

A TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES LEWIS  
CRAIG III

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 6, 2000*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion to commend and congratulate a fellow educator and former colleague at the University of Guam on the occasion of his retirement. Dr. James Lewis Craig III has had a distinguished career which has taken him to many different parts of this country and the world in a span of almost five decades.

A seasoned veteran in the field of education, Jim Craig worked on a wide range of areas. Having great interest in the field of education early in life, he took undergraduate courses at Oregon State College from 1954 until 1956. He later joined the military and served until 1960. True to his calling, he spent two and a half years of his enlistment working as a military instructor. Upon his discharge from the military, he opted to spend part of 1960 and 1961 in Europe. While in Munich, Germany, he took courses with the University of Maryland extension program. He later resumed his undergraduate work at Oklahoma State University where he was awarded a bachelor's degree in Elementary Education in 1963.

Upon graduation, Jim worked as an elementary school teacher for the Albuquerque Public School System in Albuquerque, New Mexico and he taught grade school children from 1963 until 1971. During this period, he was also working towards a master's degree. In 1967, the University of New Mexico awarded him an M.A. in Educational Administration.

Between 1971 and 1974, Jim worked as a graduate teaching assistant at the University of New Mexico. He additionally did consulting work for several state agencies and was awarded grants to develop and implement Early Childhood Education programs. Around the same time, he earned a Ph.D. in Educational Foundations (Educational Sociology) from the University of New Mexico. Jim later served as an Assistant Professor of Education at the Southwest Missouri State University. Between 1974 and 1975, he taught graduate and undergraduate courses in Education and directed institutional research towards accreditation from the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE). In 1975, Jim moved to Australia where he worked for the Churchlands College of Advanced Education in Perth Australia. He served as vice-chair of faculty at the Australian College of Education and later was elected divisional Councillor of the Western Australia Teacher Education Staff Association. He was also a member of the adjunct faculty of Murdoch University in Perth, where he taught a graduate course in Educational Research.

Jim's ties with the island of Guam go back to 1977 when he started work with the University of Guam. He initially served as an associate professor and Chair of the University's Department of Early Childhood Education. In 1983, Jim was awarded tenure and promoted to Professor of Education. After serving as Vice President for Administrative Affairs, Jim returned to the College of Education faculty in 1989. Upon his return, he authored and re-

ceived funding for a number of grants and was elected various posts such as Vice-Chair of the University Faculty Council, Chair of the College of Education Academic Affairs Committee, Chair of the College of Education Graduate Program, and served as a member of the University Program Review, Promotion, and Tenure Committees.

In 1992, Jim was appointed Dean of the College of Education, the position that he held until his retirement. As the dean, he chaired several departments within the university namely, the Guam Teacher Corps Council, the University Administrative Council, the University Administrative Salary Task Force, the University Employee Development Council, the Institutional Audit Committee, and the University General Education Task Force. Jim is also credited for the concept of establishing University of Guam Branch Campuses in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Jim has made great contributions to the field of Education especially through his work on early childhood education. Most noteworthy is his great contributions in the development and expansion of the College of Education and the University of Guam. He is a role model, he is a leader, and a distinguished colleague. He has been a great personal friend who rendered great assistance to me in my own professional development. On behalf of the people of Guam, I congratulate Jim Craig. I hope that he enjoys his well-earned retirement and wish him the best in his future endeavors. Si Yu'os Ma'ase' Jim.

COMMEMORATE THE REDEDICATION  
OF THE ELMER JACKSON  
BRIDGE IN TOPEKA, KANSAS

**HON. JIM RYUN**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 6, 2000*

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the rededication of the Elmer Jackson Bridge in Topeka, Kansas, to take place on October 21, 2000.

On June 15, 1920, in Duluth, Minnesota, three young black men were lynched by a mob numbering in the thousands. One of those men was Elmer Jackson, from Topeka, Kansas.

Leading newspapers throughout the North vilified the Duluthians for having stained their city's good name and castigated them for being evil, murderous racists. The governor of Minnesota, J.A.A. Burnquist commissioned his adjutant general to launch a formal investigation. Three dozen men were indicted for taking part in the mob action. And one year later, in reaction to the event, the state legislature enacted an anti-lynching law.

