

Polish-American issues was his attendance at the state dinner last week in connection with the visit to the United States of Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski.

Jan recently celebrated his 89th birthday, and he has decided to return to Poland—though he will retain his American citizenship. We will certainly miss his wisdom and energy on issues involving Central and Eastern Europe, but we wish him well as he changes his residence.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of his departure from the United States and on the occasion of the celebration of American Independence on July 4th, The Washington Post published an article by Jan Nowak—“Thank You, America.” The Post not only published Jan’s article, it editorially commented on his “Fourth of July thank-you note to the United States for its support of freedom in his native Poland during his nine decades.”

As the Post editorial observed, the consistent and steadfast American commitment to freedom and democracy in Central and Eastern Europe—for which Jan Nowak expresses eloquent thanks to the American people—must continue to be an integral part of our nation’s foreign policy. We must pursue democracy and respect for human rights with the same tenacity in Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan and Indonesia and China in the current century as we did in Poland and Hungary and Czechoslovakia throughout the Cold War of the last century.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Jan Nowak’s excellent article be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to join me in thanking Mr. Nowak for his great contribution to democracy and respect for human rights in the United States, in Poland, and throughout the world.

[From the Washington Post, July 3, 2002]

THANK YOU, AMERICA

(By Jan Nowak)

This July 4, many Americans may feel baffled and disappointed by the waves of anti-Americanism sweeping through countries that, not too long ago, were either saved or helped by the United States. Allies such as France and Great Britain and former enemies such as Germany and Japan benefitted greatly from America’s generosity and support in their time of need, as did Belgium, Holland, Italy, Russia, Poland, South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan and others. Without the United States, some of these countries might no longer exist.

Those of us who remember and remain grateful should no longer remain silent. For people like me—and there are millions of us—this Fourth of July is a good opportunity to say, “Thank you, America.” My old country, Poland, is a good example. I was born 89 years ago on the eve of World War I in Warsaw, when Poles were forced to live under the despotic rule of the Russian czars. In 1917 Woodrow Wilson made the restoration of Polish independence one of his 14 conditions for peace. If it had not been for Wilson, Poland might have disappeared forever from the map of Europe. The United States did not have any strategic or economic interests in this remote eastern part of the European continent. But thanks to America, the ambitions of the Hohenzollern empire to dominate all of Europe were thwarted.

The war in Poland did not end in 1918, however. For six more years, the wheels of war rolled over the Polish countryside as Poles fought to repel the invasions of the Red Army. The country was left in ruins. Food was scarce. The undernourished population

was hit by epidemics of typhoid and Spanish flu.

I belong to the generation of children of this era, the early 1920s, who were saved by the benevolent intervention of the United States, in the person of the future president Herbert Hoover. As a private citizen, Hoover organized the emergency supplies of food, medicine and clothing that saved a starving and sick nation. I still remember the tin boxes inscribed “American Relief Committee for Poland.”

The Polish state survived, but with no economic resources, no reserves of gold or foreign currencies. Roaring inflation had brought the country to the verge of collapse. The United States came forward once again, providing the Dillon loans, which helped stabilize the Polish economy.

Following the surrender of France in 1940, Hitler was only one step from victory. The United States, by joining Great Britain as it faced alone the greater might of Nazi Germany, and at enormous sacrifice of young American lives, saved European civilization and its values. It is known that Hitler’s post-war plans called for elimination of Poland’s educated classes, while the rest of the population was to become slave workers.

Once again, the United States saved the lives of millions. I am grateful to have been one of them.

Tragically, the defeat of Nazi Germany did not bring freedom to the nations of east and central Europe. Hitler’s tyranny was replaced by Stalin’s terror. It was the United States that contained the Soviet Union’s drive for domination of Europe. It understood before others that the Cold War would be a struggle for human minds.

One of its major weapons in this war was the skillful use of radio. As a former radio operator with the Polish underground and later a broadcaster with the BBC foreign service, I was recruited in the early 1950s to start the Polish service of Radio Free Europe (RFE). No country but the United States would launch or could have launched such an ambitious undertaking, broadcasting from dawn to midnight.

RFE destroyed the monopoly of the Communist public media and frustrated the efforts of the Soviet Union to isolate the satellite countries from the outside world. Citizens of these countries had only to tune in to the RFE frequency to learn what their governments were attempting to hide from them. People were able to get the information they needed to form their own views, even if they could not speak them. Their minds remained free.

