

homeless, hungry or unemployed. Sitting still was a concept that was unknown to Mattie. If there was a community issue to be addressed then Mattie would organize a community meeting with local officials to discuss the issues. She had a special way of bringing people together to solve problems. She was an organizer with an empathetic soul, and she was as much at home with her Mayor or Senator as she was with the homeless person sleeping under the freeway.

For 16 years she worked as a certified social worker at the Sheldon Complex. But her work didn't stop when she turned off the lights and closed the door at the office. Mattie was always doing something to help somebody or some cause. In addition to her job at the Sheldon Complex, she was the founder of two grassroots organizations, Community Volunteers Agency and the Men's Supportive Task Force.

Mattie's dedication and work did not go unnoticed in our community, which is evident by the numerous awards she received for her efforts in community service. Among her many honors were the United Way's Volunteer of the Year Award, YWCA Tribute, Giants Award, NAACP Award, and in 1993 she was recognized by President Clinton for being the first inductee into the Creative Communications Centres Women's Hall of Fame.

All of us who knew Mattie Holliman are thankful for the opportunity to have shared in her life. Her leadership, thoughtfulness, and caring ways will be missed by those who had the privilege of knowing her. She was a remarkable woman with a heart of gold who did so much for so many during her lifetime.

A TRIBUTE TO HOWARD
RUBENSTEIN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to the extraordinary talent and civic contributions of Howard J. Rubenstein, who will be honored on Sunday at the Fifth Annual Heritage Dinner of the Museum of Jewish Heritage—A Living Memorial to the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, Howard Rubenstein was dubbed by Newsweek Magazine as the "Dean of Damage Control." That praise is indeed appropriate because Howard is one of America's foremost public relations consultants. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he later finished first in his class in the night school division at St. John's University School of Law, and later was awarded an honorary doctor of law degree from the University. Howard founded his public relations agency in 1954 and ran it from his parents' kitchen table until his mother refused to answer the family phone, "Rubenstein and Associates." Today his firm is one of the nation's largest and best-known independent public relations agencies with a staff of more than 190 people.

Mr. Speaker, the Museum of Jewish Heritage—A Living Memorial to the Holocaust, opened to the public in 1997. Overlooking the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, its mission is to educate people of all ages and back-

grounds about the 20th century Jewish experience before, during and after the Holocaust. The Museum contains more than 2,000 photographs, 800 artifacts, and 24 original documentary films. The Museum's core exhibition combines archival material with modern media to provide a thoughtful and moving chronicle of history, keeping the memory of the past alive and offering hope for the future.

Howard Rubenstein is being honored by the Museum of Jewish Heritage for his extraordinary commitment to public service. He has served as a member of numerous civic and philanthropic organizations, and currently sits on the Executive Committee of the Association for a Better New York. He is a trustee of the Police Athletic League, the Central Park Conservancy, and the Inner City Scholarship Fund of the Archdiocese of New York. He is Vice Chairman of the New York State-New York City Holocaust Memorial Commission and is a special advisor to the New York City Commission on the Status of Women. Howard has served on the Mayor's Committee on Business and Economic Development for Mayors Beame, Dinkins, and Giuliani, and he is a member of the board of directors of the Center for Democracy here in Washington, D.C. He also served as a consultant to the United States Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and, as an attorney, he was assistant counsel to the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, one particular episode stands out in my reflection upon Howard Rubenstein's service to his community. In 1991, the Brooklyn community of Crown Heights exploded in a chain reaction of violence, riots, and ever mounting divisions between the area's African-American and Hasidic Jewish populations. These disputes escalated, eventually dividing the city and receiving national attention. Responding to a request for his assistance from then Mayor David Dinkins, Howard undertook the difficult task of diffusing the tensions between the African-American and Jewish communities. He organized a "Peace Conference" in Crown Heights and then planned a "Neighbor to Neighbor" event at the Apollo Theater in Harlem. There he screened the movie, "The Liberators", a film depicting the liberation of a Nazi concentration camp by African-American soldiers, to an audience of over 1300 Jews and African-Americans. The showing was broadcast live on New York television, while simultaneously 500 "Neighbor to Neighbor" meetings were held in homes and community centers around the City. Howard's efforts were critical to defusing tensions as well as restoring civility and understanding in Crown Heights. I believe that this efforts speak volumes about the character and commitment of this outstanding man.

Mr. Speaker, in an era when business leaders all too often fail to demonstrate a devotion to the needs of our society, Howard Rubenstein is a model for all of us to emulate. I invite my colleagues to join me in extending warmest congratulations and sincere appreciation to Howard J. Rubenstein on this special occasion.

