

In Trinidad and Tobago a movement was being born in the 1950s. After receiving his Ph.D. and serving as assistant professor at Howard University, Eric Williams returned to Trinidad and Tobago and formed the People's National Movement (PNM), a political party of which he became the leader. In September of 1956, the PNM won the national elections and he became the chief minister of the country from 1956 to 1959, premier from 1959 to 1962, and prime minister from 1962 to 1981. During his term as prime minister, Williams led Trinidad and Tobago into full independence within the Commonwealth in 1962. Eric Williams is considered the father of Trinidad and Tobago. He died in office on March 29, 1981.

After its 1962 independence, Trinidad joined the United Nations and the Commonwealth. In 1967, it became the first Commonwealth country to join the Organization of American States (OAS).

Trinidad and Tobago and the U.S. enjoy cordial relations. U.S. interests focus on investment and trade, and on enhancing Trinidad's political and social stability and positive regional role through assistance in drug interdiction and legal affairs. A U.S. embassy was established in Port of Spain in 1962, replacing the former consulate general. Today, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago remains a stable government with close ties and a working relationship to the United States.

Evidence of government stability is represented in the fact that U.S. investment in Trinidad and Tobago exceeds one and one-quarter billion dollars. In addition, Trinidad and Tobago is becoming the leading importer of liquefied natural gas to the U.S. It also is active in the U.S.-initiated Summit of the Americas process and fully supports the establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas.

This has made Trinidad and Tobago one of the most prosperous islands in the Caribbean.

With a population of 1.2 million people and the size of the state of Delaware, Trinidad and Tobago maintains strong relations with its Caribbean neighbors as well. As the most industrialized and second-largest country in the English-speaking Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago has taken a leading role in the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), and strongly supports CARICOM economic integration efforts.

The two countries also share its people and culture. There are large numbers of U.S. citizens and permanent residents of Trinidadian origin living in the United States. These individuals keep strong cultural ties to their country of origin. About 20,000 U.S. citizens visit Trinidad and Tobago on vacation or for business every year, and over 2,700 American citizens are residents. In addition, Trinidad like carnivals are held in numerous cities across the U.S. with a major celebration occurring in Brooklyn every Labor Day.

The republic of Trinidad and Tobago is moving confidently forward in the 21st Century. As they celebrate their 40th anniversary let us give recognition to a nation that has realized its potential by fostering both economic and social growth.

IN HONOR OF AMBASSADOR F.
HAYDEN WILLIAMS

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to Ambassador F. Hayden Williams, a great American whose distinguished service and leadership has been instrumental in the creation of a World War II memorial on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Williams has devoted a lifetime to public service. Through his time in the Navy Reserve during World War II, his work in the Kennedy and Eisenhower administrations, and his tenure as an Ambassador to Micronesia, Ambassador Williams has made important contributions to our government over more than fifty years. He has served with distinction on numerous boards and committees and in advisory capacities on defense and international affairs.

Ambassador Williams' connection to San Francisco and the Bay Area began as an undergraduate at the University of California at Berkeley, where he studied Political Science and History. He has since given much to the Bay Area, as an exemplary citizen, as a Trustee of U.C., Berkeley, and as a Commissioner of the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco.

Ambassador Williams' effort to build a World War II memorial is his most recent contribution to public life. He served as a Commissioner of the American Battle Monuments Commission from 1994 until 2001 and was named Chairman of the National World War II Memorial Committee. He directed the selection of the Memorial's site on the Mall and coordinated all aspects of the Memorial's design. He worked closely with Representative MARCY KAPTUR and others in the United States Congress to garner legislative support for the Memorial.

Ambassador Williams helped shape the purpose of the Memorial. He wanted it to honor and express the Nation's enduring gratitude to all American men and women who served in the United States Armed Forces during WWII, those who gave their lives in battle, those missing in action, and those who survived. He made sure that the Memorial would convey a sense of remembrance and national pride in the fortitude, valor, and sacrifice of our armed forces. He envisioned a Memorial that would acknowledge and honor the nation at large, the vigorous, spirited commitment of the American people to the war effort, and the vital contribution of the home front to America's victory in WWII.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ambassador F. Hayden Williams. I join with his family and friends in recognizing his service and dedication to ensuring that the country honors those who fought so valiantly in World War II.

RECOGNIZING THE MAGNIFICENT
WORK OF DR. PAUL PHILLIPS
COOKE

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, Today, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on behalf of the citizens of the District of Columbia and the Washington, DC Alumni Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc., I recognize Dr. Paul Phillips Cooke for his efforts and successes in the field of education.

