorado before this body of Congress and this nation. I want to commend the Chief and all of the Fire District's fire fighters for their determination, courage, and resolve during last summer's efforts on Missionary Ridge. Without the help of the Fort Lewis Mesa Fire Protection District and others, the added devastation to our community, environment, and quality of life would have been unimaginable. Their tireless commitment throughout the fire season has served as an inspiration to us all and it is an honor to represent such an outstanding group of Americans in this Congress.

THE POEM "I AM A VETERAN"

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with you the words of Rabbi Paul Swerdlow, one of my constituents. Rabbi Swerdlow's poem "I Am a Veteran" conveys his love for his country. I am most grateful for his dedicated service to securing our freedom.

I AM A VETERAN

I am a veteran.

I shivered that cold winter in Valley Forge
And rejoiced at the glorious surrender at
Yorktown.

I wept at the flames that engulfed Wash-
ington

And said "never again."

I wore blue and bled red.

I wore gray and bled red.

The blood I spilled was to reunite a nation
Of the people, by the people and for the peo-
ple

I am a veteran.

I was at Little Big Horn and I prayed;

I was at Wounded Knee and I prayed;

I prayed that one day the old Americans

And the new Americans would be one people.

I was there to charge up the hill at San
Juan;

Knowing that my country was emerging

Beyond its borders.

I was prepared to make the world safe for de-
mocracy.

Young and idealistic, I came to France

To turn back the hordes in this war to end
all wars.

I am a veteran.

It was with disbelief that I became

A part of the day which will live in infamy.

Once more I said goodbye to those I loved

To protect my country.

Across the vast desert I met the enemy.
I met him on island after island.
I kept my promise to return.
I met him on the beaches of Normandy.
I repelled him from the gates of Bastogne.
I freed thousands from the shadow of death.
I am a veteran.

A small nation cried out for help
And I came because others had been there for
me.

A nation was saved.

I felt the agony of defeat in the jungles of a
distant land.

BUT I held my head high

When another people cried out,

I again put on my uniform to save them from
tyranny.

Today I remain ready to pledge my life,

My property, my sacred honor,

Until there will be peace and freedom on
earth

For everyone, everywhere.

I am a veteran.

THANKING MR. HENRY (BUD) COL-
LINS FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE
HOUSE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of his retirement at the end of this year, we rise to thank Mr. Henry (Bud) Collins for his outstanding service to the U.S. House of Representatives over the past 27 years.

Over the years, Bud has made significant improvements to the Voice and Data Network programs of the U.S. House of Representatives. He began his career with the House on December 10, 1973, and has served this great institution in numerous capacities, most notably in House Information Resources (HIR) Communications positions within the Chief Administrative Officer. During the past three years, Bud has served as the Communications Infrastructure Team Leader. In this position, he has directed voice and data wiring installations to every entity of the House, Architect of the Capitol, and Congressional Budget Office. Bud's breadth of knowledge of the wiring standards and the House building construction has enabled rapid, effective wiring installations. These installations were fundamental in improving the information flow for Member and Committee operations.

On behalf of the entire House community, we extend congratulations to Bud for his many years of dedication, and his outstanding contributions to the communications and wiring infrastructure installations for the House. We wish Bud and his wife Harriet many wonderful years in fulfilling their retirement dreams.

IN MEMORY OF CHANG-LIN TIEN

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chang-Lin Tien for his lifetime of distinguished public service. He was a tireless community activist and educational leader for more than 40 years. As Chancellor of the University of

California, Berkeley, from 1990–97, Tien was an outspoken supporter of equal opportunity in higher education and preserved the campus's preeminence despite a prolonged State-wide budget crisis. He died Tuesday, October 29th at Kaiser Permanente hospital in Redwood City, California.

Tien was born on July 24, 1935, in Wuhan, China, and educated in Shanghai and Taiwan. With his family, he fled China's Communist regime for Taiwan in 1949. After completing his undergraduate education at National Taiwan University, Tien arrived penniless in the United States in 1956 to study at the University of Louisville. Supported by scholarships, he earned his master's degree there in 1957 and then a second master's degree and his PhD in mechanical engineering at Princeton University in 1959.

He joined the UC Berkeley faculty in 1959 as an Assistant Professor of mechanical engineering. In 1962, when he was 26 years old, Tien became the youngest professor to receive UC Berkeley's Distinguished Teaching Award, an award for which he was enduringly proud. Rising through the ranks, he became a full professor in 1968, later served as chair for seven years of the Department of Mechanical Engineering and, for two years, 1983 through 1985, was UC Berkeley's vice chancellor for research. In 1988, Tien left UC Berkeley—for his first and only time—when he was appointed executive vice chancellor at UC Irvine. He returned to UC Berkeley as chancellor in 1990.

One of the most popular and respected leaders in American higher education and an engineering scholar of international renown, Tien spend nearly his entire professional career at UC Berkeley. He was the campus's seventh chancellor and the first Asian American to head a major research university in the United States.

Both in the United States and overseas, Tien's expertise—in thermal science and engineering, as an educator and humanitarian—was called upon by engineers, scholars and government officials alike. In the field of thermal sciences, he was a visionary. Thermal radiation, thermal insulation and, most recently, microscale thermal phenomena were among the fields carved out by Tien. He also made important contributions to fluid flow, phase-change energy transfer, heat pipes, reactor safety, cryogenics and fire phenomena. In Japan, his basic formulas for "superinsulation" are used in the design of magnetic levitation trains. Both the United States and Hong Kong governments called upon Tien for technical advice. He helped solve problems with the Space Shuttle's insulating tiles and with the nuclear reactor meltdown at Three Mile Island in the late 1970s.

