

In the center of this conflict and instability Kazakhstan has begun to prosper by working to build a modern economy, developing its vast natural resources and providing a base of stability in a very uncertain part of the world. With the discovery of the massive Kashagan oil field in the Kazak portion of the Caspian Sea, Kazakhstan is poised to become a major supplier of petroleum to the Western world and a competitor to Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). It is critical that we continue to facilitate western companies' investment in Kazakhstan and the establishment of secure, east-west pipeline routes for Kazak oil. This is the only way for Kazakhstan to loosen its dependence on Russia for transit rights for its oil and gas and secure additional, much needed, oil for the world market.

American policy in the region must be based on the complex geopolitics of Central Asia and provide the support required to enable these countries to reach their economic potential. We must continue to give top priority to the development of Kazakhstan's oil and gas industries and to the establishment of east-west transportation corridors for Caspian oil and gas. We must also remain committed to real support for local political leadership, fostering rule of law and economic reforms and to helping mitigate and solve the lingering ethnic and nationalistic conflicts in the region. Only through meaningful and substantial cooperation with Kazakhstan, will we be able to realize these goals.

There are many challenges ahead for Kazakhstan, but there are enormous opportunities for economic and political progress. Mr. Nazarbayev has taken advantage of Kazakhstan's stability to begin transforming its economy from the old Soviet form—giant, state-owned industries and collective grain farms—into a modern, market-based economy. We have much at stake in this development. Will Kazakhstan become a true market-oriented democracy, or will it slip into economic stagnation and ethnic violence like so many of its neighbors? The stability of Central Asia and the Caucasus depends on how Kazakhstan chooses to move forward. The United States must do its part to enhance U.S.-Kazakhstan cooperation and encourage prosperity and stability for the entire region.

IN HONOR OF ED AND LYNN
HOGAN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor my close friends Ed and Lynn Hogan: successful entrepreneurs and philanthropists who have seen and changed the world together and who will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary on August 13, 2001.

Ed's and Lynn's accomplishments are numerous and far-reaching. In 1959, they opened Pleasant Travel Service in Point Pleasant, New Jersey. Three years later, they moved their four children and the business to Southern California to better serve clients wishing to visit Hawaii.

The company is now a limited liability corporation with more than 1,700 employees and revenues exceeding \$400 million. Their four children—Brian and Christine, and twins Gary and Glenn—are all executives in the company.

Ed is chairman and chief executive officer of Pleasant Holidays, L.L.C., and Lynn serves as vice chairperson. Lynn, a graphics artist who did picture cells for Disney's animated classic "Peter Pan," oversees the development of major promotions, ad campaigns and brochures, and is actively involved with the decoration and renovation of the company's hotels.

The company has expanded to serve Mexico, Tahiti, Japan and other destinations in the Orient, in addition to the ownership of several hotels in Hawaii.

In 1987, Ed and Lynn formed the Pleasant Hawaiian Holidays Foundation to grant annual scholarships and awards to benefit Hawaiian residents. The non-profit Hogan Family Foundation, founded in 1998, is dedicated to promoting an understanding of the importance of travel and tourism "by creating and operating educational, humanitarian, and civic-minded programs that encourage meaningful communication between persons of all cultures."

With the formation of the Travel and Tourism Institute, the Ed and Lynn Hogan Program in Travel and Tourism is funded at Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles to prepare college students for executive careers in the travel industry.

Ed and Lynn volunteer for numerous other non-profit organizations focused on health care, child abuse and education, and sit on several boards, and have been honored frequently for their efforts.

Not surprisingly, they also have been honored extensively by the tourism industry and the government and people of Hawaii. A few highlights: In 1993, Ed and Lynn were inducted into the American Society of Travel Agents' "Hall of Fame," the travel industry's highest honor. In 1995, Ed served as a delegate to the first White House Conference on Travel and Tourism. Lynn has been named to Working Woman magazine's top 500 list of female executives in the United States for the past five years, number 53 in 1998 and number 34 this year.

In their spare time, Ed and Lynn train and show their Arabian horses, play in travel industry and celebrity golf tournaments, and fawn over their two grandchildren, Michael and Shalyn.

Mr. Speaker, Ed and Lynn Hogan are loving people who are dedicated to their profession, their community, their family and each other. I know my colleagues will join Janice and me in congratulating them on a lifetime of success together in each of those areas as they celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN
INDIA CONTINUES

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, there has been a disturbing pattern of oppression of Christians and other religious minorities in India. This persecution of Christians in India continues. It has been going on steadily since Christmas 1998, with occasional flare-ups before that, as exemplified by one incident when the state police used unnecessary and overwhelming force to stop a Christian religious festival.

