

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING REMARKABLE AND  
COMMENDABLE COMMUNITY AC-  
TIVIST ROBERTO MENDEZ

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Roberto Mendez, a longtime resident of South San Francisco, which is in my congressional district, for being honored with the 25th annual COPE Unity Award by the San Mateo County Central Labor Council. The COPE award is presented annually by the Labor Council's Committee on Political Education (COPE) to honor an individual for his or her outstanding service.

A native of Guatemala City, Guatemala, Roberto moved to the United States in 1968, after graduating from military school. From the moment of his arrival to America, Roberto exhibited a dedicated work ethic as he spent his days learning English while working in a New Jersey textile factory at night. After working long hours with no benefits, no overtime pay and minimal safety protection, Roberto eventually left the textile industry to work in the restaurant business where he worked his way up from busboy to assistant manager.

Looking for more challenging work, Roberto joined United Air Lines in 1984 working in the flight kitchen, where he was responsible for the upkeep and stocking of the plane's kitchen. He joined the Machinists Local 1781 and immediately became an active member. Within ten years, Roberto was elected Shop Steward. His rise at United was as equally meteoric as it was within the union, and Roberto quickly advanced from working in the flight kitchen to performing critical maintenance and mechanical work. Additionally, Roberto was recently selected to be the West Coast Employee Assistance Program Coordinator, where he is responsible for assisting the more than 3,500 United Airlines local employees deal with a wide variety of problems including substance abuse treatment, stress, harassment, and other personnel matters.

Mr. Speaker, as you are aware, in the wake of the tragic events of September 11, 2001, countless Bay Area workers were displaced from their jobs. Roberto's enthusiasm and devotion to his union colleagues lead him to be an instrumental component in the efforts to assist the airline, hospitality, construction and other workers whose jobs were lost in the post 9-11 economic downturn. He coordinated with the San Mateo County PeninsulaWorks program to make available re-employment and retraining services.

Roberto Mendez's compassion for his fellow workers led him to organize monthly food distribution and coordinate re-employment and re-training services for displaced workers and their families. Serving over 350,000 pounds of food to hundreds of families, these monthly distributions continue to serve over 175 families per month. In addition, Roberto assisted in

more than 80 Rapid Response sessions, which informed displaced workers about services and resources available to assist them during those difficult times.

Mr. Speaker, along with his wife Maria, and their two children, Roberto's family has made its mark in South San Francisco and the Bay Area with their strong will and dedicated sense of justice. I urge all of my colleagues to please join me in recognizing an extraordinarily devoted community activist on his 20 years of outstanding service and his recognition by the San Mateo Central Labor Committee with the 25th Annual COPE Unity Award.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 359, 360, 361, and 362 on Monday July 12, 2004, I was unavoidably detained due to inclement weather and delayed air service at Columbia Metropolitan Airport, and unable to cast my vote.

Had I been present, I would have voted the following:

Rollcall 359, the Holt amendment to H.R. 4755, I would have voted "no."

Rollcall 360, the Hefley amendment to H.R. 4755, I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall 361, the motion to recommit H.R. 4755, I would have voted "no."

Rollcall 362, final passage of H.R. 4755, I would have voted "yea."

### TRIBUTE TO CAROLYN DONNELLY

#### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a longtime public servant, Carolyn Crawford Donnelly, who is retiring from government service after 25 years.

She began her career in government service with Representative (now Senator) BARBARA BOXER in January 1983 as a Computer Operator. In 1991, she joined the Committee on Government Operations as a Clerk for the Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation. In 1993, she moved to the Full Committee as a Clerk for the Management Team. In 1995, she provided investigative support to staff and served as backup to the division secretary of the Department of Defense, Office of the Inspector General Office of Departmental Inquiries. In 1999, she joined the Committee on the Judiciary as a staff assistant. In 2002, her title changed to professional staff.

Carolyn has served under one Democratic Chairman, two Republican Chairmen and one

Democratic Ranking Member. She has always handled all aspects of her job in an exemplary fashion. No matter what her title has been, Carolyn's role has remained constant. She has been one of the pillars of the Committee, ensuring that the office runs smoothly. She has always been calm and professional in the eye of the storm. No matter how frenetic, no matter how pressured, no matter how stressful the situation, Carolyn has maintained a sense of humor and cheer that has proved contagious and helped to get the job done. Moreover, there have been many occasions on which she brought a needed human touch to the sometimes intense work of the Congress and its committees.

Throughout her tenure, Carolyn has exhibited an extraordinary personal commitment to the Committee. Carolyn has always been there for the Members and staff, whether it's problems with supplies or guidance on where to turn for special requests. Whenever a major project needed additional volunteers, Carolyn was always the first to sign up and work long hours whenever needed. She has always been willing to listen, to share her professional and personal opinions, and to lift spirits during an especially long or difficult day.

In addition to her work on the Hill, Carolyn has been active in the community, volunteering for numerous organizations over the years. She currently feeds the homeless with SOME (So Others Might Eat) on Sunday mornings, several times each month, and works with the Washington Animal Rescue league. She is also a member of the altar guild at St. Patrick's Episcopal Church. Our loss is the gain of these organizations, as I am confident that Carolyn will lend her talents to the pursuit of their important missions.

Mr. Speaker, Members and staff, please join me in thanking Carolyn for her service and wishing her all the best as she leaves the Hill. The Committee on the Judiciary was indeed fortunate to have her on board for these years.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, due to business in my district last Friday, I was unable to vote during the following rollcall Votes. Had I been present I would have voted: No. 355, "yes"; No. 356, "yes"; No. 357, "yes"; No. 358, "yes."

• 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.

THE JOHN N. HARDEE AIRPORT  
EXPRESSWAY

**HON. JOE WILSON**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I along with my colleague, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, would like to take this opportunity to commemorate the completion of Phase One of the John N. Hardee Airport Expressway. This will be announced to the people of South Carolina at a ribbon cutting ceremony on Monday, July 12. The completion of this 2.8 mile expressway will provide easy and direct access to the Columbia Metropolitan Airport.

This expressway, which widened Airport Road from Airport Boulevard to Platt Springs Road, will make a vast difference in the way South Carolinians and visitors commute to the airport. We are looking forward to the next and final phase of the project, which is currently under design and should begin construction in 2006. This will provide for a new four-lane road extending Airport Road to Interstate 26. Coupled with the success of the John N. Hardee Expressway, these two new roadways will reduce traffic and provide direct access to the growing Columbia Metropolitan Airport by passenger and cargo vehicles, removing some 25,000 vehicles each year from the local network surrounding the airport.

We would like to thank the people at the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) for all of their hard work in completing this important project. Mrs. Elizabeth Mabry, Executive Director of SCDOT, and Mr. John Hardee, SCDOT Second District Commissioner for whom the expressway is named, thank you for your tireless dedication in getting this phase of the project completed. This expressway will be helpful to the people of the entire state of South Carolina, and for this you are appreciated.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. EARL BLUMENAUER**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for the following votes on Wednesday July 7, 2004, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall vote No. 329, I would have voted "yea" on the Flake Amendment, to prohibit the use of funds in the appropriations bill to implement the Commerce Department's new restrictions on gift parcels to Cuba and the amount of personal baggage allowed for travelers to Cuba.

Rollcall vote No. 330, I would have voted "yea" on the Weiner Amendment which would have increased COPS funding but at the expense of the U.S. Census Bureau.

Rollcall vote No. 331, I would have voted "nay" on the Hefley Amendment, an amendment to eliminate funding for the re-engineered design process for the 2010 Short-Form Only census.

Rollcall vote No. 332, I would have voted "yea" on the Kucinich amendment, to expand

the membership of the President's "Manufacturing Council" to include representatives from unions and the steel industry.

Rollcall vote No. 333, I would have voted "nay" on the Paul amendment, an amendment to prohibit the use of funds in the bill to pay expenses for any U.S. contribution to the United National Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Rollcall vote No. 334, I would have voted "yea" on the Farr amendment, directing that none of the funds in the appropriations bill may be used to prevent the states of Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, Oregon, Vermont or Washington from implementing state laws authorizing the use of medical marijuana.

Rollcall vote No. 335, I would have voted "nay" on the Paul amendment, which would have prohibited the use of funds to pay any United States contribution to the United Nations or any affiliated agency of the United Nations.

Had I been present for the following votes on Thursday July 8, 2004, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall vote No. 336, I would have voted "nay" on the rules of debate for H.R. 4755.

Rollcall vote No. 337, I would have voted "nay" on the rules of debate for H.R. 3598.

Rollcall vote No. 338, I would have voted "yea" on H.R. 3980 to establish a National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program.

Rollcall vote No. 339, I would have voted "yea" on the Sanders amendment, which would have restricted the investigative powers of the FBI and homeland security, and restored some of the basic civil liberties revoked by the PATRIOT Act.

The Sanders amendment would have repealed some of the most dangerous provisions of the PATRIOT Act, which allow the government to monitor the reading and research habits of citizens in libraries and bookstores. It is clear that there is potential for abuse of individual rights in every community across the nation, and there has been mistreatment in my own. I am appalled by the behavior of the House leadership in administering this vote. It was made clear that even if I had been present to cast my vote of support, the vote would have been held open for as long as it would have taken to strong arm enough members into defeating the legislation.

Rollcall vote No. 340, I would have voted "nay" on the Akin amendment, which prohibits funds in the appropriations bill for HIV/AIDS programs that do not explicitly oppose legalizing sex trafficking and prostitution.

Rollcall vote No. 341, I would have voted "nay" on the King (IA) amendment, providing \$1 million for the enforcement of provisions of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act regarding receiving and providing information to the federal government on the citizenship or immigration status of an individual.

Rollcall vote No. 342, I would have voted "nay" on the Smith (MI) amendment, which increases funding for scientific and technical research and services of the National Institute of Standards and Technology by \$20 million. The amendment offsets the increase by reducing funding for U.S. contributions to international organizations by \$20 million.

Rollcall vote No. 343, I would have voted "nay" on the Hefley amendment, an amendment to reduce funding for the U.S. Court of Federal Claims by 50 percent.

Rollcall vote No. 344, I would have voted "nay" on the Hefley amendment, an amendment to cut total appropriations in the bill by 1 percent.

Rollcall vote No. 345, I would have voted "yea" on the motion to recommit with instructions H.R. 4754.

Rollcall vote No. 346, I would have voted "yea" on the passage of H.R. 4754, to make appropriations to the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and other related agencies for the fiscal year 2005.

Rollcall vote No. 347, I would have voted "nay" on the motion to adjourn.

Had I been present for the following votes on Friday July 9, 2004, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall vote No. 348, I would have voted "nay" on the motion to table the appeal of the ruling of the Chair.

Rollcall vote No. 349, I would have voted "nay" on the motion to adjourn.

Rollcall vote No. 350, I would have voted "nay" on ordering the previous question.

Rollcall vote No. 351, I would have voted "nay" on the resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 2828.

Rollcall vote No. 352, I would have voted "nay" on the motion to reconsider.

Rollcall vote No. 353, I would have voted "nay" on the motion to adjourn.

Rollcall vote No. 354, I would have voted "yea" on the motion to recommit with instructions H.R. 2828.

Rollcall vote No. 355, I would have voted "yea" on the amendment to authorize \$120.6 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program and 10 percent yearly increases for FY06-08 and to allow the Federal cost-share for MEP Centers in the FY05-08 to increase up to one-half on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Administration.

Rollcall vote No. 356, I would have voted "yea" on the amendment to prohibit funds authorized from being used to require centers participating in the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program to re-compete for funds that already have been approved.

Rollcall vote No. 357, I would have voted "yea" on the amendment to establish a Manufacturing and Technology Administration within the Commerce Department and to direct the President to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, an Under Secretary of Commerce for Manufacturing and Technology, an Assistant Secretary for Manufacturing and an Assistant Secretary for Technology.

Rollcall vote No. 358, I would have voted "yea" on the motion to recommit with instructions H.R. 3598.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. RICHARD BURR**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 13, 2004*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4766) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and

Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this misguided amendment that threatens not only the delicate balance achieved in passage of the international tax bill, H.R. 4520, but also the future of every farm program administered by USDA.

Tobacco simply happens to be first. More crops will most certainly follow. To my colleagues who produce feed grains, wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco, dairy, soybeans, oilseeds, peanuts, sugar, honey, wool, and certain other crops: Your crops are next.

It is also somewhat disingenuous for proponents of this amendment to claim that they are protecting the American taxpayer. If indeed "taxpayers" are impacted by the tobacco reform provisions included in H.R. 4520, the burden falls only on those who pay excise taxes on tobacco products. Any approach other than the one proposed in H.R. 4520 will actually result in a tax increase on those who choose to use tobacco products. If that is what colleagues really are seeking, they should say so.

The facts, Mr. Chairman, are that tobacco and tobacco taxes raise more than \$30 billion every year for states and the Federal government. We are only asking for a portion of this money over five years to provide relief to our struggling farmers and their communities.

DEPLORING MISUSE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE BY UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSE

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2004

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my serious reservations about House Resolution 713.

Israel's construction of a security barrier has been a source of great controversy within Israel and in the international community.

The debate has less to do with the actual construction of a barrier than with the route of the barrier.

The government of Israel regards the barrier as a form of self-defense—a legitimate means for preventing further terrorist infiltration. Israel has a right to self-defense, and if the Israeli government believes that the security barrier is the best means for protecting their citizens, then I support their right to construct a barrier.

But as it now stands, the barrier has gone deeply into territory beyond the 1967 borders. That is the fact the authors of this resolution choose to ignore: There would be no International Court of Justice decision to condemn if Israel were building the fence along the Green Line.

