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their exemplary service. As they are inducted into the John M. Langston Bar Association's Hall of Fame, I am pleased to salute Mary, Terry, Elbert, and Sherrill for the contributions they have made which continue to enrich the judiciary and the Los Angeles community. Well done, my friends!

TRIBUTE TO FLORENCE
CHANDLER

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1999

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it brings me great pleasure to pay tribute to a remarkable woman who has dedicated the better part of her life to an admirable career in public service. For over a half century, Florence Chandler has worked tirelessly for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. During that time she continuously reinforced the notion that government and politics can be a noble endeavor. On the occasion of her retirement, I want to express my own personal congratulations and thanks on a job well done.

Like many patriotic American women during World War II, best characterized by the defiant Rosie the Riveter, Florence Chandler's slogan has always been "We Can Do It!" From the Town Hall to the White House, Florence brought her trademark energy and enthusiasm to every challenge. She was a strong, resilient, and sometimes singular voice for the people of Southbridge. For nearly a decade, I watched her place the town's best interests before her own. She would lobby local, state and national officials for what she believed in. And she always earned respect and admiration along the way.

A new police station, daycare center and water treatment facility are part of the legacy she will leave behind. A stabilized tax rate and major school renovations have also been achieved during her tenure. But her finest hour was bringing the Department of Defense training facility to Southbridge. It is her signature accomplishment. Quite simply, without the charismatic leadership of Florence Chandler that exciting project and those new jobs would not be in this community.

A town manager, an attorney, a friend, a sibling and a grandmother, Florence has been a success in life on many different levels. She is the rare individual who succeeded at bringing the town of Southbridge to the attention of the President of the United States. For those who say it can't be done, I would recommend spending a day with Saugus native Florence Chandler. Like Rosie the Riveter, she has shown that anything is possible.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SISTER HARRIET HAMILTON, RECIPIENT OF THE UNITED WAY'S CONGRESSWOMAN MARY T. NORTON MEMORIAL AWARD

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sister Harriet Hamilton for winning the United Way's Congresswoman Mary T. Norton Memorial Award.

Initiated by the United Way of Hudson County in 1990, this award recognizes individuals who exhibit a deep commitment to community service as exemplified by Congresswoman Mary T. Norton during her 13 terms in the House of Representatives (1925-1950). A leader who championed thinking outside of the box, Congresswoman Norton advocated government action in areas, such as day care, fair employment practices, health care for veterans, and the inclusion of women in high levels of government service.

Sister Harriet, a member of the Sisters of Saint Joseph and one of this year's award recipients, began her career serving Hudson County under the auspices of Catholic Community Services, providing counseling and support services to pregnant teens and their families. For the last 12 years, Sister Harriet has dedicated full-time service to the needs of multi-handicapped blind children at St. Joseph's School for the Blind.

In addition, Sister Harriet is the executive director of the York Street Project in Jersey City, New Jersey. A nonprofit social service organization, the York Street Project provides transitional housing, education, child care, and counseling to the homeless and economically-disadvantaged women and children of Hudson County. From the Project's planning years in the early 1980's Sister Harriet's commitment, leadership, and faith have helped bring about positive change in the lives of hundreds of area residents.

Sister Harriet was also proactive in the establishment of Kenmare High School, an alternative school offering a second chance for young women forced to drop out of high school, and founded The Nurturing Place, an Early Childhood Development Center for homeless and at-risk children.

Born and raised in Newark, New Jersey, Sister Harriet is a well deserving recipient of the United Way's Congresswoman Mary T. Norton Memorial Award. For the past 36 years, she has dedicated her life to compassionate service for others. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Sister Harriet for all of her outstanding service to the community and for carrying on the work of Congresswoman Mary T. Norton.

September 23, 1999

FRIEDMAN BAG COMPANY CELEBRATES OVER 70 YEARS OF OPERATION

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1999

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Friedman Bag Company for over 70 years of continuous operation in my congressional district and to highlight its leadership as a responsible corporate citizen.

In 1927, four Russian immigrant brothers started a small bag manufacturing company in the heart of Los Angeles. Sam, Saul, Harry and Morris Friedman fled Imperial Russia with their family in search of freedom, settling temporarily in Mexico until they were granted permission to enter the United States. Over the years, Friedman Bag Company grew almost as quickly as the city around it.

