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parents proud. These six students have set an example for others to follow by challenging their minds outside the classroom. Their hard work has been duly rewarded with their strong second place performances in both the state and national competitions. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the efforts and achievements of the Richmond Senior High School Beta Quiz Bowl Team.

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INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES-CUBA TRADE ACT OF 2000

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the "United States-Cuba Trade Act of 2000," to supplement legislation I introduced last year, H.R. 229, the "Free Trade with Cuba Act." The United States-Cuba Trade Act of 2000 will make the necessary changes to the U.S. Tariff Schedule and ensure that Cuba is not subjected to Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974, the so-called "Jackson-Vanik" amendment. (It is unclear whether the "Jackson-Vanik" amendment applies to Cuba, but the proposed legislation will eliminate any ambiguity in the law.) The legislation also calls on the President to take any appropriate actions in the World Trade Organization to restore full trading relations with Cuba, once the legislation is passed.

H.R. 229 repeals the legislative authority of the trade embargo against Cuba. The bill I am introducing today will, when applied in conjunction with H.R. 229, fully normalize trade relations with Cuba.

It makes no sense for the U.S. to trade with communist China, communist Vietnam, and other communist and formerly communist countries while continuing a 40-year old failed effort to promote reform in Cuba by isolating her people.

The 40 year old embargo has not achieved the intended result—isolation has not promoted political and economic reforms. In fact, here we are, 40 years later, and Fidel Castro is still in power, having outlasted almost 10 U.S. Presidents.

Many of the proponents of the China PNTR bill spoke eloquently about the benefits of trade with Communist countries, including the political message that it sends to the people and leadership of those countries about the benefits of freedom and the strengths of America's economy and society. However, some of these same proponents now balk when asked to apply these same principles to Cuba. It is hard for me to understand why in the view of some, these principles apply with such force to China, but not to Cuba. American businesses, workers and products are our best ambassadors—whether we are talking about China or Cuba.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIVITY OF THE VIRGIN MARY ORTHODOX CHURCH

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary Orthodox Church in Madison, Illinois.

Long before the year 1900, the seeds of the Orthodox faith were firmly planted in the City of Madison, Illinois by Carpatho-Russian and Galacian immigrants. The first missionary priest, Fr. Stepanov, was sent to Madison in 1899. He heard his first confessions at the home of the Sawchucks at 1017 Madison Avenue. In 1902, permission was granted by the Archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Church in America to start the process of collecting funds to construct an Orthodox Church on Ewing Avenue in Madison. First a wooden structure was constructed, remaining on this site until 1964 when a new church building was built.

This first church building was blessed by Fr. John Kochuroff, pastor of the Chicago Parish and builder of the present cathedral in Chicago, Illinois. Fr. Kochuroff had later returned to his homeland and in the beginning of the Russian Revolution was martyred in that conflict.

The parish has its own cemetery, eleven acres in size, located at Highway 157 and Interstate 270 and is commonly known as Sunset Hill. The cemetery was purchased in 1924 and dedicated on Memorial Day, 1925. The parish was ministered by missionary priests in its early years, and beginning in 1905, permanent priests were assigned. The church choir was organized in 1920 and continues to this day. In 1962, additional property was acquired and a new building program was commenced. In 1964, ground was broken to begin construction. In 1965, the new church was consecrated and the church was dedicated.

In 1972, the Church held a "mortgage burning ceremony" and a ground breaking was held for a new rectory building. In 1973, the new rectory was completed and in 1988 the Rectory Mortgage was also retired and a Mortgage burning luncheon was held in October of that year. The church and rectory continue today to fulfill the spiritual lives of orthodox Christians of Russian, Greek, Serbian and other eastern European heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the communities and parishioners on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary Orthodox Church.

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IN MEMORY OF MY PERSONAL FRIEND—PATRICIA KRONGARD

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, It is with profound sadness that I now rise to honor the life and memory of an outstanding American, my friend Patricia Krongard. Sadly, Pat succumbed to lung disease earlier this month after a prolonged medical battle. As family and friends mourn her passing, I would like to pay tribute to this beloved wife, mother and friend. She was a great American who will be missed by many. Even so, her life was a remarkable one that is most deserving of both the recognition and praise of this body.

Since her birth in 1940, Pat has been a fixture of the Baltimore community. Along with her husband Buzzy Krongard, Pat gave generously of her time and energies to the Baltimore community. Her service included founding the Mounted Patrol Foundation to support the mounted patrol of the Baltimore Police Department, organizing the Peabody Institute's spring time fair, serving on the Advisory Board of the State Juvenile Service Administration, and finally, working right up until the time of her death to create a Board of Visitors for the University of Maryland Hospital for Children. These, it turns out, are only a few of the many causes that Pat devoted herself to during her accomplished life. Still, each point to the underlying generosity that marked the life of this humanitarian.

In addition to her distinguished service to the Baltimore community, Pat was also a renowned photographer. Pat traveled around the world, from Afghanistan, Nepal, Russia and China, taking striking pictures of foreign places and people. According to a beautifully written obituary that recently ran in the Baltimore Sun, Pat's photographs "reflected a sympathetic curiosity, with a portfolio of portraits of law enforcement officers across the country and artists around the world." Many of her photographs were displayed at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In addition, Pat worked closely by my side on the campaign trail on many occasions over the years, shooting an assortment of photographs of me and my family. In every case, her work was the highest quality. Pat's photographic skills brought her great distinction and were rightly a source of pride.

While her accomplishments as a photographer and humanitarian are many, Pat's lasting legacy rests in her family. Pat was the mother of two—Alexander Lion Krongard, Randall Harris Krongard and Timothy Lion Krongard—and the proud grandmother of two more. In her sons and grandchildren, Pat's love and generosity will endure.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Pat was a beautiful human being who lived an accomplished life. Although friends and family are profoundly saddened by her premature passing, each can take solace in the wonderful life that she led.

I know I speak for everyone who knew Pat well when I say she will be greatly missed.