The Supreme Court of Israel recently ordered portions of the fence rerouted. The Court held that the barrier's current route "injures the local inhabitants in a severe and acute way while violating their rights under humanitarian and international law."

American diplomats also have worked diligently to modify the barrier's route in their dealings with the Israeli government.

This resolution threatens to damage these efforts, implying an unqualified endorsement of the barrier and warning the international community against efforts to influence the situation.

Roughly one-quarter of the 420-mile barrier has been completed—clearly there is still much at stake for both the Israelis and the Palestinians. Our efforts should be directed at negotiating borders that will advance peace. Resolutions such as the one before us today do nothing to advance the peace process.

There are legitimate questions as to the propriety and wisdom of the action taken by the International Court of Justice in this matter. But this resolution goes too far. It condemns the ICJ and "Palestinian Leadership" indiscriminately, and it undermines worthy efforts underway in Israel, the U.S., and internationally to promote Israel's security in ways that enhance the prospects for a just and lasting peace in the region.

If we were truly serious about promoting peace in the Middle East, we would focus on efforts like the Roadmap rather than pass resolutions such as H. Res. 713.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO RE-NAME THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER IN AMARILLO, TEXAS, THE "THOMAS E. CREEK DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER"

HON. MAC THORNBERRY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2004

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, today, I have the privilege, along with the entire Texas delegation in the House and Mr. Moran from Kansas, to introduce a bill to rename the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Amarillo, Texas, the "Thomas E. Creek Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center."

Lance Corporal Thomas E. Creek, USMC, of Amarillo, Texas, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously by President Nixon. He was a true American hero, deserving of this recognition and honor.

On February 13, 1969, Lance Corporal Creek was an 18 year old Marine with Company I, 3rd Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division in Vietnam. He was part of a resupply convoy that was ambushed by enemy forces using mortars, mines, fragmentation grenades, and small arms. According to the documents recommending him for the Medal of Honor, "[t]he fierce combat found the men firing at point blank range." Lance Corporal Creek was wounded by a bullet in the neck, but then saw a fragmentation grenade land between him and the rest of the squad. He then, though wounded, deliberately rolled on top of the grenade, taking the full impact of the explosion, and saving the lives of 5 Marines nearby. His act inspired the rest of the squad to defeat the enemy and complete its mission to resupply the forward combat base.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot help but be moved by such acts of self-sacrifice and bravery. They exemplify the highest standards of the Marine Corps, our military, and our Nation. The veterans community in the Amarillo area suggested this way of honoring Corporal

Creek. It is supported by the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Vietnam Veterans of America, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Paralyzed Veterans of America, and AMVETS.

I also want to acknowledge and to thank all those who have helped in this effort to recognize Lance Corporal Creek, especially Corporal Creek's family, Selden Hale, and Larry Milam, who were instrumental in this endeavor.

In some ways, 1969 seems like a long time ago, yet acts of bravery like Corporal Creek's are timeless. They provide an example for us all. Corporal Creek's name will further magnify the honor attached to those who have served our nation and receive health care at this veterans' facility. I urge my colleagues to support the measure.

WELCOMING THE OPENING OF THE ROBERT BROADBENT LAS VEGAS MONORAIL

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2004

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome the opening of the Robert Broadbent Las Vegas Monorail today in Las Vegas, Nevada. This momentous achievement will expand transit opportunities for residents and visitors in Southern Nevada while enhancing the environment, reducing congestion, and improving safety.

The Robert Broadbent Monorail is the most technically advanced transit system in the world. The first leg will run 4 miles along the world famous Las Vegas Strip. The Broadbent Monorail is built entirely with private money, and shows the commitment to build for our future that southern Nevada is famous for. The monorail is named after Robert Broadbent, a long-time community leader who sadly passed away last year. Robert Broadbent was the chairman of the Monorail and served as Mayor of Boulder City, County Commissioner, McCarran Airport Director and Director of the Bureau of Reclamation.

I invite all the members of the House to visit Las Vegas and see firsthand the Broadbent Monorail. I urge the House to join me in congratulating Chairman Jim Gibson, President Cam Walker, and all of the men and women who have contributed over the years to the success of this project. I look forward to extending the monorail in the near future to serve McCarran Airport, downtown Las Vegas, and other points in southern Nevada.

A TRIBUTE TO JACK VALENTI

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a man who has touched the lives of countless Americans and helped to put smiles on the faces of kids young and old.

Jack Valenti has served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Motion Picture Association for almost 40 years. Texas born and Harvard educated, Jack has led several lives: a wartime bomber pilot, advertising

agency founder, political consultant, White House Special Assistant, and movie industry leader. He earned a B.A. from the University of Houston and a M.B.A. from Harvard.

In his current role as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Motion Picture Association, Jack has presided over and led the American film and television industry as it has confronted a sea change in the landscape of the industry, both in the United States and abroad.

Born in Houston, Texas, Jack was the youngest (age 15) high school graduate in the city. As a young pilot in the Army Air Corps in World War II, Lieutenant Valenti flew 51 combat missions as the pilot-commander of a B-25 attack bomber with the 12th Air Force in Italy. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with four clusters, the Distinguished Unit Citation with one cluster and the European Theater Ribbon with four battle stars.

In 1952, he co-founded the advertising/political consulting agency of Weekley & Valenti. In 1955 he met the man who would have the largest impact on his life, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson. Jack's agency was in charge of the press during the visit of President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson to Texas. Jack was in the motorcade (six cars back of the President) in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Within an hour of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, Jack was aboard Air Force One flying back to Washington with the new President as the first newly hired Special Assistant to the President. On June 1, 1966, Jack resigned his White House post to become the third man in MPAA's history (founded in 1922) to become its leader.

Jack has written four books (three non-fiction): *The Bitter Taste of Glory* (World Publishing); *A Very Human President* (W.W. Norton Co.); *Speak Up With Confidence* (Wm. Morrow Co.), and the political novel, *Protect and Defend* (Doubleday). His most recent book is an updated revision of *Speak Up With Confidence* (2002, Hyperion). Jack has written extensively for America's preeminent newspapers and magazines. He is one of the few public figures who actually writes his own speeches.

France has conferred upon him its highly prized Legion d'Honneur, the French Legion of Honor. Jack has been awarded his own star on Hollywood's Walk of Fame. He has also been named a Life Member of the Directors Guild of America.

Mr. Speaker, America and the rest of the world will greatly miss Jack Valenti. His watchful and caring eye has helped bring joy to countless children and adults alike, and I wish him a very happy and healthy retirement.

WELCOMING REMARKS FOR  
REVEREND JEAN BURCH

**HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I join you this morning in welcoming today's distinguished guest chaplain: Reverend Jean Burch of Pasadena, a resident of my Congressional district in California.

Reverend Burch represents the best of what we hope all citizens should be—always striv-

ing to improve the lives of others and always enthusiastic about our prospects for tomorrow.

After a long career in the legal profession, she followed her heart into the faith community, becoming Senior Pastor at Community Baptist Church. In addition to her pastoral duties, she works tirelessly with other religious leaders to lift the scourge of violence in our schools.

Each day she inspires those among her to better themselves and help people in need. I am pleased that all in the House of Representatives today have been able to benefit from her inspirational wisdom. I hope that many here today will get a chance to meet this remarkable woman.

IN MEMORY OF HELEN  
GULBRANSON

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the memory of Helen Gulbranson, a longtime close friend and patriot, who died Tuesday at 96 years young.

I met Helen and her late husband, Dick, in 1986 when I first ran for Congress. At the time they were supporting my primary opponent, the late Tony Hope, who was the son of their neighbors in Toluca Lake, Bob and Dolores Hope. After I won the primary, Helen and Dick supported my candidacy, as they have ever since.

While I valued their support, I treasured the personal relationship we developed over the past 18 years even more.

Helen Gulbranson was born in 1908 in Hammond, Wisconsin, and moved to California in 1936. It was there that she met Dick. They married in 1940 and opened up the North Hollywood Glass and Paint Company. The two were married for 54 years when Dick died in 1994.

Helen's daughter-in-law, Colleen, remembers weekly parties at Helen's and Dick's Toluca Lake home. If they weren't throwing a political bash for such candidates as Ronald Reagan, there was always a wedding or other social event to celebrate.

Later, they moved to Camarillo, in my congressional district, where they continued to enjoy life to its fullest.

Helen was an avid golfer and golfed up until a few months ago. Just last Saturday, she took her great-grandson to the golf course so he could play. She also loved to play table games: Scrabble, bridge and the like.

If it weren't for the calendar, you would never guess Helen's age. She remained independent in her own home and was alert and fit right up to the end.

Helen is survived by her son and daughter-in-law, Richard and Colleen, two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in sending condolences to the Gulbranson family and by remembering a life well-lived.

TRIBUTE TO MOE BYRNES

**HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and praise a decorated veteran who has bravely served his country and community. I am fortunate that the community he supports is Citrus County in my 5th Congressional District.

Moe Byrnes served his country in the Navy and the Coast Guard for 24 years and retired as Chief Petty Officer. While doing his duty on the prestigious USS *Shuffleley*, Mr. Byrnes' brave actions earned him the Congressional Medal of Honor, a Philippine Liberation Medal, a Bronze Star and many others.

Moe is retiring from his post as Commander of VFW Post 6146 in Citrus County, where he served for 13 years. He has been a member of the American Legion for a remarkable 52 years. Moe continues to lend his strength by helping veterans throughout Citrus County. For this, we honor him.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to represent Moe Byrnes, and I am proud to praise him on the floor of this House.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MAC COLLINS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for debate on rollcall vote 375, United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (H.R. 4759); and rollcall vote 376, Project BioShield Act (S. 15).

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" for rollcall vote 376, and "nay" for rollcall vote 375.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. STEVE KING**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, on July 13, 2004, I mistakenly voted "aye" on rollcall 368, the Chabot Amendment to H.R. 4766. I intended to vote "no."

REMEMBERING THE COLUMBIA-  
WRIGHTSVILLE BRIDGE BURNING

**HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, over a century ago, on a hot summer day, an event occurred of national significance that by some eyewitness accounts, altered history, as we know it today. This act of war produced an obligation on the part of the Federal Government that to this day remains unpaid and largely forgotten.

The event I am referring to is known as the "Burning of the Columbia Wrightsville Bridge." Occurring on June 28, 1863, just 72 hours before the Battle of Gettysburg, this catastrophic event did not just destroy an ordinary bridge—it destroyed an extraordinary bridge. Completed in 1834 at a cost of \$128,726.50, it was the longest covered wooden bridge in the world, 40 feet wide with 27 piers, it spanned 5,620 feet across the Susquehanna River.

Ironically, this event and its impact on the region have lived in the shadow of the Battle of Gettysburg. Historians may debate whether or not this event had any impact on the Battle of Gettysburg. There is however, no denying the significant impact it had on preserving the loss of personal property throughout the region as evidenced by the following statement made by Colonel Jacob G. Frick, the man who gave the order to destroy the bridge. "The object to be kept in view, and which was paramount, was the prevention of the enemy from capturing the bridge, and thus frustrate them in their evident purpose to cross the Susquehanna at that point, get in the rear of Harrisburg, and between that place and Philadelphia destroy railroads and ravage the rich counties of Dauphin and Lancaster."

In order to fully understand the importance of this bridge and the town of Columbia, one must first examine conditions as they were in 1863 not as they may be today. First, how many of you are aware that the first place to be considered as the nation's capital was Columbia, Pennsylvania? It was an important travel artery for westward expansion, at times Conestoga Wagons would have to wait several days for their turn to cross the bridge. Railroads including the Philadelphia and Columbia, the Pennsylvania, and the Reading and Columbia all converged along the banks of the Susquehanna at Columbia.

These trains would either cross over the bridge to connect with the Susquehanna & Baltimore Railroad or transfer their cargo to packet boats that then traveled Westward via the Union Canal through the interior of Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh or where pulled by mules across the river via a towpath constructed on the side of the bridge to the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal that connected Columbia with the Chesapeake Bay and beyond. Columbia being at the epicenter of this vital transportation network made it a logical destination for industries consisting of iron furnaces, rolling mills, saw mills, flour mills, and railroad machine shops that were supplying goods to a growing nation. Columbia's strategic position would have made it a fine prize indeed for any invading Southern army bent on disrupting vital communications and supply lines in the North.

Colonel Frick made this statement in a letter from 1892: "I was fully impressed with the belief at the time that this bridge was General Lee's objective point, and that it was to become the highway of the Confederate army to reach the centers which enabled the Northern army to maintain its position in the field by cutting off the supplies by capturing the eastern ports and plant the seat of war in Pennsylvania instead of Virginia."

In a letter received by Colonel Frick from Major Granville O. Haller, dated Seattle, April 28, 1892, says that he and Col. Thomas M. Anderson, commanding Fourteenth United States Infantry, had been discussing the burning of the bridge, Colonel Anderson wrote to Major Haller March 30, 1892, as follows:

All theories apart, I should say that it would have been better to have burned twenty bridges than to have taken any chances. If the burning of the bridge stopped Gordon, it was as important as a battle.

On the 10th of April Major Haller sent a letter that was submitted to Colonel Frick in February 1892 from General John B. Gordon, admitting to Colonel Frick that without question his order to destroy the bridge stopped him and his troops from crossing, to Colonel Anderson. Colonel Anderson accepted it as conclusive evidence of Lee's intention, and thus confirmed in his opinion as to the importance of burning the bridge.

