

western Pennsylvania. At the time, it was home to little more than 30 houses, but over the next two centuries, it blossomed into the strong, vibrant community that it is today.

The Borough of Beaver is currently celebrating its bicentennial, and on Saturday, September 21st, its residents will take to the streets in a beautiful parade to conclude their yearlong festivities.

The Borough of Beaver has a proud history and has produced some of the most dedicated public servants in Pennsylvania's history, including Daniel Agnew (1808–1902), a Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and Matthew S. Quay (1833–1904), a U.S. Senator.

The Borough was once described as the 'the seat of justice,' and it has remained true to this name. Beaver is a community where people pride themselves in their dedication to family, faith, work and their fellow neighbors. It is a place where you could barely walk down the street without running into a friend.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me today in wishing this strong, resilient community our best wishes as they celebrate their 200th birthday. They helped build America into the great nation that we all cherish so dearly, and they continue today as a model for all communities to look up to.

Borough of Beaver, happy bicentennial, and we wish you another 200 years of growth and prosperity!

TRIBUTE TO THE RESERVES  
FORCES POLICY BOARD

**HON. SILVESTRE REYES**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 19, 2002*

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize the Reserve Forces Policy Board on its 50th Anniversary. The Reserve Forces Policy Board was created by the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (Public Law 82–476) to represent members of the Guard and Reserve as their advocate to the Secretary of Defense and Congress. Today, it continues to provide leadership to the Department of Defense with timely and independent advice on matters pertaining to the Reserve Components. During the Gulf War and again in the aftermath of September 11th, our nation's reliance upon the Reserve components has become increasingly clear.

For its fine work as an independent source of advice to the Secretary of Defense on all matters pertaining to the Reserve components, I commend and recognize the Reserve Forces Policy Board on its 50th Anniversary.

RECOGNIZING CAPTAIN JOHN V.  
STIVERS

**HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 19, 2002*

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Captain John V. Stivers, Commanding Officer of Naval Air Station Lemoore at Lemoore, California since 1999. After a long and suc-

cessful career in the Navy, he is retiring on January 1, 2003.

Captain Stivers enlisted in the U.S. Navy in November 1970 and was assigned to NAS Lemoore as an Air Traffic Controller. Later, he graduated from the University of Idaho with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering, and was designated a Naval Aviator in 1977.

Captain Stivers's visionary leadership and unrelenting personal drive are directly responsible for the unparalleled infrastructure improvements at NAS Lemoore, and successful career of distinctive accomplishments. Additionally, his infectious enthusiasm combined with a true grasp of local issues allowed him to build an extraordinary relationship with the surrounding communities of Lemoore and Hanford.

Captain Stivers, among many other accomplishments, superbly led and directed NAS Lemoore through a critical period of regional reorganization. This included the execution of a congressionally supported plan that invested over \$500 million in construction and renovations of hangars, weapons facilities, airfield pavements, maintenance facilities, barracks and housing, Navy Exchange, Navy College, Commissary and numerous Quality of Life/Morale, Welfare and Recreation facilities. Moreover, all of these challenges were met during a period in which NAS Lemoore experienced a 30 percent growth in military personnel, with the addition of a new fleet replacement squadron and three FA–18E/F fleet squadrons.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating Captain John V. Stivers on the occasion of his retirement from military duty. I wish him a favorable departure and continued success.

TRIBUTE TO DOUG LINNEY

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 19, 2002*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to pay tribute to Doug Linney, a young man who has dedicated his life to helping preserve California's environment. Doug was a member of my District Office staff in 1983 and 1984, so he is special to me.

Doug is being presented with the Mark Dubois Award by the Friends of the River on October 3rd. This is a most deserved honor as Doug has served California's environmental community for more than twenty years. He has been a passionate advocate, a savvy strategist, a coalition builder and an exceptional fund raiser.

Doug began his career with Friends of the River as a staff member, later becoming a member of the Board of Directors and a generous supporter. From 1988 to 1994, he was Political Director of the California League of Conservation Voters, where he worked to elect pro-environment candidates. He still serves as a board member of that organization, and also as co-chair of its Environmental Leadership Forum.

