

FORGOTTEN." The stamp serves as a fine tribute to the brave Americans who fought for this country and were either imprisoned by enemy forces or have been classified as missing in action. All of these soldiers will forever be heroes and will forever be remembered.

Mr. Patterson's achievement is no small feat. Only the second commemorative POW/MIA stamp ever issued, the new stamp embodies how the vision and hard work of one volunteer can result in a great accomplishment. The first commemorative POW/MIA stamp was issued by the Post Office in 1970 in the form of a 6 cent postage stamp. Had it not been for Mr. Patterson's effort, that may have been the last stamp honoring the Nation's many POW's and MIA's. Mr. Patterson's love of and devotion to our great Nation, as well as to our POWs and MIAs, should serve as a model for all Americans.

I commend Robert Patterson for his tireless efforts in bringing about the POW/MIA postage stamp. Mr. Patterson's efforts on behalf of the stamp showed for all the world our country's commitment to the message of the POW/MIA cause, "You Are Not Forgotten"; not forgotten also will be Mr. Patterson's message to the cause.

In closing, I reiterate Mr. Patterson's simple message to the many groups he addressed and to the volunteers who assisted him: Remember.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
LENINGRAD TRIALS

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to participate in the observance of the 25th anniversary of the arrests and beginning of the Leningrad Trials, the seminal event in the effort to rally support for the beleaguered and persecuted Jewish community in the Soviet Union.

In remembering the Leningrad Trials, I also want to recognize one of my constituents, Lynn Singer, who has been a tireless advocate on behalf of Soviet Jewry and, more recently, a crusader against official and unofficial anti-semitism in the former Soviet Union. Lynn, as the longtime executive director of the Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry [LICSJ], has developed an international reputation as a result of her persistence, determination and leadership in the cause of human rights and freedom. I am proud to be her Representative in the People's House and to have participated in LICSJ vigils, demonstrations and marches. I look forward to continuing to work with Lynn Singer in the weeks and months ahead.

As many Members of this institution will recall, 25 years ago, a group of courageous young men and women from around the Soviet Union met to develop a plan to fly to freedom and realize the impossible dream of emigrating to the land of their choice. In spite of knowing the KGB had learned of their plans and that they faced severe penalties if they were apprehended, a few of these men and women bought tickets on a small commuter plane destined for Norway. Tragically, before even boarding the plane, Soviet police arrested each of them.

Far from crushing the fledgling human rights movement in the Soviet Union, this event focused attention on the plight of Soviet Jewry and all those who wanted secure basic human rights for people behind the Iron Curtain. In response to the Leningrad Trials, organizations were formed in the United States to monitor human rights conditions in the U.S.S.R. and win the freedom of Jewish refuseniks. This grassroots movement succeeded in keeping human rights an issue on the international stage and put enormous pressure on the Kremlin during periods of cold war, detente, the Reagan defense build-up, perestroika and, finally, the collapse of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

That is why we should take time today to remember the sacrifice of those who, at great risk to themselves and their loved ones, made a stand when things were the very bleakest—Anatoly Altman, Hillel Butman, Mark Dymshitz, Leib Khnokh, Edward Kuznitsov, Joseph Mendilovich, Boris Penson, Wulf Zalmanson, Israel Zalmanson and Sylvia Zalmanson, all living in Israel, and Yuri Federov and Aleksei Murzhenko, now living in the United States.

I hope all in this chamber will join with me to make certain that the courage demonstrated in the winning struggle for freedom will never be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to again recognize the many good works and accomplishments of my constituent, Lynn Singer, as well as the many supporters of the LICSJ and all those in the United States and around the world who demonstrated their concern about prisoners of conscience in the U.S.S.R. since June 15, 1970. Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. GORDON R.
SULLIVAN

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to recognize Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, who will retire on June 20, 1995. General Sullivan's career spans 36 years, during which he has distinguished himself as a soldier, a leader, and a visionary advisor to both the President and the Congress. Let me briefly recount to you the career of this distinguished servant of our Nation.

A native of Boston, MA, General Sullivan graduated from Norwich University in 1959 and was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Armor Branch of the U.S. Army. During his career, he has commanded at the platoon through the division levels. In Europe, he commanded the 4th Battalion, 73d Armored Division and the 1st Brigade, 3d Armored Division, followed by an assignment as the 3d Armored Division's Chief of Staff. He served as the 1st Infantry Division Operations Officer at Fort Riley, KS and as the VII Corps Operations Officer in Germany. Subsequently, he served as the assistance commandant of the Armor School at Fort Knox, KY; on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO] staff as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Support of the Central Army Group in Germany; and as the deputy commandant of the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, KS. He next served as the commanding general of the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley, KS.

Since the summer of 1989, General Sullivan has served in positions of increasing responsibility with the Army at the Pentagon: first, as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operation and Plans; then, as the Vice Chief of Staff; and since June of 1991, as the Chief of Staff. His arrival at the Pentagon coincided with a historic shift in the strategic position of the United States. This was a period of both great turmoil and great success—successes directly attributable to the dedicated efforts of General Sullivan. During this time, we won the cold war and began the process of decreasing the size of the Army by a third. We were threatened in the Gulf—and fought and won a war. We saw the emergence of new and diverse threats and new technologies—and the Army changed both intellectually and physically to meet the new challenges.

Throughout this period of historic change, General Sullivan provided outstanding leadership. He oversaw the transformation of the Army from a cold war, forward deployed force, into a power projection force, ready to defend our national interests in any corner of the world. While meeting the challenges of today, General Sullivan prepared the Army for tomorrow, as well, with a farsighted and far-reaching vision of the conduct of future war. His determination to keep the Army trained and ready, his sense of responsibility to his soldiers and the Nation, and his understanding of both our history and the future of armed conflict, have given our great country an Army that is capable of achieving decisive victories into the 21st century.

General Sullivan's career has been the epitome of selfless service to our Nation, and he is the quintessential example of all we could hope our military leaders to be. Through his decades of dedication to duty and the accompanying sacrifices, he has been supported by a loving family. General Sullivan's wife, Gay, their children, John, Mark, and Elizabeth, and a grandson Christopher have contributed, in countless ways, to the career of this dedicated soldier.

Mr. Speaker, Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan is a consummate professional, a defender of the Constitution, and a leader of demonstrated moral and physical courage. It is with great respect and appreciation that I offer this tribute to his impressive career in the U.S. Army.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I was, unfortunately, detained in my congressional district in Baltimore earlier today and thus forced to miss two record votes. Specifically, I was not present to record my vote on roll call vote number 380, approving the previous day's journal, and roll call vote number 381, the Markey amendment.

Had I been here I would have voted yea on roll call vote number 380 and yea on roll call vote number 381.