Workers’ strikes were banned under communism. So when Polish shipyard workers in Gdansk, led by Lech Walesa, defiantly called a strike in August 1980, the government immediately ordered a news blackout. But within hours, the whole country knew of the workers’ resistance and related developments from RFE broadcasts. Because the Communists feared a general strike might follow, they quickly agreed to a compromise settlement with the shipyard workers. Solidarity was born.

The following year, however, the Communist leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, sought to destroy the movement by imposing martial law. The United States responded by applying a sophisticated carrot-and-stick policy in which Jaruzelski was never forced into a position where he had nothing to lose and nothing to gain. Economic sanctions were imposed, but economic assistance was promised. The patient and consistent application of this policy over the next eight years resulted in the survival of Solidarity, which emerged triumphant in 1989.

News of this victory spread rapidly to East Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Bucharest and

Sofia, as well as Moscow, through the broadcasts of RFE, Radio Liberty, RIAS (Radio in the American Sector, Berlin) and the Voice of America. The overthrow of Poland’s Communist dictatorship inspired millions throughout the Soviet orbit, unleashing an avalanche that brought down the Berlin Wall and led to the reunification of Germany, the self-liberation of the nations of east-central Europe and eventually the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Poland formed the first non-communist government in the former Soviet empire. But the nation’s economy remained a disaster area. Again the United States came to the rescue. Poland’s first democratic government and the nation’s economy were saved by U.S. leadership in proposing and aggressively promoting an emergency international financial assistance package.

In the spring of 1998, I watched from the public gallery of the U.S. Senate as it ratified the admission into NATO of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic. For the first time in its history, my old country was not only free but also secure.

Thank you, America.

CYPRUS

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 2002

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of the 28th Anniversary of the Turkish Invasion of Cyprus and to commemorate this tragedy for the Greek Cypriot people.

It was over a quarter of a century ago that Turkey illegally invaded the island of Cyprus and created one of the most militarized zones in the world on one-third of the island. This invasion resulted in the death of 5,000 Greek Cypriots, and in the expulsion of 200,000 Greek Cypriots from their homes. More than 1,400 people have been missing and unaccounted for since the invasion, including Americans of Cypriot descent. Today, we mourn the deaths of these innocent people and condemn the 28 year occupation of Cyprus by Turkey.

While we honor those who lost their lives in this tragedy, we also must look to the future when the Turkish military forces will withdraw completely and unconditionally from Cyprus, and a bi-zonal and bi-communal republic with respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity can be established. This year marked a turning point in the quest for the independence of Cyprus when both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leadership began direct talks. It is my sincere hope that the division of Cyprus will be rectified by these leaders in the near future.

Nevertheless, it is the obligation of the U.S. Congress to renounce the violence that separated the island nation of Cyprus, and to affirm that the reunification of the island nation is a priority for this Congress and the international community. On this anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, we mourn the losses of the past 28 years, and we continue to encourage the restoration of fundamental freedoms to the people of Cyprus.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER GUAM SENATOR ELIZABETH PEREZ ARRIOLA

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the island of Guam bids farewell to an esteemed public servant who has committed her life to the people of Guam. The Honorable Elizabeth Perez Arriola, a member of the 17th through the 22nd Guam Legislatures, passed away on June 26, 2002, at the age of 73.

A woman who earned respect and admiration throughout the region, Senator Arriola represented the best the island of Guam has to offer in terms of the strong but gentle leadership role of women in Chamorro society. Graduating as class salutatorian from George Washington High School in Mangilao, she went on to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rosemont College in Rosemont, Pennsylvania. She later acquired special training through leadership management workshops at Boston University in Massachusetts.

Among the honors she acquired early in her career included election to the Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities. She was also named Honorary Citizen of Palmetto State, South Carolina, and was selected as the Most Inspirational Woman at a Women's Conference in 1977. Beck was the first chairperson of the Women's Democratic Party of Guam, as well as a Charter member and former Vice President of the American Association of University Women. She also had the honor and privilege of being the first female lector at St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, during the Beatification of Padre Luis Diego de San Vitores in October 1986.

Senator Arriola's career with the Government of Guam began when she was elected to the 17th Guam Legislature. For two consecutive terms, in the 17th and 18th Guam Legislatures, she held the post of legislative secretary. Throughout her twelve years as a senator she held memberships in the Committees on Rules; Education; General Governmental Operations; Welfare and Ecology; Federal, Foreign and Legal Affairs; Ethics and Standards; Economic Development; and Ways and Means. She also chaired the Committee on Youth, Senior Citizens and Cultural Affairs.