The animosity towards Christians and other religious minorities in India is well known. High-ranking officials of India's governing coalition have said openly that everyone who lives in India must either be Hindu or be subservient to Hinduism. They have called for nationalization of the Christian churches in India, severing them from the denominations to which they belong.

Since the current wave of violence exploded on Christmas 1998, more than two and a half years ago, Christian churches have been burned, and assaults have been carried out on priests and nuns.

Mr. Speaker, that is the state of religious freedom in India. The Indian government has much work in front of it. It is time for India to stop trampling the rights of minorities and begin protecting religious freedom, civil liberties, human rights, and the other important rights that are the mark of a true democratic state.

54TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDIA'S
INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to join with the people of India and the Indian-American community to commemorate India's Independence Day. The 54th anniversary of India's Independence will actually occur on August 15th, while Congress is in recess, so I wanted to take this opportunity tonight, before we adjourn, to mark this important occasion before my colleagues in this House and the American people.

Last month, Americans celebrated the Fourth of July. For a billion people in India, one-sixth of the human race, the 15th of August holds the same significance. I am proud to extend my congratulations to the people of India, and to the sons and daughters of India who have come to the United States, enriching American society in so many ways.

On August 15, 1947, the people of India finally gained their independence from Britain, following a long and determined struggle that continues to inspire the world. In his stirring "midnight hour" speech, India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, set the tone for the newly established Republic, a Republic devoted to the principles of democracy and secularism. In more than half a century since then, India has stuck to the path of free and fair elections, a multi-party political system and the orderly transfer of power from one government to its successor.

India continues to grapple with the challenges of delivering broad-based economic development to a large and growing population. India has sought to provide full rights and representation to its many ethnic, religious and linguistic communities. And India seeks to be a force for stability and cooperation in the strategically vital South Asia region. In all of these respects, India stands out as a model for other Asian nations, and developing countries everywhere, to follow.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most difficult situations for a democracy is their relationships with their neighbors, especially if they do not share the same democratic ideals. India has

struggled to establish a peaceful cooperation with the nation of Pakistan. As you know, Pakistan has made a transition from the thin guise of democracy to an outright military state.

Despite this fact, India has made repeated efforts to establish peaceful and economically prosperous relations with Pakistan.

Evidence of this can be found in India's Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee extending the hand of friendship to Pakistan President Musharraf. This is the latest act of good faith by India even though Pakistan has consistently reverted in their promises to uphold their end in recent years. In February of 1999 India and Pakistan signed the Lahore Declaration under which they pledged to establish a procedure for resolving their differences through bilateral negotiations. Pakistan subsequently betrayed this when their forces crossed the Line of Control in Kashmir, resulting in the loss of hundreds of lives and international condemnation. Pakistan also broke the latest cease-fire initiated by India, yet Vajpayee still decided to invite Musharraf to a summit this past month. While the summit collapsed, Vajpayee has vowed to continue dialogue to try to bring about peace with India's neighbor.

India is of utmost importance to the United States, not only because of our shared principles, but also because of India's strategic importance. They have showed the Western World time and time again that they serve as a vital stabilizing force in the South Asian region. India has committed itself both politically and economically with the United States. In March of 2000, our countries participated in the U.S.-India Summit in New Dehli, where a Vision Statement was crafted. This statement committed both countries to fight against terrorism, prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, expand trade, and a variety of other important issues. To this day, India continues to reduce barriers to trade, and bilateral trade has grown from less than \$5 billion in 1993 to over \$15 billion in 2000. India has not just passed the litmus test of foreign governments, but they have passed the much harder test of Western corporations that look for a profitable environment. There are hundreds of U.S. companies investing in India: AT&T, Citicorp, Morgan Stanley, Ford Motor Company, and IBM just to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise on behalf of the Indian-Americans in my district, and the 1.6 million all over this country to extend my congratulations to the largest democracy in the world. India has survived hostile neighbors, the transition from colonialism, recent earthquakes and droughts, and adaptation to the world economy, and with the continued support of the United States, will do so for many years to come.

HONOR OF THOMAS L. BERKLEY

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Thomas L. Berkley for his contributions to the community and to the nation.