Who other than God of battles would know until the afternoon of July 3, whether Meade or Lee would be victor?

If Meade, then the enemy would be driven from our border. If Lee then the seat of war would have located itself between the Susquehanna and the Delaware and the Hudson. The Columbia Bridge would have become the Confederate highway to Lancaster, Philadelphia, and New York. In their onward march an army of veterans would have met with no fortified towns or cities; a practically unarmed and undisciplined militia, and a panic-stricken community in its front and a broken army sullenly following far in its rear; who can tell what awful results would have been had Lee been victorious at Gettysburg, yet who knew that he would not be until July 3, 1863?

Now for some particulars on the chain of events that led up to the burning and what transpired after that event.

On June 10, 1863 the Department of the Susquehanna was created under the control of General Couch to protect the area. Notices were put out for volunteers to serve. By June 24, 1863 it became apparent to General Couch a unit of approximately 2,500 veteran soldiers continued Eastbound to gain control of a bridge across the Susquehanna River between the towns of Columbia and Wrightsville.

On June 24, 1863, General Couch under special order #14, ordered Colonel Frick to proceed to Columbia and take charge of all bridges and fords on the line of the Susquehanna River in Lancaster County, and will make such dispositions as will effectively secure these crossings.

Colonel Frick: "My duty in the premises was plain. Gen. Couch plainly indicated my duty in his orders, wherein he said: "When you find it necessary to withdraw your command from Wrightsville leave a proper number on the other side to destroy the bridge; keep it open as long as possible with prudence and exercise your own discretion in doing so."

It must be remembered as we look at this dramatic and critical event in retrospect, that as a result of this most necessary and important cutting of the available crossing of the river at the time of the invasion, a private corporation suffered a loss of property of the first magnitude. So evident was the effect of its destruction in the public mind, that we find the following statement in the Lancaster Examiner and Herald of July 8, 1863, but ten days following the event:

The burning of the bridge which spanned the Susquehanna River at Columbia, has given rise to a rumor that its loss would have the effect of impairing the credit of the Columbia Bank. This now seems will not be the case, as the structure was destroyed by order of the military authorities, thus making the Government responsible for all loss. The following note from the Cashier of the

Columbia Bank fully explains the circumstances.

June 29, 1863. Dear Sir, The bridge at this place, owned by the Columbia Bank, was burned by the United States Military authorities to prevent the Rebels from crossing the Susquehanna River.—Signed Samuel Schock, Cashier.

It was not until 1868 that construction of a new bridge was started.

Today the only remnants of this piece of history are the stone piers still standing in the River and the story of the bridge and its destruction being told by Michael and Nora Stark, owners of the little known, but highly significant First National Bank Museum. If it were not for this museum, this important piece of American history would certainly be lost forever.

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HONORING THE WILMA RUDOLPH  
STAMP

**HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the new Wilma Rudolph stamp that is now being issued by the U.S. Postal Service.

Wilma Rudolph was a native of Clarksville, Tennessee and an Olympic gold medalist. As a child, she battled polio; and she won. This was just one of her many "wins." At the 1960 Olympic games, she won three gold medals in track and field, a truly amazing feat—especially for one who'd been afflicted by polio. In 1983, she was inducted into the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame.

I thank Mayor Don Trotter and Clarksville Postmaster Wayne Scott for submitting Wilma's name for consideration for this honor.

This stamp is a fitting reminder of her accomplishments, and I know that many Tennesseans will be purchasing her stamp when it is released in her old neighborhood of St. Bethlehem.

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IN HONOR OF THE 100 MONTHS OF  
OUTSTANDING VOLUNTEER  
SERVICE FROM "FOR THE LOVE  
OF THE LAKE"

**HON. PETE SESSIONS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the "For the Love of the Lake" organization that has played a crucial role in the preservation of White Rock Lake in Dallas. "For the Love of the Lake" is a volunteer organization that leads the conservation efforts at White Rock Lake. I am proud to be associated with this organization for more than 8 years as an Adopt a Shore Leader, as it brings together many people from the community to come together for a common cause in keeping our "White Rock Lake as the crown jewel of Dallas."

I joined with the outpouring of community support this past Saturday, July 10, 2004, as we celebrated the last 100 months before starting our normal routine of cleaning up the

lake. Thousands of concerned citizens have given up countless amounts of time in maintaining White Rock Lake as a sanctuary for a wide variety of wildlife and as an enjoyable place to take the family for a nice day in the outdoors.

I honor the noble efforts of the volunteers of "For the Love of the Lake," as it is a model example of what private citizens can do to achieve a greater public good in the preservation of one of our great resources in Dallas. Without "For the Love of the Lake," White Rock Lake would not be the enjoyable place for the community that it is today, and I honor the efforts of all of the volunteers who ensure the quality of the lake and shoreline.

I wish "For the Love of the Lake" continued success in maintaining our lake so that future residents of Dallas may enjoy the same beautiful preserve of White Rock Lake that we enjoy today.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF  
SERGEANT JOSEPH MARTIN  
GARMBACK, JR.

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of United States Army Sergeant Joseph Martin Garmback, Jr., who courageously and selflessly answered the call to duty and made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of our country.

Family, friends and service to others defined Sergeant Garmback's life. A gentle and kind soul, Sergeant Garmback lived his life with great joy, energy and compassion. He easily forged lasting friendships and was quick with a smile, kind word, or helping hand. He held a special place in his heart for our elderly—especially his grandmothers.

Aside from his tireless focus on work and service to country, Sergeant Garmback's family and friends were central to his life. He was a wonderful and cherished son, brother, brother-in-law, uncle, and grandson. He gained personal strength and faith from those who knew him best and loved him most—his mother, Marylon Garmback; father, Joseph Garmback, Sr.; his sisters, Susan, Arlene and Christine; his grandparents, Orville and Myrtle Guinn and the late Dorothy Videc and Frank Garmback; his brothers-in-law, Luke and Robert; his nieces Gabrielle, Jacqueline, Denise, and Madeline; his nephews Shane and Ethan; and his cherished friend, Christiane Blass.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Sergeant Joseph Martin Garmback, Jr., whose honor, commitment and compassion for others will be remembered always. I offer my deepest condolences to the family and friends of Sergeant Garmback. The significant sacrifice, service, and bravery that characterized the life of Sergeant Joseph Martin Garmback, Jr. will forever be honored and remembered by our Cleveland community and our entire Nation.

The bonds of love created in life by Sergeant Garmback will live forever within the hearts of his family and friends, and he will never be forgotten.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COLONEL  
ROBERT B. KEYSER, ON THE OC-  
CASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

**HON. JO BONNER**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to Colonel Robert B. Keyser on the occasion of his retirement as Commander and District Engineer of the Army Corps of Engineers in Mobile, Alabama.

For the past three years, Colonel Keyser has served the Mobile District—comprised of an area ranging from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Tennessee, and Georgia to all of Central and South America—with an incomparable level of leadership and professionalism.

A native of Cornwall, New York, Colonel Keyser received his Bachelor of Science degree from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He also received a Master's Degree in Engineering from the University of Florida and a Master's Degree in National Resource Strategy from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. Colonel Keyser is registered with the State of Alabama as a professional engineer and was inducted into Tau Beta Pi, the national engineering honor society.

Following his commissioning as a second lieutenant in the United States Army in 1978, Colonel Keyser went on to graduate from the Air Command and Staff College, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and from Engineer Officer Basic and Advanced Courses. During his military career he served with the 588th Engineer Battalion at Fort Polk, Louisiana, the 2nd Engineer Battalion in Korea, the 94th Engineer Battalion in Germany and Southwest Asia, and the United States Army Total Personnel Command in Alexandria, Virginia. Prior to his assignment as Commander of the Mobile Engineer District, he served as Commander of the Corps of Engineers Philadelphia District.

Colonel Keyser has consistently drawn the recognition and praise of his colleagues and superior officers, and his outstanding performance as a member of the Army has resulted in his being awarded the Legion of Merit, the Meritorious Service Medal with five oak leaf clusters, the Army Commendation Medal, and the Army Achievement Medal.

From his first day as Commander of the Mobile District, Colonel Keyser has taken a strong interest in the concerns of the many thousands of men and women living in areas under his jurisdiction. Time and again, he has risen above the challenges presented to his office, whether they are as routine as a permit application for the construction of a seawall to something as difficult as the numerous natural disasters which have hit the Mobile District in recent years. He has instilled a tremendous work ethic in his subordinates and has gone out of his way to foster a strong working relationship with agencies and officials at local, state, and federal levels.

Along with his tremendous involvement in the activities and mission of the Mobile Engineer District of the Army Corps of Engineers, Colonel Keyser is also actively involved in his community. A resident of Fairhope, Alabama, he has played a lead role in the development

and growth of a community youth soccer league, in which his children participate and he serves as a team coach.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Colonel Robert B. Keyser for his tremendous contributions to the citizens of the First Congressional District of Alabama, the Mobile Engineer District, and the entire Army Corps of Engineers. The experience and enthusiasm he has brought to his job and the professionalism he has displayed throughout his career are unquestioned and unparalleled.

He has indeed been a genuine asset both to his office and to the United States military, and I am proud and honored to call him my friend. I wish him and his family—his wife, Cathy, his sons, Daniel, Brian, and Michael, and his daughter, Amy—much happiness and success as they enter this new phase of their lives.

RECOGNIZING THE EFFORTS OF  
THE FBI AND TASK FORCE PER-  
SONNEL AND RELATED AGEN-  
CIES IN THE BUFFALO INVE-  
STIGATION OF THE LACKAWANNA  
SIX

**HON. JACK QUINN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the outstanding efforts that a group of local heroes played in keeping America safe from the type of terrorist threats that are occurring here in the United States as well as overseas. While the public may not always hear about the close calls or the work done behind the scenes by our federal agents, it is with great pride that we publicly recognize the FBI agents and Task Force Personnel in Buffalo, New York for their work investigating and bringing to successful prosecution the terrorist cell known as the Lackawanna Six.

In the spring of 2001, six men from Lackawanna, NY were recruited to a terrorist training camp in Afghanistan. The camp was directed by al-Qaida and included speeches given personally by Osama bin Laden. The Six admitted to attending the al-Qaida training camp to learn terrorists' tactics.

With the work of the Buffalo FBI and Task Force Personnel, the Lackawanna Six were successfully prosecuted and sentenced, with each member receiving prison terms of between seven and ten years. While we will thankfully never know what harm they intended to bring to American innocents, we all feel safer knowing that they are behind bars. The contributions of these Buffalo agents were crucial in protecting Americans from the terrors like the ones experienced on September 11th.

As we have seen with the recent attacks in Bali and Madrid, terrorism is a new type of threat that makes securing the homeland a constant struggle. Our enemies in the war on terror are not always clear, and we rely on the men and women in the FBI and other Federal agencies as vital parts in the internal battle against future terror attacks. And while their specific contributions cannot always be officially recognized, I would also like to express my thanks for the professional contributions to the Lackawanna investigation of our intelligence agencies. I thank them all for their work protecting America.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to say that these individuals, and many others throughout the world, are doing the hard and often unrecognized work that is required to keep our homeland safe. I also know that these fine agents and specialists serve as role models for others throughout the United States. Protecting our citizens and our freedoms is vitally important to our future security, and these men and women have proven with their actions that they are up to the task.

For their outstanding work throughout the investigation, I would like to individually recognize the following people:

Charlene M. Abbatoy, Gary Adams, Jackie Adams, Kevin R. Adams, Peter J. Ahearn, Timothy A. Aldrich, Glenn D. Barnes, Donald M. Becker, Jr., Paul Bellitto, Stanley J. Borgia, Jeanne Brennan, David M. Britten, Ellen K. Brody, David Budz, Sarah Burcham, Diane J. Buzy, Thomas Camizzi, Lisa Marie Cammarano, Catherine D. Campbell, Briad L. Cid, Carol L. Cid, Migdalia Claudio, Jennifer Cornell, Robert M. Cornell, Mary Jayne Coyne, Timothy B. Crino, John P. Culhane, Jr., Paul W. Culligan, Scott W. Cullins, Maureen P. Dempsey, Bonnie Dietrich, Thomas V. Doktor, Jacqueline Dougher, Vanita L. Evans, Marcello Falconetti, William Martin Fallon, Steven Forrest, George W. Gast, Karen A. Gibson, Thomas S. Ginter, Andrew J. Goralski, Robert John Gross, Matthew F. Hall, Steven L. Halter, Brian J. Haynes, Laura Heldwein, Edward John Herbst, June Ellen Hillman, Wendy L. Horth, Holly Lynn Hubert, Michael P. Hubert, Brent S. Isaacson, Robert S. Jae, James A. Jancewicz, Kenneth A. Jensen, Jr., Randy F. Jones, Karen Anne Jordan, Joseph T. Kelley, Lisa Marie Kelly, Lafesa Kilian, Judith A. King, Mary Ann Klubeck, Ronald Kolodziejczak, Robert H. Kosakowski, Anne M. Kowalske, Erwin W. Langeman, Jr., Adrienne J. Leary, Michael Liwicki, Lavonda Patrice Locke, Eric R. Marburger, Rose Marie Mariano, Richard G. Martinez, Joel G. Mercer, Cynthia L. Mickell, Cheryl A. Molnar, Linda Ann Moore, Paul Mark Moskal, Steven J. Naum, Edward J. Needham, Nancy Dawn Nolf, Robert C. Nowocren, William V. O'Connor, Mark Onorato, J. Peter Orchard, Cheryl A. Pace, Raymond Palmowski, Jr., Michele M. Pellicano, Stephano V. Pellicano, Thomas J. Pierce, Paula H. Pinella, Glenn A. Powell, Darryl J. Radt, Kathleen A. Redding, Christine E. Rejewski, Thomas R. Richards, Julius C. Richardson, Dawn M. Ringler, Lawrence Robinson, Jr., MaryAnn Rogers, Mark Rosenberg, Barbara Ann Rummell, Frank J. Runles, Jerome Scherzinger, Darin Schultz, Gary J. Sheppard, Brian J. Shields, Linda J. Skinner, Sharrell Gene Slone, Carol Ann Spiess, Thomas F. Stadtmiller, Daniel Patrick Taylor, Michael T. Thurston, David J. Todtenhagen, Karen L. Tricoli, Ida M. Tripolic, Julie A. Trotsky, Michael S. Trzewieczynski, Robert W. Utz, Thomas C. Utz, Mary Beth R. Vanlew, Richard C. Vega, Wayne D. Vossler, Larry Wack, Ailiene W. Walsh, David Washington, Paul D. Wright, Christina M. Wrobel, Maryann Wyman, Gerald A. Zasowski, Steven P. Zatko, II, Tina Zarko, Jennifer R. Zienlowski, Mark P. Thompson, Robert J. Wick, Jr., Debbra C. Allwell, Colleen M. Balkin, Jodie L. Bracken, Kevin Chchak, Christopher R. Cronin, Jason S. Ficken, Daniel P. Funk, Michael S. Leary, Aldis A. Lemesis, Debora L. Oberhofer, Michael J. Preisser, James P. Quinn, Jean M. Sterns, Joseph Testani, Thomas C. Utz, Tim-