U.S. INTERVENTION IN SOUTH
KOREA

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 2001

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, today I am placing into the record the attached article from yesterday's Wall Street Journal, as I believe it accurately depicts the problem that many nations face in attempting to resolve their difference once our government decides to insert itself into internal or regional matters in other parts of the world. Instead of hindering peace in the ways pointed out by this article, we can play a constructive role in the world. However, to do so will require a change of policy. By maintaining open trade and friendly diplomatic relations with all countries we could fulfill that role as a moral compass that our founders envisioned. Unfortunately, as this article shows, our current policy of intervention is having the exact opposite effect.

SOUTH KOREA FEARS BUSH TEAM IS
HINDERING DETENTE WITH NORTH

(By Jay Solomon)

SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA—Amid heightened tension between the U.S. and China over the downing of an American spy plane, frustration is mounting inside President Kim Dae Jung's government that President Bush's Asia policies are undercutting ties between North and South Korea.

President Kim has made his peace initiative toward reclusive North Korea—with whom the South remains technically at war—a cornerstone of his administration. Mr. Bush's advisers say they are still reviewing the merits of engaging the communist North, but a number of Mr. Kim's aides fear time is running out since his term ends next year.

Fueling this unease among some in Mr. Kim's government is their belief that the Bush administration views peace on the Korean Peninsula as working against its principal security interests. Central to this is Mr. Bush's plans to build a national missile-defense shield, for which North Korea's missile program is a primary justification. U.S. military and intelligence officials have played up in recent weeks both the military and nuclear threats posed by North Korea's military, re-emphasizing the Pentagon's need to maintain 37,000 troops in South Korea.

Now, the U.S.-China standoff over an American surveillance plane that landed on China's Hainan island is fanning fears that a renewed Cold War will grip North Asia. "The U.S.'s dependence upon a Cold War strategy . . . is causing the detente mood (on the Korean Peninsula) to collapse," says Jang Sung Min, a legislator with the Millennium Democratic Party and an aide to Mr. Kim. He fears the U.S.'s pursuit of missile defense will exacerbate this tension by leading to a renewed arms race between regional powers China, Japan and Russia.

The South Korean Foreign Ministry, while officially maintaining that it is too early to judge Mr. Bush's policy vis-a-vis North Korea, also is expressing skittishness toward Washington's intentions. Spokesman Kim Euy Taek says the ministry hopes "the Bush administration will rethink its skepticism" toward North Korea after completing its review of the Clinton team's policies toward Pyongyang.

For its part, the Bush administration doesn't accept the premise that its actions

are undermining Seoul's peace initiative. "We continue to strongly support President Kim's policy of engagement with North Korea," a State Department spokesman in Washington says. "We share a common concern about the nature and level of the military threat from North Korea, and we continue to discuss ways to deal with that."

Just three months ago, expectations were high that a peace pact could be signed between allies South Korea and the U.S. and North Korea. Then-Secretary of State Madeleine Albright had held an unprecedented meeting with North Korea's supreme leader, Kim Jong II, after the North sent a senior envoy to Washington. President Clinton was seriously considering a deal in January where North Korea would scrap some weapons programs in exchange for financial aid.

Kim Dae Jung's government followed up by scheduling a March summit with Mr. Bush in Washington in hopes of picking up where Mr. Clinton left off. Instead Mr. Bush voiced "skepticism" toward Kim Jong II's intentions and placed all talks with North Korea on hold pending the Clinton-policy review.

This rebuke has fueled a marked deterioration in North-South relations. Last month, Pyongyang halted peace talks with the South, a sporting exchange has been cancelled, and Kim Jong II's proposed trip to South Korea during the first half of the year has been delayed to the second half—at the earliest.

Now, President Kim and his supporters are left hoping Mr. Bush's team will quickly wrap up their review of North Korea policy and sign on to new peace talks. If not, however, there is a helpless sense of what can actually be achieved without Washington's imprimatur. Hahn Hwa Kap, a senior member of President Kim's Millennium Democratic Party, says: "The longer this process takes, the longer it will take for North-South relations to improve."

TRIBUTE TO FORMER MICHIGAN STATE REPRESENTATIVE PAUL TESANOVICH

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 2001

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to Paul Tesanovich, a former representative to the Michigan House of Representatives from the 110th Representative District, which is comprised of six counties—Gogebic, Ontonagon, Baraga, Iron, Houghton, and Keweenaw—in my congressional district.

Paul was first elected to the House in 1994, and he has just concluded his service in the Michigan House because of the Michigan term limits law. This law was enacted at the will of the voters of Michigan, but I have to confess that in this case I believe the law has turned a dedicated public servant out of office.

Mr. Speaker, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, where Paul and I are from, is an area rich in natural wealth and scenic beauty. It is also an area that, because of its sheer size, offers a wealth of diverse social and political issues. Because its population is sparse, however, its representation in Lansing is meager in numbers.

