

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING THE DUTY OF THE MARIANAS SCOUTS

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 31, 2000

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on January 31, 2000, a ceremony will take place in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands honoring and recognizing the service of a small group of civilian men who, during WWII on the island of Saipan, willingly put themselves in harm's way to ensure that American soldiers could defeat the occupying Japanese military forces. Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Resident Representative, the Honorable Juan Babauta, has been key in making sure the sacrifice and service of these men are recognized by the United States. I commend Mr. Babauta for his persistence and wish to submit his statement honoring the "Marianas Scouts" for the RECORD.

AT LAST AMERICA REMEMBERS MARIANAS SCOUTS

They helped American Marines find their way on unfamiliar ground during one of World War II's fiercest battles. And once the Japanese-held island of Saipan was "secure" they continued to help: rooting out the hundreds of enemy soldiers who remained a menace, lurking in the dense jungle and hidden deep in limestone caves.

But when the fighting was finally over, the fifty Chamorro and Carolinian men who had volunteered to join the US military after the invasion of Saipan were forgotten by the US. They received no discharges, no campaign ribbons, none of the benefits accorded other US veterans. Only their families and friends remembered the valor of these "Marine Scouts."

On Monday, January 31, at least America will remember.

In a ceremony to be attended by Brigadier General R.E. Parker, Commanding General of the US Marine Corps Base in Hawaii and personal representative of Marine Corps Commandant General James L. Jones, the twenty-one surviving Scouts and the memory of those who have already passed on will finally receive the recognition they deserve.

General Parker will present the Scouts or their survivors with the ribbons and medals acknowledging service in the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign and commemorating Victory in the World War II. The men will also receive their official discharges at the rank of corporal.

The Marianas Campaign of 1944 was critical to the outcome of World War II. The fall of the Marianas led directly to the fall of the government in Tokyo, because now America was within bomber range of the Japanese home islands. That strategic significance was reflected in the ferocity of the fighting here and the tenacity of the Japanese defenders.

Even after the battle of Saipan was official over and the Japanese military command had surrendered, still there were hundreds of Japanese soldiers hidden in the dense jungle, squeezed into pockets of limestone in the

hillsides. At night they materialized to harass; by day their sniper shots struck without warning. Americans continued to die.

The US Commander of the Military Government decided that local men, who best knew the local terrain and spoke Japanese, could best track down these holdouts.

Fifty Chamorros and Carolinians were selected and put under the command of the 6th Provisional Military Police Battalion. They were issued Marine Corps uniforms, trained to use rifles and grenades, and instructed in hand-to-hand fighting.

Once on duty, platoons of these local Marine Scouts, as they were known, combed Mt. Tapotchau, the hills of Laulau and Kagman, and the ridges of Marpi, exposing and capturing Japanese. The Scouts also took part in the American expeditions to round up the hundreds of Japanese troops on the islands of Pagan and Maug.

The service of these men of the Marianas saved American lives. But their service was never fully acknowledged.

It took six years of work, beginning with exhaustive research in military archives at the National Archives, the Marine Corps Historical Center, and the Naval Archives, through some 50,000 pages of war records and diaries, to uncover the few sentences attesting to the Scouts' service. For the men themselves had no paper record, only their memories.

Then, the materials had to be presented to the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board for its scrutiny. On September 30, 1999, two years after the original submission, the decision came down:

"In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 95-202 and upon the recommendation of the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board, the Secretary of the Air Force, acting as the Executive Agent of the Secretary of Defense, determines . . . the service of . . . three scouts/guides, Miguel Tenorio, Benedicto Taisacan, and Cristino Dela Cruz, who assisted the U.S. Marines in the offensive operations against the Japanese on the Northern Mariana Islands from June 19, 1994, through September 2, 1945, shall be considered 'active duty' for purposes of all laws administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

"Additionally, the service of a group described as 'the approximately 50 Chamorro and Carolinian former, native policemen who received military training in the Donnay area of central Saipan and were placed under the command of Lt. Casino of the 6th Provisional Military Police Battalion to accompany United States Marines on active, combat-patrol activity from August 19, 1945, to September 2, 1945,' shall be considered 'active duty' for purposes of all laws administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs."

Now, on January 31, the Scouts will receive their discharges, medals, and ribbons.

Among those who should be recognized for their efforts to make this day possible are: Mr. Joseph C. Reyes, President of the US Armed Forces Veterans Association in the Northern Marianas, who was tireless in pursuit of this goal; former members of the Northern Marianas Legislature Crispin I. Deleon Guerrero and Vicente C. Guerrero, who would not let our men be forgotten; both Joseph Palacios, the former Director of the CNMI Veterans Office, and Jesus C. Muna,

the present Director, who have been most supportive; Mr. Pete Callahan, Commander of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 3457, who helped mobilize national recognition; Senator Daniel Akaka of Hawaii, a vet himself, who weighed in with the Pentagon when we needed him; and the Northern Marianas Legislature, under the leadership of Speaker Diego T. Benavente and President Paul A. Manglona, which passed two resolutions on behalf of our World War II veterans, spurred to act by Representatives Frank G. Cepeda and David M. Apatang. Major Harry Blanco, should also be recognized; he extended PX privileges to the Scouts, even before they were declared to be vets; a much appreciated act of faith.

THE ROSTER OF SCOUTS

Ignacio Reyes Ada, Antonio M. Aguon, Antonio Angailen, Pedro SN. Attao, Santiago Miyasaki Babauta, Antonio Manahane Benavente, Juan V. Benavente, Daniel T. Borja, Gregorio Flores Borja, Gregorio Camacho Cabrera, Juan Camacho Cabrera, Albert S. Camacho, Lorenzo Tudela Camacho, Cristino S. Dela Cruz, Joaquin Duenas Dela Cruz, Bernardo C. Deleon Guerrero, Joaquin C. Deleon Guerrero, Jose S. Deleon Guerrero, Lorenzo Diaz Deleon Guerrero, Serafin Borja Kaipat, Juan Limes, Rafael C. Mafnas, Jose Blas Magofna, Miguel Blaz Magofna, Pedro Mettao, Nicolas Quidachai Muna, Francisco Nekai, Juan Quitugua Norita, Isidro Limes Ogarto, Francisco C. Palacios, Joaquin B. Pangelian, Juan San Nicolas Pangelian, Edward M. Peter, Jose Roberto Quitano, Benigno A. Rabauliman, Antonio T. Rogolofoi, Isidro R. Rogopes, Vicente T. Rosario, Ignacio Mangarero Sablan, Segundo Tudela Sablan, Herberto San Nicolas, Pedro F. Sakisat, Felipe Agulto Salas, Gofredo Aguon Sanchez, Juan A. Sanchez, Guillermo P. Saures, Felipe Mazinnis Seman, Juan Malus Tagabuel, Benedicto Satur Taisacan, Antonio Camacho Tenorio, Antonio P. Tenorio, Vicente Olaitiman Taman, Miguel Pangelinan Tenorio, Pedro Peter Teregeyo, and Manuel Seman Villagomez.

UNFAIRNESS IN TAX CODE: MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 31, 2000

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight what is arguably the most unfair provision in the U.S. Tax Code: the marriage tax penalty. I want to thank you for your long term interest in bringing parity to the tax burden imposed on working married couples compared to a couple living together outside of marriage.

This month President Clinton gave his State of the Union Address outlining many of the things he will spend the budget surplus on. House Republicans want to preserve 100% of the Social Security surplus for Social Security and Medicare and use the non-Social Security surplus for paying down the debt and to bring fairness to the tax code.

• 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.

A surplus provided by the bipartisan budget agreement which cut waste, put America's fiscal house in order, and held Washington's feet to the fire to balance the budget.

While President Clinton parades a long list of new spending totaling \$72 billion in new programs—we believe that a top priority after saving Social Security and paying down the national debt should be returning the budget surplus to America's families as additional middle-class tax relief.

This Congress has given more tax relief to the middle class and working poor than any Congress of the last half century.

I think the issue of the marriage penalty can best be framed by asking these questions: Do Americans feel it's fair that our tax code im-

poses a higher tax penalty on marriage? Do Americans feel it's fair that the average married working couple pays almost \$1,400 more in taxes than a couple with almost identical income living together outside of marriage? Is it right that our tax code provides an incentive to get divorced?

In fact, today the only form one can file to avoid the marriage tax penalty is paperwork for divorce. And that is just wrong!

Since 1969, our tax laws have punished married couples when both spouses work. For no other reason than the decision to be joined in holy matrimony, more than 21 million couples a years are penalized. They pay more in taxes than they would if they were single. Not only is the marriage penalty unfair, it's wrong

that our tax code punishes society's most basic institution. The marriage tax penalty exacts a disproportionate toll on working women and lower income couples with children. In many cases it is a working women's issue.

Let me give you an example of how the marriage tax penalty unfairly affects middle class married working couples.

For example, a machinist, at a Caterpillar manufacturing plant in my home district of Joliet, makes \$30,500 a year in salary. His wife is a tenured elementary school teacher, also bringing home \$30,500 a year in salary. If they would both file their taxes as singles, as individuals, they would pay 15%.

MARRIAGE PENALTY EXAMPLE

	Machinist	School Teacher	Couple	H.R. 6
Adjusted Gross Income	\$31,500	\$31,500	\$63,000	\$63,000
Less Personal Exemption and Standard Deduction	6,950	6,950	12,500	¹ 13,900
Taxable Income	24,550	24,550	50,500	49,100
	(x .15)	(x .15)	(Partial x.28)	(x.15)
Tax Liability	\$3,682.5	\$3,682.5	\$8,635	\$7,365
Marriage Penalty			\$1,270	
Relief				\$1,270

¹ Singles times 2.

But if they chose to live their lives in holy matrimony, and now file jointly, their combined income of \$61,000 pushes them into a higher tax bracket of 28 percent, producing a tax penalty of \$1,400 in higher taxes.

On average, America's married working couples pay \$1,400 more a year in taxes than individuals with the same incomes. That's serious money. Millions of married couples are still stinging from April 15th's tax bite and more married couples are realizing that they are suffering the marriage tax penalty.

Particularly if you think of it in terms of a down payment on a house or a car, one year's tuition at a local community college, or several months worth of quality child care at a local day care center.

To that end, U.S. Representative DAVID MCINTOSH (R-IN) and U.S. Representative PAT DANNER (D-MO) and I have authored H.R. 6, the Marriage Tax Elimination Act.

H.R. 6, the Marriage Tax Elimination Act will increase the tax brackets (currently at 15% for the first \$24,650 for singles, whereas married couples filing jointly pay 15% on the first \$41,200 of their taxable income) to twice that enjoyed by singles; H.R. 6 would extend a married couple's 15% tax bracket to \$49,300. Thus, married couples would enjoy an additional \$8,100 in taxable income subject to the low 15% tax rate as opposed to the current 28% tax rate and would result in up to \$1,215 in tax relief.

Additionally the bill will increase the standard deduction for married couples (currently \$6,900) to twice that of singles (currently at \$4,150). Under H.R. 6 the standard deduction for married couples filing jointly would be increased to \$8,300.

H.R. 6 enjoys the bipartisan support of 223 co-sponsors along with family groups, including: American Association of Christian Schools, American Family Association, Christian Coalition, Concerned Women for America, Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, Family Research Council, Home School Legal Defense Association, the National Association of Evangelicals and the Traditional Values Coalition.

It isn't enough for President Clinton to suggest tax breaks for child care. The President's child care proposal would help a working couple afford, on average, three weeks of day care. Elimination of the marriage tax penalty would give the same couple the choice of paying for three months of child care—or addressing other family priorities. After all, parents know better than Washington what their family needs.

We fondly remember the 1996 State of the Union address when the President declared emphatically that, quote "the era of big government is over."

We must stick to our guns, and stay the course.

There never was an American appetite for big government.

But there certainly is for reforming the existing way government does business.

And what better way to show the American people that our government will continue along the path to reform and prosperity than by eliminating the marriage tax penalty.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we are on the verge of running a surplus. It's basic math.

It means Americans are already paying more than is needed for government to do the job we expect of it.

What better way to give back than to begin with mom and dad and the American family—the backbone of our society.

We ask that President Clinton join with Congress and make elimination of the marriage tax penalty . . . a bipartisan priority.