A man of great personal integrity and a fighter for justice and equal opportunity, Tien said his values and ideals were shaped, in part, by the racism and discrimination he encountered in America. To explain his support for affirmative action as a tool to level the playing field in college admissions, he often told the story, as a new immigrant, he confronted a South still divided along color lines.

"One day I got on a bus and saw that all the black people were in the back, the white people in front. I didn't know where I belonged, so for a long time I stood near the driver." Tien would recall. "Finally, he told me to sit down in the front, and I did. I didn't take

another bus ride for a whole year. I would walk an hour to avoid that."

In addition to successfully battling years of devastating state budget cuts on campus, Tien developed ways to counter the impact of the UC Regents' ban on affirmative action. In 1995, for example, he launched the Berkeley Pledge which was a partnership between UC Berkeley and California's K–12 public schools that now is called School/University Partnerships. Designed to improve the academic performance of hundreds of students in the Berkeley, Oakland, West Contra Costa and San Francisco unified school districts, the program was a model for Education Secretary Riley in creating a national program that today is active in almost every state in America.

As chancellor, Tien was beloved as a champion of students. He was famous for his frequent strolls to Sproul Plaza to greet students, bringing cookies to those studying late in the library, and yelling a heartfelt "Go, Bears!" at events. If he returned to UC Berkeley at night after a long trip, he'd frequently visit the campus to check in with students working in his lab before heading home.

Tien raised the profile of women in leadership at UC Berkeley by appointing the first woman Vice Chancellor and Provost—the second-in-command on campus—and the first woman Chief of the Campus Police Department. He also brought more ethnic diversity to the leadership of the university administration.

During his career, Tien's many honors included, in 1976, becoming one of the youngest members of the National Academy of Engineering, which awarded its highest honor to him, the NAE Founders Award, in September 2001. The award recognizes academy members who have made lifelong contributions to engineering and whose accomplishments have benefitted U.S. citizens.

Tien held 12 honorary doctorates, including degrees from universities in China, Hong Kong and Canada. One unique honor was when the Zi Jin Mountain Observatory in China named a newly discovered asteroid "Tienchanglin." Also bearing his name is one of the world's largest oil tankers—Chevron Corp.'s M/T Chang-Lin Tien.

He authored more than 300 research journal and monograph articles, 16 edited volumes and one book.

Chancellor Tien was a friend and supporter. I vividly remember many meetings with Chancellor Tien and being in awe of his intellect. Yet, his passion and compassion for students and the University of California permeated his existence. He was a unique individual, a true leader who led from his head to his heart.

I take great pride in joining Chancellor Tien's wife, children, grandchildren, and colleagues to salute the extraordinary Chang-Lin Tien.

HAITIAN IMMIGRANT EQUITABLE
ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2002

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill in Congress which will

amend the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966 to include Haitians as well.

My bill, the Haitian Immigrant Equitable Adjustment Act of 2002, will provide the exact same legal rights to Haitian immigrants that Cuban immigrants have enjoyed for almost 40 years.

Under my bill, the legal rights of Cuban immigrants would continue unchanged. But Haitian immigrants would finally have the same rights as Cubans, under the law.

Like the Cuban Adjustment Act, my bill would allow Haitians who have been physically present in the United States for at least one year to adjust to permanent residence status at the discretion of the Attorney General. Like Cubans, Haitians would have to be eligible to receive an immigrant visa and be admissible into the United States as a permanent resident. Also as in the case of Cubans, spouses and children of the Haitians applying for this adjustment are also covered.

Because there was no cut-off date or numerical limits for Cubans covered under the Cuban Adjustment Act, there would be no cut-off dates or numerical limitations for Haitians under my legislation.

Since the Cuban Adjustment Act became law, the Attorney General has used his discretion to allow over 600,000 Cubans to become permanent, lawful residents of the United States—making it possible for them to eventually become U.S. citizens. During that period, over 400,000 Haitians have come to the United States, but over half were returned to Haiti. Under my bill, these Haitians, like the Cubans, would be allowed to remain in this country.

What made the Cuban Adjustment Act provisions take effect was the U.S. Attorney General's willingness to use existing authority to allow Cubans to legally enter the country. Once they entered legally, the law took its course. I call upon the Bush administrations—both in Tallahassee and in Washington—to treat Haitians exactly the same way that Cubans are treated.

I have long sought to insure fairness for Haitians. In 1997, I introduced H.R. 3033, the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act. The provisions of my bill became law in 1998. It allowed Haitians who were in the country at the end of 1995 and who were paroled into the country, filed for asylum, or who were orphaned children to receive green cards.

I have also fought against the Bush administration's policy of indefinitely imprisoning Haitians who demonstrate a credible fear of persecution. This policy is, by any standard, unfair and discriminatory.

No other group of asylum seekers are treated this way. Non-Haitians are routinely released into their communities shortly following their initial asylum interviews and remain free throughout the adjudication process to meet with their counsels and prepare their strongest petitions.

There is no other group of asylum seekers to whom a blanket indefinite detention policy is applied. The Haitian people are the ones who suffer, and I will continue to do everything I can to end the unfair, unequal and discriminatory treatment they suffer at the hands of this administration.