othy R. Weir, Albert W. Zenner, Mark Concordia, Zachary Dunbar, Steve Filipowicz, John David Salome, Matt Siuda, Jeffry Wagner, Kim Bagho, Frank Christiano, Felix Cwynar, Mike Dailey, Glen Diemer, James Domres, Mark Driess, Reggie Gostomski, James J. Higgins, William Hochul, John Humphrey, Lawrence D. Krug, Thomas Michalski, Scott Patronik, Patrick Rinow, Mary Ann Rogers, Sharrell Gene Slone, Paul Sojda, Mike Szrama, Mark Urbanski and Michelle Elise McPartlan.

#### HONORING BRUCE RODEWALD

### HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, over 33 years ago, Bruce Rodewald joined the Arlington Heights Fire Department located in my Congressional District. Thirteen years later he accepted the title of Fire Chief and for the last 20 years he has led the department with the highest distinction and honor.

Chief Rodewald comes from a long lineage of firefighters and community leaders. Both his father and grandfather served in the Arlington Heights Fire Department. His son also serves as a firefighter and paramedic in a neighboring town.

During his tenure as Fire Chief, the village of Arlington Heights' Class III Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating was upgraded to an ISO I rating. This is the highest ranking given for a municipality's fire protection services. Arlington Heights is one of only about 40 fire departments in the county to have received this outstanding distinction.

Mr. Rodewald's dedication to his department and the village of Arlington Heights is unequalled. He had originally planned on retiring from the department in 2001. However, after the September 11th attacks, Chief Rodewald decided to forgo his retirement and continue his service. For the last 3 years he has dedicated himself to the reorganization of the Arlington Heights Fire Department to reflect the heightened levels of awareness and preparedness necessary in the post 9/11 world.

In his years of service, Fire Chief Bruce Rodewald has led the Arlington Heights Fire Department with the professionalism and dedication required of a community leader. The Department he leaves behind is one of the most well-prepared and trained in the Nation. Chief Rodewald's tenure in the Arlington Heights Fire Department is worthy of the highest commendation. I wish him much happiness in retirement and offer him and his family my sincerest thanks and appreciation. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing this extraordinary individual.

#### RECOGNIZING MICHAEL BARKEY

### HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, with great sorrow I rise today to recognize Michael Barkey, a constituent from the 16th District of Ohio,

who gave his life fighting for our country. National Guard Sgt. Barkey died in an accident while serving with the 1484th transportation company in Iraq.

A football standout at Northwest High School in Canal Fulton Ohio, Barkey was known as a leader on and off the field. Family, friends, and coaches all recognized this young man's strong values and commitment to honor and integrity. He began his career with the National Guard to help pay his way through the University of Akron and was carrying on a long family tradition of military service.

This outstanding young man showed courage and a commitment to protect those who could not protect themselves. Without people of his moral fortitude, our Nation would not stand. Sgt. Barkey carried a medallion with the inscription "With God all things are possible." We must trust that the dedication of men and women like Sgt. Barkey will create a safer America.

Sergeant Barkey and his family will be forever in our hearts and prayers. May we keep them in mind as they struggle through this difficult period of mourning.

#### U.S.-AUSTRALIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

SPEECH OF

### HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2004*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, domestic healthcare policy should not be decided in trade agreements. That is why I rise in opposition to the U.S.-Australia Free Trade Agreement.

I strongly support the opportunity for increased trade with Australia, our closest ally and strongest economic partner in the Pacific rim. I support the agreement's strong protections for digital copyright, the elimination of tariffs on entertainment and media products, and improved market access for U.S. films and television via cable, satellite, and the Internet. I am deeply concerned, however, that this agreement also involves a deliberate effort to drive up drug prices in Australia and set precedents that could be used to undermine efforts to lower drug prices here in the United States.

It is wrong for us to interfere with another country's domestic health policy, particularly when it comes to the affordability of medicine which is an equally sensitive issue here in the United States. I staunchly oppose provisions in this agreement that make it easier for pharmaceutical companies to challenge decisions made by the Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, or PBS, a formulary system used by the Australian government to negotiate prices on behalf of its citizens and keep down drug costs. I am also concerned that the Bush Administration has set an irresponsible precedent that could bring scrutiny upon our own federally sponsored health programs like Medicare and the VA formulary system, which we rely upon to reduce drug prices for seniors, veterans, and the military.

This is special interest policymaking at its worst. The Bush Administration is letting the pharmaceutical industry use trade agreements to manipulate the drug laws of the United

States and other countries in ways that the industry could not otherwise achieve.

For example, the Australia agreement codifies provisions of U.S. law that prohibit reimportation of medicines that are produced in the United States and sold at a discount in other countries. I strongly oppose the inclusion of this controversial issue in a trade agreement when it is the subject of ongoing Congressional debate. Bills currently under consideration in the Senate and already passed by the House of Representatives will now be in technical violation of our trade obligations. Since the provision will have no actual impact because Australian law already prohibits wholesalers and pharmacists from exporting low-cost drugs procured through the PBS system, it appears that its sole purpose is to serve as a basis for the inclusion of similar provisions in future agreements.

Unfortunately, it is not just the Australia free trade agreement where these back door assaults on domestic healthcare programs are taking place. The U.S. has also negotiated trade agreements with Central America, Morocco, and Thailand that would significantly impede and delay access to cheaper generic drugs in these developing countries where the availability of quality healthcare is already limited and few can afford medicine. All of these efforts fit into the pharmaceutical industry's agenda to raise drug prices and profits around the world, even at the expense of saving lives.

Because of unique dynamics between the United States and Australia the net effects of this agreement on health programs may be negligible. But that doesn't mean they aren't bad policy and bad precedents. I am voting no on this agreement, which I would have liked to support, in order to register my strong protest against the Bush Administration's work with the pharmaceutical industry on provisions that sour an otherwise promising trade opportunity.

International trade has the potential to raise the standard of living and quality of life for millions of people around the world. To uphold that vision, we must work for future trade negotiations that ensure that our citizens and our trading partners have the opportunity to experience the full benefits of free and fair trade.

DEPLORING MISUSE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE BY UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSE

SPEECH OF

**HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 13, 2004*

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the men and women of the 4th Congressional District of New York in support of this Resolution condemning the July 9th advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which denounces Israel's security fence.

I have long been an ardent and proud supporter of Israel. In recent years, the volatile and unstable history that has underscored Israel's history has become even more bloody and pronounced. We can understand as Americans that Israel has a responsibility to protect its citizens from the grave threat posed

against the country from those terrorists that seek to harm it.

The security fence has drastically enhanced Israel's ability to protect itself from terrorists by significantly limiting the ability of terrorists to access Israeli cities. For example, since its construction, suicide bombings along the northern West Bank have decreased by 90 percent. Contention and criticism to the wall lies with the proposed plans to have the wall run through the area of northern Jerusalem. Prior to the ICJ's opinion, efforts were made to change certain aspects of the designated route to limit the impact it could have on localities near and around the wall's course.

Local Palestinian communities, those most directly affected by the wall's construction, have worked with Israel to redirect the wall in certain areas to lessen the impact. The wall's construction is condemned by the Court of Justice because of claims that it violates certain boundary laws. However, the wall is a protection for both Israelis and Palestinians. Their joint effort has not only lessened any undesirable impact for both parties, but proven the possibility for compromise between both areas.

I have long felt that America should not attempt to dictate decisions for Israel. With this resolution, we are simply showing that we are supporting Israel's step toward safeguarding its people. We as Americans must sympathize with the fact that the Israelis are attempting to confront terrorism by erecting a wall to stand as its physical and metaphorical barrier. In condemning the opinion of the International Court of Justice and supporting this resolution, we as a body align ourselves with the best interests of the Israeli people, progress and peace in the Middle East, and in the best interests of all Americans who wish to one day see calm in a section of the world so long divided.

Thank you.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE**

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 12, 2004*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4766) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to commend Chairman BONILLA and Ranking Member KAPTUR for including a strong commitment of funding in this bill for the implementation of the Low Path Avian Influenza program at the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). This \$23 million in funding will allow APHIS to promptly address the repeated and diverse outbreaks of avian influenza that have occurred in several states including my state of Delaware.

This additional funding is necessary to respond to the many needs confronting this vital

industry including: Expanded monitoring of avian influenza, increased surveillance of the live-bird markets and distributors, advanced research on and implementation of fast and economical tests, and confirmed identification and tracking of avian influenza sources.

The presence of avian influenza presents an immediate threat to the U.S. poultry industry. It constitutes a significant danger to the national economy and potential serious burden on interstate and foreign commerce.

As you know, in early February, two flocks of chickens in Delaware were confirmed as having H7N2 low pathogenic avian influenza, and roughly 83,000 birds were promptly depopulated. Isolated avian influenza infections were then identified among chickens in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Later in the month, officials determined that a flock of 7,000 broilers in Southeast portion of Chairman BONILLA's home state of Texas tested positive for a highly pathogenic H5N2 avian influenza. The most recent case came when a flock of chickens in Pocomoke City, Maryland, tested positive for the H7 avian flu, which led to more than 300,000 birds and chicks being depopulated on three farms. The infections discovered this year follow past outbreaks of low pathogen flu in Virginia, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The USDA response to the outbreaks occurring this year has been prompt and the assistance provided to the state Departments of Agriculture and the poultry industry has been instrumental in helping to identify, contain and eradicate the avian influenza outbreak—but there is still much that needs to be done. Even before the recent infections, the Administration recognized the expanding need to implement a comprehensive strategy to battle avian influenza by including \$12.7 million in funding in the APHIS FY'05 budget request for the Low Pathogen Avian Influenza (LPAI) program and recently transferring \$13.7 million in FY'04 funds into the program.

This builds on the close to \$1 million provided in FY'04 that is scheduled for implementation at the end of this month. I believe it is critical that APHIS receives the proper amount of funding to maximize the resources at its disposal to strongly address this serious problem. Low Path AI is capable of mutating into highly pathogenic forms. The occurrence of HPAI in Texas led Secretary Veneman to declare an Extraordinary Emergency earlier this month. A healthy and vital poultry industry is a major contributor to the recovering economy of this country, and the finding of AI, particularly the highly destructive High Path AI, represents a major threat in this regard.

Moreover, the multi-billion dollar poultry export industry is put at risk by the avian flu discoveries. Many of our trading partners continue to impose import bans on U.S. poultry products. While some of these importers have set restrictions on products from specified states, others have taken the more drastic step of banning importation of poultry products from our entire country. We need to give our trade negotiators the necessary support in the form of these AI surveillance and control efforts, to allow them to negotiate with our foreign trading partners and convince them to re-open these markets.

Again, I commend Chairman BONILLA and Ranking Member KAPTUR for providing APHIS with the critical resources it needs to address this threat to our poultry industry.

## PROJECT BIOSHIELD ACT OF 2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. JEFF FLAKE**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2004*

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, today I voted against S. 15, legislation to authorize permanent, indefinite funding authority intended to aid the procurement of certain biomedical countermeasures (drugs, devices, and biological products to treat, identify, and prevent the public health consequences of terrorism).

This legislation is another example of the federal government attempting to throw money at a project that is already underway. The Departments of Health and Human Services already administer the Strategic National Stockpile, which contains drugs, diagnostic devices, vaccines, and other biological products to combat the public health consequences of a terrorist attack or other public health emergencies. The Department of Homeland Security currently provides the financing for those efforts, which include the procurement of a new smallpox vaccine and stockpiling of that vaccine and older versions of the vaccine. About \$400 million was appropriated in 2003 for stockpiling activities.

S. 15 takes the unprecedented step of writing a blank check to the Administration (both this Administration and future ones) to augment the Strategic National Stockpile. While the Congressional Budget Office estimates that S. 15 will cost the taxpayers about \$5.6 billion over the 2004–2013 period, that is only an estimate and the cost could be significantly higher.