Speaker HASTERT and House Republicans have made eliminating the marriage tax penalty a top priority. In fact, we plan to move legislation in the next few weeks.

Last year, President Clinton and Vice-President GORE vetoed our efforts to eliminate the marriage tax penalty for almost 28 million married working people. The Republican effort would have provided about \$120 billion in marriage tax relief. Unfortunately, President Clinton and Vice President GORE said they would rather spend the money on new government programs than eliminate the marriage tax penalty.

This year we ask President Clinton and Vice-President GORE to join with us and sign into law a stand alone bill to eliminate the marriage tax penalty.

Of all the challenges married couples face in providing home and hearth to America's children, the U.S. tax code should not be one of them.

The greatest accomplishment of the Republican Congress this past year was our success in protecting the Social Security Trust Fund and adopting a balanced budget that did not spend one dime of Social Security—the first balanced budget in over 30 years that did not raid Social Security.

Let's eliminate the Marriage Tax Penalty and do it now!

KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with TOM EWING, my colleague from Illinois, as an original cosponsor of this legislation recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Korean war.

On June 25, 1950, Communist North Korea initiated the conflict by invading South Korea with approximately 135,000 troops. President Harry S. Truman and the United Nations drew a line in the sand, committing ground, air, and naval forces. Approximately 5,720,000 members of the Armed Forces served during the Korean war. These men and women deserve our gratitude and respect.

Unfortunately, there was a time when people referred to the Korean war as the Forgotten War. The decisive struggles of this century have been the wars against totalitarianism. The World War II generation faced the Axis powers with honor and great courage. That same honor and courage were displayed in a long series of wars and struggles that led to the fall of the Soviet empire. Korea was the initial confrontation of the nuclear age.

I am honored to cosponsor this bipartisan joint resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Korean war and honoring the sacrifice of those who served. We are introducing the legislation today, calling upon our fellow Members of Congress to support us.

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR
100TH BIRTHDAY, ANNIE GOFFREDI

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize a woman who has recently celebrated her 100th birthday.

Annie Goffredi was born on January 5, 1900, in Missouri. She moved to Colorado with her husband so that he could mine for coal.

Annie acknowledges that many changes have taken place in the last 100 years. She has been witness to the first uses of many inventions including: washing machines, electricity, cars and even musical instruments. Annie's first memories of a car involve a man that would give the children rides after school. Annie also rode in a car to go into town to vote.

Annie has enjoyed being able to travel to Russia and Europe. She also enjoys reading and attributes that interest to her father.

Although she does not have an anecdote for living to be 100 years old, Annie says that she is grateful to just live.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to offer my congratulations and best wishes for Annie Goffredi as she celebrates her 100th birthday.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, due to a commitment in my district on Monday, January 31, 2000, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall Nos. 2–3. The votes I missed include rollcall vote No. 2 on Suspending the Rules and agreeing to H. Con. Res. 244, Authorizing the Use of the Rotunda for Holocaust Memorial; and rollcall vote No. 3 on Suspending the Rules and Agreeing to Senate Amendments to H.R. 2130, the Hillory J. Farias and Samantha Reid Date-Rape Prevention Drug Act of 1999.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes Nos. 2 and 3.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
LLOYD DUXBURY

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to pay tribute to a great American, my former Speaker in the Minnesota State

House of Representatives—the Honorable Lloyd Duxbury. After 50 years of distinguished service to the people of Minnesota and the Nation, "Dux" has announced his retirement.

During World War II, Lloyd Duxbury served in the U.S. Army, and then went on to finish his undergraduate work at Harvard. After graduating from Harvard Law School in 1949, he returned to his hometown of Caledonia, MN, to join his father's law practice. In 1950, he was elected to the Minnesota State House of Representatives, where he served as Minority Leader from 1959 to 1963, and Speaker from 1963 to 1971.

After leaving the Minnesota State House, Dux made his way to Washington, DC to work as an advocate for Burlington Northern Railroad. He went on to serve on the staff of the U.S. Senate Special Aging Committee. In 1989, Dux joined the staff of the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, where for the past 10 years he has served as a tireless advocate for our Nation's seniors.

Although Lloyd Duxbury and I served on different sides of the aisle of the Minnesota State House, I cherish the years I worked with him. His leadership in the legislature was always marked by the finest traditions of public service. I learned a lot from Dux, who is one of the hardest working people I have known. I also remember him as the quickest gavel around—especially during the years when he served as Speaker of the House and I served as Minority Leader. Whenever I turned around, it seemed, there he was, banging his gavel yet again.

On a more serious note, it is clear to me—and to all of us who served with him—that Lloyd Duxbury always considered it a privilege to serve his constituents. I consider myself lucky to have served with him. As he retires and embarks upon a new path in his life back in Minnesota, I know we in Washington will miss Dux's advice and counsel on issues important to Minnesota and the Nation.

Today, Lloyd Duxbury celebrates his 78th birthday. Mr. Speaker, in addition to offering my warmest birthday wishes to my friend Dux, I would like to wish him the best of luck and good health always.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE
STROBE TALBOTT DISCUSSES
THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an excellent speech given by our outstanding Deputy Secretary of State, Strobe Talbott. The speech was given at All Souls College at Oxford University on January 21 of this year. The speech was published in The Washington Times on January 28. I ask that the text of Deputy Secretary Talbott's speech be placed in the RECORD. The future of Russia is a matter of great interest and great concern to the American people. In this speech Strobe Talbott gives us the benefit of his long experience with Russia and his critical insight, and I urge my colleagues to give his comments thoughtful attention.

[From the Washington Times, Jan. 28, 2000]

WHICH WAY RUSSIA? CHECHNYA IS THE TEST

(By Strobe Talbott)

In many ways, Russia is a self-liberated country, but it's also in many ways an unhappy, confused and angry one. That's partly because almost every good thing that has happened there over the past decade—and there are many—has had its dark underside.

For example, the implosion of the monolithic police state has left a vacuum of the kind that nature—especially human nature—abhors. In place of the old, bureaucratized criminality there is a new kind of lawlessness. It's what my friend and colleague Bronislaw Geremek has called "the privatization of power." And it has, quite literally, given a bad name to democracy, reform, the free market, even liberty itself. Many Russians have come to associate those words with corruption and with the Russian state's inadequacy in looking after the welfare of its citizens. For all these reasons, Russia's first decade as an electoral democracy has been a *smutnoye vremya*, or "time of troubles."

That brings me to Chechnya, which is the most visible and violent of Russia's troubles. That republic is one of 89 regions of Russia—it constitutes less than one-tenth of 1 percent of landmass that stretches across 11 time zones. But with every passing week, the horror unfolding there becomes increasingly the focus of Russia's attention—and the world's condemnation. In just the past few days, Russian forces have renewed their onslaught against Grozny, where thousands of civilians remain trapped, unable to flee to safety. There are reports of Chechen rebels using civilians as human shields, of Russian military units using incendiary devices and fuel-air explosives.

What we are seeing is a gruesome reminder of how hard it is for Russia to break free of its own past. Indeed, Chechnya is an emblematic part of that past. The region has been a thorn in Russia's side for about 300 years. Leo Tolstoy served in the czarist army there and wrote about the often-losing struggle to make those mountain warriors loyal subjects of the Russian Empire. In 1944, Josef Stalin had the perfect totalitarian solution to the problem: wholesale deportation of the Chechen people—or what we would call today ethnic cleansing.

In this decade, Chechnya has been a recurrent obstacle to Russia's movement in the direction that we, and many Russians, hope will mark its course. While elsewhere across the vastness of Russia, reformers have been experimenting with what they call new thinking, the seemingly intractable conflict in the North Caucasus has brought out the worst of old thinking: namely, the excessive reliance on force and the treatment of entire categories of people as enemies.

And by the way: It's not just the old-thinkers who are to blame for this relapse. From 1992 through 1993, a reform-ist government in Moscow left Chechnya largely to its own devices. The combination of Moscow's neglect and miserable local conditions whetted the Chechens' appetite for total independence. Had Chechnya attained that status, it would immediately have qualified as a failed state. Kidnapping, drug trafficking and every other form of criminality were rampant. It was an anarchist's utopia and any government's nightmare.

When Russia tried to reimpose control, the result was a bloody debacle. The first Chechen war, from '94 to '96, ended, in significant measure, because it was so unpopular. Boris Yeltsin wanted the fighting over before he faced re-election, so he ended it on terms that granted the Chechen authorities even more autonomy.

But once again, Moscow, having extricated itself, averted its gaze. The central government made virtually no effort to help establish Chechnya as a secular, peaceful, prosperous polity within the Russian Federation. The deteriorating conditions and free-for-all atmosphere became an even stronger magnet for secessionists, Islamic radicals and other extremists, many indigenous but some foreign as well. Last summer, some of these elements used Chechen territory as a base of offensive operations against other parts of Russia.

Now, here's where the irony is most acute: Unlike the one four years ago, the current war has had broad popular support. That's primarily because most Russians have no doubt that this time, rather than their army being bogged down in some remote and basically alien hinterland, this time it's defending a heartland that is under attack from marauding outsiders—including outsiders within—that is, non-Russians living in Russia.

Thus, Chechnya has fanned the resurgence of another ism—nationalism. That phenomenon was the target of particular passion and eloquence on the part of Sir Isaiah Berlin, the late British historian of ideas. He saw nationalism as inherently conducive to intolerance and friction, both inside states and between them. He recognized that national consciousness exists, by definition, in all nations; but he warned that when the nation in question feels afflicted by the "wounds" of "collective humiliation" nationalism becomes what he called "an inflamed condition."

Russia today suffers from just such a condition. Chechnya has generated fears, resentments and frustrations in its own right. But it has also come to symbolize for many Russians a more general sense of grievance and vulnerability after a decade of other difficulties and setbacks, real and imagined—most conspicuously the enlargement of NATO and the Kosovo war.

But while there are these ominous trends, they haven't by any means won. The political environment of their ebb and flow is still pluralistic. Atavistic voices and forces are contending with modern ones that advocate an open, inclusive society and an open, cooperative approach to the outside world.

When I was in Moscow last month, I heard the word *zapadnichestvo*. It might loosely be translated as Russia's pursuit of its Western vocation. *Zapadnichestvo* is not an ism: It's in some ways the opposite—an endorsement of a liberal antipathy to isms. Moreover, I heard this word used in a favorable and even optimistic context by at least one of Vladimir Putin's erstwhile political allies on what Russians call "the right" of the—that is, what we would call the liberal-democratic end of the political spectrum. *Zapadnichestvo* derives from the 19th-century debate between the Westernizers and the Slavophiles.

There was at least an echo of the concept of *zapadnichestvo* in what Mr. Putin himself told me when I saw him on that same trip: He said he wants to see Russia as "part of the West." Granted, he has sent other, quite different signals to other, quite different audiences.

He's been doing so rather dramatically in recent days. We can speculate together—and that's all we can do at this point—on exactly what he's up to in his recent parliamentary maneuvers. But one theme that he strikes consistently, whomever he's addressing, is a desire to see Russia regain its strength, its sense of national pride and purpose. In and of itself, that goal is not only understandable—

its achievement is indispensable. No country can succeed without those ingredients.

It all depends on how Russia defines strength, how it defines security. Will it do so in today's terms, or yesterday's—in terms that are proving successful elsewhere, or in terms that have already proved disastrous for Russia under Soviet rule? Will Russia recognize that in an age of global—and regional—interdependence, the porousness of borders is a necessity out of which a viable state must make a virtue? Or will it fall back into the habit of treating this and other facts of life as a vulnerability to be neutralized, or—that most Soviet of all verbs—to be liquidated? Will Russia understand that indiscriminate aerial attacks, forced movement of populations and civilian round-ups—no matter what the original provocation and ongoing threat—are the acts of a weak and desperate state, not a strong and clear-headed one?

This is the vexing question, not just about Mr. Putin but about his country as a whole. It's a genuinely open question. Moreover, the answer will probably be evolutionary, not revolutionary. Russia has had its revolution, and its counterrevolution. The last thing its people want or need is another upheaval.

Evolutions, by definition, take a long time—surely a generation or more. In the final analysis, it's the Russians themselves and no one else who will decide on the character of their state.

