

to a nation that did not treat them equally, but they were never recognized for the uniqueness of their efforts during the war. Like of many of us, they adapted to changes or were the engines of social change. But they have suffered and sacrificed so much that few of us will ever understand.

Veterans are dying at a rate of more than 1,000 a day. It is especially important, therefore, for Congress and the administration to do their part now to pay tribute to these men and women who served so valiantly in that conflict.

The minority veterans from World War II represent a significant part of what has been called America's Greatest Generation. They are American heroes that deserve recognition for their efforts. For this reason, the resolution specifically asks President Clinton to issue a proclamation "calling upon the people of the United States to honor these minority veterans with appropriate programs and activities."

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H. J. RES. 98

Whereas World War II was a determining event of the 20th century in that it ensured the preservation and continuation of American democracy;

Whereas the United States called upon all its citizens, including the most oppressed of its citizens, to provide service and sacrifice in that war to achieve the Allied victory over Nazism and fascism;

Whereas the United States citizens who served in that war, many of whom gave the ultimate sacrifice of their lives, included more than 1,200,000 African Americans, more than 300,000 Hispanic Americans, more than 50,000 Asian Americans, more than 20,000 Native Americans, more than 6,000 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, and more than 3,000 Native Alaskans;

Whereas because of invidious discrimination, many of the courageous military activities of these minorities were not reported and honored fully and appropriately until decades after the Allied victory in World War II;

Whereas the motto of the United States, "E Pluribus Unum" (Out of Many, One), promotes our fundamental unity as Americans and acknowledges our diversity as our greatest strength; and

Whereas the Day of Honor 2000 Project has enlisted communities across the United States to participate in celebrations to honor minority veterans of World War II on May 25, 2000, and throughout the year 2000: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—*

(1) commends the African American, Hispanic American, Asian American, Native American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, Native Alaskan, and other minority veterans of the United States Armed Forces who served during World War II;

(2) especially honors those minority veterans who gave their lives in service to the United States during that war;

(3) supports the goals and ideas of the Day of Honor 2000 in celebration and recognition of the extraordinary service of all minority veterans in the United States Armed Forces during World War II; and

(4) authorizes and requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to honor these minority veterans with appropriate programs and activities.

REQUEST TO CLAIM SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim my special order time now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOSSELLA). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE  
COMMEMORATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to talk about the Armenian genocide commemoration. I am going to talk a little bit about Armenia. There are many positive things happening in Armenia today that give us confidence that progress is being made. Armenia has made remarkable, stable strides toward becoming a democratic free market economy even in the face of the setbacks, including the tragic assassinations of Armenian Prime Minister Vazgen Sargsyan and other Parliament members last October. I had gotten to know Mr. Sargsyan before this tragedy and found him to be a man of immense ideas.

It was a tragedy that frankly we all look at with horror. It is behind us now. The government is strong. They have been able to go on in spite of this tragedy, and they have strengthened the situation to a point where it will prevent any future happening of this kind.

Tonight, I would like to talk not so much about what is going on in Armenia and how it is growing but, rather, to talk about a dark period in the remembrance of the genocide that took place back in 1915. When most people hear the word genocide, they immediately think of Hitler and his persecution of the Jews during World War II.

Many individuals are unaware that the first genocide of the 20th century occurred during World War I and was perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire against the Armenian people. Concern that the Armenian people would move to establish their own government, the Ottoman Empire embarked on a reign of terror that resulted in the massacre of over a million and a half Armenians. This atrocious crime, as I mentioned, began on April 15, 1915, when the Ottoman Empire arrested, exiled, and eventually killed hundreds of Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders.

Once they had eliminated the Armenian people's leadership, they turned their attention to the Armenians serving in the Ottoman Army. These soldiers were disarmed and placed in labor camps where they were either starved

or executed. The Armenian people, lacking political leadership and deprived of young, able-bodied men who could fight against the Ottoman onslaught were then deported from every region of Turkish Armenia. The images of human suffering from the Armenian genocide are graphic and as haunting as the pictures of the Holocaust.

Why then, it must be asked, are so many people unaware of the Armenian genocide? I believe the answer is found in the international community's response to this disturbing event. At the end of World War I, those responsible for ordering and implementing the Armenian genocide were never brought to justice. And the world casually forgot about the pain and suffering of the Armenian people. This proved to be a grave mistake. In a speech before his invasion of Poland in 1939, Hitler justified his brutal tactics with the infamous statement, "Who today remembers the extermination of the Armenians?"

Six years later, 6 million Jews had been exterminated by the Nazis. Never has the phrase "those who forget the past will be destined to repeat it" been more applicable. If the international community had spoken out against this merciless slaughtering of the Armenian people instead of ignoring it, the horrors of the Holocaust might never have taken place.

As we commemorate the 85th anniversary of the Armenian genocide, I believe it is time to give this event its rightful place in history. This afternoon and this evening, let us pay homage to those who fell victim to the Ottoman oppressors and tell the story of the forgotten genocide. For the sake of the Armenian heritage, it is a story that must be heard.

1700

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO CENTRALIA  
COLLEGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOSSELLA). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding institution of higher education located in Washington's Third Congressional District.

This month we celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of Centralia College in Centralia, Washington. Throughout its proud history as the oldest continuously operating community college in the State of Washington, Centralia College has consistently demonstrated a deep commitment to learning. I am proud of Centralia's novel programming and flexible learning options. These features reveal that at Centralia, scholarship is indeed a priority.

