

California sun, and they moved to Los Angeles, intending to retire.

Instead of retiring, Arthur made a second fortune in real estate. Arthur "never made money just for the sake of making money," as he liked to say, but he will be remembered not for how he made money, but rather how he spent it. His passion for collecting art came about almost accidentally, while looking for decorations for his new home in Los Angeles. A friend suggested to him that he needed some silver to dress up the living room, so he purchased, in his words, a "schmaltzy cabinet by the 18th century silversmith Paul de Lamerie." It was also this time that he bought his first micromosaics, which are images created by tiny threads of glass. Arthur became quite enamored with micromosaics, and eventually purchased over 200 pieces.

Mr. Speaker, the New York Times (September 4, 2001) noted in its obituary of Mr. Gilbert that "in time his collection grew to comprise several collections. The silver and silver-gilt items include scores of ornate tankards, dishes, candelabra and cups that once decorated the royal and aristocratic dinner tables of Europe. His gold collection was made up of some 20 gold snuff boxes, which like the 260 micromosaics, and his 80 portrait miniatures, are best appreciated through a magnifying glass."

Arthur Gilbert was justifiably proud of his collection, and frequently he personally led tours through the museums which housed his collection. As his collection continued to expand, it eventually became too large for the space constraints at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, where it had been housed for some time. In 1996, Arthur accepted an offer to house his collection in the newly renovated Somerset House, an 18th century palace in London, where it is now displayed. He called it "Britain's heritage regained," since many of the pieces originally belonged to British aristocrats. The collection—valued at over \$200 million—has been open to the public since May of last year. In appreciation of this lavish bequest, Arthur Gilbert, who never renounced his British citizenship, was knighted in 1999.

In addition to his donated art collection, both Arthur and Rosalinde Gilbert were benefactors of numerous charities and organizations. These include the Arthur and Rosalinde Gilbert Center for the Advancement of Scientific Research. They have contributed generously to the February 1941 Foundation—an extraordinary foundation created to thank the Dutch people for assisting Jews fleeing Nazi persecution and downed Allied pilots during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the Los Angeles Times (September 4, 2001) captured the essence of this outstanding philanthropist, when it quoted him: "Whether you collect snuff boxes or matchboxes, don't buy because it's going up in value but because you like it or it will enhance your life—then give it away." I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Sir Arthur Gilbert, an outstanding Californian and a generous philanthropist.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING  
WILLIAM DAVID PEOPLES

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 6, 2001*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, Officer William David Peoples, of the Cambridge, Ohio Police Department has been recognized as its Officer of the Month for May 2001; and

Whereas, Officer Peoples has continually demonstrated a superlative degree of professionalism, care and commitment in his role as a police officer, and

Whereas, he was awarded the Exceptional Service Medal in 1995 for his heroic actions and effective problem solving as he helped deliver water to the 12,000 residents of Cambridge when a main line broke; and,

Whereas, he was again recognized with the Life Saving Medal with Silver Torch, in 1997 for his patience and bravery in the prevention of a suicide attempt;

Therefore, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the dedication and the exemplary service of Officer William D. Peoples, a man whom I am proud to call a constituent and one who serves as an example to us all.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH OF SANTA ROSA, CA

**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 6, 2001*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, along with my colleague from California, Ms. LYNN WOOLSEY, I wish today to recognize Community Baptist Church of Santa Rosa as this congregation celebrates the 50th anniversary of its founding.

A few African American families formed the hub of the church 50 years ago, which has since grown into a fully integrated congregation of 650 people, with three choirs, two youth groups, an on-site day care center, and a charter high school.

The congregation's first pastor was The Reverend Washington E. Boyce, who was serving as the assistant pastor at the First Missionary Baptist Church in the neighboring County of Marin when he traveled north to Sonoma County to enlist the support of local residents in building a spiritual community.

Community Baptist became an official congregation in 1951, and the first deacon, Curtis Wyatt, Jr., was ordained in 1952.

The first church services were held in members' homes and in community buildings in Santa Rosa. The first church building officially opened in 1956.

The Reverend James E. Coffee became the minister at Community Baptist Church in 1965 and has served the congregation for the past 36 years.

Over the course of the past 50 years, the church has played a vital spiritual and cultural role in Sonoma County and has enriched the lives of thousands of people.

The church is an active participant in the Hate-Free cities movement; has provided a home for self-help programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous; has initiated and maintains a four day annual Martin Luther King, Jr. celebration; has established and supports a community garden; has established and maintains a ministry of outreach to Lytton Ministries, a transition program for people trying to free themselves from addictions; and has established and supports the Second Sunday Morning Breakfasts, a forum for discussing, strategizing, and taking action on issues of civic, social and political importance.

The church also has an active youth program. It founded and runs the Village Project, which helps forge positive adult child relationships and the Rites of Passage program to help adolescents transition into adulthood. The church has also established a Martin Luther King, Jr. Scholarship program and actively supports the 100 Black Men Mentoring program.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of its vibrant history and traditions and its many contributions to Sonoma County, it is appropriate that we acknowledge today this pioneering congregation.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE THAT WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM PRESENTS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS GLOBAL DISCRIMINATION

SPEECH OF

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 30, 2001*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my severe disappointment regarding the lack of engagement by the United States in the United Nations World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, August 31–September 7, 2001, in Durban South Africa.

The United States has an extraordinary perspective on racism. It has made great strides towards addressing some of its problems. When the original Constitution was enacted, it declared African-Americans to be three-fifths of a human being. During Reconstruction, this very body initially refused to seat the first African-American Members of Congress. Today, there are thirty-nine African-American Members of Congress and numerous Cabinet officials. Though we have a long way to go with regards to race relations, we have come a long way.

This Nation presided over a slave trade that will go down in world history as one of the most grotesque examples of man's inhumanity to man. Once slavery was abolished, due in large part to pressure from other nations, parts of the United States then enacted codes designed to deny African-Americans their full citizenship rights. As abhorrent as this pattern