Michael Fedo, a former journalist, has written an account of the incident entitled the *Lynchings in Duluth*, based on newspaper accounts, court records and state files. The account of the lynchings shows that the mentality necessary for such events was not particular to any region.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Mr. Fedo and the various individuals and organizations involved in this effort for raising our consciousness by recognizing a painful time in our nation's history.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT FOR  
THE MILLENNIUM CANCER RE-  
SEARCH ACT

**HON. DEBORAH PRYCE**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 6, 2000*

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with my colleague Congresswoman LOIS CAPPAS, to introduce the Millennium Cancer Research Act. This important legislation authorizes a five-year demonstration project designed to increase the flexibility, effectiveness and creativity of our nation's cancer research program. It has been developed in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and my colleagues in the Senate, in an effort to encourage high impact, cutting-edge research that will lead to future progress in the fight against cancer.

Mr. Speaker, each year millions of Americans are touched by cancer, as they or someone they know is struck by this terrible disease. We have made enormous strides in the war against this most formidable of opponents, but we must do more to accelerate success. As scientific breakthroughs occur and innovations happen, our nation's cancer laboratories must be able to build upon them and should not be hindered by red tape.

This legislation will allow for a restructuring of the National Cancer Institute that will help to rid its scientific laboratories of redundancy and inefficiencies that slow progress in our ongoing battle against cancer. It will command accountability both to peers through mandatory reviews and to Congress through annual reporting requirements. This bill will provide the necessary flexibility to respond quickly to emerging research opportunities and to engage the brightest minds available while maintaining strict congressional oversight. It will allow NCI to streamline existing systems, maximize cost-effectiveness and more easily enter into strategic partnerships and collaborations in pursuit of a cure. In short, it puts in place an administrative structure that reflects the complex way in which research is conducted today.

Specifically, this legislation:

Directs the NCI Director to establish a program to encourage high-impact, high-risk rapid response research;

Provides NCI with authority similar to that given to the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) to enter into multiparty agreements that recognize intellectual property rights as well as financial and in-kind contributions;

Allows NCI to create one simple and cost-effective personnel system to better recruit and manage priority research programs and initiatives;

Updates the dollar level for grants that must be reviewed by the National Cancer Advisory Board to \$300,000, in order to reflect inflation and the pace of science over the last 15 years; and

Requires the NCI Director to report annually to Congress on research initiatives advanced under this legislation and to the NIH Director on the potential benefits of expanding these activities to other Institutes.

Mr. Speaker, we are at a critical juncture in the war on cancer. By the year 2010, we face losing one-fourth of our citizens to this disease

every year. At a time of such rapid growth and discovery in the world of medicine, we need to be as thoughtful in forming the institute that leads our nation into the battle against cancer as we are in choosing the science that will help us to win. This legislation will propel our nation toward that goal and I encourage support for this bill.

RYAN WHITE CARE ACT  
AMENDMENTS OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD  
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 5, 2000*

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Ryan White CARE Act. AIDS is one of the cruelest diseases to strike this nation in recent history. Between 800,000 and 1 million Americans are currently infected with HIV and each day, an average of 100 people are diagnosed with AIDS.

The rate of HIV infection is growing at an even higher rate for minorities. Thirty to forty percent of all Americans with HIV are minorities. But when we break down these numbers, we find that the rate of HIV transmission is spreading most rapidly to women and children. Of all women with AIDS, 76 percent are women of color and of all the children with AIDS, 82 percent are minorities.

Every year I lead a minority women and children AIDS Walk in California—the first of its kind in the country. I do so because in order for the Ryan White CARE Act to truly be effective, community leaders must play an integral role in bringing people together to raise awareness, educate individuals on HIV and AIDS, and build a network of support for families struggling with this disease. The Ryan White funding is crucial, but so is our activism. As leaders in each of our communities we have a duty to help raise awareness of critical issues such as AIDS, and to help our constituents obtain the education, counseling and treatment services they need.

The Ryan White CARE Act implements some valuable and necessary changes that will help more minorities in my district. Specifically it changes the formulas for distributing Title I grants to cities and Title II grants to states to consider the number of cases of HIV infection as well as the number of AIDS cases. Under current law, funds are distributed to cities and states on the basis of the number of AIDS cases alone when we all know that those with HIV are in dire need of these programs. The bill also modifies the current “hold-harmless” provision for cities receiving Title I grants. Under current law, if a city experiences a decline in its Title I formula allocation, its allocation is partially protected by a hold-harmless provision. Also under current law, no city could receive less than 95% of the amount it received in FY 1995; however, this bill changes the hold-harmless provisions so that cities will be protected from losing no more than 2% of their base-year allocation in the first year. The Ryan White CARE Act also establishes a Title II formula grant program for states with “emerging communities” in need of additional resources to combat HIV/AIDS. This supplemental program, which will help the

emerging communities in my district, will be triggered when Title II appropriations exceed FY 2000 levels by \$20 million.

