

Washington State and our nation lost a true hero, Helmut "Brownie" Braunsteiner, due to complications surrounding his battle with cancer.

It is difficult to describe Brownie's life without resorting to superlatives, but the evidence speaks for itself. From his birth in 1926 to his escape from Nazi-controlled Austria to America in 1939, Brownie never failed to display his particular brand of zest for life that so characterized his 75 years with us.

In 1944 Brownie began his decorated 27-year career in the United States Army, serving in World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. Because of his fluency in German, he later served as an interpreter at the Nuremberg war crime trials.

For thirty years, Brownie was a full-time volunteer for veterans organizations, coordinating Veterans of Foreign War volunteers for the VA Hospital and chairing the Pierce County Veterans Advisory Council. In 1987, he helped found Fife's Veterans Independent Enterprises of Washington to rehabilitate homeless drug- or alcohol-dependent vets and help them become self-sufficient.

After he developed diabetes, Brownie dedicated countless hours to the Diabetes Association of Pierce County, conducting diabetes screenings without charge to residents of Pierce County. Brownie was known for both helping people detect their diabetes and begin to manage the condition. He would frequently go so far as to check in with people after their initial diagnosis to make sure they'd seen a doctor about their condition even three weeks after the test.

But these jobs and titles don't begin to describe either who Brownie was or the depth of his commitment to life. A man with a big heart, Brownie fought for issues he believed in. After serving our nation with a decorated career in the Army, Brownie worked tirelessly for the rights of veterans. Brownie was a passionate, dedicated citizen. He was patient and kind in teaching me not just about veterans and military issues, but also a wide range of other concerns close to his heart.

I was fortunate enough to work with Brownie on veterans issues ranging from concurrent receipt to VA health care to continuing education and reform of the Montgomery GI bill. It was always an honor to stand in the same room as him and I will always cherish the opportunity I had to call him both a colleague and a friend.

Brownie's outstanding contributions, selfless volunteerism, patriotism, and endless devotion cannot be sufficiently acknowledged. Everyone in the veterans' community, every elected official, everyone in Pierce County knew him and admired him. His tireless work earned him not only the respect, but also the love of everyone he touched.

Brownie Braunsteiner's passing is a loss to all who knew him and we extend our deepest sympathy to his family in their great loss. I will miss his friendship and his counsel.

IN MEMORY OF COLD WAR HERO
WILLIAM G. GEIMER

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2003

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, on December 1, 2002 another chapter of the Cold War with the

Former Soviet Union ended with the passing of William G. Geimer. Bill was the visionary founder and longtime president of the Jamestown Foundation, a non profit organization devoted to promoting liberty and fighting totalitarianism most notably in the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

I had the privilege of working with and learning from Bill as he waged the good fight against the oppressive regimes of the Soviet Union that sought to crush the human spirit. Through his instrumental role at the Jamestown Foundation, Bill's leadership and vision helped bring down the Iron Curtain. Mr. Speaker, I will insert following these remarks a press release from the Jamestown Foundation that describes how Bill made a tremendous difference with his life.

Bill's efforts and advocacy with the Jamestown Foundation influenced Members of Congress, government officials and the general public exposing the corrupt and immoral nature of Soviet communism. Bill will be truly missed as this nation confronts other totalitarian regimes, but his life and vision can serve as a legacy for others continuing the fight against evil.

IN MEMORIAM, WILLIAM W. GEIMER: AUGUST 18, 1937—DECEMBER 1, 2002

JAMESTOWN FOUNDATION FOUNDER AND COLD WAR HERO DIES

WASHINGTON, DC.—With deep sorrow, the Jamestown Foundation announces the death of William W. Geimer, its visionary founder and longtime president.

Mr. Geimer, 65, established the Jamestown Foundation at a critical point in the Cold War as a source of first-hand accounts of the inner workings of the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries. From its founding in 1984, the foundation has become the leading force for disclosing to the world the knowledge and insights of those in the top reaches of closed totalitarian societies, including high level defectors from the Soviet Union and its client states. For creating a safe haven for high-ranking officials from behind the Iron Curtain with the courage to tell the world the true nature of communism, Geimer was recognized by President Ronald Reagan as a key figure in the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Geimer was inspired to launch the foundation following his work with Arkady Shevchenko, the highest-ranking Soviet official ever to defect when he left his position as undersecretary general of the United Nations. Asked by the State Department to serve as Shevchenko's attorney, Geimer recognized that Shevchenko could provide a unique and invaluable insider's view of Soviet policymaking, arms control negotiation strategies and the workings of the top reaches of the then-secret Soviet government. Geimer was instrumental in the publication of Shevchenko's writings, most notably, the bestseller "Breaking with Moscow," in which Shevchenko acknowledged, as well as the close personal friendship between them, "the countless hours, days, years of himself" that Bill Geimer had given to "bring me into a new life."