Experts have expressed concerns with the structure of Project BioShield, saying that it may be focusing on the wrong drugs, with much of the spending going to vaccines and drugs that are already fairly close to production. Project BioShield is designed to provide incentives to pharmaceutical companies to develop new drugs and vaccines, but will it actually achieve its intended results? BioShield would allow a company to spend several million dollars of its own money on developing a new drug or vaccine, only to see the government possibly award the contract for producing it to another company. It also excludes products that might have a commercial market outside the government bioterror stockpile. Concerns have also been raised that BioShield does not deal with some important issues like protecting companies from liability if products developed under government contract have side effects. This bill does not appear to recognize the way the free market functions.

On a larger scale, public-health experts also contend that the focus on bioterrorism's threat to the public health is misguided, especially when considering the lessons of history. The number of deaths attributable to willfully produced epidemics, ever, pales by comparison with the toll taken by natural ones. In 1918–19, an influenza pandemic killed more people in just 16 months than World War I had killed in six years. Smallpox killed 10 times as many people in the first half of the 20th century, as did both world wars combined. Even today, malaria kills 2 million people each year; so does tuberculosis. By contrast, deliberate epidemics in the past 100 years, mostly

through the actions of armies at war, have been responsible for a few thousand deaths.

In short, Mr. Speaker, this legislation signifies an expenditure of extraordinary proportions that may be little more than a public relations campaign designed to reassure U.S. citizens that the government cares about bioterrorism. I worry about the program's effectiveness when it so blatantly ignores the way the market works, and I am not comfortable supporting such an expensive bill when too many questions about it have gone unanswered.

HONORING KIMBERLY S. JONES,  
ESQ.

**HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Kimberly S. Jones, Esq., a well-respected attorney whose practice, the Law Firm of Kimberly S. Jones has served the Long Island community proudly. Today I applaud Kimberly and her firm for receiving the 2004 Business of the Year Award of Excellence.

As principle of this very successful law firm, Kimberly has established a strong commitment to the economic development of Long Island. A dedicated advocate for underrepresented members of the population, Kimberly, through the work of her firm, focuses on addressing the needs of women and minority business owners. She also serves as a member of the Advisory Board of the Dowling College Center for Minority Teacher Development and Training, further demonstrating her commitment to the community.

The Law Firm of Kimberly S. Jones, Esq. is actively involved in the local bar associations, as well as the Suffolk County Women's Business Enterprise Coalition, where Kimberly serves as Assistant Director of State and Federal Services. It is Kimberly's involvement in these organizations that establishes her law firm as a successful business, improving the quality of life on Long Island.

Although Kimberly is extremely busy, she still finds time to help the community in other areas. She is a member of the Urban League and is President of the Young Professionals of the Urban League of Long Island. Kimberly is an individual devoted to her community and this is evident through the work of her firm.

I congratulate Kimberly and her firm on receiving this honor and applaud her devotion to helping others. She dedicates herself to improving the lives of others and I thank her for this on behalf of the people of not only the 4th Congressional District but the people of Long Island who benefit from her hard work and dedication.

U.S.-AUSTRALIA FREE TRADE  
AGREEMENT

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2004*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in qualified support of the U.S.-Australia Free Trade agreement.

I support the trade agreement because it will open up markets for American goods and services. Our two countries already have a strong trade relationship—Australia is the ninth largest goods export market for the United States, with total trade close to \$28 billion last year. The agreement will only strengthen this relationship further.

Colorado, in particular, stands to gain from the agreement. Australia imported \$113 million of goods and services from Colorado last year and is the 12th largest foreign market for Colorado. This agreement will only increase opportunities for Colorado businesses to find new markets for their goods and services.

I support the bill because under the trade agreement, nearly all U.S. exports of manufactured goods will immediately become duty-free. Since manufactured goods currently account for 93% of total U.S. goods exports to Australia, this is significant. In fact, estimates are that the elimination of these tariffs could result in \$2 billion per year in increased exports for our U.S. manufacturers.

I am disappointed in provisions in the agreement on beef, but am encouraged that duties are gradually phased out. I am also disappointed in the agreement's provisions on wheat. I know that wheat growers are concerned about potential trade distortions and had urged negotiators to seek reform of the state trading enterprise, the Australian Wheat Board (AWB). Though the agreement doesn't reform the AWB, Australia did agree to work with the U.S. in the WTO to eliminate restrictions on the right of private entities to export agricultural products. This is a step in the right direction.

I am concerned about potential precedents that this trade agreement could create. For instance, the trade agreement requires both countries to enforce their domestic laws on labor and environment. This is acceptable in this treaty, since Australia boasts strong labor and environment laws and good enforcement mechanisms. But this approach isn't acceptable in all agreements. I am disappointed that the Administration didn't apply the U.S.-Jordan agreement model to this agreement by including labor and environment standards within the text of the treaty itself.

I am concerned about the potential precedent of the Administration meddling excessively in the internal affairs of a trading partner. With regard to this treaty, the USTR initially sought substantial changes in Australia's drug-pricing program. Though USTR was not completely successful, the agreement does give U.S. drug companies more say in what drugs are included under Australia's universal drug coverage program. While market access for U.S. goods is important, we shouldn't be in the business of bullying the world and potentially undermining a country's ability to provide prescription drugs to its citizens.

Precedent is also a concern with regard to the agreement's incorporation of the U.S. law that protects the right of drug companies to prevent importation of products on which they own patents. Although this is of no practical concern in this agreement given Australia's own laws prohibiting the export of its subsidized drugs, I hope the Administration doesn't plan to use this trade agreement to reinforce its opposition to imported drugs. I don't understand why the Administration included the patent law provision, and I hope we won't see this in future agreements.

I don't believe that the concerns I have listed outweigh the potential good of the bill, so I will vote in support of it today. It is not perfect, but I believe it represents an agreement that is essentially free and fair. Expanded trade is important to this country and the world, but it will only be beneficial to a broad range of people in our nation and in other nations if it is carefully shaped to include basic standards and protect workers' rights and the environment.

CELEBRATING THE COMPLETED  
RENOVATION OF THE MONROE  
EVENING NEWS BUILDING

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and celebrate The Monroe Evening News and its approximately 150 employees, who also own the newspaper, on the successful completion of a year-long renovation of their building.

Serving the people of the Monroe County region for 179 years, this newspaper has advanced its values of integrity, community, and growth while remaining one of the few employee-owned newspapers in the country. The Evening News has been recognized for more than its longevity, winning several prestigious awards including the Annual Award for Communications Excellence in 1996.

The Monroe Evening News has been published from its current location since 1910. Demonstrating an ongoing need to best serve their readers, this renovation, costing \$3,000,000, will be the third renovation to this building. The renovation has reconfigured the entire interior of the building; creating an enhanced main entrance and expanding the customer-service area. While the interior has an updated, contemporary look, the exterior and additions will maintain the historic appearance of the long-standing building.

As The Monroe Evening News opens its newly overhauled offices, I would ask that my colleagues rise and join with me in congratulating a thriving, employee-owned daily newspaper on a successful, fruitful renovation. As The Evening News approaches one hundred years in the same building, let us wish them the best of luck for the next hundred years and beyond.

I ask for unanimous consent to include in the RECORD these remarks from celebrated political columnist Jack Germond, who started his legendary career at The Monroe Evening News:

I am privileged to join John Dingell in congratulating The Evening News, a newspaper that taught me many of the most valuable lessons of journalism when I worked there as a young reporter from 1951 through 1953. The newspaper had standards that were a model, and the publisher, JS Gray, was impervious to pressure. When you wrote a story that was accurate and fair it went into the paper no matter who complained how loudly. There were no sacred cows, not always the case everywhere. Looking back on more than 50 years in the business, I cherish the memories of my time in Monroe.

IN MEMORY OF VICTOR G. REUTHER, JANUARY 1, 1912–JUNE 3, 2004

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, Victor G. Reuther was born January 1, 1912, in Wheeling, West Virginia, where his father, Valentine, was well known as President of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly and as an active churchman. Victor was educated in the secondary schools of that state, and along with his brothers, by their father as well. The strong religious influence of Victor's early family life is revealed throughout his life in his continuing interest and activity in relating core ethical values to the broad field of social and economic life. Victor studied economics and sociology at the West Virginia University and at Wayne State University. Years later he was awarded the degree of Honorary Doctor of Laws by both of those universities.

In 1932 Victor joined his brothers Walter and Roy in Detroit for work in the auto industry. Between 1932 and 1935, Victor and his brother Walter, both unemployed, used their meager savings to travel and work their way around the world. They traveled by bicycle through Europe and Asia, lodging with farm families and at hostels, and visited relatives in Germany. They witnessed the beginning of the Nazi government in Germany and the growth of Stalin's despotism in Soviet Russia, where they worked at the Gorky auto factory. Those observations and firsthand experience led them to become strong, pro-democratic leaders for freedom and social justice. On return to the United States, Victor went to work on the assembly line of the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company in Detroit where he plunged into the struggle to organize the automobile workers in Michigan and Indiana.

In a break from organizational drives, Victor Reuther and Sophie Goodlavich were married on July 17, 1936, on the campus of the Brookwood Labor College—a rich marriage of shared labor, love, family, friends, and a common commitment to social justice of 60 years.

A member of UAW Local 174, Victor was a strike leader during UAW campaigns in Flint and Detroit. He first came to public attention through his role in the sit-down strike in the winter of 1936–1937 against General Motors in Flint where his voice from the sound truck rallied the strikers and the women who supported them. UAW success in that strike played a key role in establishing the right of workers to bargain with auto industry employers. From that time forward he was closely identified with the dynamic growth of industrial unionism, not only in the automobile industry, but throughout America's basic industries organized by the CIO.

With the onset of World War II, Victor served as Assistant Director of the UAW–CIO War Policy Division, a department created by the UAW–CIO to facilitate speedy and orderly conversion and mobilization of the nation's urgent defense production. In the spring of 1946, Victor Reuther was appointed Director of Education for the UAW. In this role he led a fundamental approach in the development and consolidation of pro-democratic forces in the UAW. In the years following World War II,

Victor assisted in the location of trade unionists and social democrats throughout Europe who had escaped Nazi persecution, bringing them to the attention of Allied occupation forces in the search for leadership in the re-establishment of civil democratic government. He also represented the CIO on the Trade Union Advisory Committee in the conduct of the European Recovery Program—the Marshall Plan.

On May 24, 1949, in an attack identical to that against his brother Walter, Victor was shot by an unknown assailant while reading the evening paper in his living room. He suffered very serious injuries including the loss of his right eye.

Victor Reuther served as European Representative of the CIO, with headquarters in Paris, France, from January 1951 through 1953. His work led to a greatly expanded program of assistance to the free European labor movement. Representing the CIO, he implemented the program of trade union aid for the democratic European unions. Awards bestowed by the governments of Germany and Sweden, noted below, reflect the multiple contributions of Victor Reuther in international leadership and accomplishments in freedom, democracy, and social justice.

With their return to the United States in 1954, the Victor Reuther family made their home in Washington, DC—the family home for the next 50 years. That home not only served the family, but it served as a most hospitable refuge for friends, the extended family, trade union colleagues, social activists and international visitors for all those years.

On his return from Europe, Victor served as Assistant to the President of the National CIO and Director of the CIO's Department for International Affairs. Following the AFL–CIO merger, he served as Administrative Assistant to the President of the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), and as Director, UAW Department of International Affairs. His contributions to international social development programs extended to Asia, Africa, and Latin America as well as in the United States. He worked intensively in India, South Vietnam, Israel and the Mediterranean countries for the purpose of initiating programs designed to deal with food deficits, the need for democratic leadership and skilled manpower requirements. One of these undertakings was the joint effort of the UAW with the Peace Corps under which the union participated in a mechanical training program in the African Republics of Guinea and Gambia and in Bolivia.

Victor Reuther retired from his formal responsibilities in the UAW in 1972, but he always remained a committed member of that union he loved. Throughout the following 28 years he continued to direct his heart, his mind and his voice in advocacy of democratic trade unionism, social justice, and understanding among all people. In his initial years of retirement he researched and wrote *The Brothers Reuther*, and *The Story of the UAW*, A Memoir, a history of family and of the UAW.

In the early 1980s, with the strong encouragement of his wife, Sophie, Victor returned attention to ongoing trade union issues. Joining with other activists he gave active support to the Association for Union Democracy and to Teamsters for a Democratic Union, which won major changes in unions. He maintained close fraternal contact with the Canadian Auto

Workers after they separated from the UAW, and he supported and became an active leader of the New Directions Movement within the UAW. In those endeavors, Victor Reuther drew on his passionate advocacy for the role of rank and file membership in democratic trade unionism. He understood well the pressures on trade union leadership and the critical role of the rank and file throughout organized labor.

Victor Reuther was active in the political life of the United States in many ways complementary to his goals in labor. He served in presidential appointments, in leadership in a wide array of political and social justice organizations, including support of the full scope of civil rights as we have come to understand those goals in social justice.

In the mid-1990s Victor again undertook a task in personal and historical research to write a second book, *Commitment and Betrayal*, *Foreigners at the Gorky Auto Works*, the story of the tragedy that befell foreign workers of Gorky under the Stalinist Soviet Union, English language publication pending.

In his 90th year, Victor chose to move to a retirement residence in Georgetown, a move that launched a reawakening of his well honed leadership skills. Responding to fellow residents, Victor agreed to lead a weekly discussion of current international affairs, and for nearly 2 years, that discussion group of 20 to 30 octogenarians deliberated every Thursday afternoon on the core international issues of the day.