In addition to its 44 associate degree and 14 certificate programs, Centralia offers several invaluable courses of

study for the Southwest Washington community. The continuing Education Department provides community classes and business training classes, helping people learn new skills at any age. The workforce training and worker retraining courses teach essential job skills. These skills help the unemployed find new work and they help those facing the possibility of layoffs enhance their existing skills. Centralia also offers farm study and ranch and record keeping study to help our agricultural leaders of today and tomorrow.

One of Centralia's most innovative programs targets gifted high school students. Participation in their "Running Start" program allows 11th and 12th grade students to get the opportunity to take college level classes for both high school and college credit. Not only does this program provide challenges to students to achieve, but it allows them to do so free of charge. Through school district and State payment plans, Centralia ensures that all students get an equal chance to participate.

In addition to providing financial support, Centralia offers other areas to expand access to higher education. Their comprehensive distance learning campaign offers students all of the benefits of attending college, even if they cannot physically attend. From correspondence courses to videotape lectures or telecourses, to on-line classes, to interactive video programs, Centralia will find a way to teach eager students, regardless of their location.

For the 3,000 students enrolled, Centralia's serious educational commitment translates into results. Recently, for example, 9 of the 11 Centralia graduates who interviewed at the Intel company earned positions on the staff. Recruiters of such technology firms regularly visit Centralia, saying they always look forward to seeing the high quality of candidates who come from that college. They go on to say that the students' capability is a reflection of both a high quality college and a high quality electronics department. As we move into the 21st Century, the superiority of Centralia's technology education can only serve to benefit both students and employers.

Another benefit to students emphasized by the Centralia administration, faculty, and staff is diversity. Recognizing the need for students to interact with people of different cultures and backgrounds, Centralia strives to incorporate diversity into its student body and programs wherever possible. The college knows that exposing its students to diverse ideas and people will enhance their educational experience. In today's increasingly close-knit and diverse world, bringing together people from different backgrounds is a necessity, not a luxury.

Mr. Speaker, education is a necessity for all Americans. It prepares young people to face the challenge of the future, and makes the lives of older

Americans more fulfilling. For the past 75 years, Centralia College has prepared its students to be the leaders of tomorrow, and, for that, we all owe Centralia College our gratitude and our congratulations.

I urge my colleagues in the 106th Congress to join me today in paying special tribute to this outstanding college, and may its next 75 years of service be every bit as successful as the first.

#### REMEMBERING THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE OF 1915-1923

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with those who are taking a few minutes today to remember and pay tribute to those Armenians who lost their lives and national identity during one of history's most tragic examples of persecution and intolerance, the Armenian genocide of 1915 to 1923.

Many Armenians in America, particularly in Indiana, are the children or grandchildren of survivors. In Fort Wayne, we do not have very many Armenians, to be precise, one, sometimes two. But my friend Zohrab Taizan is a classic example of many of the Armenians in America whose family was chased out of Turkey and down into Lebanon, who moved around, having, as a child, to live in a tent, because he saw his family members slaughtered and chased from their homeland; coming over to America where they had a chance to succeed with an American dream, as Armenians actually throughout world history who have been persecuted because of their successes as merchants, and often their very success has led to persecution in many lands that they have been over time. He came to America to the Indiana Institute of Technology, like many other foreign students who came in, learned engineering, and became a very successful engineer in our hometown.

I first saw a slide presentation on the facts of this terrible genocide about 20 years ago when I was a young businessman in Fort Wayne belonging to the Rotary Club. Mr. Zohrab Taizan made a presentation that will forever be burned into my mind about the terrible persecution; not just discrimination and not just random persecution, but the attempt to exterminate an entire people.

The facts, as we have heard a number of times, but I think it is important that we have these burned into our head, on April 24, that is the particular day we commemorate the tragedy, because it marks the beginning of the persecution and ethnic cleansing by the Ottoman Turks.

On April 24, 1915, Armenian political, intellectual, and religious were arrested, forcibly moved from their homeland and killed. The brutality continued against the Armenian people

as families were uprooted from their homes and marched to concentration camps in the desert where they would eventually starve to death.

By 1923, the religious and ideological persecution by the Ottoman Turks resulted in the murder of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children and the displacement of an additional 500,000 Armenians. In our lifetime, we have witnessed the brutality and savagery of genocide by despotic regimes seeking to deny people of human rights and religious freedoms. That is Stalin against the Russians, Hitler against the Jews, Mao Tse-tung against the Chinese, Pol Pot against the Cambodians, and Mobutu against the Rwandans.

But genocide has devastating consequences on society as a whole because of the problems created by uprooting entire populations. The survivors become the ones who carry the memory of suffering and the realization that their loved ones are gone. They are the ones who no longer have a home and may feel ideological and spiritual abandonment.

Part of the healing process for Armenian survivors and families of survivors involves the acknowledgment of the atrocity and the admission of wrongdoing by those doing the persecution. It is only through acknowledgment and forgiveness that it is possible to move past the history of the genocide and other sins.

Unfortunately, those responsible for ordering the systematic removal of the Armenians were never brought to justice and the Armenian genocide became a dark moment in history, as we heard earlier, quoted by Hitler and others, who then proceeded to use it as an example to commit genocide on others, to be slowly forgotten by those in America and the international community.

It is important that we remember this tragic event and show strong leadership by denouncing the persecution of people due to their differences in political and religious ideology. By establishing a continuing discourse, we are acknowledging the tragedies of the past and remembering those awful moments in history so they will not be repeated.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all of my colleagues, those Members who have supported this resolution, as well as all the Armenian organizations in this country and throughout the world who have worked so hard to establish an understanding for their remembrance.

#### REMEMBERING THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I join my other colleagues today to discuss one of the greatest unrecognized tragedies