

though the number of small business exporters tripled, they form less than one percent of all small business in the United States. Even among these cutting-edge firms, nearly two-thirds of small business exporters sold to just one foreign market in 1997. In fact, 76 percent of small business exporters sold less than \$250,000 worth of goods abroad. In other words, these are "casual" exporters. The key is to encourage more small businesses to enter the trade arena and then to prod "Casual" small business exporters into becoming more active.

Increasing the availability of export finance can help achieve this goal. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Export Working Capital Loan Improvement Act of 2000.

HONORING MINNIE ELIZABETH
SAPP

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy that I honor Minnie Elizabeth Sapp, who recently celebrated her one-hundredth birthday. Mrs. Sapp had the rare fortune of seeing a complete century unfold. It was on July 12, 1900 that Mrs. Sapp was born—in the log house built by her grandfather, James Waymon Mitchell, on Lost Creek in White County, and it was on July 12, 2000 that we celebrated her one-hundredth birthday.

On Christmas Day in 1921, Mrs. Sapp married Homer Floyd Sapp in the same room in the log house where she was born. The couple traveled by buggy to Homer's father's home, at what is now Rim Rock Mesa at Bon Air. Six years later they moved to a forty-acre farm on Corolla Road.

The couple has seven children. The two boys died as infants, and sadly one daughter, Helen, passed away at 14. The other four daughters survived: Josephine, Norma, Evelyn, and Betty. Although her husband Homer died in 1980, Mrs. Sapp continues to live at the farm that the couple moved to 73 years ago.

In 1993, Mrs. Sapp wrote her personal memoirs, and among her memories are recollections of lighting the house with coal lamps and making lye and soap. The United States has changed much since the days of her childhood, but her memories of quilting, walking barefoot to free school and later attending boarding school at Pleasant Hill Academy, carrying water from the spring, and keeping the fire going year round have shaped a strong, loving woman who is devoted to her family and friends.

Two weeks ago I had the honor of attending Mrs. Sapp's birthday celebration, and on the 16th of July the Bon Air United Methodist Church honored her with a service, singing, and presentation of a plaque. The family and friends who surround her serve as a testament to the impact this amazing woman has on all who meet her.

Truly, Minnie Elizabeth Sapp is a blessing to her community. Mrs. Sapp's devotion to family and religion has seen her through 100 years, and I am confident that it is her love of life which will fill every day that is to come. That

is why it is the spirit of all who know and love her that I wish to congratulate Mrs. Sapp on her one-hundredth birthday celebration.

RECOGNIZING JOHN RUSSELL
BERGENDAHL AND THE CROMWELL
CHILDREN'S HOME'S 100TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize a true World War II hero, John Russell Bergendahl. For most of his brief life, Mr. Bergendahl was a resident at the Cromwell Children's Home in my district, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year. He lived at the Home until his graduation from Middletown High School, and this year his classmates are holding their 60th class reunion in his honor.

While his unique role and his supreme sacrifice on D-Day are paramount in this recognition, it is also important to emphasize the example Mr. Bergendahl provided to so many of his peers as a friend, a serious academic student, an outstanding athlete, and a dependable worker during his years at the Children's Home.

Although an only child whose parents died early in his life, Mr. Bergendahl never reflected on his family tragedy. He had a remarkably positive attitude, an outgoing personality, and the physical and mental discipline needed for military service at the time, and would have been the key to his success in civilian life. He was a model resident at the Cromwell Children's Home, a reflection of the dedication of its staff and its program.

Russ Bergendahl and Jim Broman, who first brought Mr. Bergendahl's story to my attention, were in military training when they last met in Cromwell several months before being sent to England in early 1944. During that meeting, Mr. Bergendahl expressed that he did not expect to survive the war because of his assignment to the 82nd Airborne. Although Jim and Russ attempted to meet again when they were deployed overseas, these attempts were futile because Jim's assignment to the 101st Airborne, also limited outside contact prior to D-Day.

After D-Day, Mr. Broman was unable to learn anything about his friend Russ until nearly two weeks later when he was told that a Bergendahl was killed by a sniper six days after the invasion. It was not until 55 years later when Mr. Broman returned to Normandy and visited Russ Bergendahl's grave at Omaha Beach that he learned Russ was actually killed on D-Day, June 6, 1944, after the American landing.

It is not possible to document, or likely even comprehend, what Mr. Bergendahl experienced when he landed in Normandy prior to the massive airborne landings conducted by the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions a few hours later. He may have merited the highest of military honors, but none of us will ever know. However, we do know that his sacrifice and service is what allows us all to be here today to remember him under the banner of liberty and freedom he fought to maintain, and for that we should honor him as a true hero.

The 100th anniversary of the Cromwell Children's Home is an appropriate occasion to establish and maintain a memorial to John Russell Bergendahl at the place where he made his home for most of his brief life. This memorial is a tribute to his courage and bravery, and also recognizes the contribution of the Cromwell Children's Home and the many dedicated staff members to the lives of children, such as John Russell Bergendahl, during their 100 years of service. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join with me in this tribute to remember the life of John Russell Bergendahl.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, I unfortunately missed rollcall No. 429, a vote to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4700, a bill to grant the consent of Congress to the Kansas and Missouri Metropolitan Culture District Compact. Had I been present, I would have voted in the affirmative.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF
NATO AIRSTRIKES ON THE
FORMER REPUBLIC OF YUGO-
SLAVIA

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Vojin Joksimovich, a well respected scholar of the Balkans, has given a thorough analysis of the environmental impact that the NATO airstrikes have had on the ecosystem of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia. His research and analysis are profound and compelling, that I am inserting them into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so it may become public knowledge.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF YUGOSLAV
RECONSTRUCTION: NATO ECOCIDE IN SERBIA
(By Vojin Joksimovich, Kennedy School of
Government-Harvard University, April 25,
2000)

INTRODUCTION

In considering America's role in the world, it is worth starting from the premise that this has in general been extremely beneficial and positive. America's contributions to the defeat of the twin menaces of fascism and communism in this century are events of epic proportions. I myself am a refugee from Tito's brand of communism and my daughter fled from Milosevic's version. So I am personally grateful for America's role in combating this twin menace.

With this positive image of America's role in the front of my mind, I take no pleasure in saying that NATO's Kosovo war does not fit this positive pattern. In fact it was a source of evil. Many of the charges against the war are familiar to you: that it was illegal, unnecessary, counter-productive, damaging to global US interests and so on. I discuss all of these in my book "Kosovo Crisis: A Study in Foreign Policy Mismanagement."

Today, however, I want to draw on my professional background as a nuclear and industrial safety specialist to discuss an aspect