It was as a senator that she greatly demonstrated her dedication to the island, her family and, as a devout Roman Catholic, her faith. As the wife and mother of eight children, she relied upon distinctive experiences and abilities as she performed her official responsibilities. She was known for her tough stances against gambling and abortion and introduced legislation addressing a wide range of issues affecting the island and its culture focusing special concern on those affecting women, youth and senior citizens.

Her membership in the Guam Legislature enabled her to bring further prestige for Guam. She served as Vice President of the Association of Pacific Island Legislatures (APIL) and was a member of the Commerce and Labor Committee on the State Federal Assembly of the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). She also served the Health Task Force as well as the Economic Development and International Trade Committee of the Western Legislative Conference (WLC).

Beck Arriola's community and civic affiliations and activities included memberships in Beauty World Guam, Ltd and the Soroptimist International of Guam. She was also a former president of the Kundirana Guam Charity Association and the charter president and executive advisor of St. Dominic's Senior Care Volunteers Association. She was a worthy regent of the Catholic Daughters of America and a board member of the Guam Lytico and Bodig Association. She also served as executive director of the Guam Museum Board of Trustees.

She leaves behind a great legacy of service and accomplishments. She was a well loved role model. She leaves behind not only a husband and family, but a proud and grateful island. I join her husband, former Speaker Joaquin Arriola, her children, Vincent, Franklin, Michael, Joaquin Jr., Anthony, Jacqueline, Anita and Lisa, her many grandchildren, and the people of Guam in celebrating her life, honoring her achievements and mourning the loss of a wife, mother, community leader, and fellow public servant. Adios, Beck.

THE SCOURGE OF HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a brewing crisis in southern Africa that threatens the lives of millions of men, women, and children. The scourge of hunger and malnutrition is far too common around the world, yet there is compelling evidence that we should be particularly concerned about what is taking place in six different countries.

The World Food Program reports that many families in the region have resorted to eating such foods as unripe melons and poisonous berries just to have something to fill the stomach. The numbers are staggering—7 million people require immediate assistance, and this number is expected to rise to 13 million by the end of this year. When people are so desperate to eat that they harvest their unripe crops and consume their seed corn, it is time that the world takes notice and lends a hand.

Mr. Speaker, the causes for the worst food crisis in southern Africa in more than a decade are many. Irregular rains and prolonged drought have upset the rhythm of the planting season and destroyed crops. The HIV/AIDS crisis has seriously harmed the productive capacity of many families since in some areas up to 20 percent of the adult population is infected with the virus. The frailty caused by pre-existing malnutrition has exacerbated the effects of hunger and disease. And corrupt governments have sometimes disrupted food production and distribution.

As the breadbasket of the world, it is imperative that United States increase our efforts to provide immediate assistance to the millions of starving people in southern Africa. Mr. Speaker, we also must address the root causes of this crisis. We need to promote more efficient farming methods, such as improved irrigation and new agricultural technologies. We need to encourage good governance and political stability in the region. And we need to address

the HIV/AIDS crisis in the region. But for now, we must do what we can in the short term so that we can save as many of these people as possible.

RECOGNITION OF CAPTURE OF MEMBERS OF NOVEMBER 17 TERRORISTS GROUP

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Greek authorities and the Greek people for their successful apprehension of several members of the November 17 terrorist group, including the group's mastermind Alexandros Yiotopoulos. This terrible organization has group operated with impunity underground for more than a quarter of a century and inflicted egregious harm on both Greek people and the United States. They are behind the killings of 23 people, including Richard Welch, the CIA station chief in Athens in 1975. I understand that three of the captured members have already confessed to the killings, including the murders of military attaches from the United States and Britain. This is just one-step in our march towards victory in the war on terrorism but it is an important step, I applaud the efforts of the Greek authorities and the vigilance of the Greek people.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, on July 15, 2002, I was unavoidably absent for personal reasons and missed rollcall votes numbered 296, 297, and 298. For the record, had I been present I would have voted yea on all three votes.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO FARMWORKER APPRECIATION DAY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I rise to pay a very special tribute to an outstanding event taking place in my district in Northwest Ohio. On Saturday, August 3, 2002, people from across the district will gather in Fremont to celebrate Farmworker Appreciation Day.

Mr. Speaker, there is no question that farming is the backbone of our nation. From the earliest days of our nation's history, hardworking men and women have taken to the fields to plant and harvest crops and raise livestock in order to feed their families, their neighbors, and their fellow countrymen.

Farming is an honorable profession that takes a great deal of skill, patience, and hard work. Those hardworking men and women