Following the end of the Cold War, Geimer moved the foundation aggressively into monitoring the Soviet transition away from totalitarianism by publishing daily analytical reports on events in the region. The Jamestown Foundation's research and publications have become the leading source of information on the war in Chechnya, and on political, military and economic trends in the states of the former Soviet Union and in China.

"Bill was an American patriot who devoted his life to promote freedom and democracy

worldwide," said Barbara D. Abbott, the Jamestown Foundation's vice chairman and now president. "From the Evil Empire to the Axis of Evil, he never wavered in his belief that an attack on the secrecy of closed societies is one of the greatest weapons in a democracy's arsenal. Bill's vision, wisdom, kindness and humor will be missed, but his work will continue at the Jamestown Foundation."

"Geimer was a visionary," long-time Board member and former Central Intelligence Agency director R. James Woolsey observed. "He had an enormous impact on our national security efforts. As the Soviet Union began to collapse, Bill was one of the first to foresee that the instability brought about by that dissolution might result in rogue groups more difficult to deal with and potentially more of a threat to freedom than the USSR, which is precisely the situation we face with Osama bin Laden and al-Qaida."

Zbigniew Brzezinski, Jamestown Advisory Board member, recalls that "Bill Geimer was a patriot with a vision, an idealist with a program, and a leader who knew how to get things done."

Vice President Dick Cheney, a former Jamestown Foundation board member who attended Wednesday's funeral services, stated, "The Jamestown Foundation has played an important role in alleviating suffering and in furthering democracy."

A native of Chicago, William W. Geimer received his bachelor's degree from Marquette University and his law degree from Northwestern University. He served on President Ronald Reagan's Export-Import Bank transition team, and in top-level positions in the Nixon and Ford administrations, including as deputy assistant secretary of state for international trade. He maintained a private law practice in Washington, DC from 1976 to 1984.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CAREER
OF BASEBALL LEGEND GARY
CARTER

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2003

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate a constituent of mine, Mr. Gary Carter of Palm Beach Gardens, Florida, for his election to baseball's most coveted fraternity, the Hall of Fame. Over a successful 19-year professional career, Gary Carter exemplified what it takes to be a big league ball player. Playing the difficult position of catcher, Gary compiled an impressive array of statistics and accolades. In 1975, his first full year with the Montreal Expos, Gary exploded onto the big league scene. Seventeen years later, Gary returned to Montreal, after stints in New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles, finishing his career where it all started. What a ride it had been. Following the 1992 season, Gary retired with numbers that foretold an eventual trip to Cooperstown. Games played: 2,296; Hits: 2,092; Home Runs: 324; Runs Batted In: 1,225 and a batting average of .262.

Each year, Gary's teammates and fan club always count on his durability and consistency. Season after season, Gary's presence in a big league lineup made opposing pitchers fear his bat and power. In 1986, Gary lead the New York Mets to a seven game World Series win over the Boston Red Sox. Although that series is remembered for a series saving

error at first base, many fans remember Gary's clutch hitting when he was needed most. In the end, Gary had his World Series championship and ring.

Mr. Speaker, the baseball writers across the country paid tribute to Gary's career by bestowing on him the highest honor in professional sports. To be a member of the Hall of Fame means more than just another accomplishment; it means having the ability and dedication to rise above the hundreds of other noteworthy players and become one of baseball's greatest players of all-time. In the 100 year history of American baseball, players have come and gone. However, baseball fans, young and old were thrilled to watch Gary Carter play the game he loved throughout his 19-year playing career. His teammates bestowed upon him the nickname "The Kid." A fitting tribute to a man always eager to play an adult sport with a childlike enthusiasm.

Mr. Speaker, Gary Carter becomes the newest member of baseball's Hall of Fame on July 27, 2003. Congratulations to, "The Kid."

PAYING TRIBUTE TO: FRED LEE
HOWARD, JR.

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2003

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I recognize the life and passing of Colonel Fred Howard of Grand Junction, Colorado. Colonel Howard served in the United States Air Force with the honor, courage and integrity that Americans have come to expect from our nation's military. Sadly, Fred passed away in November and, as his family mourns his loss, I would like to pay tribute to his lifetime of service before this body of Congress and this nation.

The day after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Fred enlisted in the Army Air Corps as an Air Force Cadet and served in Europe during World War II. During the war, Fred served as a pilot, dropping paratroopers behind enemy lines. Fred received numerous medals of commendation for his efforts including the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Bronze Star. At the age of 22, Fred was promoted to the rank of Captain, where he continued to exhibit the leadership and courage that became his hallmark.

After the war, Fred continued to contribute his leadership and expertise to the United States Air Force. During the Korean War, Fred was called once again into active duty. During the Vietnam War, he served as Director of Scheduling, where his responsibilities included the "in-air" refueling of all aircraft entering and exiting Vietnam. Upon retiring from the military, Fred served as an inspector for the Federal Aviation Administration, inspecting all domestic airlines in the Western United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is with earnest respect that I recognize the life and passing of Colonel Fred Howard before this body of Congress and this nation. I extend my sincere condolences to his wife Mildred, son Fred, daughters Cheryl, Susan and Betty, and his many grandchildren. Colonel Howard served our country with great honor and distinction through a period of global uncertainty, and his remarkable courage serves as an inspiration to us all. His loss will be deeply felt and grateful nation will be forever in his debt.