In many ways, the founding and growth of Friedman Bag Company personifies our nation's immigrant experience. The company was born from an immigrant family's dream to provide their children with a better life. The Friedmans succeeded, eventually becoming one of the largest suppliers of textile and polyethylene bags in the West. Their bags were primarily used for agriculture products such as Idaho potatoes, walnuts and other crops such as carrots and lettuce from the Central Valley of California.

But like many manufacturing companies in the United States, fierce competition from lower cost producers, in countries like China, eventually threatened the survival of Friedman Bag Company. To endure, the company needed to change and adapt to the new economy, and the successful effort was lead by two sons of the founding members.

Friedman Bag Company desperately needed to invest money in new equipment. Company workers were still sewing burlap and mesh bags by hand. Morale and sales were suffering. Having never taken on debt financing in its history, the company embarked on a somewhat radical and risky venture to make sure it could remain competitive. Working with a financial institution that recognized its special history as a family business, and overcoming internal and external challenges, Friedman Bag Company secured the resources to continue its operations in the 33rd Congressional District.

Friedman Bag Company also worked with the Mayor and City Council to consolidate operations, ultimately bringing more jobs to Los Angeles.

Today, Friedman Bag Company employs more than 250 people, with operations in Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The company's morale has soared as its future prospects have brightened. Friedman Bag Company is now firmly positioned so a third generation of the Friedman family can continue the dream started by their family's ancestors.

I am proud of Friedman Bag Company's long tenure in southeast Los Angeles. Their efforts to modernize and adapt to an ever-changing economy in order to stay competitive are to be commended. Many men and women in my congressional district have worked at

Friedman Bag Company, supporting their families and contributing to our community. I congratulate Friedman Bag Company for over 70 years of success which has epitomized the contributions to America made by our immigrant community, and I wish them many more years of successful operation to come.

COMMEMORATING ARMENIA'S
INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1999

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, we commemorate modern Armenia's eighth independence day—counted since the collapse of the U.S.S.R. This independence is a long overdue recognition by the world community of a proud and ancient people. Since independence, Armenia continued to face numerous challenges—from the economic and political blockade orchestrated by Azerbaijan and Turkey, to the war with Azerbaijan, to the lingering socioeconomic legacy of the horrendous earthquake of 1988. Nevertheless, Armenia has overcome these existential threats, establishing itself as a functioning democracy, and can now feel sufficiently secure to look forward to charting and determining its own progress into the next millennium.

As a young modern nation for an ancient people, Armenia should rely on its rich heritage for inspiration and guidance. Since the dawn of history, Armenians have held to their land despite repeated occupations, oppression and slaughter. They have retained their distinct heritage, language, culture and Church. All this time, Armenians have not only yearned for independence or self-determination but have repeatedly paid a heavy price in numerous attempts to realize these aspirations.

Armenia is one of the oldest peoples with a recorded history. According to tradition anchored in the Bible, Armenia is the place where Noah's Ark set down on Mt. Ararat and where life was resurrected on earth. Ultimately, Armenia's is a documented history of one of the oldest nations that has retained distinct political entry for close to three thousand years. In the early 6th Century B.C., Prophet Jeremiah spoke about the "Kingdom of Ararat" as one of the key states that would challenge and ultimately break the dominance of the Babylonian Empire. In the 4th Century B.C., the great Greek commander Xenophon wrote about a distinct political entity called Armenia within the Persian sphere of influence through which he marched his troops on their way back to Greece.

Since the 2nd Century B.C., Armenia constituted the northern tier of imperial advances—initially of the Romans, the Selucids, and the Parthians; and then of all the successor empires. Throughout these times, Armenians have repeatedly tried to assert self-determination against repeated campaigns of empires determined to consolidate dominance over this most important geo-strategic asset. For the next two millennia, Armenia was destined to become a key battleground between the Empires of Eurasia for the control over the

geo-strategic road junction between West (Europe) and East (Heart of Asia), North (Russia) and South (Middle East).

Armenia's acceptance of Christianity in the early 4th Century A.D. constitutes a turning point. Armenia was the first country to adopt the socio-political connotations of Christianity, leading King Tiridates to establish an independent state. However, given Armenia's geo-strategic importance, neither the Romans nor the Persians permitted the existence of an independent Armenia. Indeed, by the end of the 4th Century, Armenia was partitioned between the two leading empires of that era—Rome and Persia. Since then, and essentially until the end of the Cold War, Armenia repeatedly succumbed to bigger armies and bigger states or empires—all coveting the geo-strategic key locale that Armenia is.