In his 92nd year, on March 30, 2004, Victor Reuther accepted the "Lifetime Achievement Award" of Progressive Maryland before a cheering audience of 600 political activists. In his acceptance remarks—which became his last public remarks—Victor complimented the gathered members of Progressive Maryland on their commitment to the same goals in support of working people he advocated throughout his life. He then concluded with a charge to that audience of 600 political activists: "Don't forget your love of and commitment to family." That perspective brings Victor and the Reuther family full circle to the nurturing environment of their parents, Valentine and Anna Reuther, a blessing for which we are eternally grateful.

Victor G. Reuther died on June 3, 2004. He was pre-deceased by his wife, Sophie, and his daughter Carole L. Hill. He is survived by his sister, Christine Richey, his sons Eric V. Reuther and John S. Reuther, and seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

#### AWARDS AND HONORS

1972—Social Justice Award of the UAW; 1972—Cross of the Order of Merit, highest award of the Federal Republic of Germany Honorary Doctor of Laws, Wayne State University; 1979—Order of the First of May, Venezuela's highest trade union honor; 2002—Knight of the Polar Star, Sweden's highest civilian award; 2002—Honorary Doctor of Laws, West Virginia University.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. KENNY C. HULSHOF**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4754) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Chairman, This great country of ours was built on the backs of willing and abled entrepreneurs who, with a little faith and help, started their own businesses in hopes of achieving the American dream of prosperity and success. It is this desire to own a business that is the backbone of our economy. With small businesses representing more than 99 percent of all employers and creating roughly 75 percent of the net new jobs, it is quite clear to see their importance in the economy.

As such, I rise today in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois to maintain level funding for the 7(a) loan program. One of the most successful tools in the Small Business Administration's arsenal, the 7(a) loan program helps qualified businesses acquire financing when they may otherwise be prevented from obtaining a loan through the normal financial channels.

During the 2002–2003 fiscal years, the 9th district of Missouri, which I have the distinct honor of representing, received \$37 million in 7(a) loans. This translates into the creation and/or retention of more than 1,100 jobs in the small business community. For rural districts, like mine, this incentive is essential.

One example of this is Moresource, Inc. located in Columbia, MO, which is in my district and where I currently live with my family. In 1994, Kat Cunningham had an idea to create a business that would focus solely on the management of employee administrative matters, such as payroll, tax compliance, health benefits and other human resources issues. Her thought was that by handling these cumbersome and time consuming tasks, small businesses can focus on increasing productivity and their core business objective.

With the aid of a sizeable Small Business Administration 7(a) loan, Kat turned this concept into a reality and created Moresource, Inc. 10 years later, the company has grown from 5 internal employees and 200 leased employees to 7 internal and more than 1,500 leased employees. Kat will tell you that without the assistance of a 7(a) loan, it is questionable whether Moresource would have had the opportunity to get off the ground.

Stephanie Perkins also credits the 7(a) loan program with making her dreams come true. Because of challenges Stephanie faced in obtaining a loan through traditional lenders, the 7(a) loan program provided her with the capital she needed to start up her own business. Stephanie opened the doors to Brown Station Early Learning Center in the fall of 2000 with help from the 7(a) loan program. Since that time, she has almost doubled the employees

in her daycare center, which provides Columbia working parents with the peace of mind of knowing that their children are in safe and caring hands.

These are just two examples of how critical the 7(a) loan program is to Missouri businesses. It also illustrates the hand-up it can provide to support and encourage women who are willing to take risks and start a business venture. In the state of Missouri, we have an estimated, according to the Center for Women's Business Research, 129,865 privately held companies in which women hold the majority of ownership, accounting for 30.8 percent of all privately held firms in the state. The success of these outstanding women has contributed to the employment of 241,992 Missourians and generated \$26 billion in sales.

The 7(a) loan program is crucial to developing and sustaining small businesses in America. It is also small business entrepreneurs that we have to thank for the 1.5 million jobs that have been created in the past 10 months. Furthermore, these enterprising and hard-working individuals have brought us an unemployment rate that is lower than the decade averages of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. For these and many other reasons, I urge all my colleagues to support small business and economic growth with a vote for the Manzullo amendment.

HONORING EUGENE DIBBLE'S 75TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. DANNY K. DAVIS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Eugene Dibble as he prepares to celebrate his 75th birthday on July 22, 2004. Mr. Dibble also known as "Big Gene" has been a leader and a pioneer in many areas since moving to the City of Chicago. He was one of the first African American stockbrokers in Chicago. In addition, Mr. Dibble demonstrated his business and family acumen by owning five businesses at one time and having five children who worked in those businesses.

In addition, to being a businessman Mr. Dibble was elected and served as a Trustee for the Chicago Sanitary District. Among Mr. Dibble's many talents has been his keen focus and vision on homeland security. Seven years ago, Mr. Dibble came to my office with a proposal for an Emergency Response Center that would be available in the event of a terrorist attack in downtown Chicago. Perhaps Mr. Dibble's volunteerism for the Red Cross, Salvation Army and emergency response teams in Chicago and Markham, Illinois prepared him for his leading role in being prepared for disasters.

Among Mr. Dibble's greatest accomplishments is that of a family man. Mr. Dibble has been married to his wife Jeanette for 48 years. Also, they are the proud grandparents of six grandkids and counting.

I ask that my colleagues join with me in commending and congratulating Gene and his family as they celebrate 75 years of his life. Gene may God keep you and bless you with many happy healthy years to come.

Thank you.

FREEDOM FOR JULIO CÉSAR  
GÁLVEZ RODRIGUEZ

**HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about Julio César Gálvez Rodríguez, a prisoner of conscience in totalitarian Cuba.

Mr. Gálvez Rodríguez is an independent journalist in a country oppressed by a regime that mandates official propaganda. According to Reporters Without Borders, Mr. Gálvez Rodríguez was fired from his job in the "official media" because of his ties with the United Cuba Workers Council, an organization that advocates for workers rights in totalitarian Cuba. Because of his first hand experience with the tyrant's propaganda, he has worked to reveal the truth about the nightmare that is the Castro regime. Mr. Gálvez Rodríguez has contributed to numerous publications including, *El Nuevo Herald*, *Carta de Cuba* and *Cuba Nuestra*.

Unfortunately, being an independent journalist in a totalitarian society is a hazardous profession. Because the stark, poverty stricken, reality of Cuba does not agree with the dictator's propaganda, independent journalists are regularly harassed, threatened, and imprisoned. On March 19, 2003, as part of the tyrant's condemnable crackdown on peaceful pro-democracy activists, Mr. Gálvez Rodríguez was arrested by the dictator's thugs.

In a sham trial, Mr. Gálvez Rodríguez was accused of "subversive" articles intended to "undermine and internally destroy the Revolution." He was subsequently "sentenced" to 15 years in the inhuman gulag for his "crime" of truth. It is repugnant to the values of the civilized world that truth tellers are locked in heinous gulags on the whim of totalitarian tyrants.

Amnesty International reports that Mr. Gálvez Rodríguez is suffering from high blood pressure, renal and intestinal colic and cervical arthritis. Let us be very clear, he is deteriorating under abhorrent conditions because he believes in freedom for the Cuban people.

Mr. Speaker, it is repulsive to the ideal of freedom that independent journalists are locked in totalitarian gulags 90 miles from our shore. My Colleagues, we must demand the immediate and unconditional freedom of Julio César Gálvez Rodríguez and every prisoner of conscience in totalitarian Cuba.

PROJECT BIOSHIELD ACT OF 2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2004*

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the House-Senate negotiated substitute amendment and final passage of the Project BioShield Act of 2004. This legislation will greatly strengthen our nation's capabilities to protect our military, first responders and U.S. citizens from the threat of biological, chemical, radiological and nuclear weapons of mass destruction.

I am extremely pleased that the final language that recently passed the Senate incor-

porates the expanded definition of eligible countermeasures for which BioShield funds can be designated. This expanded definition would permit BioShield funding and procurement for certain FDA-licensed vaccines and other medical countermeasures in addition to experimental products for inclusion in the Strategic National Stockpile.

It is important to note that while BioShield was intended to stimulate and accelerate the development of new countermeasures, existing safe and effective FDA-licensed vaccines and medicines may have new unlicensed applications that may also contribute to our nation's preparedness. These new product applications must be tested and licensed by the FDA and made available for the stockpile. For example, the only FDA-licensed anthrax vaccine is manufactured in my home state by BioPort Corporation. BioThrax™ vaccine is licensed for pre-exposure vaccination of the military and other civilians at risk of exposure to anthrax. Though it is recommended by the CDC for post-exposure use in conjunction with antibiotics for protecting those who may have been exposed to this deadly biological agent, it is not yet licensed for this use.

These existing products, like BioThrax™ vaccine, will provide our nation with an insurance policy to strengthen its immediate bioterrorism preparedness capability, while supplementing other experimental vaccines and medicines currently in development, though many years away from FDA-approval.

I am especially pleased that during the Senate debate, the Senate managers of the BioShield legislation also clarified their understanding of discussions with the Administration regarding the use of BioShield funds under new section 319F-2(c)(9) of the Public Health Service Act. The bill's managers agreed that BioShield allows for the future procurement of vaccines already being purchased under government contract at the time of enactment of BioShield. Further, clarification in the Senate allows for their procurement under new or existing contracts. Under this interpretation, the President and BioShield procuring agencies will have the flexibility to use BioShield funds for the purchase of additional doses of FDA-licensed anthrax vaccine for inclusion in the stockpile for post-exposure use with antibiotics. This would be in addition to those previously contracted doses currently funded from discretionary appropriations and available to the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security and Health and Human Services.

The consensus panel published in the Journal of the American Medical Association and the CDC Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices have already recommended the FDA-licensed anthrax vaccine for post-exposure use in combination with antibiotics. The Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences agreed with the FDA that the FDA-licensed anthrax vaccine is safe and effective for the prevention of anthrax in those at-risk of exposure to anthrax, including against inhalation anthrax. Since 1998, more than 1.1 million military and civilian personnel have been safely vaccinated with more than 4 million doses of the vaccine. Indeed, these statistics also include both the pre- and post-exposure vaccinations of many of our own Congressional colleagues, staff members and decontamination workers before and following the October 2001 anthrax attacks.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Departments of Homeland Security and Health and Human

Services to consider the immediate procurement of millions of additional doses of the FDA-licensed anthrax vaccine, as well as additional doses of antibiotics for the Strategic National Stockpile. These doses are essential to improving our capability to respond to another potential anthrax attack. This is the same method used by these agencies for the stockpiling of both licensed and experimental smallpox vaccines.

Mr. Speaker, I also urge my colleagues to follow the lead of the Senate by unanimously clearing this legislation for signature by the President. This will send a strong message to the world that our nation is serious about protecting our citizens and first responders from deadly terrorist threats with tested and proven medical countermeasures.

HONORING MARTHA PHILLIPS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE GEORGIA DENTAL ASSOCIATION

**HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, Martha Phillips is well respected in Georgia and throughout the country as an unflagging supporter of organized dentistry. Her constant goal during her distinguished career as executive director of the Georgia Dental Association is ensuring dentistry receives all the respect and consideration it is due.

Ms. Phillips received the 1996 Award of Merit by fellows of the American College of Dentistry because of her commitment to the profession, her invaluable contribution to the growth and activity of the GDA, her esteem and reputation as a state association executive, her influence and success as dentistry's lobbyist and representative in state legislative activities and the admiration and respect she has enjoyed in her work in the American Dental Association. In 1999 the International College of Dentists made Martha Honorary Fellow of the ICD.

As an advocate of dentistry, Martha is active 365 days a year. She became part of the Georgia Dental Association in 1977 as administrative assistant to the Executive Director. She was appointed as executive director of the 137-year-old association in 1986. Apart from the duties listed above, and the management of an eleven person executive office, Ms. Phillips has also utilized her skills as a licensed insurance agent to bolster the growing subsidiary, Georgia Dental Insurance Services, Inc. At the national level, Martha is past president of the Association of Constituent Dental Society Executives.

Ms. Phillips received her bachelor of arts degree in business from Georgia State University. She worked in the real estate, insurance and administrative fields before coming to the GDA. Ms. Phillips and husband Al reside in Marietta, Georgia, and have a son and daughter in law, Mark and Cindy Phillips, and a grandson, Tyler.

RECOGNIZING MS. LILLIAN KEIL

**HON. HILDA L. SOLIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2004

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Lillian Keil, for her service to the Army Air Corps and to our country. Ms. Keil is the most decorated U.S. military woman of World War II and the Korean war.

During her service, Ms. Keil flew 250 air evacuation missions and 25 transatlantic flights. She was involved in many missions including those in Normandy during the D-day invasions, where she helped evacuate wounded soldiers from the front lines. Ms. Keil was also part of a team that followed General Patton's army across France with a cargo of critical supplies. After World War II, Ms. Keil returned to her previous job as a flight attendant for United Airlines.

Ms. Keil returned to active duty in 1950 to serve in the Korean war as one of only 30 flight nurses, and was involved in 175 missions. Flying with First Marine Air Wing and the Kyushi Gypsies to the Chosin Reservoir, she tended to marines who had been severely wounded.

For her service, Ms. Keil was awarded 11 Battle Stars, 19 medals, including a European Theater Medal with four battle stars, a Korean Service Medal with seven battle stars, four Air

Medals and a Presidential Citation from the Republic of Korea. She is also a member of the Chosin Few.

Ms. Keil is an active member of the West Covina Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 8620 and the American Legion Post 790. She has been honored numerous times in her hometown of Covina Hills, California.