2000 COLORADO BUSINESS HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES, MR. DICK ROBINSON AND MR. EDDIE ROBINSON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize two inductees for the 2000 Colorado Business Hall of Fame, Mr. Dick Robinson and Mr. Eddie Robinson.

Jointly produced by the Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce and Junior Achievement, the Colorado Business Hall of Fame recognizes outstanding Colorado businesses and civic leaders from the past and present, publicizes the contributions of business leaders to our community and promotes the importance and value of the private enterprise system.

Best known for their leadership of Robinson Dairy, a major food processor and distributor in Colorado for more than 114 years, the Robinsons have left their mark beyond the day-to-day operations of their plan. The family-run business is a leading role model for community development and betterment programs.

The Robinsons serve on boards and committees promoting economic development, medical and health care issues and cultural improvement in communities across Colorado. Dick is currently a board member for the Columbia/HealthONE, Children's Hospital, Ocean Journey and the Denver Art Museum and chair of the Rose Community Foundation. Eddie is active on the Metropolitan State College of Denver Foundation and has chaired the National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine Board of Directors,

St. Joseph Hospital Foundation Board and the Denver Zoological Foundation Board of Trustees.

The Robinson brothers have been honored repeatedly for their involvement in the community. Being inducted into the Colorado Business Hall of Fame is another award to add to the vast collection. Clearly, it is a fitting tribute to two eminently deserving individuals.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to congratulate two assets of the Denver Community, Dick Robinson and Eddie Robinson, for being inducted into the Colorado Business Hall of Fame.

IN MEMORY OF ALWINE FENTON,
ORGANIZER AND FRIEND OF THE
ARTS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to remember a dear friend of the Hayward, California community who has recently passed on.

Alwine Fenton was a great supporter of cultural awareness in the Hayward community. She was very involved in many local art programs, and was dedicated to introducing children to the arts, especially music, in various ways.

From 1949 until 1986, Mrs. Fenton taught music in Hayward's elementary schools. In addition to teaching, Mrs. Fenton was the co-founder, officer and director of the Southern Alameda County Youth Orchestra, introducing children to orchestral and symphonic music. She also arranged concerts with the Classical Philharmonic Orchestra of San Leandro for thousands of Hayward area children.

Not only was Mrs. Fenton committed to promoting musical awareness, but she also dedicated a great deal of her time to the visual arts in the Hayward area. She was a member of the Hayward Arts Council, which arranges art exhibits in downtown storefronts and throughout the community. Mrs. Fenton had arranged art exhibits in the City Hall since June of 1998.

After her retirement, Mrs. Fenton continued to remain active in the Hayward community. She was a member of the California Retired Teachers Association as well as the Eden Garden Club. She was also a member of the Friends of the Hayward Library group and the Kaiser Hospital support group for heart patients.

Mrs. Fenton's accomplishments have not gone unnoticed. During her time as an educator, Mrs. Fenton received several awards from the California Teachers Association. In 1998, the Hayward Lions Club recognized Mrs. Fenton with the Distinguished Citizen of the Year Award.

I ask my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to this great community leader. Mrs. Fenton will truly be missed by all members of the Hayward community. Her dedication to promoting cultural awareness, especially in the arts, will be remembered for many years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO CORPUS CHRISTI
CHURCH**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mrs. NITA LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 75th anniversary of Corpus Christi Parish in Port Chester, NY.

Since its founding, Corpus Christi Church has been a cornerstone of its community, offering spiritual and material support to its parishioners, while reflecting the values and growth of Port Chester itself.

Port Chester's large Italian-American population dates to the late nineteenth century, when immigrants flocked to the New York area in search of a better life for themselves and their families. Many settled in Port Chester's Washington Park area, a welcoming neighborhood, but one which lacked a Catholic Church.

In 1912, a Salesian priest from Holy Rosary Church was appointed to offer Holy Mass on Sundays to the people of Washington Park. Two years later a basement chapel was inaugurated on South Regent Street. But it was not until January 3, 1925, that Corpus Christi was established as a parish in its own right by Patrick Cardinal Hayes.

Nothing better exemplifies the community spirit of Corpus Christi Church than the inspiring fashion in which the new building was constructed. A team effort from start to finish, the project brought together laborers from every trade and families of every kind. Working day and night, contributing portions of their modest income, and volunteering in countless ways, the parishioners of Corpus Christi Church were able to lay the cornerstone of their new building on September 27, 1925, and to welcome Cardinal Hayes to the completed structure in October 1927.

In the time since, Corpus Christi Church has had the good fortune to be guided by a number of exceptionally gifted spiritual leaders. Father Peter Mayerhofer, Father Alfonso Volonte, and Father Peter Rinaldi, among others, contributed mightily to Corpus Christi's growth. That tradition of dedication and vision is well-served by today's Pastor, Father Jim Marra.

Corpus Christi Church is now a center of community life. It boasts a school of 500 youngsters, a youth center, and well-known Holy Shroud Shrine.

As Corpus Christi Church observes its 75th anniversary with the motto "Remembering our past, celebrating our present, believing in our future," I know that I speak for all residents of Port Chester when I express my great pride in and thanks for this remarkable center of spiritual and civic progress.

SUPPORT FOR WASHINGTON
STATE BIOTECH INDUSTRY**HON. ADAM SMITH**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for the biotechnology industry in Washington State and throughout the country. The Puget Sound region of Washington State,

which I represent, has a vibrant economy and the area leads the United States as a haven for new, innovative, cutting-edge companies. A major contributor to this economy are the many biotechnology companies that have been established in our State. Washington State is currently home to 116 biotechnology companies and the industry employs over 7,000 people in the State. I believe these companies do more than make our State a leader, but also put the United States in a position as a worldwide leader for developing products that improve lives.

The United States leads the world in biotechnology innovations. These products benefit hundreds of millions of people worldwide with life-threatening illnesses, such as heart disease, cancer, neurological diseases, infectious diseases, and obesity. The advances by the biotechnology industry are revolutionizing every face of medicine, from diagnosis to treatment of all diseases, not just bacterial infections. It is detailing life at the molecular level and someday will take much of the guesswork out of disease management and treatment.

I am happy to support the biotechnology industry and commend the important investments the industry makes in research and development. I believe it is the responsibility of Congress to continue to spend money on basic research, which the industry can build on to develop products. I also believe it is important for Congress to assure the policies of our Federal Government to encourage the continued innovation of this ever growing industry.

2000 COLORADO BUSINESS HALL OF
FAME INDUCTEE, HORACE TABOR**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an inductee for the 2000 Colorado Business Hall of Fame, Mr. Horace Tabor.

Jointly produced by the Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce and Junior Achievement, the Colorado Business Hall of Fame recognizes outstanding Colorado businesses and civic leaders from the past and present, publicizes the contributions of business leaders to our community and promotes the importance and value of the private enterprise system.

Horace was born in Holland, VT in 1830. He grew up on a farm and became a school teacher. He moved to Topeka, KA, where he was appointed to the Topeka legislature. Following rumor of gold being discovered in Colorado, Horace and his family moved again.

In 1878, Horace hired two shoemakers for a prospecting campaign resulting in the discovery of Little Pittsburgh, which turned out to be rich in silver. With his fortune, Horace began to give back to Colorado.

Horace donated to schools and churches, placing special emphasis on Leadville and Denver. He was honored by the state of Colorado in many ways. He served as Leadville's first Mayor, appointed Lieutenant Governor of Colorado and served as a United States Senator. He built the Tabor Opera House in

Leadville, the Tabor Grand Opera House in Denver, the Bank of Leadville and the Tabor Block, now replaced by the Tabor Center in downtown Denver.

Horace Tabor passed away on April 10, 1899, but he is remembered by friends and family as a generous, dedicated man who gave immensely to the state of Colorado.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to honor the 2000 Colorado Business Hall of Fame Inductee, Horace Austin Warner Tabor, a great American and humanitarian.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE MARTIN
LUTHER KING'S DAY PROGRAM
CAMP LEJEUNE, NC**HON. EVA M. CLAYTON**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, January 15, 2000, some 71 years to the date that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was born, a special program was held in his honor. This program deserves to be acknowledged because it reflected the true meaning of what Dr. King stood and fought for throughout his life.

The Program was the 13th Annual Dr. Martin Luther King Black and White Scholarship Ball, held at the Marine Corps Base in Camp LeJeune, NC. The Ball was sponsored by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Montford Point Marine Association, whose President is Mrs. Louise Greggs. More than a thousand persons attended this event, which included an impressive blend of military and civilian citizens. The evening included dinner, speeches, top level entertainment and dancing. It was, by all accounts, a delightful evening.

But, more importantly and of greater relevance, the event raised a significant amount of money to be used for scholarships for young people. To that end, Dr. King's words were given new meaning and new life.

In order to benefit from the guidance of those with wisdom like Dr. King, we must not only hear what they say, we must also do what they mean for us to do.

History is the recording of important events, a pattern of timeless moments. History provides a looking glass to the past through which we can learn and benefit.

The history of Dr. King is perhaps best captured in his own words. If we are to learn from the history of Dr. King's life and untimely death, we must not only consider what he said, we must also do what he meant for us to do.

In accepting the Nobel Peace Prize, on December 11, 1964, he stated, "Man must evolve for all human conflict a method which rejects revenge, aggression and retaliation." And, Dr. King in that same speech concluded, "The foundation of such a method is love." That is what he said.

Dr. King dreamed of an America where all would be judged by the content of their character rather than the color of their skin. That is what we all want.

By holding the Black and White Scholarship Ball, the Montford Point Marine Association Ladies Auxiliary did what Dr. King said to do.

The Members of that Organization listened, heard, and responded accordingly.

While such an event required the tireless efforts of many, there are two who deserve our

applause and special recognition. Mrs. Jacqueline Barton, the Ball Chairperson and Mrs. Cushmeer Singleton, the Co-Chair went above and beyond the call of duty in planning, preparing, organizing and executing the Scholarship Ball. I am told it was the most successful ever.

Much of our hope for the future is engendered by Dr. King's glorious past. Recall what he told us.

When we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual: "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last."

In these very troubling times for our youth, freedom is ringing for some of our young people because of the work of the Montford Point Marine Association Chapter 10 and Ladies Auxiliary and because of the efforts of Mrs. Jacqueline Barton and Mrs. Cushmeer Singleton.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, January 31, 2000, I was unavoidably absent from this chamber due to business in my district and therefore missed rollcall vote 2 (on passage of H. Con. Res. 244) and rollcall vote 3 (on passage of H.R. 2130). Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on both rollcall votes 2 and 3.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOCIETY OF GYNECOLOGIC ONCOLOGISTS

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Society of Gynecologic Oncologists as they gather in San Diego for their 31st Annual Meeting this week. The Society of Gynecologic Oncologists is a nonprofit, international organization dedicated to improving the care of women with gynecologic cancer, raising standards of practice in gynecologic oncology and encouraging ongoing research.

An estimated 12,800 cases of invasive cervical cancer occurred in the United States in 1999, which lead to 4,800 deaths. These cases occur predominantly among the economically disadvantaged. This cancer has a well recognized preinvasive state; and enrolling more of the cases with preinvasive disease into ongoing vaccine trials would give us an opportunity to prevent cervical cancer, which would be a benefit not only to the United States, but to the 400,000 women world wide who develop cervical cancer each year.

In 1999, an estimated 37,400 women were diagnosed with endometrial cancer and 6,400

of these women will die from this disease. This cancer too has a premalignant state which may be reversed with exposure to progesterone compounds. Such trials are ongoing and also represent an opportunity to prevent this most common gynecologic cancer.

Ovarian cancer strikes 1 in 55 women and an estimated 14,500 women die from it each year. Five to 10 percent of these cancers arise in families with mutations, and efforts underway to study these families are critical to understanding how the disease arises and may someday be prevented.

Clinical trials are frequently the best option of state-of-the-art cancer treatment. Approximately 2 to 3 percent of adults diagnosed with cancer participate in clinical trials. The current trends with regard to participation in clinical research for adults diagnosed with cancer are jeopardizing our ability to facilitate progress against cancer in this country. Clinical trials are the best way to translate research progress into effective cancer treatments and preventive strategies that might save the lives of the approximately 563,100 Americans who will die from cancer each year.