By the 6th Century, despite Armenia's loss of independence, the Armenian Church separated itself from Rome in order to ensure the people's distinct and unique character. This distinction has since enabled Armenians to endure the prevail even as eastern Christendom succumbed to the advent of Islam and its civilization was lost forever. All this time, Armenian civilization and cultural legacy has been maintained by the Church through the countless invasions, occupations, destructions and mass killings that would impact Armenia until the late 20th Century.

The leit motif in this brief history is simple: a small people steadfastly holding to their land and heritage as their country is repeatedly subjected to occupations because of its unique geo-strategic importance. As Bismarck once said: "Of all the elements that make up history, geography is the one that never changes." We, the U.S. and the West, still need this geo-strategic road junction. But unlike empires of past, we must secure it not through occupation but through the empowerment and support of the true "owners" of this land—the Armenians. They have demonstrated throughout their history their determination to hold to independence against overwhelming odds. It is in our national interest to help the Armenians safeguard their current freedom and independence.

Armenia is now independent as the consequence of the determination, commitment and sacrifices of its own people. Its geo-strategic location remains as important as ever before. And although the tenuous cease-fire with Azerbaijan is holding, Armenia's overall security posture is worsening. The entire Caucasus is now being set aflame by Islamist radicalism. The Islamist leaders of the insurrection in Dagastan have repeatedly vowed to "liberate" and "cleanse" the entire Caucasus of the presence of non-Muslims so that they can establish a unified Muslim state. Moreover, the flames of terrorism and radicalism not only affect Russia—now subject to Islamist terrorism and subversion—but also penetrate and profoundly affect Turkey, an ally and a NATO member. Further more, this eruption has a direct bearing on vital economic interests of the U.S. and its closest allies. The Caucasus is the West's primary gateway to the energy resources of the Caspian Sea basin and Central Asia—a region commonly known as the Persian Gulf of the 21st Century. An Islamist state in the Caucasus is

bound to endanger the West's freedom of access to these energy resources.

Hence, it is imperative for the U.S. to have a bulwark of stability in this crucial geo-strategic road junction. The U.S. needs an ally in place that is not susceptible to the lure of, and/or vulnerable to the ruthlessness of, the rising Islamist militancy. Determined to remain a loyal member of the West without forsaking its distinct heritage and culture, independent Armenia is uniquely eligible to be as such a bulwark. Now, on the eve of the next millennium, it is imperative for us to ensure the growth, development and betterment of Armenia so that a strong and free Armenia continues to serve as a source of stability and Judeo-Christian civilization, as well as Western security and economic interests, in this most important and increasingly volatile region. It is therefore, in our national security interest to ensure that Armenia's eighth independence day is just one of many more to come.

THE CAPTIVE ELEPHANT
ACCIDENT PREVENTION ACT

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Captive Elephant Accident Prevention Act to make circuses more humane for the animals and safer for the spectators. I would like to make it clear that I am not interested in seeing the circus industry unduly hindered or encumbered. My bill is a practical, reasonable one that addresses a fundamental wrong in the entertainment industry.

When an elephant rampages it can injure and kill spectators, not to mention damage property. There is simply no stopping a rampaging elephant until the animal is dead, a tragedy which is obviously a symptom of a larger problem. Because of circuses and elephant rides, we've grown accustomed to seeing elephants perform tricks or being ridden as if they are domesticated animals such as horses. But these are not domesticated creatures. Elephants are wild animals—animals for whom all the coaxing in the world will not encourage them to let you ride on their backs, or get them to stand on their heads, rear up on their hind legs, walk a balance beam, or any of the other unnatural stunts they perform in circuses.

To get a 5 ton, 10 foot tall animal to perform these stressful, often painful stunts 2 or 3 shows per day, animal trainers use fear and torture. In his arsenal, the elephant trainer has devices such as high-powered electric prods, ancuses, bull hooks (long sharpened metal hook at the end of a handle), and Martingales (heavy chains binding an elephant's tusks to his front feet). To get these giant, willful, wild animals to behave like trained dogs, elephants are brutalized. It is therefore understandable that when they get the chance, they kill people.

Since 1983, at least 28 people have been killed by captive elephants performing in circuses and elephant ride exhibits. More than