Mr. Berkley, who was born in Illinois in 1915, moved with his family to Southern California at the age of four. In 1936, he attended

Fullerton Junior College, where he earned an Associate of Arts Degree. He went on to UCLA and completed his Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration and Finance, and then attended Hastings Law School in San Francisco where he received his Juris Doctor and became active in the NAACP. He was admitted to the California State Bar in 1943.

After finishing his academic career, Mr. Berkley proudly joined the United States Army and fought bravely in World War II, achieving the rank of Second Lieutenant.

At the end of the war, Mr. Berkley returned to Oakland in the Bay Area and became the head of one of the nation's largest integrated, bilingual law firms. He helped establish the careers of notable men such as Judges Clinton White and Allen Broussard, and former Mayors of Oakland, Elihu Harris and Lionel Wilson,

Mr. Berkley has not only been active in law, but also in business and in the media. He was the president of Berkley International Ltd, Berkley Technical Services and CEO of Berkley Financial Services. Mr. Berkley also was the publisher of the Alameda Publishing Corporation which publishes the Oakland, San Francisco and Richmond Post newspapers. In the public service arena, Tom Berkley served as a Member of the Oakland Unified School District School Board and an advisor to the Greater ACORN Community Improvement Association.

Mr. Berkley is a "Man for all Seasons". He is a visionary, a motivator, an educator, a mentor, and an entrepreneur. He has made a significant contribution in all of his many local, state, national, and international endeavors and has given his all for the betterment of our community and society.

As a friend and supporter, Tom Berkley has always been a trusted confidant, and I have benefitted from his wisdom, his encouragement, and his compassion.

I am honored to salute Tom Berkley, and I take great pride in celebrating with his family, friends and colleagues his distinguished life and accomplishments.

FEDERAL PROPERTY IN CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, TO ADDRESS OPEN SPACE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING NEEDS

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform the House of my intent to introduce legislation aimed at assisting a unique community development project in my district. Specifically, when the House convenes following the August recess, I plan to introduce the Kendall Square Project Redevelopment and Real Property Reversion Act of 2001.

This legislation is critical to the efforts of the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority to provide much needed open space and affordable housing to the residents of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The parcel of land that will be utilized for the project is currently federal property, owned by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). Known as Parcel 1, the land is home to the John A. Volpe National Trans-

portation Systems Center. The Center provides technical analysis, research and project management to DOT and other Federal agencies.

Recently, the General Services Administration has concluded that fifty-five percent of the federal land adjacent to the Volpe Center is not being utilized and another twenty-eight percent of the land is underutilized. The legislation which I will propose directs the DOT to reconvey any unused or underutilized Parcel 1 to the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority for the development of open space and affordable housing. The area proposed for reconveyance represents 5.8 acres of almost entirely vacant land. DOT will retain the remaining 8.5 acres of Parcel 1, which has been deemed to be enough land to allow for a continuance of current operations at the Volpe Center, as well as future expansion of its physical plant to accommodate future growth of the facility's operations.

Make no mistake about it Mr. Speaker, this project is a win/win proposition for all parties involved. The federal government reconveys unused and underutilized land, while maintaining the integrity of the Volpe Center and its operations. The Cambridge Redevelopment Authority and the residents of Cambridge, in turn, receive much-needed land to address the urgent need for open space and affordable housing. This bill will go a long way toward meeting this need and I look forward to having the House consider this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO ELEANORE DRUEHL NETTLE

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished American, an extraordinary Californian, a beloved friend and an institution in San Mateo County—Eleanore Druehl Nettle, who passed away in June of this year.

Eleanore Nettle served for thirty-three years as a Trustee on the San Mateo County Community College Board, longer than any other trustee in the history of the District. During her tenure she attended almost 800 Board meetings and served as President of the Board nine times. She was the driving force in fostering the growth of the District from a single campus to three, and from 2,700 students to more than 30,000. Half-a-million students attended the college while she sat on the Board.

Eleanore Nettle gave generously of her time and talents to the League of Women Voters and the American Association of University Women. She was recognized throughout California as a leader in community college affairs and received many awards and honors, including the Trustee of the Year Award given by the California Community College Trustees Association. Eleanore was appointed by Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown as a community college representative to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education and re-appointed by Governor Reagan.

Eleanore was a graduate of the College of San Mateo and an active and faith-filled member of her church since 1950. She was the devoted wife of the late Lester Nettle and the