I am honored to recognize such a shining example of valor and strength.

**HONORING CHARLES F. MONEYPENNY**

**HON. ROBERT A. BRADY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2004

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a lion in the fight for workers rights, my brother, Charles Money penny. With over two decades of service, Charlie is well known to our colleagues as the go-to guy when it comes to issues of our nation's rails.

Charlie is retiring as the Railroad Director and Legislative Representative of the 135,000 member Transport Workers Union of America. During his tenure at TWU, Charlie had primary responsibility in the union's collective bargaining and government affairs operations.

Mr. Speaker, Charlie Money penny is a passionate advocate on behalf of the people who keep America moving. He has visited many of

our offices, working tirelessly to provide us with the facts we need to legislate on behalf of those workers. He is well known for his knowledge of rail safety, worker's rights, funding for passenger service and winning fair pay for a full day's work.

Before he came to Washington in 1995, Money penny was president of TWU Local 2054 in Boston, where he served with distinction on behalf of the members who elected him. As a 27-year railroad veteran, Charlie knows how to roll his sleeves up when there's work to be done. And you can bet that Digna, Che' and their expected new addition will put that work ethic to work full time now that he's going to be around a lot more.

Mr. Speaker, we will all miss Charlie. But, our loss is his family's gain. I know that all my colleagues join me in wishing him and his entire family well.

**U.S.-AUSTRALIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT**

SPEECH OF

**HON. DAVID DREIER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2004

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD:

**ADMINISTRATION BRIEFING TO CONGRESS ON AUSTRALIA FTA NEGOTIATIONS AND IMPLEMENTING BILL**

Date	Topic	Invited participants	Briefers
<b>PHARMACEUTICAL AND IPR SPECIFIC BRIEFINGS ON AUSTRALIA FTA</b>			
May 11, 2004	Australia FTA—Competition, IPR	House Judiciary Comm	USTR, DOJ.
March 25, 2004	IPR in FTAs	W&M-Ds	USTR.
January 16, 2004	Australia FTA—PBS/Ag	W&M Staff	USTR.
December 18, 2003	Australia FTA—PBS	W&M Comm, Trade/Health	USTR, HHS, FDA.
December 3, 2003	Australia FTA—PBS outline	W&M Staff	USTR.
November 25, 2003	CAFTA, Morocco FTA, Australia FTA—IPR; Australia Competition, FTAA IPR.	House Judiciary Comm	USTR, DOJ, FTC, SEC, CFTC.
October 9, 2003	Australia FTA Update IP	House Judiciary Comm	USTR.
March 14, 2003	Australia FTA and Morocco IPR	House Judiciary Comm. LAs and staff	USTR.
<b>GENERAL BRIEFINGS ON AUSTRALIA FTA</b>			
June 21, 2004	Australia FTA Implementing Legislation	W&Ms	USTR.
May 6, 2004		Congressional Oversight Group	Zoellick/USTR.
May 4, 2004	Australia FTA—update	W&M staff and LAs	USTR.
February 10, 2004	Australia FTA—All issues	W&M staff and LAs	USTR.
February 8, 2004	Australia FTA—All topics	Finance, W&M, Sen. Ag., House Ag.	USTR, USDA.
February 7, 2004	Australia FTA—All issues	Finance, W&M, Sen. Ag., House Ag.	USTR.
February 6, 2004	Australia FTA—All issues	Finance, W&M, Sen. Ag., House Ag.	USTR.
February 4, 2004	Australia FTA—All issues	Finance, W&M, Sen. Ag., House Ag.	USTR.
February 3, 2004	Australia FTA—All issues	Finance, W&M, Sen. Ag., House Ag.	USTR.
February 1, 2004	Australia FTA—All issues	Finance, W&M, Sen. Ag., House Ag.	USTR.
January 30, 2004	Australia FTA—All issues	Finance, W&M, Sen. Ag., House Ag.	USTR.
January 30, 2004	Australia FTA—Ag update	W&M, Finance, House AG, Senate AG	USTR.
January 29, 2004	Australia FTA—All issues	Finance, W&M, Sen. Ag., House Ag.	USTR.
January 27, 2004	Australia FTA—Update	Finance, W&M, Sen. Ag., House Ag.	USTR.
January 23, 2004	Australia FTA update—All issues	Finance, W&M, Sen. Ag., House Ag.	USTR.
January 15, 2004	Australia FTA—Update all issues	W&M Comm, Staff	USTR.
November 24, 2003	Australia FTA—All issues	W&M Comm, Staff and LAs	USTR.
November 6, 2003		Congressional Oversight Group	Zoellick/USTR.
September 25, 2003	Australia FTA update—All issues	W&M Comm	USTR.
July 24, 2003		Congressional Oversight Group	Zoellick/USTR.
July 15, 2003	Australia (agriculture market access, textiles, industrial goods mkt access); Morocco (agriculture market access, SPS, industrial gds mkt access, services, investment).	W&M Staff	USTR, USDA.
May 15, 2003	Australia Update—all issues; Morocco textile tariff	W&M Comm	USTR.
April 10, 2003	Australia FTA, Ag. Negotiations and Telecom Text	W&M Comm, Staff and LAs	USTR, USDA.
April 4, 2003		Congressional Oversight Group	Zoellick/USTR.
March 7, 2003	Australia FTA, Pacific Island Trade & Australia Temp entry	W&M Comm, Staff and LAs	USTR, USDA.
January 7, 2003		Congressional Oversight Group	Zoellick/USTR.

DEPLORING MISUSE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE BY UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSE

SPEECH OF

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2004*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution deploring the misuse of the International Court of Justice for its advisory opinion on Israel's security fence. I also stand in strong support of Israel's right to defend itself against the ongoing threat of terrorism.

There has been considerable debate about the line the security fence follows, but there can be no doubt about the effectiveness of the fence in protecting against suicide attacks. The fence simply works. There has been a dramatic drop in the number of attacks on Israelis where the fence is in place and operational. And according to Israel Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz, security officials have been able to prevent an estimated 95 percent of overall Palestinian attacks.

The reason there is need for a fence speaks directly to the heart of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict—there are no borders, but there is terrorism. There must be direct negotiations between the Israelis and Palestinians to reach an agreed upon solution that not only provides Israel with secure and defensible borders, but ultimately establishes a state for the Palestinians. But when this political debate will be resolved is unknown and until Israel has a legitimate partner to negotiate with, Israel must protect her people.

In endorsing the roadmap, even the United Nations acknowledged that this is a political debate that can only be resolved through direct negotiations. Yet, even though the U.N. Charter states that the General Assembly can only refer cases concerning legal issues to the International Court of Justice, ICJ, this political matter was taken under consideration. In their ruling, the ICJ did not take into account the context of the terrorist threat that led Israel to construct the fence. Nor did it consider the steps Israel has taken throughout construction of the fence. Numerous modifications and changes have been made to ease the hardship on Palestinians.

Most recently—even before the ICJ's ruling—the Israeli Supreme Court addressed the position of the fence and its effects on Palestinians' access to their homes and jobs. The Israeli government is moving quickly to change the route of the security fence. By doing this, Israel is responsibly balancing its security needs and the humanitarian needs of the Palestinians not involved in terrorists acts. Clearly there is no need for an outside organization to pass judgment.

Ultimately, the ICJ overstepped its jurisdiction by hearing the case in the first place, which could have negative consequences for the peace process. Over 40 countries, including the United States, Canada, and most European Union countries, opposed the ICJ's consideration of the case because of their concerns about jurisdiction and politicization of the court.

Israel has said the security fence is a temporary self-defense measure. It is not meant

to replace the peace process and does not preclude final status negotiations. The construction of the fence is reversible, but the taking of Israeli lives is not. The ICJ's ruling was inappropriate and harmful. The United States needs to stand firm with Israel, and as the United Nations continues to consider this issue, I call on the international community to recognize Israel's absolute right to defend itself.

DEPLORING MISUSE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE BY UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

SPEECH OF

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2004*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote "yes" on H. Res. 713.

I am voting for the resolution in part to dispel any notion that I am anti-Israel or that I am not sensitive to Israel's right to self-defense.

The United States cannot ignore the horror of terror against Israeli civilians and we should not ignore equally outrageous terror against Palestinian civilians. I also believe the President should express support of the United States toward an initiative that strives for peace for both sides instead of one side. The Congress should demand Israel as well as Palestine to live up to their commitment to peace.

I strongly support Israel, but I also strongly support efforts to bring about peace in the region, which will allow the Israeli and Palestinian people to live together side by side, peaceful and secure.

I am hopeful that soon this Congress will take up a balanced resolution that will address the needs of Israelis and Palestinians. When we do that, we will be taking one of the first steps to truly pursuing peace and advancing democracy.

DEPLORING MISUSE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE BY UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSE

SPEECH OF

**HON. RUSH D. HOLT**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2004*

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my concerns regarding H. Res. 713.

I strongly believe that Israel has the right to defend itself against terrorism. I certainly share the conviction of many of my colleagues who supported this resolution that Israel has the right to construct a security barrier. That right of protection should be unquestioned. In fact, I suggested the construction of a security barrier between Israel and the Palestinians in the West Bank years ago, long before the Israeli government proposed erecting such a security fence.

While I support Israel's decision to build a security barrier, I recognize that the current path of the separation barrier has been questioned, notably by the Supreme Court of Israel, in large part because of the displacement of Palestinians. Fortunately, the orderly governmental process in Israel has resulted in a compromise that balances the security interests of Israel with rights of minorities. On June 30, the Supreme Court ordered the re-routing of a 20-mile section of the barrier inside the West Bank northwest of Jerusalem that was in the initial stages of construction because it was too burdensome on Palestinians. I applaud Israel's government for agreeing to comply with the Court's ruling.

Despite these positive developments in the region, today we are considering in the House a resolution that is divisive and not constructive. Over the decades, the United States has been essential in facilitating negotiations along the road to peace. The U.S. should be first in support of Israel's right to build a fence if she believes it will protect her citizens. However, Congress should not formally endorse the wall in its existing form, nor should we oppose it. To do either compromises the U.S. and any peace process. The U.S. should not get involved in that issue except as a facilitator of negotiations between the parties to advance the cause of peace.

I rarely vote present. However, the false choice presented by this resolution could justify neither a yea or nay vote. While the resolution expresses support for Israel's right to construct a security barrier, it is clear to me that this measure was a cynical attempt to divide people for political gain here in the United States.

It is the responsibility of the pro-Israel community—of which I am a member—to support measures that advance the security of Israel. This legislation does not do that. This measure is a cynical attempt that purports to support Israel but uses inflammatory language directed at members of the international community. This resolution undermines the steps we have taken to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, compromises our ability to assist in the future, and makes Israel and the entire region less secure.

The future security of the Middle East depends on negotiating a just, permanent, and peaceful settlement between Israelis and Palestinians that both guarantees Israel's security and establishes a Palestinian state. I cannot support resolutions, such as H. Res. 713, that are detrimental to this process.

CENTENNIAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECRETARIES OF STATE (NASS)

**HON. ROY BLUNT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, as a former Secretary of State of Missouri, I am pleased to be able to speak today on behalf of the National Association of Secretaries of State.

The National Association of Secretaries of State is the oldest association of public officials in the United States, created and established in September 1904 at the World's Fair in St. Louis, Missouri. This year marks the

Centennial year of NASS and the Association is meeting in celebration of this very special milestone.

In 1904, NASS was organized and approved for assembly at the World's Fair in the administration building of the Fair—Brookings Hall—which still stands today and is in constant use by Washington University. The year 2004 also marks the 150th anniversary of Washington University. I am pleased to honor this fine institution and recognize its importance in the history of NASS.

Having left the organization as its president-elect, I continue to remember NASS as the most helpful and personally fulfilling professional organization I have been a member of.

On behalf of myself and my colleagues in the United States Congress who also served as Secretaries of State—Sherrod Brown of Ohio, Tom Cole of Oklahoma, Katherine Harris of Florida, Jim Langevin of Rhode Island and Candice Miller of Michigan—I gratefully acknowledge the value of NASS to us personally and to the nation.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER AND RETIREMENT OF CAROL MADISON—EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ILLINOIS CENTER FOR AUTISM

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the career and retirement of Carol Madison, Executive Director of the Illinois Center for Autism for 27 years.

The Illinois Center for Autism, ICA, is a non-profit, community-based mental health treatment, special education center, and vocational training site, dedicated to prevent the unnecessary institutionalization of people with autism and help them achieve the highest level of independence possible in their home, school, and community. Students/Clients must be diagnosed as autistic and/or exhibit characteristics, such as severe communication disorders, severe behavioral disorders, uneven intellectual skills, and socially inappropriate behaviors.

Under Carol's direction and service as the ICA's first Executive Director, the Illinois Center for Autism was established in the fall of 1977 to provide a Special Day School Program. At that time, it was serving only eight children with autism.

In January 1978, the Illinois Center for Autism was incorporated as a 501c (3) not-for-profit corporation. The ICA's mission then was to prevent the unnecessary institutionalization of children with autism. ICA received accreditation in 1992 from the North Central Association (NCA). To this day, ICA has maintained its accreditation and serves both adults and children throughout Southern Illinois.

In 1992, under Carol's leadership, the ICA began an innovative initiative. With Carol's careful hand guiding the program, the ICA opened a gourmet Italian take-out eatery called Pasta Fare. Pasta Fare provides an ideal site for food service training for the ICA's clients. They assist in all aspects of the business, learning to apply their functional aca-

demic, social and communications skills in a work setting. All clients at Pasta Fare are employees of the Illinois Center for Autism. Clients are transitioned into the community for further competitive employment opportunities and many are placed into food service and related occupations.

