

I am outraged that Hamas and other Palestinian groups are spreading their poisonous lies of suicidal "martyrdom." I am outraged that some members of the Palestinian leadership are apparently using suicide attacks as a tactical weapon against the Israeli people. This cult of martyrdom is disgusting and I vigorously condemn it. As President Bush stated so accurately last week, suicide bombers "are not martyrs, they are murderers." I call on the Palestinian leadership to understand this fact and acknowledge that these attacks are an assault on civilization itself. We cannot hope to see progress in the Middle East until suicide bombings stop. As the elected and recognized leader of the Palestinian people, Yasser Arafat must unequivocally denounce this barbarism and crack down on those who are unwilling to cooperate.

At the same time, we cannot expect to see an end to this horror until the Israeli government ends its military assault in the West Bank. Too many Palestinian civilians have needlessly suffered over the past few weeks. I am horrified at reports of Palestinian families having their homes bulldozed over their heads, children being shot on their way to buy bread, and families being forced out of their homes because their houses are being used as Israeli military outposts. Palestinian children have been witness to scenes that we can hardly bear to watch 6,000 miles away on television—scenes of their homes and homeland destroyed, their friends and family killed in crossfire, their brothers and fathers taken away by the Israeli military, not knowing when or if they will return. This new generation of Palestinian youth will grow up with these images burned into their psyches. They will never forget them. This military assault may bring short-term results, but it tears down the long-term prospects for true reconciliation between Palestinians and Israelis.

Mr. Speaker, peace between these two proud peoples has seemed an impossible goal for so many decades. But I refuse to believe that peace is impossible. Over the past half-century, we have been witness to incredible historical reconciliation between people who we thought would always hate each other. I stubbornly believe that peace in the Middle East is inevitable. It may be elusive and it may be complicated, but it will happen and I, along with so many of my colleagues tonight, will rejoice when it does.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DR. ERIN ELSTER

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 9, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate an outstanding individual from my state whose hard work and dedication to her field has produced awards and accolades throughout her medical community. Dr. Erin Elster, a chiropractic researcher from Boulder, Colorado, has just received perhaps the highest honor in her field, as she has been named the World Chiropractic Alliance's 2001 Researcher of the Year. Erin's research will produce extraordinary advances throughout her medical community and I am honored to bring forth her ac-

complishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

For the last several years, Erin has conducted research that could have momentous possibilities for those who suffer from Multiple Sclerosis. Erin found that certain corrections in upper neck injuries may be able to reverse the progression of Multiple Sclerosis. Her findings were published in the *Journal of Vertebral Subluxation Research*, a trade magazine available to the medical community discussing advances and techniques in specific medical fields. The publication has created worldwide interest for her research into vertebrae difficulties and how they affect the nervous system. Her findings are so impressive and remarkable that as a result, the World Chiropractic Alliance has decided to honor her for her breakthrough findings.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Dr. Erin Elster is a woman of unparalleled dedication and commitment to her professional endeavors and to the people of her medical community. Her research efforts have the potential to alter and improve all of our lives and I am honored to bring forth her accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation. She is a remarkable woman who has achieved extraordinary things in her career and it is my privilege to extend to her my congratulations on her selection as Researcher of the Year, and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO DOLORES HUERTA

**HON. ZOE LOFGREN**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 9, 2002*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, today we rise to recognize the achievements of Dolores Huerta, co-founder and first Vice President Emeritus of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO (UFW). Dolores Huerta continues to be a leader in the labor movement and works tirelessly to achieve social change.

In 1955, she was a founding member of the Stockton, CA chapter of the Community Service Organization ("CSO"), a grass roots civil rights organization. Recognizing the needs of farm workers at this time, Ms. Huerta organized and founded the Agricultural Workers Association in 1960.

It was through her work with the CSO that Ms. Huerta met Cesar Chavez. Recognizing the need to organize farm workers, they formed the National Farm Workers Association ("NFWA"), the predecessor to the UFW.

Together, Dolores Huerta and Cesar Chavez founded the Robert F. Kennedy Medical Plan, the Juan De La Cruz Farm Worker Pension Fund, the Farm Workers Credit Union, the first medical and pension plan and credit union for farm workers. They also formed the National Farm Workers Service Center, Inc., a community based affordable housing and Spanish language radio communications organization with five Spanish radio stations.

Dolores Huerta also continued to lobby, and in 1963 was instrumental in securing Aid for Dependent Families and disability insurance for farm workers in California.

In 1966, over 5,000 grape workers walked off their jobs in what is now known as the fa-

mous "Delano Grape Strike," and The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee ("UFWOC") was formed. That same year, Ms. Huerta negotiated the first UFWOC contract, marking the first time in U.S. history that a negotiating committee comprised of farm workers negotiated a collective bargaining agreement with an agricultural corporation.

In 1975 she lobbied against federal guest worker programs and spearheaded legislation granting amnesty for farm workers that had lived, worked, and paid taxes in the U.S. for many years, but were unable to enjoy the privileges of citizenship. These efforts eventually resulted in the Immigration Act of 1985.

Dolores Huerta has worked to better the lives of migrant workers using non-violence. "I think we showed the world that nonviolence can work to make social change," said Ms. Huerta.

We wish to thank Dolores Huerta for her tireless efforts to achieve justice and dignity for migrant farm workers. "Si se puede!"

IN HONOR OF THE MADNA FAMILY

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 9, 2002*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today, Holocaust Remembrance Day, to share a remarkable story and honor two true heroes of the Holocaust. On April 14, Congregation Adas Israel, a synagogue here in Washington, D.C., will add the name of the Madna family to its Garden of the Righteous Monument honoring people who rescued Jews during the Nazi occupation. Rob Madna will represent his family at the ceremony.

During the war, the Madna family took in a nine-month old Jewish infant, Alfred Munzer, who was born November 23, 1941 in The Hague, capital of the then Nazi-occupied Netherlands, two weeks before Pearl Harbor, and two weeks before the United States declared war on Japan and Germany declared war on the United States.

By September 1942, when it had become apparent that the Munzer family must go into hiding, baby Alfred was taken in by Indonesian neighbors, the family of Tole Madna. The Madna family cared for him when his parents and older sisters were deported. Their nanny, Mima Safna, cared for Alfred and three Madna children. Mima, a woman who could not read or write and who hardly spoke any Dutch, became Alfred's mother. She kept a knife under her pillow and vowed that if ever the Germans came to get the boy, she'd kill him and then herself. They called him Bobby, his "schullnaam"—his name in hiding.

Dr. Munzer's memories of life in the Madna house are happy ones. His toddler's view of the outside world was limited to what he could see by peaking through the mail slot in the front door. Even so, he found adventure hiding quietly in a small cellar under the stairs while the house was being searched by Nazi soldiers.

Although his sisters tragically died in concentration camps and his father died a few months after the war ended, Alfred and his mother were reunited in August 1945 when he was just three and-half years old. Nanny Mima