As a strong supporter of medical research, clinical trials, and the efforts of SGO's President, William J. Hoskins, M.D., at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, I commend the Society of Gynecologic Oncologists and its members, some of who reside in my district, for their dedication and commitment to improving the quality of care for our mothers, grandmothers, and daughters in their fight to win the battle against gynecologic cancers.

HONORING FRANCIS S. BRAMWELL

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to pause and remember a lifelong resident of Chromo, Colorado, Mrs. Francis S. Bramwell who died on November 17, 1999.

Mrs. Frances Shahan Bramwell was born on September 3, 1911, in Chromo, Colorado. She married Edwin J. Bramwell in 1941 and the couple ranched in Chromo for many years.

Mrs. Bramwell was active in 4-H, serving as an Archuleta County leader for several years. She was a member of the Colorado Cowbells and served as president of the local chapter.

She will be remembered by all of those who knew her as a generous person who enjoyed cooking and helping those in need. She was also a cherished mother and grandmother who loved spending time with her family.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to pay tribute to Mrs. Bramwell and her efforts to make her community a better place to live.

HONORING DR. CHARLES H. MCCOLLUM

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in hon-

oring Dr. Charles H. McCollum. Dr. McCollum has been selected by the Houston Surgical Society to receive their "Distinguished Houston Surgeon" award for 2000. Dr. McCollum has a long and honorable list of achievements and service to both our nation and our local community.

Dr. McCollum was born in Fort Worth, TX in 1934. He graduated from the University of Texas in Austin with a bachelor of arts degree in 1955. Dr. McCollum then continued his education at the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston, where he received his medical degree. Soon after completing his residency at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. McCollum was promoted to captain of the U.S. Army Reserve, where he served until 1969.

In 1975, he was named president of the Texas Chapter of American College of Chest Physicians. In 1977, he was named an officer with the Michael E. DeBakey International Surgical Society, a position he held until 1992. He has also been president of the Houston Surgical Society, Southwestern Surgical Society, and the Texas Surgical Society. Dr. McCollum has also held several appointments with Baylor College of Medicine including his present position as professor of surgery.

Mr. Speaker, this is only a brief glimpse of Dr. McCollum's illustrious career in serving our community, State, and country. I ask that my colleagues join me today in honoring Dr. Charles H. McCollum.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE STANLEY MOSK

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the giants of American jurisprudence, California Supreme Court Justice Stanley Mosk.

Justice Mosk is recognized as one of the finest constitutional lawyers in the United States. He was appointed to the Supreme Court by Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown in 1964 and was confirmed for a new 12-year term in 1986. This month, he becomes the longest serving justice in the history of the California Supreme Court.

I am honored to ask that the United States House of Representatives take note of this milestone—yet another in the career of this distinguished jurist. His lifetime is one marked with superlatives.

Early in his career, he served four years as executive secretary and legal advisor to Culbert Levy Olson, the first Democratic Governor of California of this century. From 1943 to 1958, he served as a judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles—the youngest Superior Court judge in history. In 1958, he was elected Attorney General of California with more than a million vote margin over his opponent, the largest majority of any contest in America that year. He was overwhelmingly re-elected in 1962.

As Attorney General, Mosk issued about 2,000 written opinions, argued before the U.S. and California supreme courts and authored some of California's most innovative legislative

proposals in the area of crime and law enforcement. He was the creator of new divisions in the Attorney General's office to handle anti-trust, constitutional rights, consumer fraud and investment fraud problems.

As a justice on the California Supreme Court, he has authored many of the court's most important opinions and is a distinguished and sought-after author, lecturer and teacher nationally and internationally.

Earlier this year, Justice Mosk was honored by the California State Bar with the prestigious Bernard E. Witkin Medal. This award reads as follows: "Unfailing in courtesy, kindness and collegiality, Justice Mosk's modest demeanor belies the magnitude of his contributions to the development of California law."

That "magnitude of his contributions" was recently described in the Albany Law Review: "An institution, an icon, a trailblazer, a legal scholar, a constitutional guardian, a veritable living legend of the American judiciary, Justice Mosk has courageously and wisely labored for more than three decades as one of the most influential members in the history of one of the most influential tribunals in the western world."

I ask my colleagues now to join me in honoring Justice Mosk for his extraordinary contributions and achievements. I am extremely proud to celebrate his years of service to California and to the nation.

IN HONOR OF FR. GERALD KELLER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Father Keller's twenty-five years as Pastor of St. Adalbert Church. Father Keller has dedicated his life to serving his church and community. His love and caring have touched all those who know him.

Father Keller was appointed Pastor of St. Adalbert Parish on October 25, 1974. From this date on, he employed his deep faith and enthusiasm to meet whatever challenges awaited him. In addition to providing weekday and weekend masses, wedding and funeral liturgies, monthly baptisms, and annual communal anointing of the sick, Father Keller has introduced the program of Christ Renews his Parish, begun a Baptismal program for parents, chaplained the Southwest Hospital, and initiated the Spiritual Life Commission. Through the years since 1974 the Parish has also initiated Holy Hour on Saturday afternoons, retreats for parish youth, Vacation Bible School, separate Men's and Women's retreats, and parish missions. Through his selfless work and dedication, Father Keller has created a church abound with opportunities for spiritual growth.

Born on April 2, 1938, to John and Josephine Keller, Father Keller entered St. Gregory's Seminary in Cincinnati in September of 1956. On May 22, 1965 Father Keller was ordained. The following day he offered his first Mass at his home parish, Nativity of the B.V.M. Father Keller was later assigned to St. Matthew's Parish, and then to St. Barnabas, a larger suburban parish with greater demands, before joining St. Adalbert Church.

Looking back at the past twenty-five years, Father Keller finds that it has been a time of

change and growth for himself and for his parish. For his thirty-five years of priesthood, Father Keller has provided patience and listening to all those in need. His true depth of heart is apparent in his statement to his Congregation that, "I am more present to myself with you than when I am entirely alone." I urge all of my colleagues to please join me in honoring Father Keller's twenty-five years as Pastor of St. Adalbert Church.

TRIBUTE TO HAZEL WOLF

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a true leader and pioneer who touched the hearts of the people of Washington state. Hazel Wolf, who passed away on January 20, 2000, spent her 101 years as a passionate environmentalist, fervent human rights activist, and a fighter for the underdog. She is a shining example of a person with passion who truly made a contribution to life in the Pacific Northwest in the 20th Century.

Born in 1898 in British Columbia, Ms. Wolf led an extraordinary life. During the Depression, employed by the Works Project Administration, she set about unionizing workers. In 1979, she helped to organize the Indian Conservationist Conference. In 1990, Ms. Wolf met a Soviet delegation and held discussions which paved the way for the founding of the Leningrad Audubon Society. Like former President Jimmy Carter and Senator Dan Evans, she was sent as an observer to the 1990 Nicaraguan elections.

Ms. Wolf has played a prominent role in environmental efforts in local national and international arenas. In addition to co-founding the Seattle Audubon Society, where she worked as secretary for 26 years, she set up more than 20 other local chapters, like the Black Hills Audubon Society. Ms. Wolf was also the president of the Federation of Outdoor Clubs and editor of its magazine, *Outdoor West*, member of the National Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, Greenpeace, and the Earth Island Institute. Her endeavors to improve environmental safety in low income inner-city housing were through the Community Coalition for Environmental Justice, which she also co-founded.

Ms. Wolf was a recipient of a number of awards. These include the Washington State Department of Game's Award for services in protection of wildlife (1978); the State of Washington Environmental Excellence Award (1978); State University of New York's Sol Feinstein Award for her work with Seattle Audubon's Trailside Series of books on the Northwest; the National Audubon Society's Conservationist of the Year Award (1978); the Association of Biologists and Ecologists of Nicaragua's Award for nature conservation (1988); the People's Daily World's Newsmaker Award; and the Washington State Legislature Award for environmental work. The Women in Communications group bestowed her with their top honor, the Matrix Award for Women of Achievement.

Hazel Wolf made an indelible mark on our community, our environment and our heart.

She will be missed and I hope the Washington state community will work hard to continue the efforts for the causes she fought so hard for throughout her life.

2000 COLORADO BUSINESS HALL OF FAME INDUCTEE, ED McVANEY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an inductee for the 2000 Colorado Business Hall of Fame, Mr. Ed McVaney.

Jointly produced by the Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce and Junior Achievement, the Colorado Business Hall of Fame recognizes outstanding Colorado businesses and civic leaders from the past and present, publicizes the contributions of business leaders to our community and promotes the importance and value of the private enterprise system.

One of this year's inductees, Ed McVaney, is the cofounder and chairman of J.D. Edwards, a Denver-based software company that develops highly functional enterprise resource planning software to facilitate the operation and management of complex enterprises.

Ed McVaney graduated from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in 1964 with a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering. Ed began work as an operations research engineer and software specialist for Bell Systems while still in college. He earned an MBA from Rutgers University in 1966. He worked in the software area of Grant Thronton & Co. and Peat, Marwick Mitchell.

Mr. McVaney and his wife, Carole, have always been strong advocates of higher education. They have given generous donations to the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The donation established the J.D. Edwards Honors Program for Computer Science and Management.

Mr. McVaney's contributions to the software industry as well as the Denver economy are unmatched. It is because of these contributions, his leadership and vision that Ed McVaney is so well-known and widely respected in Colorado.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to congratulate Mr. Ed McVaney and thank him for his commitment to his field and our community.

CELEBRATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LATINO LEARNING CENTER

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Latino Learning Center and to express my appreciation to everyone associated with this wonderful organization. The Latino Learning Center was founded in November 1979 to provide employment and educational needs in our community and is governed by a 15-member

board of directors comprising of community, civic and corporate leaders. This mission of the Latino Learning Center is to see that all low-income people in Houston, specifically the residents of near East End and near North Side communities, have the opportunity for education and human support services.

Since its inception, the Latino Learning Center has dutifully provided these services and has positively impacted the lives of our citizens. The Latino Learning Center's success is widely known and has resulted in more than 6,000 individuals graduating from its training programs.

The Latino Learning Center has a very interesting history. It was established as a Texas nonprofit organization. It received a donation of land and buildings in 1981–82 from the Magnolia Business Center, Inc. Since the buildings were previously used as warehouses, significant renovation was necessary in order to upgrade the facility. The Latino Learning Center's founders embarked upon an aggressive fundraising campaign to secure the initial \$150,000 necessary for the renovation process.

As the result of the boards diligence, sufficient charitable gifts from the private sector were obtained to structurally transform the building and acquire adjacent parking space. Due to generous philanthropic participation of many Houstonians, private sector support and some public sector funds, the Latino Learning Center became an established reality. In July 1984, an open house ceremony was held and classes and community services began within the year.

Over the past 20 years, the Latino Learning Center has established strong ties with the community by serving as a Multipurpose center. The Latino Learning Center is utilized by many civic organizations including LULAC, the American GI Forum, the Mexican-American Sheriff's Organization, the Union of Hispanic METRO employees, the Hispanic Organization of Postal Employees—HOPE, and many others. It is also used to conduct meetings, plan events of benefit for the community, conduct community/media press conferences, and perform special events such as dispensing food baskets for the poor during the holiday season.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to congratulate the Latino Learning Center on its 20th anniversary, and I hope they remain in our community for many years to come. I also ask that my colleagues in the House join me in expressing our appreciation for the services and the commitment of everyone associated with this wonderful center.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Federation of India Community Associations of N.E. Ohio on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Indian

Republic. On January 26, 1950, India proclaimed itself a sovereign nation governed by its own Constitution. Republic Day is celebrated on the 26th of January each year. It is a major national holiday in India celebrating the culmination of the Indian movement toward self-government that began on August 15, 1947, with India's Declaration of Independence. FICA has celebrated this important event with an annual dinner for over thirty years. Governor Robert Taft of Ohio recognized the significance of this day by proclaiming January 26, 2000 Republic of India day for Ohio.

India is a highly diverse country with more than fourteen major languages and at least as many distinct cultures. The Federation of India Community Associations is an umbrella organization for various Asian Indian groups throughout Northeast Ohio. For the past thirty years it has published *The Lotus*, a monthly community newspaper, and organized celebrations for major Indian holidays and festivals. FICA maintains the India Community Center in Cleveland Heights and supports community service to the more needy in the area. The Asian Indian community in Greater Cleveland contributes extensively to the economic, social and cultural richness of the area. Members' work in government, education, business, medicine, science, law and social service has created strong and lasting relationships with the entire community.