SUPPORTING H.R. 163, THE
UNIVERSAL NATIONAL SERVICE ACT
OF 2003

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2003

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am an original cosponsor of the Rangel/Conyers bill, the Universal National Service Act of 2003 (H.R. 163), which would reinstate a national draft. I would like to explain my support for this legislation.

I ardently oppose war with Iraq. The evidence simply does not exist to warrant sending our nation's young people to sacrifice their lives in Iraq. I believe America ought to be an advocate for peace, not imperialism.

Yet, war is on the horizon. The President is intent on invading Iraq whatever the cost. Thanks to the President's brand of hotheaded bully diplomacy, war with North Korea may also be imminent. The only real question that remains is whether or not Americans are ready and willing to bear the cost?

I commend my colleagues Mr. RANGEL and Mr. CONYERS for their wisdom in authoring this bill. I'm honored to be an original cosponsor.

This bill requires all young Americans—men and women between 18 and 26—to perform a two year period of national service in a military or civilian capacity as determined by the President. For those who conscientiously object to war, the bill assures that any military service would not include combat. Otherwise, there would be no preferences, no deferments, no chance for the well-off or the well-connected to dodge military service for their country, as did our President.

Reinstating the draft may seem unnecessary to some. But, it will ensure all Americans share in the cost and sacrifice of war. Without a universal draft, this burden weighs disproportionately on the shoulders of the poor, the disadvantaged and minority populations.

It is my understanding that out of the 435 Members of this House and the 100 members of the Senate, only one—only one—has a child in active military service. Who are we to know the pain of war when we ourselves will not directly bear the brunt of that action? It won't be us mourning the loss of a child or loved one. Maybe some of you in this Congress would think twice about voting for war in Iraq if you knew your child may be sent to fight in the streets of Baghdad?

If our nation is to go to war, it is only right that all Americans share in the sacrifice of war. It is time we truly comprehended the consequences. I urge my colleagues to support a universal draft which I believe will make votes for war much more real for many of my colleagues.

INTRODUCTION OF CIVIC PARTICI-
PATION AND REHABILITATION
ACT OF 2003

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 8, 2003

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Civic Participation and Rehabilitation Act of 2003, along with additional cosponsors. At a time when our Nation faces record low voter participation, this legislation

represents an historic means of both expanding voting rights while helping to reintegrate former felons into our democratic society.

The practice of many states denying voting rights to former felons represents a vestige from a time when suffrage was denied to whole classes of our population based on race, gender, religion, national origin and property. Over the past two centuries, these restrictions, along with post-Civil War exclusions such as the poll tax and literacy requirements, have been eliminated. It is long past time that these restrictions be relegated to unenlightened history.

Unfortunately, the United States continues to stand alone among the major industrialized nations in permitting an entire category of citizens, former felons, to be cut off from the democratic process. It is time that the United States restored these fundamental rights and join the community of nations in this regard.

Denial of suffrage to these individuals is no small matter. A recent study by the Sentencing Project reveals that some 3.9 million Americans, or one in 50 adults have currently or permanently lost their voting rights as a result of a felony conviction. This includes an estimated 1.4 million African American men, or 13 percent of the total population of black adult men, a rate seven times the national average. Forty-eight states and the District of Columbia prohibit inmates from voting while incarcerated for a federal offense; 32 states prohibit felons from voting while they are on parole and 28 of these states exclude felony probationers as well. In fact, in six states that deny the vote to ex-offenders, one in four black men are permanently disenfranchised. Hispanic citizens are also disproportionately disenfranchised.

In addition to diminishing the legitimacy of our democratic process, denying voting rights to ex-offenders is inconsistent with the goal of rehabilitation. Instead of reintegrating such individuals into society, felony voting restrictions only serve to reaffirm their feelings of alienation and isolation. As the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals has concluded, "if correction is to reintegrate an offender into free society, the offender must retain all attributes of citizenship." The purpose of correctional facilities throughout our history have been to make an offender fit to re-enter society. We should honor this conviction that once a felon has served his/her time, the he/she is ready to be a functioning member of society. Voting then must be allowed, as the most basic constitutive act of citizenship.

It is even more important for this legislation to pass when we look back at the 2000 election in Florida. In that election 400,000 ex-felons were denied their right to vote. In an election where it came down to 537 voters, this is a decisive number. Instead of contracting the voting pool we should be expanding it so that our elected officials can more accurately resemble the wishes of the people. Our nation has slowly seen the enfranchisement of all of its citizens. Though it has been a slow process we have always moved forward, giving more and more citizens the right to vote. This bill is merely the next step in the expansion of the electorate. And it is a step we must take.