Over the years, Doug has developed expertise in the areas of water, solid waste, forestry and environmental tax reform issues, and many organizations have benefited from his knowledge and experience. In addition to his

work on behalf of the California League of Conservation Voters and Friends of the River, he has served on the boards of directors of EcoVenture and the Planning and Conservation League. He is also a Director of the East Bay Municipal Utilities District.

Doug founded The Next Generation, a public relations and campaign consulting firm based in Oakland, California. He is now president of that company. He is committed to creating a healthier environment for generations to come. We are indebted to him for caring about our future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Doug Linney whose life work is an inspiration to all of us.

TRIBUTE TO LAJOS KOSSUTH,  
HUNGARIAN CHAMPION OF DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM, ON  
THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS  
BIRTH

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 19, 2002*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today, September 19, 2002, is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Lajos Kossuth—Hungarian freedom fighter, democratic visionary, and frequently called "the George Washington of Hungary." Kossuth is the symbol of democracy, representative government, and national independence of the Hungarian people.

On this bicentennial of the birth of Lajos Kossuth, the Hungarian government has held a parliamentary anniversary day, convened conferences, restored monuments and held historical competitions. For Hungarians, Kossuth is not only the leading symbol in Hungary's quest for a democratic society, he is also a key figure in the development of the consciousness of the Hungarian nation.

During the middle of the 19th century, Kossuth came to symbolize these democratic values and respect for human rights in the United States and in Europe as well. As an official guest of the United States government for six months in 1851–1852, Kossuth was the first non-American in our nation's history after the Marquis de Lafayette to have the honor of addressing the Senate and the House of Representatives.

American journalist Horace Greeley said of him in 1852: "Of the many popular leaders who were upheaved by the great convulsions of 1848 . . . the world has already definitely assigned the first rank to Louis Kossuth—advocate, deputy, finance minister, and finally governor of Hungary." American man of letters Ralph Waldo Emerson, in welcoming Kossuth to the town of Concord, Massachusetts, where the American revolution began said: "We only see in you the angel of freedom."

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of his role as a symbol of democracy and the relationship between the American and Hungarian people, a bust of Lajos Kossuth was placed in the United States Capitol on March 15, 1990. My wife Annette was the motivating force behind that inspired effort. On that occasion in 1990 the Hungarian people were on the cusp of their liberation from the communist governments that dominated the country for the previous 45 years. Our celebration of the placement of the Kossuth statue in our Capitol building provided the occasion for us to pay

tribute to Lajos Kossuth, his contribution to democracy, and the close links that he forged between Hungary and the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Lajos Kossuth was born on September 19, 1802 in Monok, Zemplon County, Hungary. He was born in modest circumstances, though his father was a member of the gentry. Following his father's profession, he became an attorney, and began his career as an agent for a local nobleman. In 1832 at the young age of 30, he was designated a substitute to represent a noble in the Hungarian Diet (Parliament). In this position, he produced a record of the Diet's proceedings, and became an advocate for political reform and national independence. This alarmed the Austrian government, and resulted in his being sentenced to a four year prison term, although he was released after serving one year. While incarcerated, he taught himself English by studying the Bible and the works of Shakespeare.

In 1847 Kossuth was elected to the Diet as a representative of the county of Pest. He became the leader of the opposition Reform Party, and urged extensive political and social reforms. The outbreak of the 1848 revolution in Paris and Vienna gave the reform movement new impetus. In powerful speeches to the Diet in March of 1848, Kossuth demanded the removal of the dead hand of Austrian absolutism as the only way to protect the liberties of the Hungarian and other peoples of the Austrian empire, and he called for the adoption of representative democratic government throughout Austria.

On March 15, Hungarians in the city of Pest staged a massive peaceful demonstration demanding their independence from Austria. That same day in Vienna, Kossuth and other parliamentary delegates presented demands to the Austrian imperial court for virtual independence of Hungary. The panicked court accepted the Hungarian demands, and a Hungarian government was appointed by the emperor. March 15 remains a Hungarian national holiday in commemoration of this occasion. Kossuth served in the key role of Minister of Finance. Kossuth's oratorical prowess and his commitment to social and political reform soon made him the most popular and highly regarded member of the government.

As the Hungarian government adopted ever bolder reforms and asserted its independence from Vienna, the Austrian government began an effort to reassert its control. In September 1848 an Austrian army invaded Hungary, the Prime Minister resigned, and Kossuth was named President of the Committee of National Defense. He mobilized the Hungarian nation against overwhelming odds and instilled in the people the determination to resist Austrian absolutism.