My fellow colleagues, join with me in congratulating this great cultural organization, along with all the people of India and Indian descent, on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of India.

TRIBUTE TO ILSE KAHN AND SUHAILA NASSER

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ilse Kahn and Suhaila Nasser, who this year are receiving the Lifetime Commitment to Peace Award from the American Friends of Neve Shalom/Wahat Al-Salam Southern California Chapter. Ilse Kahn and Suhaila Nasser, who live in Southern California, have made their own outstanding contribution to the cause of peace and understanding in the Middle East. They embody the new spirit of reconciliation in the region.

A survivor of the Holocaust, Mrs. Kahn has worked tirelessly to bring together Arab and Jewish children in an environment of peace and friendship. She was one of the founders of the Southern California chapter of Neve Shalom/Wahat Al-Salam, the joint Palestinian/Jewish community in Israel. Mrs. Kahn has been active in the bilingual and bicultural nursery, kindergarten and primary school located in the community. Her efforts have helped a generation of Palestinian and Jewish children build strong ties and close relationships.

As busy as she is with the Southern California chapter, Mrs. Kahn somehow finds the time to be involved with other special causes, including LA's Best, an enrichment program for school age children in Watts. She is also a member of the League of Women Voters.

Suhaila Nasser, a Palestinian born in Jerusalem, immigrated to the United States in 1961. Despite living far from her native region, she has immersed herself in the task of providing medical assistance to the Palestinian people. In 1988, after undergoing a mastectomy, Mrs. Nasser formed the Palestinian Children's Relief Fund, a non-profit organization dedicated to securing medical treatment for suffering children.

Thanks to Mrs. Nasser's efforts, since 1990 more than 100 children have been brought to the United States for reconstructive surgery and specialized medical services. In addition, six teams of doctors from the United States, Italy, England, and Belgium have traveled to Jerusalem and the West Bank to operate on children.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Ilse Kahn and Suhaila Nasser, whose dedication to the plight of children living in the Middle East inspires us all. I salute them for their courage and commitment to a just cause.

HONORING RAY LITTLEFIELD

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to pause in remembrance of a man that will be missed by everyone that knew him, Mr. Ray Littlefield.

Raymond Littlefield was born in Houston, Texas on March 8, 1929, and passed away on November 26, 1999, in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Mr. Littlefield served as a second lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve, past president of the North Austin Rotary Club, past president of Austin Woods and Water Club, past president of Austin Apartment Association, a member of the Association of General Contractors and a member of the American Institute of Architecture.

Mr. Littlefield moved to Pagosa Springs, Colorado in 1984. He was the founder, architect and developer of the Pine Ridge Extended Care Center. His experience and lifelong love of the Colorado Rockies and the Pagosa Springs area placed him in the unique position to recognize the need for a facility that cares for the elderly. Pine Ridge Extended Care Center became just that.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to pay tribute to Mr. Littlefield for all that he did in order to make Pagosa Springs a better community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHNNY ISAKSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 2 and 3, I was unavoidably detained due to inclement weather. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on both bills.

RESOLVING THE CONFLICT IN SRI
LANKA**HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO**OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following article from The Boston Globe on December 23, 1999 for the RECORD. The author of this article, Shri Srithillampalam, is very active in calling for observance of human rights in Sri Lanka and a peaceful settlement to the 17-year conflict. We must encourage the parties involved to stop the terror and negotiate a peaceful end to this war.

[From The Boston Globe, Dec. 23, 1999]
PROMOTING PEACE IN SRI LANKA

Bosnia, Chechnya, Kosovo, East Timor—these are the civil and intercommunal wars that have aroused horror and sympathy in the past few years. But in Sri Lanka there is another internecine conflict no less tragic, a war that has waxed and waned intermittently since 1983, destroying more than 60,000 lives.

Now, with the results in from Tuesday's presidential election and Chandrika Kumaratunga re-elected with a dramatically reduced majority of only 51 percent, the time is ripe for an international peacemaking initiative. All the humanitarian justifications for saving lives in Kosovo, Bosnia, East Timor, and Chechnya apply in the conflict between the Sinhalese majority in Sri Lanka and the Tamil minority. Civilians, conscripts, and victims of terrorist bombings all deserve to be saved from a senseless repetition of murder and mayhem that can be ended only by a negotiated solution. Chandrika, as the president is known to her compatriots, was elected five years ago as the leader who would bring peace to Sri Lanka. But instead of trying to end the killing by granting autonomy to the Tamil areas in the north and east of the country, she yielded to hard-line arguments for a decisive military solution. In turn, the Tamil Tigers have shown no willingness to end their campaign of murder and terror.

In a scorched-earth offensive this year, government troops occupied most of the Tamil homeland. But this fall the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam overran one government outpost after another. It should be clear by now that the government's tactics succeeded only in driving the moderate Tamil population of the north and east into the hands of the Tigers. The war is unwinnable.

The time has come for third-party mediation. Washington is unwilling to play that role, but just as Norway originally midwived the Oslo accords between Israelis and Palestinians, an impartial country could mediate peace talks. Such talks should be preceded by a cease-fire, a withdrawal of government troops, and the provision of food and medical aid to civilians in the north and east. If the principle of an international humanitarian obligation is to have any meaning, it must be applied consistently.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MAJOR R. OWENSOF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on a matter of critical importance and missed the following recorded votes:

On H. Con. Res. 244, authorizing use of the rotunda for a Holocaust memorial introduced by the gentleman from California, Mr. THOMAS, I would have voted "yea."

On H.R. 2130, the Hillory J. Farias Date-Rape Prevention Act introduced by the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. UPTON, I would have voted "yea."

2000 COLORADO BUSINESS HALL OF
FAME INDUCTEE, KATHRYN
"KITTY" HACH-DARROW**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an inductee for the 2000 Colorado Business Hall of Fame, Ms. "Kitty" Hach-Darrow.

Jointly produced by the Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce and Junior Achievement, the Colorado Business Hall of Fame recognizes outstanding Colorado businesses and civic leaders from the past and present, publicizes the contributions of business leaders to our community and promotes the importance and value of the private enterprise system.

One of the leading producers of laboratory and water monitoring equipment in the country, the Hach Chemical Co., as it was known originally, was started in 1948 by Kathryn and Clifford Hach. Kathryn was the first woman director of the American Water Works Association and has served on numerous committees. She was the first woman to serve as director of the First National Bank of Loveland and currently serves on the executive committee of Northwood University. She was named the 1993 Woman of the Year by the Colorado Women's Chamber of Commerce and is a founding member of the Committee of 200 Executive Women.

In addition to her professional accomplishments, Kitty received her pilot's license in 1954 and has been flying ever since. She is a member of the Ninety-Nines, an international organization of licensed women pilots.

Kathryn's legacy will continue to live on in the company she built as well as her unfailing commitment to excellence in her personal and professional lives.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to congratulate "Kitty" on being a 2000 Colorado Business Hall of Fame Inductee. She is an inspiration to many and a great American.

RECOGNIZING PRESIDENT LYNDON
B. JOHNSON'S ACCOMPLISH-
MENTS IN THE 20TH CENTURY**HON. GENE GREEN**OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is no secret that I greatly admire President Lyndon B. Johnson. Beginning last year, I have submitted, for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, several well written articles regarding the accomplishments of this historic Texan. Even today, his domestic agenda still influences our lives.

On December 31, 1999, the Houston Chronicle published an article written by Stuart Lutz in which he makes the case that President Johnson should be considered the most influential American of the past 50 years. In his article, Mr. Lutz writes that "the 36th president, in his 62-month term, radically advanced civil rights, initiated dozens of progressive federal programs to eradicate poverty and train new workers, expanded a small war in Southeast Asia and caused Americans to question the integrity of the presidency." He concludes by stating that "it is hard, however, to see that anyone has had a greater influence on Americans' everyday lives over the past 50 years than the Texas giant, Lyndon Johnson."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to conclude my remarks by including, in its entirety, this very important article

THE CASE FOR A TEXAS GIANT AS MAN OF THE
HALF CENTURY

(By Stuart Lutz)

The Great Society, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Gulf of Tonkin, Medicaid, the credibility gap, Vietnam and the War on Poverty. These actions and events are among the most powerful of the second half of the 20th century. They also all have the indelible stamp of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the most influential American of the past 50 years.

The 36th president, in his 62-month term, radically advanced civil rights, initiated dozens of progressive federal programs to eradicate poverty and train new worker, expanded a small war in Southeast Asia and caused Americans to question the integrity of the presidency. His forceful actions that greatly changed America for the better and worse came in four distinct areas: civil rights; Vietnam; governmental lying; and progressive domestic legislation. Let's examine them one by one:

Civil rights. Johnson desperately wanted to be remembered as the president who did more for African-Americans than anyone since Abraham Lincoln. Using his trademark legislative maneuvering in the wake of the Kennedy assassination, he secured passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. In a few pen strokes, he outlawed segregation in employment and public accommodations, thus giving Dr. Martin Luther King Jr's goal of racial equality a legislative framework.

To further his commitment to civil rights, LBJ signed the 1965 Voting Rights Act that banned literacy tests, encouraged minority voter registration and empowered the federal government to enforce its provisions. He also appointed Thurgood Marshall as the first African-American Supreme Court justice. Johnson's actions changed voting blocs and paved the way for minority Cabinet members, mayors and governors. Most importantly, to America's youth today, "Colored" signs and segregated accommodations are antiques of the foggy past.

Vietnam. This was the most important and influential American event in the second half of the 20th century. Johnson turned a small conflict into a war involving over 500,000 American troops. After the manufactured Gulf of Tonkin "incident" in August 1964, Johnson secured the right to wage virtually unlimited war on North Vietnam and knowingly lied about the war's failing results. Vietnam assumes such overriding importance in the second half of the century because it is the defining and dividing event for the baby boom generation, since virtually all males needed to decide whether to be drafted, evade the military either legally or illegally, or flee to Canada.

Since Lyndon Johnson's war, the American public has been reluctant to allow presidents

to send troops abroad—whether to Grenada, Iraq or Bosnia. Vietnam caused American foreign policy to become more isolationist and made Americans reconsider Teddy Roosevelt's vision of our role as the world's policeman.

Government lying. When Johnson was inaugurated at Dallas' Love Field following John Kennedy's assassination, Americans respected and generally believed their presidents. By early 1968, LBJ's self-created "credibility gap" forced him to give speeches only at military bases, and he chose not to run for re-election. Johnson's falsehoods about Vietnam led Sen. Robert Kennedy of New York, his challenger for the Democratic nomination, to state that Johnson "tells so many lies that he convinces himself he's telling the truth."

Although Richard Nixon was the only president to resign, LBJ's administration set the stage. Since Johnson's term in office, the American public has never fully believed the statements of succeeding presidents, whether it was Ronald Reagan's poor recollection of the Iran-contra scandal or Bill Clinton's "I didn't inhale" statement.

Progressive legislation. Lyndon Johnson wanted to be best remembered as "the president who educated young children . . . helped to feed the hungry . . . and helped the poor to find their own way." Johnson's progressive domestic legislation, popularly known as the Great Society, included Medicare and Medicaid, the Job Corps, Head Start, the Water Quality Act, the Clean Air Act, the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act and the Highway Safety Act. These laws not only increased the power of the federal government and made it a watchdog for citizens, they provided a safety net for all, particularly the poor, elderly and disadvantaged.

With the exception of Franklin Roosevelt, no other 20th-century president has passed so much influential domestic legislation. Today, Johnson's three-decade-old vision is hotly debated on Capitol Hill as Congress tries to decentralize welfare and keep Medicare afloat.

Many Americans have had a profound effect over the past half century. It is hard, however, to see that anyone has had a greater influence on Americans' everyday lives over the past 50 years than the Texas giant, Lyndon Johnson.

IN HONOR OF ROGER J. SUSTAR

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Roger J. Sustar who has assumed the role of Chairman of the Board of the National Tooling and Machining Association (NMTA).