Spokesmen for this region, therefore, must stand taller and speak more eloquently than their downstate counterparts. Paul served on the important Appropriations Committee in the Michigan House, a position that allowed him

an excellent platform to speak on behalf of his region.

Paul brought an essential understanding of the region with him when he went to Lansing. He knew that the part of the state he represented has a rich and diverse heritage. In fact, one community, Calumet, once was so vital and prosperous that it came within one vote of becoming the capital of Michigan.

Paul and I had the opportunity to work together on many major issues, perhaps the most important of which was trying to rebuild the region's economic vitality in the face of challenges like imports, which have devastated its copper mining industry.

In trying to address the problems of unemployment arising from the closing of the White Pine Mine and related economic fallout from that closing, Paul and I have shared the knowledge that we have great resources at hand in this part of Michigan, which will be at the heart of any development effort. These resources include the excellent quality of the area's workforce and the strength of its nationally-renowned engineering school, Michigan Technological University.

I wish Paul and his wife Julie and their three children the best in Paul's post-legislative career. He has my respect and friendship, and I will miss working with him.

COMMEMORATING ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise with my colleagues in calling for the remembrance of the Armenian Genocide. I remain deeply concerned that the United States has not officially recognized this tragedy as a genocide, and believe it is time this nation acknowledges the truth.

That truth is told by those who were there. Many Armenians that saw the killing, saw the destruction and lived through the persecution, are now our neighbors and friends. For years, these brave individuals who lost their loved ones have told the painful story of their experience, yet it has often fallen on deaf ears. They have told of the day in 1915—April 24th—when Turkish officials arrested and exiled 200 Armenian political, intellectual and religious leaders. That terrible day started a campaign of terror that would last for eight years, resulting in the death of 1.5 million Armenians.

Today, despite all of our advances, we still see this kind of brutal ethnic cleansing in several places around the world. In Kosovo, an international military force had to be called in to end ethnic cleansing in that tiny province. And across Africa, in places like Sierra Leone and the Congo, entire groups of women, children and men have literally been wiped out in attempts to control land and resources. If we are ever to stop such inhumane treatment, we must ensure that we speak the truth about the past. We must ensure that our young people hear the wrongs that have been committed against humanity, so that they have the opportunity to stand firmly for basic human rights as they rise to become our leaders.

As a nation, the United States speaks often about respect for human rights. I am proud

that we hold such values so close—but until will accept the truth about atrocities like the Armenian Genocide we fail to reach our goals.

BEADS OF HOPE PROJECT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, lymphoma advocates are coming to Washington, DC for the 3rd annual Lymphoma Advocacy Day on April 25, 2001 to unveil a project that will put the rising incidence of lymphoma into perspective for Members of Congress and the public.

Mr. Speaker, according to the American Cancer Society, 1996 saw over 85,000 new cases of lymphoid malignancies in the United States. These included Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, the lymphocytic diseases known as CLL (chronic lymphocytic leukemia) and ALL (acute lymphoblastic leukemia) as well as multiple myeloma. Lymphoma is the second most rapidly rising cancer over the last 20 years. Sixty percent of all childhood malignancies are lymphomas or their cousin, leukemia.

The project being unveiled is called "Beads of Hope", it consists of a necklace of beads to symbolize the 64,000 Americans who will be diagnosed with lymphoma in 2001. Each bead represents one newly diagnosed person.

Mr. Speaker, these Beads of Hope have a story of their own that I would like to share, it makes me proud to be an American. The project was conceived by Karl Schwartz, whose wife, Joanne, is a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma survivor. Karl circulated his idea over several lymphoma Internet list-servers and received an enthusiastic response. One member of his email group, Jessica Chen, took off with the bead idea, shared it with Debra of the Bead Fairies and received a donation for all 64,000 beads from The Beadery of Hope Valley, Rhode Island.

Email group members are volunteering to string beads in sections that will be brought to Washington, DC and assembled on Capitol Hill. Jessica estimates that when connected the necklace will be 600 yards long! At the suggestion of Cure For Lymphoma board member Katherine Adams, advocates will continue the theme by wearing beaded safety pins on their clothing and distributing pins to Members of Congress with whom they will be meeting on the 25th. Each bead on a pin will represent one year of being touched by lymphoma.

I ask my colleagues to show your support for this caring initiative by wearing these beaded pins. Make and distribute pins to your family, friends, business associates and Congressional reps. Carry the theme forward into National Lymphoma Awareness Week (Oct. 7–13).

I thank the Lymphoma advocates who have come to our Nation's Capitol, I thank the Lymphoma Research Foundation of America for all the hard work they have done to fight this dreaded disease. As you know I strongly support the increased funding of the National Institutes of Health, and hope to see its budget doubled over the next five years, and with that hopefully diseases such as lymphoma will become history.