I count it a privilege to acknowledge Dr. Cooke's dedicated service to the District of Columbia and our nation. The citizens of Washington, DC have been privileged to have a leader like him in the vanguard promoting the advancement of our great city. With a congratulatory letter, I recently joined the Kappas at a Tribute to Dr. Paul Phillips Cooke, and noted his commitment to the enhancement of education in the District of Columbia.

Dr. Cooke was born on June 29, 1917, in New York City. His father and mother were born in Washington, DC, as well as his paternal grandfather and great grandmother. He attended public schools of the District of Columbia from 1st grade through high school. Dr. Cooke received his Bachelor's degree (cum laude) in English, from Miner Teachers College, Master's degrees from New York University, and the Catholic University of America, and his Doctorate in Education from Columbia University. He served as Professor of English from 1954 to 1974, at the District of Columbia Teachers College and as its President from 1966 to 1974. He received from the University of the District of Columbia the Doctor of Laws degree honoris causa in 1986.

During his distinguished educational journey, Dr. Cooke also was a teacher of English at Brown Junior High School, and at Phelps Vocational School, on the faculty in English at Miner Teachers College, and a lecturer at Trinity and Gallaudet Colleges, and Howard, American, George Washington, and Georgetown Universities.

A scholar, author of more than 200 publications and papers, lecturer, historian, and international statesman, Dr. Cooke has won the admiration and respect of his colleagues, associates, and friends for his many years of dedicated service. He has been a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc., since 1935, and is the recipient of the Laurel Wreath, the Fraternity's highest award.

Dr. Cooke served as Deputy Council Member of the World Veterans Federation, Consultant to the World Peace Through Law Conferences and as Chairman of the International Affairs Commission, American Veterans Committee and is a member of the Washington, D.C. Hall of Fame. His past and current memberships also include the Girard Street Block Association, the Shrine of the Sacred Heart R.C. Church, the Washington Torch Club, the Catholic Interracial Council of the District of Columbia, the Washington City Breakfast Group, the Cosmos Club, and the NAACP. For more than 50 years, "Corporal" Cooke, who served in the US Army Air Corps, has been a member of the American Veterans Committee.

Since 1940, Dr. Cooke has been married to the former Rose M. Clifford. Their four children have earned six college degrees.

The achievements of Dr. Paul Phillips Cooke serve as an inspiration for us all as we work to expand educational opportunities in the nation's capital. It is important that he be praised by the community at large. As the Congresswoman for the District of Columbia, I applaud Dr. Cooke's commitment to step into the breach and provide opportunities, options and hope, and give my best wishes for continued success in his important work.

INTRODUCING THE TEACHER VICTIMS' FAMILY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2002

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, a recent study conducted by the National School Safety Center on School Associated Violent Deaths notes that between 1992 and 2001, 33 teachers, school administrators, school employees, or volunteers, have been fatal victims of school violence. This means that during that nine-year period, teacher, school administrator or some other school employee in America was killed while performing the duties of his or her job every fourteen weeks.

A similar study done by the U.S. Department of Justice stated that teachers, school administrators and other school employees accounted for nearly 10 percent of all fatalities from school violence on campuses nationwide. Even more disturbing is that the majority of faculty fatalities occurred when a school employee attempted to stop a fight or some type of disagreement between students or other faculty members. In trying to stop school violence, these school employees became victims of school violence themselves.

On May 26, 2000, my district was struck with horror when a thirteen year old student walked into Lake Worth Middle School and shot and killed his teacher, Mr. Barry Grungow. While this tragic event once again raised the important issues of school safety, gun control, and the minimum age at which a child can be tried as an adult, to the Grungow family, the tragic death of Barry Grungow has meant much more.

In addition to the painful loss of a father and husband, Barry Grungow's death had a long-term effect on the entire Grungow family. Barry's death meant that, within six months, the entire Grungow family would find themselves without health care coverage; Barry's death meant that the Grungow family would incur added and unexpected expenses; and, ultimately, Barry's death means one less income that can be used to support Pam Grungow and her two children in the years to come.

In Spring 2001, the Florida State Legislature passed and the Governor signed the Barry Grungow Act, a measure that provided death benefits to the spouses and children of victims of school violence. Today, I come to the floor of the House of Representatives to say that it is time for Congress to follow Florida's lead and pass a similar measure.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Teacher Victims' Assistance Act of 2002. Simi-

lar to Florida's Barry Grungow Act, the Teacher Victims' Assistance Act places teachers, school administrators, school employees and school volunteers in the same high-risk category in which we currently place many of country's most important role models.