Roger J. Sustar's choice for the year 2000 theme, "Training Today for Tomorrow's Workforce," demonstrates his dedication to education and to the skill trades workforce. Mr. Sustar, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, has been involved in the Machine Trades Industry since his first job with Non Ferrous Metals Fabricating in 1965. He has been with Fredon Corporation since 1969 (celebrating its 31st anniversary this year) and in 1985 became the sole owner and President of Fredon. Fredon Corporation became the area's first Boy Scout's of America Explorer Post 2600 to offer an opportunity for students to explore the Machine Trades Industry.

Mr. Sustar is a true believer and promoter of apprenticeship and training programs that advocate Machine Trades Industry and Manufacturing careers. His leadership in organizations such as the National Tooling and Machining Association, both the Cleveland Chapter and the National Association, and the Ohio Tooling and Machining Association, which he co-founded in 1990, show his commitment to the industry.

Mr. Sustar is also an active member of the local community serving on many business advisory councils for educational facilities such as Cuyahoga Community College and Mentor Public Schools. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees for Lakeland Community College for 11 years where he established a Machine Trades Apprenticeship Program.

Roger J. Sustar has been featured in many publications and has been a guest speaker at many business and education lectures where he continues to promote the industry. He has also received many awards and honors for his work in the machine trades industry.

My fellow colleagues, join me in congratulating Roger J. Sustar for his achievements and for assuming the position of Chairman of the Board for the National Tooling and Machining Association.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I missed two votes on January 31, 2000. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: Roll-call vote No. 2, H. Con. Res. 244, "aye". Roll-call vote No. 3, H.R. 2130, "aye".

HONORING BESSIE CROUSE BOREN
MILLER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to pause and remember the life of a woman that always had an open heart and hand to all, Mrs. Bessie Crouse Boren Miller.

Mrs. Miller was born on February 4, 1920, in Montezuma, Kansas, to Joseph Oliver Crouse and Edith Angelique Fincher Crouse. She moved with her family to the Eastern slope of Colorado in a covered wagon. There, in Villgreen, Colorado, she attended school. She was known as a very athletic person and loved to run track.

Mrs. Miller was known for her cooking in all of the local cafes. She was also known for welcoming anyone and doing anything she could to help. Mrs. Miller loved to read and sing old hymns.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to pay tribute to the life of Mrs. Miller, a woman with a heart of gold.

REMARKS ON ALASKA AIRLINES
FLIGHT 261 CRASH

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in regards to yesterday's crash of Alaska Airlines Flight 261. In all, an estimated 88 people lost their lives off the southern coast of California at 4:36 p.m. Unfortunately, it is too early to know the cause of this devastating crash. Our prayers go out to all the family and friends of those who lost their loved ones in the crash.

Among Alaska Airlines Flight 261 were an estimated five Alaskans. Included were Malcolm Branson and his fiancé, Janice Stokes, both of Ketchikan. Also onboard the airplane was Morris Thompson, age 61, his wife Thelma and daughter Sheryl. The Thompsons were returning to Alaska after a family vacation in Mexico.

Morris Thompson, Thelma, Lu and I have been friends for more than 40 years. Thelma, an experienced dog musher and Morris were married a year after Lu and I were married. Morris and I followed each other on similar paths to public office. Oftentimes we spent time together in Juneau, Alaska, when I served in the State Legislature and later in Washington, DC where I served as Congressman and Morris served as commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

After his public service, Morris became president and chief executive officer of Doyon, Ltd., a Native Corporation formed in 1971 as part of the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act. At Doyon, Morris turned an operating loss of \$28 million into \$70.9 million in revenues and the largest private landowning corporation in America. Morris Thompson retired in January and was considered a great Native leader, businessman, and friend. I had a conversation with Morris just last month and he was describing to me the cabin he planned to build on the Yukon River and his optimism for the future.

Morris Thompson, his wife Thelma and daughter Sheryl spent a great deal of time with me and my family. In fact, we rang in the New Millennium with Sheryl. Sheryl Thompson grew up with our daughters and became so close to our family that we considered her part of the family. Morris is survived by two young daughters named Nicole and Allison and two grandsons Christopher and Warren.

I will always have fond memories of the Thompson family. Such as Morris and I duck hunting on the Yukon River, Thelma mushing her dog's, and Sheryl managing the extreme skiing association in Valdez. God Bless the memories we have.

Morris was a good father, leader and friend, as well as being one of the great leaders among the Native community. Lu, and I are in shock over this tragic loss. Our prayers go out to the Alaska Airlines employees and their families, and the families and relatives of the 88 passengers that were lost.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, on January 31, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote numbers 2 and 3. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on H. Con. Res. 244, Permitting the Use of the Capitol Rotunda to Commemorate Victims of the Holocaust; and "yes" on H.R. 2130, the Hillory J. Farias Date-Rape Prevention Drug Act of 1999.

RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY MONTH

HON. PATRICK J. TOOMEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend workers in the biotechnology industry for their progress in improving the lives of all Americans. We just concluded National Biotechnology Month, and I would like to take a brief moment to highlight the potential that biotechnology has for us in 21st century.

Biotechnology companies are developing treatments and vaccines for devastating diseases—such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, cancer, and AIDS—that will improve the lives of millions of Americans afflicted with these ailments. They are also responsible for developing treatments for smaller diseases harming perhaps just a few hundred people, but nonetheless just as debilitating. In addition, biotechnology is about more than just medical research. Scientists are beginning to use biotechnology for other uses, such as environmental remediation.

Furthermore, the biotechnology industry has also had a significant positive impact on our nation's economy. A recent report by the Joint Economic Committee stated that the biotechnology industry spent \$10 billion on research and development in 1998, while employing 150,000 workers nationwide. My home state of Pennsylvania has helped lead the way in biotechnology, ranking second in the nation in the number of jobs based on biotechnology.

Congress needs to continue to work with the biotechnology industry for an equitable public-private sector partnership, and make sure new technologies are not unnecessarily slowed by over-burdensome regulations. I congratulate the biotechnology industry on its accomplishments and its bright future.

LAW OFFICER OF THE YEAR,
SHERIFF JOHN EBERLY**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the Law Officer of the Year recipient, Otero County Sheriff John Eberly of La Junta, Colorado.

This award was presented by the Colorado Cattlemen's Association and the Colorado

Brand Board and recognizes Colorado lawmen whose efforts to uphold the state's livestock law have benefitted the entire livestock industry.

During his 25 years with Otero County, Sheriff Eberly has been instrumental in continuing and improving the livestock law training classes for law enforcement. Working with the National Guard, Sheriff Eberly and his staff coordinated the rescue and helicopter feeding operations for stranded livestock during the 1997 blizzard. When floods threatened the Arkansas Valley in 1999, his experience and knowledge was important to the area's ranching businesses.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to congratulate Sheriff John Eberly and also thank him for his tireless commitment to making his community a better place.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY ALL-GIRL CHEERLEADING SQUAD

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the members of the 1999–2000 Southwest Texas State University All-Girl Cheerleading Squad. They recently won first place in the All-Girl Cheer Division at the Universal Cheerleading Association's 2000 College Cheerleading and Dance Team National Championship. The competition was held during the Universal Cheerleading Association's 2000 Championship at Walt Disney World in Orlando, Florida, on January 7, 2000.

Located in the Texas Hill Country city of San Marcos, Southwest Texas State University is justifiably proud of their award winning All-Girl Cheerleading Squad; Karla Brown, Charissa Canuelle, Lexi Chaleff, Alexandria Collie, Krystal Davis, Patricia Goolsby, Ashley Harmon, Robyn Kyriah, Sara Martinez, Shavaun Moynahan, Aimee Moyers, Nicki O'Riley, Kristi Oberpriller, April Rheinlaender, Jennifer Rogers, and Brandi Wilkie. These talented young women received outstanding leadership and support from their coach, Jason Anderson, and the team's trainer, Scott Chambers.

On January 25, 2000, a ceremony was held at the Texas State Capitol Building in Austin, Texas, in honor of the squad. At one o'clock, in the historic chambers of the Texas House of Representatives, State Representative Rick Green presented each of the young champions a copy of a resolution congratulating them on their achievement. A Texas flag flown at the request of Representative Green and a flag of the United States flown at my request were presented to the team. These flags, flown in recognition of their victory, now frame the young women's trophy proudly displayed at their university.

The squad's hard work and dedication to purpose reflects the will that built the great State of Texas and our nation. By continuing this same dedication and work ethic throughout their lives, these young women will succeed in all of their future endeavors. It is my pleasure to be able to congratulate and recognize these fine young Texans in their achievement.

"TAKE DOWN THE FLAG"

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak about an issue that is involving my home State of South Carolina in a national discussion. In recent weeks, the discussion over the confederate flag flying atop the Statehouse in Columbia, South Carolina, has moved from a State issue to a national debate. Of all of the opinions that have been shared throughout this debate, I find the following letter the most cogent and concise on this very emotional issue. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the following letter written by Michael A. Allen which appeared in the Post and Courier of Charleston, South Carolina, on Tuesday, January 25, 2000.

[From the Post and Courier, Jan. 25, 2000]

TAKE DOWN THE FLAG

As a promoter and preserver of cultural heritage, the South Carolina African American Heritage Council has a keen appreciation and understanding of those who defend the flying of the Confederate battle flag on that basis. The flag in and of itself is indeed a part of South Carolina's heritage. Let's indeed preserve the flag and its legacy, even though that legacy means different things to different people.

Also in our position as preservers of cultural heritage, the council board of directors recognizes the fact that there are places inappropriate for the conspicuous display of historic relics. We defend the right of flag supporters to defend the banner as a relic of cultural integrity.

However, we contend that it is indeed a historic relic and that its position above the Statehouse and in the House and Senate chambers is indefensible. The Confederate battle flag in question never truly held a place of sovereignty even in the days of the Confederacy in the 19th century, but was carried by troops in battle. This makes it reprehensible and even baffling to the impartial and reasoning mind that such a relic would occupy such a position of sovereignty in 21st-century South Carolina.

Not every South Carolinian is a native Southerner. Not every South Carolinian had ancestors who fought, or fought willingly, for the Confederacy in the Civil War. Not all South Carolinians, even native white South Carolinians, believe in the ideas of the Confederacy fought to uphold. And not every South Carolinian feels good about a flag flown by the Ku Klux Klan, neo-Nazis and other racial and ethnic hate groups also hanging in and flying over the halls of government of their state, as if to give the impression, though the impression may be false, that this flag is who we all are and what we all stand for.

Therefore, the South Carolina African American Heritage Council now adds its voice to the evergrowing chorus of those calling for the removal of the Confederate flags from atop the South Carolina Statehouse, from the Senate and House chambers, from the front ground foyer of the Statehouse, and for them to be put in a place more fitting for the preservation of cultural heritage.

MICHAEL A. ALLEN,
Former Chairman,

S.C. African American Heritage Council.

TRUTH IN BUDGETING ACTS

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, with several of my colleagues from the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, today I'm introducing the third in a series of "Truth in Budgeting Acts." This bill focuses solely on water transportation—specifically the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF) and the Inland Waterways Trust Fund (IWTF). As you know, the previous bills also included the Highway Trust Fund and the Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

All of the bills have a common theme: taking transportation trust funds "off budget" to help meet our Nation's critical infrastructure needs and to inject some truth serum into the budgeting process. If we take the HMTF and the IWTF off budget, we not only restore the trust of those who pay into the funds, we remove the budget-driven incentive to build a surplus to mask potential deficits and justify other types of spending.

No one should question the wisdom of investing in our Nation's water transportation infrastructure. Our coastal ports and inland waterways have shaped the country's commercial and cultural history and, if properly developed and adequately maintained, will be critical to our country's leadership in the global economy of the 21st century. For example, the tugboat, towboat, and barge industry, which has operations along the Nation's 25,194 miles of inland and intracoastal waterways, contributes \$5 billion a year to the Nation's economy and moves 15 percent of the Nation's freight for less than 2 percent of the Nation's total freight bill. Ports generate significant local and regional economic growth, as well, and move nearly 93 percent of all U.S. waterborne commerce in a given year. With the volume of imported cargo moving through U.S. ports expected to triple by the year 2020, investment in our Nation's port infrastructure is all the more critical.

