

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING JUDGE ROMAN S. GRIBBS ON HIS RETIREMENT

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 5, 2000*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize, honor and salute my dear friend Judge Roman S. Gribbs on his retirement from the Michigan Court of Appeals and for his many years of dedicated public service.

Beginnings do not come much more humble than Roman's. He attended grammar school in a one-room schoolhouse in the Thumb area of Michigan, and in 1944 graduated, as salutatorian, from Capac High School. After serving in the United States Army, Roman graduated Magna Cum Laude from the University of Detroit in 1952, with a degree in Economics and Accounting. In 1954, he earned his Juris Doctor from the same school.

Roman began his professional career as an instructor at his alma mater, the University of Detroit. He later served as Assistant Wayne County Prosecutor, Presiding Traffic Court Referee for the City of Detroit and Wayne County Sheriff. From 1970 through 1974, Judge Gribbs served as Mayor of Detroit, during which time he also was President of the National League of Cities. While working as a partner at the law firm Fenton, Nederlander, Dodge, Barris and Gribbs, P.C., Roman was also an Adjunct Professor at the University of Michigan. As though these many accomplishments were not enough, Mr. Speaker, my good friend has spent the last 23 years serving as a judge, first on the Third Judicial Circuit Court of Michigan, then on the Michigan Court of Appeals.

In addition to his vast professional accomplishments, Roman is an active member of many fine organizations including: the Detroit Institute of Arts, the Economic Club of Detroit, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the League of Women Voters of Michigan, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Michigan Youth Commission to name only a few.

Mr. Speaker, as Roman leaves the public limelight to spend time with his lovely wife, Lee, and his five children, I would ask that all of my colleagues salute Roman and his leadership, hard work and caring heart.

HONORING DR. LINDA ROSENSTOCK

**HON. DAVID R. OBEY**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 5, 2000*

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

(NIOSH) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are extremely fortunate to have recruited and retained one of the top occupational health physicians in the country to lead NIOSH over the past six years. As an internationally known authority in the field of occupational safety and health, Dr. Linda Rosenstock's steadfast devotion and visionary leadership have contributed significantly in establishing NIOSH as the model agency for occupational safety and health research. With this in mind, it comes as no surprise that she was recently selected as the new Dean of the School of Public Health at the University of California, Los Angeles, and while the CDC and NIOSH will miss her insightful leadership; young professionals and the public health environment as a whole will benefit in yet another way from her knowledge, hard work, and dedication to the field of occupational safety and health.

In her role as Director of NIOSH, Dr. Rosenstock relied greatly upon input from industry, labor unions, academia, government and other occupational health and safety professionals to help guide the Institute in a new direction that would explore the changing nature of our nation's workforce and work environment. Much of this involvement came about through the introduction of the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA), a framework for guiding occupational safety and health research that was developed in collaboration with 500 external partners. This along with the strategic relocation of the health and safety functions of the former Bureau of Mines, and the completion of a new state-of-the-art research facility in Morgantown, West Virginia has brought an annual appropriation increase of \$85 million to NIOSH since Dr. Rosenstock's arrival in 1994.

Dr. Rosenstock's hard work and dedication to occupational safety and health will long be remembered by this Congress and by the workers in this country who have benefitted from her efforts.

UP THE ANTE ON PAKISTAN

**HON. EARL F. HILLIARD**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 5, 2000*

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following articles for the Record.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 11, 2000]

UP THE ANTE ON PAKISTAN

(By Arthur H. Davis)

While bitter enemies form Ireland to Israel are bowing to the dictates of peace and economic development, the threat of war in South Asia continues to loom large. The economy of Pakistan is sinking, yet the focus of the military leadership remains stronger than ever on Kashmir. Pakistan's

junta continues to concentrate all of its resources on funding and fueling terrorism in Kashmir on the one hand, while on the other dashing domestic hopes for a return to a democratic and secular society.

Gen. Pervez Musharraf, the self-appointed chief executive of Pakistan, who also has the dubious distinction of being the coup leader and saboteur of the Lahore peace process, went on record saying that however the people of Kashmir decide their fate will be acceptable to Pakistan. The general also has reiterated his willingness to conduct his own talks with India at any place and any time on all issues, if Kashmir is included. Yet recent events clearly belie hopes that he intends to honor his words.

In late July the world welcomed the announcement of a three-month cease-fire and the offer of unconditional talks with the central government of India by the Hizbul Mujaheddin, the largest militant group in Indian Kashmir. Majir Dar, the Hizbul commander operating in Indian Kashmir, reportedly made this unexpected announcement after secret meetings with Hizbul followers and presumably with the group's leader, Sayed Salahuddin, who resides in Pakistan.

To this, the Indian government exhibited a new and welcome flexibility by responding positively to the offer. Lt. Gen. John Mukherjee, commander of Indian forces in Kashmir, announced the cessation of all operations against the Hizbul, while senior officials from Delhi proceeded to Kashmir to discuss the modalities of talks with the Hizbul. Unfortunately, the prospect for peace was not met with similar alacrity by Pakistan's military and fundamentalist religious leaders, who were clearly caught off guard by this show of militant independence. Pakistani security agents reportedly picked up Salahuddin shortly after the cease fire agreement, while his Hizbul Mujaheddin was ejected from the United Jihad Council, the umbrella alliance of Kashmiri militant outfits. And while official Pakistani responses initially were muted, wholesale attempts since have been underway by the junta to employ its influence over the regional militants to derail the incipient peace talks.

On the night of Aug. 1, more than a hundred Hindus, many of them pilgrims, were massacred by Pakistani-backed terrorists. The massacre has been followed by the attachment of two deal-breaking caveats to Hizbul's offer of "unconditional" talks. In a move the State Department has since termed "not helpful," Hizbul has demanded a seat for Pakistan at any talks and also that those talks be conducted outside the scope of India's constitution, thus allowing for a deal on Kashmiri independence. Indian leaders long have resisted both conditions.

It has been widely stated in Washington and other Western capitals that India must negotiate with the Pakistani military for a definitive peace to be achieved. But the question remains whether the army really wants peace. All three wars between India and Pakistan have been fought when there were military governments in Pakistan. A fourth, under the present military leadership, remains a possibility—this time with a nuclear shadow cast upon it.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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