My bill provides the spouses and children of educators who are killed as a result of school violence with the following death benefits: a one-time death benefit of \$75,000, \$1,500 to be used to assist with any funeral expenses, \$900 per month in living assistance to the victims' surviving spouse, \$225 per month in living assistance to each dependent of the victim until the age of 18, \$7,500 per year, for up to five years, for each dependent to be used to pay for college or other forms of higher education before the age of 25, opportunity to enroll in the Medicare health benefits program, and exempts the family members from having to pay any accumulated income tax by the victim as a result of school employment.

Mr. Speaker, never before has Congress made the historic statement that we need to compensate the families of educators who are victims of school violence. Many of us understand that violence in our schools is virtually impossible to eliminate completely. However, it is possible for Congress to ensure every educator in the country that if another school shooting such as those which occurred at Lake Worth High School, the future of educators' families shall never be in jeopardy.

The Teacher Victims' Family Assistance Act of 2002 makes such a commitment, and I urge my colleagues to pass it immediately.

IN HONOR OF JUERGEN G. KEIL

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Juergen G. Keil. Mr. Keil has recently retired as the Executive Director of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC) Division, Newport, Rhode Island after 36 years of dedicated leadership and outstanding service. He was responsible for the overall planning and direction of the scientific and technical activities related to the U.S. Navy's undersea warfare systems. He led the Division in the development of innovative concepts and approaches to address the challenges posed by the post-Cold War undersea warfare and budget environment. Through Mr. Keil's leadership, Division Newport has been transformed into an organization widely regarded as the model of government reinvention, process improvement, and strategic planning.

Mr. Keil, a graduate of Brown University with a degree in Physics, has also served on the staff of Commander, Antisubmarine Warfare (ASW) Forces, U.S. Pacific Fleet and as Head of the Undersea Warfare Analysis Department responsible for the formulation and conduct of a broad-based analysis program that assessed the effectiveness of submarines and surface ships in countering undersea threats as well as submarine warfare effectiveness across the full spectrum of their missions. These were instrumental in support of the Los Angeles Class SSN 688 Improvement, the SEAWOLF (SSN 21) and the New Attack

Submarine (NSSN) Programs, as well as the Navy's ASW Weapon and Surface Ship ASW System Programs. Because of his efforts, NUWC Division, Newport's warfare analysis capabilities have been widely praised at all levels within the Department of the Navy and Department of Defense.

Over the years, Mr. Keil has received numerous achievement awards including the Excellence in Management Award from the Navy Meritorious Civilian Service Award in 1979. In 1987, he received the Bronze Medal from the American Defense Preparedness Association for his expertise in naval warfare analysis and his outstanding contributions to ASW. In June 1991, he received a Special Act Award for his technical leadership of Congressional mandated study of the Navy's ASNA Weapons Investment Alternatives, and the Decibel Award from NUWC in recognition of his development of a premier warfare analysis organization and for his nurturing an environment of excellence in all the technical disciplines related to underwater warfare analysis. In 1999, he was the recipient of the Department of Navy Superior Civilian Service Award. He was also selected as the recipient of the Society of Women Engineers' 1999 Rodney D. Chipp Award for fostering a positive working environment for women engineers and scientists, and as the recipient of the 1999 Rhode Island Federal Executive Council's Bud Gifford Leadership Award. Additionally, the National Defense Industrial Association named Mr. Keil the winner of the 1999 VADM Charles B. Martell/David Bushnell Award in recognition of his extraordinary leadership in undersea warfare research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) and acquisition reform. Most recently, in 2000, Mr. Keil received the prestigious Meritorious Executive Presidential Rank Award in recognition of his sustained accomplishments, results-oriented leadership, and relentless commitment to public service.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Keil has been a well respected and hard working public servant, as well as a patriot. I am honored to recognize his long and highly accomplished career and his important work as the Executive Director of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Division Newport, Rhode Island. In time-honored naval tradition, I wish Mr. Juergen G. Keil "Fair Winds and Following Seas" as he enters into retirement.

CELEBRATING 12TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in celebrating the 12th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Signed on July 26, 1990, the nation took its first step to incorporate the disabled community back into mainstream America. Armed with 21st century technology and a warmhearted community, these Americans are able to interact smoothly with friends, family and coworkers in factories, office buildings, sports facilities, parks and even on the Internet. This Act has tapped into the full potential of individuals who were often excluded from the rest of the world.