

prevent a nursing facility from using any individual as a feeding and hydration assistant in the facility unless the individual has completed a training and competency evaluation approved by their respective state.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join my efforts to assist millions of families across this nation by supporting the Long-Term Care Patient Protection act of 1998.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF OF POLICE,
NORMAN N. CHAPMAN, JR.

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 10, 1998

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, on October 14, 1998, the citizens of Pensacola and the State of Florida will be losing a man who has dedicated his life to protecting the people of Florida and ensuring the triumph of justice in our community. This gentleman has distinguished himself as a community leader, a dedicated law enforcer, and one of our nation's leaders in the war on crime. The man I speak about today is Chief Norman Chapman of the Pensacola Police Department.

I could praise Chief Chapman for his nearly twenty-five years of law enforcement, during which he served in all phases of Uniform Patrol, Tactile Patrol in high crime areas, the Detective Bureau, Investigations, and in Personnel and Training. I could mention the modernization and efficiency that Chief Chapman brought to the Pensacola Police Department over the last four years as Chief of Police. Or I could applaud his efforts to bring to justice Ted Bundy, one of history's most heinous mass murderers. But I'm sure Norman would say that those accomplishments were just part of his duty.

However, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, Norman has gone above and beyond the call of duty throughout his distinguished career in the field of law enforcement. At a time when our nation calls out for principled leadership from public officials, it is fitting that today we honor a law enforcement professional who always went the extra mile to protect our citizens while striving to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. During his tour in Viet Nam, Norman Chapman came to know and respect our God given rights of freedom. He has never forgotten how important those rights are to the American way of life.

Norman's overall attitude and dedication to public service has been a model in the lives of the hundreds of law enforcement officers and professionals that he has trained, supervised, and encouraged. His legacy will remind new recruits that when at all possible, law enforcement officers should go beyond the call of duty to assist citizens in any way possible and to protect our system of justice from any and all adversaries.

As Norman departs the Pensacola Police Department, he can take pride in knowing that he influenced so many people in a positive way. As a father of two young boys, I sleep better at night knowing that our streets are safer and that our children are protected because of the life-long efforts of Norman N. Chapman, Jr.

HOLY ROSARY CELEBRATES 90TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 10, 1998

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy that I bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and the American public the celebration in my congressional district of the 90th Anniversary of Holy Rosary Parish in Ansonia, Connecticut.

In the very early 1900's, the rather large Catholic Italian community of Ansonia was served by another local parish that was first formed by Irish immigrants. Church leaders in Hartford recognized the distinct cultural and language differences in the existing parish and moved to create a new one. And, on October 4, 1908, the Feast of the Holy Rosary, Reverend Bonforti celebrated the first Mass for the Ansonia Italian community and took the name, Holy Rosary, in honor of the feast day.

Over the next several decades, the Church continued to grow and serve the community. Many people played a major role in this growth process, including the Reverend Peter Manfredi, who on April 3, 1913, was assigned to the church as its administrator and served in this capacity for over forty years. While ministering to the needs of the parishioners, he gave the church a firm foundation that helped guide it through some very difficult times. Reverend Anthony Salemi came to Holy Rosary in July, 1954. Through his enthusiasm and spiritual dedication, he led the church for the next decade, and most notably, through the rigors of purchasing and paying off their first church building. Miss Annie Larkin, a lay person, established the religious education program as well as most other church parish organizations and served the church as a Sunday school teacher for more than thirty years.

The Reverend Vincent Iannetta, who served as pastor for thirty years starting in June, 1965, provided the leadership that led to a new church and under whose tenure the parish truly matured. Father Ronald Genua now serves as pastor and in just three short years has touched and enriched the lives of parishioners throughout the congregation.

Mr. Speaker, Holy Rosary is a mainstay of the community and serves this diverse parish well. On behalf of the 5th Congressional District and the House of Representatives, I congratulate all parishioners and clergy, past and present, on this 90th Anniversary and send best wishes for a very successful celebration and all continued success.

TRIBUTE TO ADDISON McLEON

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 10, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring a man whose contributions to his community and to the entire state of New Jersey are legendary, former Assemblyman Addison McLeon of Jersey City. He will be honored on October 22, 1998 at a special event: "A Tribute to Addison

McLeon: A Lifetime of Community Leadership."

Mr. McLeon made history when he was elected the first African American from Hudson County to serve in the State Assembly, a post he held from 1966 to 1970. He also served in the Jersey City Housing Authority, beginning in 1954; as a member of the Jersey City Board of Education; as Director of Housing for the Essex County Urban League; and as a member of the Jersey City Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). In addition, he is the founder of the Civic Awareness Council, a citizens' action organization.

Assemblyman McLeon, who was born on June 17, 1921, attended public schools in Jersey City, including School Number 14 and Lincoln High School. He enrolled in Lincoln University, Pennsylvania in 1940, but his education was interrupted by World War II in 1944. He served in the U.S. Air Force during the war, rising from the rank of private within a year to Personnel Sergeant Major, the highest rank for enlisted men. He returned to Lincoln University in September of 1948 and received a Bachelor of Arts degree. He married the former Louise Williams and they produced three children.

Although former Assemblyman McLeon is retired now, he has remained an active and passionate advocate for the cause of justice and continued progress. He has truly been an inspiration to all who have had the privilege of knowing him.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating former Assemblyman McLeon and wishing him all the best.

HONOR THE VICTIMS OF THE
UKRAINIAN FAMINE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 10, 1998

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 stands as one of the most tragic events of this century.

Millions of Ukrainian men, women and children were starved to death in one of the cruellest acts of inhumanity every recorded.

Ukraine was the breadbasket of Europe. Its land was rich and productive. Its farmers helped to feed the world.

So it made no sense in 1932 when peasants began to scavenge around in harvested fields for food—or when their diets were reduced to nothing but potatoes, beets and pumpkins.

Peasants began leaving Ukraine, trying to search for food in Russia and other neighboring territories, but they were soon turned back.

Instead of planting seeds for the next crop, peasants were reduced to feeding those seeds to their children.

As a result, little grain was harvested for the next crop, and the situation grew worse.

Soon, people began dying—millions of people.

Incredibly, as many as ten million may have died in this famine.

That's fully one-quarter of the people in rural Ukraine.

Of course, the truth about the famine was not revealed for far too long a time.