Not only has Carol and the ICA been able to prevent the unnecessary institutionalization of hundreds of people with autism, she and the Center have also helped them to become productive members of society.

Carol has devoted her life to serving the needs of the disabled community. She has served as a Site Visitor for the US Department of Education's Blue Ribbon Schools program and as a Hearing Officer with the Illinois State Board of Education from 1977–1987. She has consulted with the Madison County Association for Retarded Citizens and served on the Illinois State Board of Education Advisory Council on the Education of Children with Disabilities from 1992–1999. She has served as the Director of the National Association of Private Education Centers and was the Chairman of the Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission.

The future holds great promise for the Illinois Center for Autism and the people it serves and we owe a great debt of gratitude to Carol for the work she has done on behalf of hundreds of young people in our area.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the contributions of Carol Madison and wish her and her family the very best in the future.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. BOB FILNER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 13, 2004*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4766) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Fiscal Year 2005 Agriculture Appropriations bill. The bill includes several projects that will benefit my district.

Imperial County in my Southern California district is a desert farming community located on the California-Mexico border. The county is one of the top agricultural counties in California. It produced over \$1.2 billion of agricultural products in 2002. The county is a leading producer of agronomic and winter vegetable crops, as well as livestock.

This bill contains language that directs the Under Secretary for Rural Development to give consideration to projects that would directly benefit my constituents:

The Imperial Valley Sugarcane/Renewable Energy/Ethanol Project—Environmental and water conservation issues are of grave concern to the agricultural producers in my district. Alternative, higher-value commodities

must become available to ensure the best economic and environmental use of the land and water. This rural development project could provide such an alternative to many of our farmers while producing sugar, ethanol, and renewable energy. My constituents are pursuing an economic development project to develop sugarcane production and processing capabilities, along with ethanol and renewable energy production, in the Imperial Valley. The number one crop in the Imperial Valley is alfalfa, which has a much lower dollar value than sugarcane. Due to a rural-to-urban water transfer that has reduced the number of acres that may be planted in the Valley, my rural constituents searched for an alternative to alfalfa—and found it in sugarcane. The economic conversion project includes development of sugarcane acreage in the Valley, as well as construction of a new sugarcane processing facility on the site of an existing sugar beet processing facility in the Valley. The current sugar beet facility, which currently only operates four months of the year, employs approximately 300 people (100 full-time and 200 seasonal employees). Opening the new sugarcane processing facility would allow year-round processing at the site, dramatically increasing the number of full-time job opportunities at the facility. The project would also allow the creation of a power plant reliant on renewable fuels, principally from residue from the production and processing of sugarcane. Further, the project includes plans for ethanol production from the sugarcane. Due to California's phase-out of MTBE as a gasoline oxygenate, the state requires a stable supply of ethanol, and a local supply will dramatically reduce transportation costs for ethanol purchasers. Sugarcane-to-ethanol production in the Imperial Valley will greatly benefit the economic well-being of my constituents—as well as reduce renewable and clean fuel costs for the nation while protecting environmental quality.

Environmental Technology Business Park—The County of Imperial is working to catalyze development of an EcoPark for location of renewable energy and “green technology” industrial projects. An investment in this project would leverage funding already allocated for development of biomass-to-ethanol projects in Imperial County over the past three years by local, state and federal agencies. The EcoPark is expected to attract more than \$400 million in private investment and sustain more than 4,000 jobs in the related industry and agricultural sectors. Further, a variety of new and established firms are interested in bringing additional technologies to the EcoPark, such as methane digesters, minibiorefineries for biodiesel, nutraceutical manufacture, liquid natural gas production, and solar power generation. The EcoPark will be a beacon of economic and environmental development for renewable fuels projects.

Desert Farming Institute and The National Center for the Study of International Trade in Agriculture—My constituents are interested in establishing a “California Desert Farming Institute” at the San Diego State University's Imperial Valley campus. The Imperial Valley of California is one of the most successful examples of desert farming in the world. San Diego State University-Imperial Valley campus, a Hispanic-Serving Institution, is located on the border with Mexico and thus a logical site for

a Center charged with studying the international aspects of agriculture. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has designated the campus as a "National Center of Excellence." The Institute's primary mission would be to compile, analyze, and disseminate information on desert farming and its commercial viability; to study the environmental and health issues related to desert farming; to compile, analyze, and disseminate information on international trade in agriculture, including trends in agricultural production around the world; and to form collaborative research partnerships with other institutions around the world to encourage research in the development of desert farming. A significant part of the world, including major parts of the United States, is desert land with little productivity. However, the application of state-of-the-art technology to farming and the development of modern agriculture have made desert farming a viable and, in some cases, a necessary activity. Any major expansion of desert farming could have a significant and positive effect on the global competitiveness of the American farmer, as well as positive impacts throughout arid regions of the world.

Neighborhood House of Calexico Youth Center—Throughout the past 66 years of its service, Neighborhood House of Calexico has targeted low-income families in the community, serving an average of 7,000 low-income persons per year. The Neighborhood House provides services such as day care, youth violence prevention, micro-business development, and shelter for homeless and abused women and children. The Neighborhood House Youth Center has been successful in interacting with at-risk youth, in diverting gang activities and helping youth obtain job skills, conflict resolution skills, increased level of interaction between adult role models and youth, and recreational activities. The City of Calexico is experiencing a significant increase in gang activity and potential for intensification with the downturn of availability of jobs, a 22 percent unemployment rate, and reduced level of training opportunity for youth and adults. Funding for this project would provide youth mentoring, assist youth in obtaining job training, and creating youth employment opportunities.

Calexico Telemedicine Center—Calexico, California is a very poor community located in rural Imperial County along the U.S.-Mexico border. Unfortunately, this community does not have a hospital. Pioneers Memorial Hospital and the Heffernan Memorial Hospital District, the two major healthcare providers located in other cities in the county, have partnered to open an urgent-care center in the vacant Calexico Hospital building, which could be wired for telemedicine. Locally, this project has the support of all the stakeholders, government leaders, health boards, and businesses. Funding for this project would provide for the equipment needed to start a telemedicine center. Imperial County has a low number of medical professionals, and the residents of the city of Calexico are especially medically underserved. Telemedicine will allow patients to have appropriate medical treatment without having to travel across the county, or to other counties, states, or even countries, for service.

This bill also contains language to uphold funding for the Agricultural Research Station in my district. The Brawley Research Station performs crucial research work under the arid saline conditions of the Imperial Valley in support

of U.S. agriculture in desert and arid environments. For example, crop salinity trials are conducted in conjunction with the U.S. Salinity Lab based in Riverside, California. The salinity work done at Brawley could not effectively be performed at Riverside because smog negates the scientific validity of the findings. Such research has worldwide application as saline soils are a constant challenge to farming practices in many regions. Further, the station is strategically located to provide quick response support to biosecurity and agroterrorism detection work. It is situated less than 90 miles from six border crossings, one of which is the busiest passenger crossing in the world. The constant supply of host crops and high international traffic puts Imperial County on the front line of protection of the American food supply from foreign introduction of diseases, insects, and many invasive species. The Brawley Field Station currently headquarters research facilities and personnel from USDA and the California Department of Food & Agriculture, which can quickly implement control and eradication programs in coordination with local authorities—thereby making use of the best capabilities of local, state, and federal agencies.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and these important agricultural and rural development projects.

DEPLORING MISUSE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE BY UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSE

SPEECH OF

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2004*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, today the House passed H. Res. 713, a resolution to condemn the recent decision by the International Court of Justice in opposition to Israel's security barrier. I voted for this resolution, not out of support for Israel's security barrier, but because the International Court of Justice overstepped its bounds in issuing this decision.

Make no mistake, I strongly oppose the route of Israel's security barrier, because it deviates significantly from Israel's internationally recognized eastern border. In so doing, the fence encroaches on Palestinian lands and fully encloses some villages, overtly harming many Palestinians by turning these areas into isolated enclaves. I fully support Israel's right to defend itself. But this resolution is not one of support for the fence, it's one of opposition to the politicized ruling by the International Court of Justice. If we're going to achieve peace in the Middle East, we've got to get rid of the politics that have tainted this issue for so long on both sides.

Prior to the International Court of Justice ruling, Israel's High Court issued a ruling calling for Israel to take into account the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian people. The High Court stated that the path of the fence must be adjusted—even if this change results in less security for Israel—and the Israeli government stated its willingness to comply with this decision. Given the High Court's ruling, the

decision rendered by the International Court of Justice was both irrelevant and moot, and demonstrated political partisanship rather than a desire to truly affect change in the Middle East.

In the end, Congress must do much more than pass resolutions that carry no real weight. Instead, the U.S. should be the lead negotiator to achieve peace in the Middle East. When we take sides on this issue, we diminish our ability to play the role of impartial negotiator. The Bush Administration should be providing leadership in the Middle East by ensuring that both the Israelis and the Palestinians live up to their commitments as stipulated by the Road Map, and by bringing both parties to the negotiating table. Only by re-establishing trust, respect, and cooperation between Israelis and Palestinians will we be able to achieve a lasting resolution to this devastating conflict.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. XAVIER BECERRA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, Friday, July 9, 2004, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall numbers 355, 356, 357, and 358. The votes I missed include rollcall vote 355 on Agreeing to the Gordon Amendment to H.R. 3598; rollcall vote 356 on Agreeing to the Jackson-Lee Amendment to H.R. 3598; rollcall vote 357 on Agreeing to the Larson Amendment to H.R. 3598; and rollcall vote 358, the Motion to Recommit with Instructions, H.R. 3595, the Manufacturing Technology Competitiveness Act.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 355, 356, 357 and 358.

IN MEMORY OF SSGT DUSTIN "BOB" PETERS

**HON. MIKE ROSS**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 2004*

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and courageous spirit of SSgt. Dustin "Bob" Peters of Shirley, AR. SSgt. Peters, just 25, was killed in the line of duty on Saturday, July 11, 2004 near Bayji, Iraq.

After graduating from Shirley High School in 1996, SSgt. Peters entered the Air Force where he attended technical training at Fort Leonard Wood, MO, and graduated as a vehicle operator journeyman. He completed assignments at Whiteman Air Force Base in Missouri and Anderson Air Force Base in Guam.

SSgt. Peters arrived to Little Rock Air Force Base in 2000. After returning from Iraq in July of 2003, he volunteered to return to Iraq for a second tour of duty to serve with a young group of soldiers, most of whom had never been to combat. His sole purpose in returning to Iraq was to protect this group of soldiers. One friend of SSgt. Peters remembers fondly, "Peters was respected and loved by fellow airmen. They admired this young staff sergeant. He knew his job very, very well."

SSgt. Peter's exemplary service did not go unnoticed; his military decorations include the Air Force Commendation Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster and with Valor, and an Air Force Achievement Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster.

SSgt. Peters gave his life to serve our country and will forever be remembered as a husband, father, son, and hero. My deepest condolences go out to his wife, Heather, their son, Dalton, his mother, Linda Bennings, and his father, Dennis Peters. I know SSgt. Peters was proud of his service to the U.S. Army and to our country. He will be missed by his family, fellow soldiers, and all those who knew him well.

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CONCERNING THE IMPORTANCE OF  
THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD IN  
SCHOOLS TO HUNGRY OR MAL-  
NOURISHED CHILDREN AROUND  
THE WORLD

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SPEECH OF

**HON. JERRY MORAN**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 2004*

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. Con. Res. 114, a resolution that recognizes the importance of food distribution in schools and expresses gratitude

to former Senators George McGovern of South Dakota and Robert Dole of Kansas for their efforts to eliminate hunger and poverty.

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education program began in 2001 as an initiative called the Global Food for Education program. This program provided food to improve nutrition for mothers, infants, preschoolers and schoolchildren in developing countries.

During the pilot program, the U.S. Department of Agriculture donated about 800,000 metric tons of commodities, providing school meals for nearly 7 million children in 38 countries.

Because of the Global Food for Education program's success, this initiative was expanded, renamed the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education Program, and authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. As a conferee on the Farm Bill, I am proud to have played a part in enacting the McGovern-Dole program.

Through the McGovern-Dole program, the USDA is able to distribute foods such as wheat, flour, rice, corn and other basic items. Being from Kansas, I am glad that one of my State's main crops—wheat—goes to such a noble cause.

This noble cause includes three main goals: to reduce hunger, to improve literacy and to improve primary education. Private, voluntary organizations, cooperatives, intergovernmental organizations and governments of developing countries all contribute to achieving these goals.

McGovern-Dole was launched on March 10, 2003, on the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This timing is appropriate since McGovern-Dole combines two of the USDA's broad goals: to provide food in schools and to provide foreign food assistance.

About 120 million school-aged children around the world are not enrolled in school, in part because of hunger or malnutrition. A disproportionate number of these children are girls. By supporting this resolution, we in Congress can help reaffirm the U.S. commitment to education and child development.

Supporting this resolution demonstrates support for a better future for our global society. By providing food for schoolchildren in developing countries, we can help to reduce poverty and malnourishment. We can increase the number of children attending schools. By feeding and educating children around the world, we are able to open doors for these children and give them a real chance to someday achieve their dreams.

I want to thank Senator ELIZABETH DOLE for introducing this resolution in the Senate and my colleague, Congressman JAMES MCGOVERN, for introducing it in the House. I thank these Members for recognizing the efforts of my fellow Kansan and predecessor, Bob Dole. I also thank the House International Relations Committee for their consideration of this resolution.