Initially Kossuth and the Hungarian forces succeeded in driving the Austrian troops back nearly to Vienna, but the superior military power of the Austrians resulted in the occupation of Budapest in January 1849. In March of 1849, a new emperor, Franz Josef I, was installed, and he immediately annulled the previous decree acknowledging Hungary's autonomy. In April, the Hungarians rallied and expelled most Austrian military forces from the country. Under Kossuth's leadership, the elected Hungarian Diet declared the independence of the nation in a document influenced by our own American Declaration of Independence. At that same time, Kossuth was elected "Governor-President" of Hungary, responsible to the elected representatives in parliament.

The Austrian government and military forces were unable to reestablish control of Hungarian areas of the empire, and meanwhile, the Russian tsar and his government became paranoid about the possibility that Hungary's embrace of democracy and representative government could influence peoples within its boundaries. With the acquiescence of Austria, a massive Russian army invaded Hungary in June 1849. The badly outnumbered Hungarian military force surrendered six weeks later. The Russians carried out brutal reprisals against leaders of the independent Hungarian government and the Hungarian army.

Kossuth, many of his loyal followers and thousands of Hungarian troops were able to flee to Turkey. Under pressure from the governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, and other west European states, the Turkish sultan refused Russian and Austrian demands that Kossuth be returned to their control. Kossuth was taken from Turkey on the US frigate *Mississippi*. He made brief stops in France and England, and he arrived in New York City on December 5, 1851. His arrival was an occasion of remarkable celebration. U.S. Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts later recalled that occasion in these terms: "I remember the landing of Kossuth. The admiration, . . . enthusiasm, . . . love of people, gave him an ovation which only two men had ever received—Washington and Lafayette."

Over the next six months, Mr. Speaker, Kossuth was received by the President of the United States, the Senate and the House of Representatives, and he traveled throughout the United States. An indication of the enthusiasm which Kossuth's visit to our country generated is that fact that a county was named after this Hungarian freedom fighter in Iowa; towns were named in his honor in Indiana, Mississippi, New York, and Ohio; and many American cities have streets or avenues named for him in places such as St. Louis, New York City, Buffalo, Providence, and Trenton.

Mr. Speaker, the visit of Kossuth to the United States in 1851–1852 immediately involved him in critical foreign and domestic policy issues facing the American people. U.S. involvement in the struggle for democracy and independence in Europe was the first of these questions. Many American leaders favored our active participation and support for that struggle, while others strongly opposed any involvement beyond our borders. By his very presence in our country, Kossuth—the leader of the best known revolution against absolutism, monarchy, and repression of the mid-19th century—gave powerful support to those who favored American involvement in the international fight for freedom and democracy.

Kossuth, during his stay in Washington, made a particularly noteworthy comment: "It is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind that while in the past honors were bestowed upon glory and glory was attached only to success, the legislative authorities of this great republic bestow the highest honors upon the persecuted in exile, not conspicuous by glory, not favored by success, but engaged in a just cause."

Lajos Kossuth was also a fervent foe of bigotry, racism, and anti-Semitism, and in a world where such values are increasingly under attack, it is useful to recall his remarks on this topic: "I have never had and never will differentiate between man and man, based on race, language or religion; as a man of the nineteenth century I am ashamed by the anti-Semitic agitation, as a Hungarian I feel repentant towards, as a patriot I scorn anti-Semitic agitation. I am scornful of anti-Semitism for the additional reason of its presentation of the social and economic problems not as symptoms but causes, depicting the Jews as they would have serve foreign interests preventing the well being of our country. This sentiment distracts attention from the recognition of the real reasons of these problems, the urgency and search for solutions. I consider the principle of discrimination based on race, language or religion not only a moral but a political impossibility."

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in marking the bicentennial of the birth of the great Hungarian statesman and freedom fighter, Lajos Kossuth. It is most appropriate that we in the United States mark the occasion of his birth and recognize the positive impact he has had upon Hungary and other nations throughout the world, including our own. He was greatly influenced by the values and principles of American democracy, and our nation was enriched by his visit here a century and a half ago and by his life-long commitment to the values and principles we share.