

I believe that more humanitarian aid, assistance, and support to the Thai Government, a proven ally and friend to the United States, is urgently needed. We can try to influence and become more involved in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The United States and other members of ASEAN should pressure Burma for dialogue and raise these issues through all available international forums. We could possibly re-evaluate our recognition of the Government of Burma. We could also support the formation of an international investigative body, sanctioned by the UN and ASEAN, that would investigate and document human rights violations by the Burmese Regime and use it as evidence in an International Tribunal.

I finally believe it is in our best national interest for the United States to use all reasonable means to restore democracy to the people of Burma. As long as the brutal regime continues to hold power in Burma, the region will remain unstable thus causing tensions with the Kingdom of Thailand and the rest of Southeast Asia. In my view, we simply can't allow this to continue. Rather, we have a moral responsibility to the people of Burma, to the displaced ethnic minorities, and to the country of Thailand to take appropriate action now.

On January 6, 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt said, "Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights and to keep them. Our strength is our unity to that purpose. To that high concept there can be no end save victory."

Recommended Actions, September 26, 2000, Burma Ethnic Delegation (Karen National Union, Karenni National Progressive Party

1. Provide immediate relief (medical, food, shelter, clothing) to the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP). Relief can be coordinated and sent through ethnic IDP relief organizations.
2. Provide security for the IDP's from the attacks of the SPDC army.
3. Continue the assistance to refugees in camps and provide assistance to all refugees not yet in camps or with no access to camps.
4. Increase assistance for education programs for IDP and refugees schools and provide for schooling and education abroad.
5. Implement a counter narcotics program in Burma that in return for cessation of narcotics production and trafficking will provide for the following:
 - a. Provide for a crop substitution and economic development program for the opium growing and amphetamine producing groups such as the Shan, Kokang and Wa. This should be done directly with these groups and not through the SPDC.
 - b. Provide relief and educational support for these groups.
 - c. Provide for training and supply of ethnic counter narcotics forces to enforce the counter narcotic program.
6. Establish a tri-partite dialogue between the SPDC, Burma democracy groups and ethnic groups. Through the Ethnic Nationalities Seminar of 1997 and the National Solidarity Seminar of 1998, the Burman and ethnic democracy groups have agreed on a framework for a democratic Burma. Their appeals for dialogue with the SPDC so far have been rejected.
7. Take the necessary economic, political and military actions to restore democracy and all human rights in Burma. This can be done indirectly by fully supporting the democratic resistance or directly by international intervention or both. The 10 ethnic

democratic groups still resisting the SPDC (KNU, KNPP, NUPA, ALP, SSA, CNF, LDF, WNO, PHLO, PSLO), field between 14,000 and 15,000 groups. They are motivated and with support could easily increase in number, helping to provide security for the IDP's and helping to bring the SPDC to dialogue. Cease fire groups such as the KIO and the USWP have over 40,000 troops. And with support could be reunited with the pro democracy groups. With more support Burman pro democracy forces and ethnic forces could better unite.

8. Help establish a safe area for defectors from the Burma army and implement a program to receive these soldiers. There are thousands of Burma army soldiers who would leave their commands if there was a safe place for them.

9. Establish a war crimes tribunal for Burma to bring the perpetrators of war crimes and other human rights violations to justice. With the consent of Congress, this administration and the next, should setup a task force to monitor the crimes against humanity that the military regime in Burma is committing. What, Where When, to whom, by whom and under whose command atrocities were committed. Also posting the results of the findings on a .gov website will further establish credibility to the SPDC's part in the crime. This will be the building blocks for either prosecution by the international war crimes tribunal or a human rights commission so justice can be served.

10. That Congress request that the next Administration appoint an interagency task force to:

- a. Assess the implications of China's actions in Burma.
- b. Develop a plan for bringing about democracy in Burma.
- c. Present the assessment and plan to the appropriate Congressional intelligence committee(s) before the end of 2001.

11. With the urging of Congress, the current and next Administration should actively discourage Pakistan, Israel, Singapore and China from providing military assistance to Burma.

12. Increase Sanctions against SPDC and continue to encourage other countries to do the same. Make all investment in Burma by US companies illegal. For example bring a close to UNOCAL's operations in Burma. Over 40% of foreign investment goes to the military a military whose only enemy is its own people.

13. Continue to recognize the dedication and courage of Burma democracy leaders such as Aung San Su Kyi.

SALUTING TEXAS ROSE FESTIVAL QUEEN AND DUCHESS

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 28, 2000

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to the queen of the 2000 Texas Rose Festival, Caroline Malone Key, and to Tiffany Love Mea, who served as duchess of the rose growers during the festival which was held October 19-22 in Tyler, TX—the "Rose Capital of the Nation."

Miss Key is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William O. Key of Tyler. Her family has been actively involved in the Rose Festival for many years and in service to the community, and

Caroline has participated in the Rose Festival in various capacities in previous years. She is a freshman at Millsaps College in Jackson, MS. A native of Tyler, she attended All Saints Episcopal School, where she was active in student affairs. Her community services activities include St. Louis School, Habitat for Humanity, Bellwood Lake Clean-Up, Young Life, Tyler Rose Museum, Discovery Science Place and Tyler Day Nursery.

Miss Mea is the daughter of Pamela Jenkins of Tyler and Joseph C. Mea of Lindale. Her father is owner of Mea Nursery of Lindale, where Tiffany grew up learning about the industry and developing a special appreciation for roses. She attended All Saints Episcopal School in Tyler and is a 1999 graduate of San Marcos Baptist Academy. She is an honor student at St. Edward's University in Austin, where she is majoring in communications production, and is involved in Hunger Awareness and Habitat for Humanity. As duchess, Tiffany also will serve as an ambassador to Tyler, representing the area and its rose industry throughout the year.

Inspired by the Tyler Garden Club and begun in 1933, the Texas Rose Festival represents the spirit that brings Tyler together as a community. Tyler is home to the Nation's largest municipal rose garden and museum. Approximately one-fifth of all commercial rose bushes produced in the United States are grown in Smith County, while over one-half of the Nation's rose bushes are packaged and shipped from this area. Each year more than 100,000 people from around the world visit the Tyler Rose Garden and Museum. The Rose Garden blooms from late April until frost with over 30,000 rose bushes exhibiting approximately 450 varieties of roses. The Museum features memorabilia of past festivals, including hand-sewn, jeweled costumes dating as far back as 1935. James W. Arnold is the 2000 festival president.

The Texas Rose Festival attracts local citizens and visitors from throughout the country and is a showcase for Tyler's hospitality as well as its vibrant rose industry. The success of the Rose Festival is a reflection of the dedication, hard work and community spirit of hundreds of citizens and local businesses in Tyler. It is a source of tremendous civic pride for Tyler and East Texas, and it has evolved into a premiere event that is known throughout the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to have participated in the Rose Festival for many years, and I would like to take this opportunity to commend all those whose efforts have made it possible and to congratulate Caroline Key, Rose Festival Queen for 2000, and Tiffany Mea, Duchess of the Rose Growers.

IN HONOR OF NANCY DODD

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 28, 2000

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the life of a woman who was a pioneer and an activist in many ways. Nancy W. Dodd was a woman who devoted her life to helping