Finally, the Ryan White CARE Act increases the authorization for the grant program dealing with perinatal transmission of the HIV virus from its current level of \$10 million to \$30 million. It adds treatment services for pregnant women infected with HIV to the current list of activities, such as counseling, voluntary testing and outreach, that may be funded by these grants. This portion of the bill is particularly important to me as I have been extremely active in trying to secure funding for pilot programs here and abroad to prevent mother-to-child transmission.

I am proud of the bipartisan efforts devoted to this important legislation and know that the Ryan White CARE Act programs will continue to benefit thousands upon thousands of my constituents in need of assistance in my district. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this vital, and in many cases, life-saving legislation.

TAIWAN OBSERVES ITS NATIONAL  
HOLIDAY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 6, 2000*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, October 10th, the Republic of China on Taiwan will celebrate its national holiday that commemorates the founding of the Republic of China by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1911.

Throughout my 31 years in Congress I have continually drawn attention to what has been achieved in Taiwan. It is one of the most dramatic examples in modern history of the power of freedom—that a small island, only slightly larger than the state of Maryland and with relatively few resources of its own, could rise to such a position of prominence in the global marketplace.

But a free market economy—the free exchange of goods and services—is not the only key to Taiwan's great success. The free exchange of ideas has also had a profound impact. And I know I speak for the entire House of Representatives when I say that the evolution of Taiwan's political system into a full-fledged democracy has been a source of great satisfaction to the American people and their representatives in Congress.

On the occasion of this year's R.O.C. National Day we are also pleased to welcome back to Washington a man many of us have known and admired through the years. Chien-jen-Chen—known to his many friends simply as “C.J.”—is back in town as Taiwan's official representative and director of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office.

C.J. Chen served in Washington from 1971 to 1980 as a political secretary in what for most of those years was the R.O.C. Embassy. He was back between 1982 and 1989 as Taiwan's deputy representative in the United States. For us old hands here in Congress, C.J. Chen is a well-known figure and a great friend. It's good to have him back.

And I might add that during his years back in Taipei in the 1990s, C.J. Chen served in several high-level posts, including that of Minister of Foreign Affairs over the past year.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to welcome C.J. Chen back to Washington. And may I also extend the congratulations of Congress and the American people to the Republic of China on Taiwan on the occasion of this year's National Day celebration. May the close ties of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples continue to flourish in the years ahead.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF TAIWAN

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 6, 2000*

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, The Republic of China on Taiwan will celebrate its birthday on October 10, 2000. Taiwan has much to celebrate, it is a country lead by a freely elected President, with a open and vibrant press, an astonishingly successful entrepreneurial free market economy and a supportive and caring program of government assistance to counties in need all over the world, from war torn eastern Europe to Africa. In March of this year, Taiwan citizens freely chose Mr. Chen Shui-bian, the candidate representing the Democratic Progressive Party, as their president. Since his inauguration on May 20th, President Chen has shown strong leadership on behalf of the 22 million citizens on Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, on the eighty ninth occasion of the Republic of China's National Day, it is important to remember that Taiwan has a strong relationship with the United States, and we hope this relationship will continue to flourish on the years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CON-  
TRIBUTIONS OF THE B.F. HOXIE  
ENGINE CO. NO. 1

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 6, 2000*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate the B.F. Hoxie Engine Co. No. 1 of Mystic as it celebrates 125 years of service of its community. The B.F. Hoxie Engine Co. No. 1 has been, and continues to be, a tremendous asset to residents throughout Mystic.

Since its inception in 1875, the B.F. Hoxie Engine Co. No. 1 has played an important and crucial role in protecting the community from fire damage. The company has been responsible for responding to and extinguishing several major fires during its operation, including the Noank Shipyard fires of 1890 and 1898.

Today, the B.F. Hoxie Engine Co. No. 1 stands as a pure example of the evolution of firefighting. Jumping directly into the new technologies of firefighting, the B.F. Hoxie Engine Co. was one of the first fire departments to introduce the use of the compressed air breathing apparatus for firefighters. The company utilizes the latest and most advance equipment available, including a thermal imaging camera to quickly locate the heart of a fire, a laser to measure surface temperature and a Biosystems PhD meter to detect gases in the air.