

the defense of the island fell upon the shoulders of a handful of Marines, several sailors, the Guam ancillary guard and Guam militia which consisted of civilian reserve forces. The insular force, a locally-manned militia, were the ones who faced the Japanese invasion force. Although easily overwhelmed, it is ironic that the only ones who put up a defense against the invaders were citizen soldiers—members of the Guam insular guard who had set up some machine gun nests in defense of the Plaza de Espana and at the Governor's offices.

On December 4, 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed into law P.L. 96-600, officially authorizing the establishment of the Guam National Guard. Deriving honor and traditions from the citizen soldiers who came before them, the thirty-two charter members of the Guam National Guard together have made possible the development of the world-class organization for which we now take pride.

Under the leadership of Generals Robert Neitz, Frank Torres, Simon Krevitzky, Edward Perez, Edward Duenas, Colonels Ramon Sudo and Robert Cockey and the current adjutant general, Benny Paulino, the Guam National Guard has been able to develop as a world class organization. Comprised of the Guam Army National Guard and the Guam Air National Guard, this institution has now grown to over 1,000 members performing missions for the federal and territorial governments. In addition to periodic deployments in support of military activities all over the world, the Guam National Guard has been instrumental in recovery efforts on island in the aftermath of emergencies and natural disasters. They have also made tremendous contributions towards mentoring and the development of the island's youth and they have also assisted the local community in its campaign against illegal drugs.

On this, their 20th anniversary, I would like to commend the men and women of the Guam National Guard for their contributions towards the security of our nation and the well being of our island. I would also like to submit for the RECORD the names of the Guam National Guard's 32 charter members who, twenty years ago continued the traditions of their forebears and paved the way for today's men and women on the Guam National Guard.

GUAM NATIONAL GUARD CHARTER MEMBERS
AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Neitz; TSgt George R. Quichocho; SSgt Raymond L. Taimanglo; SrA Juan G. San Nicolas; SrA Alfred Flores; SrA George C. Pablo; SrA Carlos E. Umayam; A1C Prudencio F. Meno

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

CPT Arthur W. Meilicke; 2LT Molly A. Benavente; 2LT Michael G. Martinez; CW2 Charles Guantlett; W01 Charles W. Walters; SSG Roland M. Chargualaf; SSG Benjamin B. Garrido; SSG Ladislao C. Quintanilla; SSG Carlos R. Untalan; SGT Edward R. Blas; SGT Charles F. Moore; SGT Joseph J. Sablan; SGT Thomas R. Wolford; SP4 Dedia T. Kellum; SP4 Raymond C. Benavente; SP4 Ricardo Camacho; SP4 Lorenzo M. Manibusan; SP4 James E. Thurman; PFC Raymond P. Cruz; PFC David G. Rodriguez; PFC Jesse R. Camacho; PV1 Marceline I. Castro; PV1 Marcie T. Paulino; PV1 Jeffrey I. Santos

CONTRIBUTION OF HMONG/LAO
VETERANS

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute and honor the important work of Hmong and Lao-Americans in my district in Pennsylvania for their efforts on behalf of their community in Reading and their former homeland of Laos. Many of them are veterans, or the family members of veterans, who served with the United States military and clandestine forces during the Vietnam War, and who have now become proud U.S. citizens.

As new Americans, the Hmong and Lao people from Reading, and other parts of Pennsylvania, are still very concerned about their suffering families and friends still being oppressed by the one-party Communist regime in Laos. Many of my constituents recently traveled from Pennsylvania to Capitol Hill to participate in the U.S. Congressional forum on Laos. At the forum, they offered testimony and evidence regarding human rights abuses in Laos, including: religious persecution against Christians and Buddhists; the oppression of ethnic minorities; and the crackdown against peaceful student demonstrators. The Lao Veterans of America helped to make this effort a success by raising awareness in Congress about the ongoing problems in Laos. Important community leaders that have participated include Mr. Tong Vue, Mr. Nhia Pao Vue, Reverend Song Chai Hang, Long Yang, and others. I am also very grateful to Mr. Philip Smith for his work in Washington, D.C. and the U.S. Congress with regard to Laos and Southeast Asia, and with the Asian American community in my district.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to represent the Hmong and Lao-American citizens in my Congressional district, including the veterans and their refugee families, who were staunch allies of the United States during the Vietnam War. It is important for us to recognize and commend them. It is also important not to forget their relatives and friends who continue to suffer terrible human rights abuses in Laos as a result of their devotion to the cause of freedom and democracy.

To the Hmong and Lao-American community, and the Lao Veterans of America, I salute you and thank you for your commitment to the principles of freedom, democracy, and human rights. I appreciate the productive role that you are playing in our community as patriotic new Americans and good citizens.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP CELEBRATES
CENTENNIAL YEAR

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to offer congratulations to Radnor Township in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, which is celebrating its centennial this year.

Founded in 1682 by 40 Quakers from Radnorshire, Wales, Radnor Township is a thriving community with a rich history. The land that is now Radnor was purchased as a 5,000-acre parcel from William Penn at a cost of one British pound per 50-acre lot. Prior to settlement by the Welsh, the Lenni Lenape Indians made their home here.

By 1717, the Welsh Friends society began to establish a government in the township. They erected a meetinghouse on a former Conestoga Indian trail, now known as Conestoga Road. The meetinghouse served as the center of the population of the Township for the next 200 years, with Radnorville growing rapidly around it.

The power of Darby and Ithan creeks helped the settlers establish tanneries, gristmills, and sawmills, and allowed them to clear nearby fields for farming. Land that is now preserved as open space at The Willows was once the Township's busiest commercial area.

Thanks to its fortuitous location between Lancaster and Philadelphia, Radnor quickly became a favorite passageway for travelers. At one time, four inns operated in the town. One of these inns, the Sorrel Horse, is believed to have accommodated General Lafayette and George Washington during the encampment at Valley Forge. Today, this is the location of the Agnes Irwin Lower School.

The development of America's first toll road in 1794, Lancaster Turnpike, brought more development and traffic to the town. Additional traffic to the township came when the Columbia (later Pennsylvania) Railroad laid tracks through the township in 1832.

In 1842, the Brothers of the Order of Hermits of St. Augustine established the Catholic College of St. Thomas of Villanova on one of the first great estates in Radnor. Today, Villanova University is a valued neighbor in the community, and just one of several well-known and respected educational institutions located within the township.

The history of the village of Wayne began in 1865 when banker J. Henry Askin bought a 300-acre parcel along the railroad. He named this parcel Louella, for two of his daughters, and built a mansion, a Presbyterian Church, Lyceum Hall, and an avenue (Bloomingdale) of mansard-roofed villas on this property.

In the 1880's, Louella changed hands and was renamed Anthony Wayne after a local Revolutionary War figure. Wayne became one of the country's first suburban communities to be served by a central heating system, a public water supply, sewers, and electricity. The development of such a high-quality public works system led the township's population to double to 3,800 between 1880 and 1890.

By the early 1900's Radnor Township Commissioners knew that the township needed a more elaborate governmental structure. On March 12, 1901, they elected to adopt the status of a First Class Township. This new form of government provided representation to both the suburban villages of Wayne, Rosemont, and Bryn Mawr, as well as the more pastoral districts of Villanova, Newtown Square, St. David's, and Radnor.

Today, Radnor Township is a culturally, ethnically, and economically diverse community. With its status as one of the best places to live in the Philadelphia region and continued