The infrastructure needs continue to grow. The Nation's locks and dams are aging. Many are more than 50 years old. Long delays at inland locks add to the cost of transporting goods from our farms, mines, and mills to our coastal ports. The Nation's harbors and seaports need continued maintenance and improvement as well. Dredging channels, like clearing snow from highways, is a necessary fact of life—particularly in an age when domestic and international trading depends on adequate intermodal connections. The size and number of vessels in the world's fleet continue to increase; America's ports need to accommodate these changes to ensure a position of leadership in the global economy.

While current and future needs continue to grow, unfortunately the trust funds continue to accumulate surpluses. The current balance of the HMTF is approximately \$1.9 billion and is expected to rise to \$2.5 billion by FY 04. The IWTF current balance is approximately \$370 million, and we are told the Corps has the capability of spending \$300 million annually by 2004. Something is wrong when the needs increase, the funds are available, and the moneys remain "locked up" in the trust funds.

Mr. Speaker, this is important legislation that, if properly implemented, would make sig-

nificant reforms in our current transportation infrastructure financing policy. Let me assure my colleagues, however, this bill is not meant as the single solution or response to the many issues surrounding the Supreme Court's March 1998 ruling in *U.S. v. U.S. Shoe Corporation*, which invalidated the Harbor Maintenance Tax as applied to exports. That issue has prompted significant debate and controversy, particularly the Administration's proposed harbor services user fee and harbor services fund. There are other proposals as well that deserve our serious consideration. I am also aware that final changes to the budgeting process involving the IWTF will need to be discussed with Members and the various constituencies involved in inland waterways transportation.

I look forward to working with my colleagues, including the Ranking Member of the Committee (JIM OBERSTAR), the Chairman of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee (SHERRY BOEHLERT), the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee (BOB BORSKI), the Administration, and others. Water transportation infrastructure will be a priority for the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee throughout the Second Session, particularly as we press for truth in water transportation budgeting and for enactment of a Water Resources Development Act of 2000.

INDIA SHOULD BE DECLARED A
TERRORIST STATE**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, the time has come to declare India a terrorist state. India is one of the leading practitioners of terrorism in the world, but they get away with it by cloaking it under a mask of democracy. India practices terrorism internally against its minorities and externally against its neighbors.

The Coordination Committee on Disappearances in Punjab identified 838 victims of India's mass cremation policy in a preliminary report last year. It published their names and addresses. These young Sikhs were abducted by the police, tortured, and murdered, then the police disposed of their bodies. This policy amounts to nothing less than terrorism against the Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan.

Tens of thousands of Sikh political prisoners continue to rot in Indian jails without trial. They are not the only ones. After an Indian airliner was hijacked in November, India agreed to release several prisoners. According to the Los Angeles Times, India violated international law by holding these prisoners without charge or trial.

On December 20, according to Reuters News Service (as reported in India West), Pakistani police arrested a man who confessed that he was an Indian agent and that he planted bombs that killed 9 people. Clearly, this is a terrorist act sponsored by the Indian government.

The book *Soft Target*, written by two Canadian journalists, proved that India blew up its own airliner in 1985, killing 329 people. In 1991, the Indian intelligence service, RAW, masterminded a hijacking of an Indian plane. These acts give us reason to suspect that In-

dia's hand may have been behind the recent Air India hijacking.

In November 1994, the *Hitavada*, a well respected newspaper in India, reported that the Indian government paid Surendra Nath, the late governor of Punjab, one and a half billion dollars to foment terrorism in Punjab, Khalistan and in Kashmir. Can anyone deny that a country which would do this is a terrorist nation?

The Indian government intelligence wing, RAW, supported the militant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam to gain control of the port of Trincomelli. India Today magazine reported that the leader of the LTTE was entertained by the Indian government in one of Delhi's best hotels. Later, India turned against the LTTE and invaded Sri Lanka to crush the LTTE freedom movement. The Indian government has blood on its hands.

The Indian government has murdered minorities in massive numbers. Over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, more than 65,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, Tamils, Dalits, and others have been murdered by the government of India. The State Department reported in 1994 that the government of India paid more than 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for murdering Sikhs.

Hindu militants allied with the government have burned down Christian churches and prayers halls, murdered priests, and raped nuns. Hindus affiliated with the Vishwa Hindu Parishad surrounded the jeep of missionary Graham Staines and his two sons, ages 8 and 10, and burned them to death. The VHP is part of the same umbrella organization as the ruling BJP. In 1997, police broke up a Christian religious festival with gunfire.

Last year, Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes organized and led a meeting with the Ambassadors from Cuba, Red China, Russia, Iraq, and Libya aimed at creating a security alliance "to stop the U.S." India supported the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and votes against American interests consistently. The time has come to take strong measures against India's brutality and terrorism by declaring India a terrorist nation.

Mr. Speaker, recently the Council of Khalistan issued a news release on Indian state terrorism. I would like to place it into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

[From the Council of Khalistan, Washington, DC, Jan. 13, 2000]

U.S. SHOULD DECLARE INDIA A TERRORIST
STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 13, 2000.—Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, called on the United States government to declare India a terrorist state. "India is one of the leading sponsors of terrorism in the world," he said.

Earlier this week, Mandeep Singh Sodhi, a 27-year-old Sikh in Uttar Pradesh burned himself to death to protest police abuses against his family. The Los Angeles Times reported that India violated international law by holding the prisoners who were released without charge or trial. There are tens of thousands of Sikh political prisoners rotting in Indian jails without trial. On December 20, according to Reuters News Service and India West, Pakistani police arrested a man who confessed to being an Indian agent and to planting bombs that killed 9 people.

Responding to some recent reports, Dr. Aulakh said that he "would not put it past"

the Indian government to organize the hijacking themselves to justify a new wave of terror in Kashmir. "They have created incidents to promote terror in Punjab, Khalistan, Assam, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, and other places within their artificial borders," he said.

The book *Soft Target*, written by two Canadian journalists, proved that India blew up its own airliner in 1985, killing 329 people, to blame the Sikhs. In 1994, the *Hitavada*, a well respected Indian newspaper, reported that the Indian government paid the late governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, \$1.5 billion to organize and support covert state terrorism in Punjab, Khalistan and in Kashmir.

The Indian government intelligence wing, RAW, infiltrated the militant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and supported the LTTE to gain control of the port of Trincomelli. When the Sri Lankan government agreed to give India control of the port, India turned against the LTTE and invaded Sri Lanka to crush the LTTE freedom movement. The Indian army suffered heavy losses at the hands of the LTTE freedom fighters and withdrew from Sri Lanka. Rajiv Gandhi, the ex-Prime Minister of India under whose government this took place, was blown up by a female Tamil freedom fighter.

The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. They have also killed over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, more than 65,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, Tamils, Dalits, and others. "Only a terrorist state could commit atrocities of this magnitude," said Dr. Aulakh.

The U.S. State Department reported that the Indian government paid more than 41,000 cash bounties to police to murder Sikhs. One of these bounties was collected by police officers who killed a three-year-old boy, his father, and his uncle "Would you call this democracy or terrorism?" Dr. Aulakh asked.

Government-allied Hindu militants have burned down Christian churches and prayer halls, murdered priests, and raped nuns. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad, which is affiliated with the parent organization of the ruling BJP, described the rapists as "patriotic youth" and called the nuns "antinationals elements." Hindus affiliated with the VHP surrounded the jeep of missionary Graham Staines and his two sons, ages 8 and 10, poured gasoline on it, set it on fire, and surrounded it, chanting "Victory to Lord Ram." In 1997, police broke up a Christian religious festival with gunfire. "Only a terrorist government could allow these kinds of atrocities," Dr. Aulakh pointed out.

Last year, Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes led a meeting with the Ambassadors from Cuba, Red China, Russia, Iraq, and Libya aimed at constructing a security alliance "to stop the U.S." "How could India form an alliance against the world's oldest democracy and then ask for help?" Dr. Aulakh asked. "Based on these and other pieces of India's pattern of terrorism, the time has come for India to be declared a terrorist state," Dr. Aulakh said.

Ambassador Julius L. Katz, who died last Thursday, January 27, at the age of 74, was a man of extraordinary intelligence, integrity and courage, who devoted more than 30 years to the service of his country.

Ambassador Katz first demonstrated his courage and devotion to service when, at 18, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and joined the 90th Infantry Division during World War II, leading at Normandy and fighting in the Battle of the Bulge. His experience during the war helped to shape his goals and ambitions for the rest of his life, as he fought to build and strengthen an international trading system not only for its substantial economic benefits, but as a bulwark against political conflicts among nations, misunderstanding, isolationism and, ultimately, war.

Upon his return from Europe, Ambassador Katz attended the George Washington University, and graduated with a degree in international relations and economics. In 1950, he joined the Department of State, working on various assignments, including supervision of U.S. aid programs in Yugoslavia and Poland, and negotiation of financial and property claims agreements in the U.S.S.R. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

Ambassador Katz contributions to the field of international trade accelerated in the mid-1960's as he assumed the position of Director of the Office of International Trade. There, he led U.S. delegations to meetings at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and participated in the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations.

In 1968, Ambassador Katz was named Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Resources and Food Policy, a position in which he was responsible for formulating U.S. international commodity policies. In 1974, he was appointed Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary, in which capacity he led various U.S. delegations on international trade issues, including the establishment of the International Energy Agency.

In 1976, Ambassador Katz was appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs. As Assistant Secretary, he participated in a large number of trade negotiations, from the Tokyo Round of GATT negotiations, to civil aviation agreements with Japan, to various international trade matters with Canada and a natural gas supply agreement with Mexico. Ambassador Katz was one of only a few senior State Department officials asked to remain on in the Carter Administration, where he continued to serve until 1980. Among the honors and awards he received during his career in the State Department were the Wilbur J. Carr Award and the Distinguished Honor Award from the State Department and the Distinguished Service Medal from the Department of Energy, the highest awards conferred by those agencies.

In 1980, Ambassador Katz left government service to work in the private sector, also promoting international trade. In 1989, U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills, on the recommendation of all of her immediate predecessors, former USTRs Yeutter and Brock and former Special Trade Representative Strauss, asked Ambassador Katz to return to public service as Deputy U.S. Trade Representative. Ambassador Katz agreed. Once again serving with distinction, Ambassador Katz was the Chief Negotiator for the North American Trade Agreement, led negotiations on the 1990 U.S.-

U.S.S.R. trade agreement, chaired the Trade Policy Review Group sub-cabinet interagency committee that coordinates U.S. trade policy, and provided senior management coordination for the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, particularly in areas such as agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Katz's career reads like an encyclopedia of the accomplishments of U.S. international trade policy since World War II. That, in and of itself, would be a fitting tribute to this man, born in New York City to a family of modest means. In the post-war era, it is difficult to think of any person who was more involved in more aspects of formulating U.S. international trade policy. Certainly, no one was more knowledgeable or committed to advancing the goals of that policy.

What is particularly remarkable about Ambassador Katz, however, cannot be gleaned only from his long and impressive list of accomplishments. Rather, it was his personal qualities that we in Congress who worked with him and knew him will miss so greatly. Jules Katz was a person of unimpeachable integrity—who spoke his mind clearly and eloquently. He was a teacher—to Cabinet officials and Presidents, as well as to younger trade policy officials who served under him. And, if his patience with himself, with events, and even with colleagues, on occasion deserted him, his restlessness helped to inspire and motivate those around him to come up with better analyses and more creative solutions. And, he more than made up for it with a sense of fairness that never left him, a warmth that led dozens to regard him as their mentor, and a sense of humor that disarmed adversaries and reenergized colleagues even at the most grueling moments of a negotiation.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Julius L. Katz epitomized the finest in public service to our nation. We owe this man a great debt of gratitude. Let his example inspire others who seek to contribute to this vital area of U.S. public policy. His legacy will live on in the many agreements that bear his imprint and the many people he worked with who carry inside of them a part of the flame that was his courage, integrity, ability and passion.

GREAT PROGRAM NATIONAL PRINCIPAL OF THE YEAR, DENNIS DEARDEN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize Principal Dennis Dearden. He is a man that has worked very hard to reduce the numbers of gangs and violence in schools across the State of Colorado. Recently, his work was rewarded when he was named the National Principal of the Year.

Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program, backed by the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, teaches students how to resolve conflicts, avoid peer pressure and set personal goals. It also helps the students to understand cultural differences and how gangs negatively impact the quality of life.

As a result of the program implemented by Dennis, violence declined tremendously at

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR JULIUS L. KATZ

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional human being.

Mount Garfield and drug-related calls to law enforcement dropped from 34 to zero. These astounding figures appeared in a report presented to Congress in support of the GREAT program.

Dennis was nominated for the award by Colorado State Trooper and Western Slope Coordinator of GREAT, Don Moseman. His nomination was chosen out of more than 3,000 principals across the nation.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to Principal Dennis Dearden for his dedication to our youth and the fight he has waged against gangs and violence. In addition, to our thanks, Dennis deserves our congratulations on being named Principal of the Year. Clearly, Dennis is eminently deserving of this high honor.

CONTINUING REMARKS HONORING
DON K. CLARK, DIRECTOR OF
THE HOUSTON DIVISION OF THE
FBI

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to commend a true Texas and American hero, Don Clark. Mr. Clark strode stoically into Houston like the lone sheriffs of lore. Standing alone, he quickly took matters into his own hands. Not only did he face down the criminal elements that plagued our fine city, but he also pierced that invisible wall that separated minorities from high ranking, law enforcement posts. Mr. Clark leaves his impressive imprint upon the city of Houston, and I congratulate him on his well-deserved retirement. He will be missed, but he will never be forgotten.

Given his vast accomplishments, it should not surprise anyone that Mr. Clark is a native Texan. Like a true Texas hero, he forged a legacy upon hard work and dedication. He built this foundation upon his commitment to academia and military training. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering and a regular Army commission as a 2nd Lieutenant from Prairie View A&M University in 1967. As a long-time supporter of this Historically Black University, I take pride in the fact that Mr. Clark achieved such high excellence at this institution. He also attended Long Island University and completed course work for a Master of Science degree in Public Administration and graduated from Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government Program for Senior Managers in Government.

Mr. Clark served in the U.S. Army from May, 1967, to November, 1976, attaining the rank of Captain in the Infantry. In 1973, I am proud to say that he was selected by the Chief of Staff of the Army to command an Airborne Ranger Company in a newly created ranger battalion.

Because of his outstanding academic and military achievements, Mr. Clark earned his position as a Special Agent of the FBI on November 7, 1976. His impressive service included assignments in Miami, New York, Los Angeles, Newark, San Antonio, and Washington, D.C. His extraordinary experience included foreign counterintelligence, counterter-

rorism, violent crimes, organized crime/drug and other FBI investigative programs.

Because of Mr. Clark's diligence, he obtained far greater responsibilities, and as an African-American, I proudly watched as he rocketed through the ranks. And his brilliance was clearly evident during several high profile FBI investigations. In 1979, during the Iranian Hostage Crisis, Mr. Clark supervised the Iranian terrorism investigation and handled the movement of the Shah of Iran from New York City to San Antonio, Texas. Moreover, in 1985, Mr. Clark played a key role in the supervision of the terrorist attack aboard the Achille Lauro ship which claimed the life of passenger Leon Klinghoffer.

Mr. Clark's work with high profile cases continued into the 1990s. In February, 1993, Mr. Clark was assigned to manage the World Trade Center Bombing investigation. On April 1, 1996, while serving as the Special Agent in Charge in San Antonio, Mr. Clark was detailed to serve as one of the Special Agents in Charge of the Freeman crisis in Jordan, Montana.

On July 2, 1996, Texas history was forever altered when Director Freeh appointed Mr. Clark as the Special Agent in Charge of the Houston Division, one of the FBI's Top Ten Field Divisions. He has been a model government official and a model citizen for the Houston community. He is living proof that commitment brings one's aspirations into vivid reality.

Mr. Clark maintained numerous responsibilities while working for the FBI. He is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives. He has attended the FBI's Executive Development Institute, is a trained SWAT member, bombing instructor, and police training instructor.

Mr. Clark's dedication is not only evident in his own work, it is also manifest in his numerous achievements, including high school class valedictorian, Who's Who in America's Colleges and Universities, Distinguished Military Graduate receiving a regular Army commission, and many awards and recognitions from both the U.S. Army and the FBI.

I am most proud of the fact that Mr. Clark earned two Bronze Stars for Bravery while serving in Vietnam and the FBI Medal for Meritorious Achievement during law enforcement action. These awards clearly reveal Mr. Clark's strength of character and dedication to our country.

Again, I wish Mr. Clark well as he embarks on his retirement. His exploits paint a vivid picture across the canvas that weaves among the United States, and for his work, he truly has earned his days of rest. I thank him for his efforts.

RECOGNIZING MR. BILL POLACEK

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I enclose in the RECORD, an article from the December 27, 1999 "Tribune-Democrat", of Johnstown, PA, concerning the community involvement and efforts of Mr. Bill Polacek.

It's these kinds of selfless acts helping individuals that are such a hallmark of the prin-

ciples that have made our Nation great, and of the personal spirit that must dominate our Nation not only during the Holidays but throughout the year.

I commend Bill Polacek, and I'm glad to enclose this article on his efforts.

AREA MAN MAKES SURE NEEDY HAVE
CHRISTMAS

(By Tom Lavis)

Bill Polacek of Richland Township learned the true meaning of Christmas when he was only 6.

That's the reason that for the last three years, Polacek, 38, has donated a Christmas present to each man, woman and child who comes to Christmas Eve dinner at St. Vincent de Paul Family Kitchen at 231 Bedford St., Johnstown.

Polacek owns Johnstown Welding and Fabrication Industries, 1363 Broad St.

A tall dark-haired man who towers over most people, Polacek is one of nine children in a family where money was always tight.

"When I was 6, my father shattered his ankle right before Christmas and the only money coming in was 50 percent of his supplemental pay from Bethlehem Steel," Polacek said, as he and his family distributed gifts to the needy as they left the pantry.

"We weren't going to have much of a Christmas that year," he said.

"To this day, we don't know who it was, but someone left bags of groceries, presents and a small amount of money on our porch so that our parents could give us a nice Christmas. That's why I do this. I'll never forget what that gesture meant. My mother cried," he said.

Joe Bartko, director of the kitchen, said he admires Polacek because he and his family give without expecting any fanfare. He said it is heart-warming to have people like the Polaceks who think of the less fortunate.

"The people's faces say it all when they get a gift in addition to a meal," Bartko said. "It has gotten to a point that many of these people look forward to this because this is the only Christmas they will have. They have nothing."

After enjoying a traditional Christmas dinner that included turkey with stuffing, ham steak, mashed potatoes, corn, salad and pears and poppy-seed rolls for desert, people were treated to a gift when they left.

George Karadeanes, 61 who lives in the Solomon Homes, said everyone appreciates what the Polaceks are doing.

"Last year, I got a sweatshirt and some gloves," Karadeanes said, as he was sweeping his plate with a dinner roll to finish a last bit of turkey gravy. "I still have the gloves and they keep me warm. I have no family and this is my celebration."

Twelve-year-old Mikey Wiesinger of Kernville squealed with glee as he was handed a stuffed Barney doll. He was at the dinner with his parents, Brian and Diane Wiesinger, and his 13-year-old brother, Brian.

If any of the 25 volunteers who prepared and served the dinner or members of the Polacek family wanted to know if their efforts were appreciated, they only had to look at Mikey's face while he clutched the purple dinosaur to know that they brought joy to the boy's Christmas.

Ada Szweczyk, 62, of Johnstown, was chatting with friends at one of the long tables, and I noticed that her gift was on the table unopened. I asked her why.

"I'm saving it so I have something to open Christmas morning," she said.

This was the first year that Szweczyk attended the dinner when presents were given.

"I was surprised, but that man (Polacek) knows that Christ was born on Christmas and I hope God blesses him," she said.

A mountain of presents was stacked near the door of the pantry and Polacek; his wife, Shari; and their four children were busy distributing gifts to people who waited in an orderly fashion.

Mrs. Polacek said she is pleased that the family could bring some joy to people, and she wanted her children to learn that it is better to give than receive and that some people are struggling. The children are Bill Jr., 10; Blake 7; Madison, 4; and Carter, 10 months.

"Last year, we lost track of Blake and couldn't find him anywhere until we looked back at the tables where people were eating," Mrs. Polacek said.

"There he was eating a turkey dinner and joining right in with some of the folks. We try to teach the kids that in terms of values, you get what you give."

Also on hand were Mr. Polacek's mother, Sarah, and stepfather, George Mihalaki of Windber. Polacek's father, John is deceased.

Mrs. Mihalaki said that one act of kindness many years ago has left an impression on the entire family.

"We created the Polacek Family Human Needs Fund, where we all initially donated money to give to a charity," she said.

"Now we have fund-raisers during the year to raise a little more. We usually earmark the money to one charity a year."

But the St. Vincent de Paul effort is separate from the family's donation.

Mr. Polacek said he usually gives up to \$2,500 for the gifts.

"I buy from Boscov's and they generously give a discount on each item," he said.

"That way we can give more gifts and the store even gift wraps each present."

The dinner also marked the first time that someone spent the afternoon singing carols for the people.

Shawn McConville of Geistown entertained to the delight of every one on hand.

It was a wonderful Christmas celebration. There was good food, good music, laughter and fun. Most of all, there was love.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ANNIE JEAN CAMPBELL

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to stand here today on the first

day of "Black History Month" to record yet another first for African-Americans in my home state of Mississippi. On November 2, 1999, Mrs. Annie Jean Campbell became the first African-American woman to be elected to serve on the Board of Supervisors in Montgomery County, MI.

Mrs. Campbell, the daughter of Joe and Annie Roby not only became the first African-American woman to be elected to the position, but she is the first woman ever. Mrs. Campbell has lived in Montgomery County all of her life and is dedicated to the service of the people. As wife and mother of three, Ms. Campbell has already exemplified the patience and understanding needed to be an effective representative to the public.

Mr. Speaker, as I stand here and think of the accomplishment Mrs. Campbell has made, I become re-energized in the fact that there is always a possibility to change and that Mississippi continues to progress and create a new legacy.

MARKING THE RETIREMENT OF JOHN P. WEISS

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend John P. Weiss for nearly thirty years of service to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. John is more than an extraordinary public servant, he is a humanitarian and a great advocate on behalf of the American people.

On January 3, 2000, John Weiss officially retired as Officer in Charge of the Hartford, Connecticut INS Office. John's leadership and commitment to excellence has ensured high quality and efficient service for immigrants and their families living in Connecticut. John set a standard that all of us in public service should work to emulate.

In 1988, my office was inundated with calls from U.S. citizens who were filing their I-130 petitions for their foreign born spouses at the INS Service Center in Vermont. Unfortunately, the processing time in Vermont was quite

lengthy. After approaching John with this problem and expressing the frustration of my constituents, he agreed to look into the problem. John then implemented a new processing policy for I-130 and I-485 petitions filed by citizens on behalf of their spouses. He clearly empathized with the stress they were feeling due to being separated from their spouses. John allowed the Hartford INS office to begin accepting I-130 petitions from citizens for their spouses. This accelerated the processing time tremendously. He truly made a positive difference in the lives of thousands of people. Families were able to reunite much sooner than they had originally expected.

I have remarked many times throughout the years that Connecticut is indeed very lucky to have such a compassionate and caring individual such as John Weiss running the INS office. John's career is quite distinguished. One of his most remarkable assignments began in 1973 when he was assigned to investigate Nazi war criminals. John spent a great deal of time interviewing Holocaust victims and chronicling the atrocities that occurred during the Second World War and tracking war criminals who might have attempted to fraudulently enter the United States. I know this was an experience that deeply affected John's life and perspective on the world.

Whenever John Weiss learned about a problem or an individual with extenuating circumstances, he took steps to address it. It never mattered how busy he was with his duties, he always made time to address the needs of every constituent. In this respect, he is a model for all of us in public service.

Mr. Speaker, John Weiss is a public servant in the very best tradition of our country. He has worked tirelessly on behalf of the citizens of Connecticut and provided the highest quality service. He has also brought a sense of compassion to his work.

I am proud to be able to join his former colleagues and members of the community in thanking John for his service and commitment to bettering the lives of immigrants and their families.