

with service disabled veteran business owners, Congress established a goal of three percent, but this goal has not been achieved. Actual performance is much less. In fact, our government has not even achieved one-tenth of the goal for contracting with service disabled veteran business owners. For most other procurement categories, such as women owned businesses, the prescribed goal has also been missed. The checks and balances in H.R. 1712 provide both the mechanisms and the incentive to achieve small business contracting goals. They are very fair. They will provide the means to achieve the federal procurement goals Congress has established.

I urge my colleagues to help this nation actually achieve the goals established by Congress—in the process, you will be helping our veterans as they return home.

IN MEMORY OF LORI ANN
PIESTEWA

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 2003

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I rise to remember the life and sacrifices of Private First Class, Lori Ann Piestewa of the United States Army. Lori was a member of the 507th Maintenance Division working near Nasiriya, when her convoy made a wrong turn and was ambushed. Lori lost her life along with eight other American soldiers in the same incident. Lori became the first Native American woman to die in combat.

Lori was a dedicated mother of two young children, and leaves behind a closely knit group of family and friends in the Hopi Indian community in Tuba City, Arizona. Lori was a source of enormous pride for her family and the larger Hopi community.

Native Americans have a long and proud history in the United States military, with 12,000 currently serving. Hopi leadership has reported that approximately 56 tribe members are in the military, with an astonishing 48 now on active duty in the gulf region. Hopi/Arizona Tewa enrolled tribe members face many hardships: unemployment hovers near 27% and of the employed less than 40% have full-time jobs. Moreover, nearly 57% of Hopi tribe members live below the poverty line, with only small percentages of the Hopi population in need receiving public assistance or welfare resources.

Lori's children and family should know that in sacrificing her life for our nation in this war, she has become a great source of pride for all Americans, but particularly those of us who have served or who have family members who have served in this nation's armed forces. Lori will also stand as a symbol and poignant reminder of the many hardships and tremendous sacrifices that Native Americans in this nation continue to make for our country.

CONGRESSMAN PHILLIP BURTON
1926–1983

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 2003

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to recognize and remember Congressman Phillip Burton on this 20th anniversary of his death. Congressman Burton was a tenacious fighter for the poor, the workers, the elderly and all people who lacked a strong voice to defend their lives and dignity. Moreover, he worked tirelessly for the preservation of wilderness and parks throughout the country. In doing so, he mirrored his concern for underrepresented people by protecting the often forgotten urban parks as well as the more pristine areas. Appropriately, Congressman Burton's remains are interred in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area of San Francisco, one of the crown jewels of our vital urban parks system. If Congressman Burton were still with us, I imagine that he would be dismayed that the very environmental laws he struggled, and succeeded, to enact are now under constant and short-sighted attack in Congress. I also know that rather than give in to the forces of destruction, he would be fighting harder than ever to protect our lands, our health and our people. I hope that we have the courage and the conviction to carry on the great and noble legacy of Congressman Phillip Burton.

IN MEMORY OF DR. ARTHUR C.
GUYTON

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 2003

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, Mississippi lost a research treasure last week with the passing of Dr. Arthur C. Guyton. His is a legacy of medical excellence going beyond Mississippi and beyond America to be recognized internationally for his gifts to science and education.

He began his life in Oxford, Mississippi, on September 8, 1919, born to the late Dr. and Mrs. Billy S. Guyton. His father—an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist—was also dean of the two-year medical school on the Oxford campus. His mother, Kate, had taught mathematics and physics as a missionary in China.

He graduated from University High School with the highest academic average in his class and entered Ole Miss in 1936, completed his undergraduate work in three years, and again graduated at the top of his class.

As a medical student at Harvard, his idea of creating a way to measure and differentiate ions in solutions resulted in a professor turning over an entire lab to the promising young scientist. His senior year in medical school, he and his future wife Ruth Weigle began a serious courtship which culminated in marriage on June 12, 1943.

He began a surgical internship at Massachusetts General Hospital shortly after his marriage. His training was interrupted by a call to serve in the US Navy at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda and later at Camp

Detrick, Maryland, where his work earned him an Army Commendation Citation.

After World War II ended, he returned to Massachusetts General to complete his residency. Less than a year later, he was stricken with polio which would leave his right leg and shoulder paralyzed.

During a nine-month recovery at Warm Springs, Georgia, he designed a special leg brace, a hoist for moving patients from bed to chair to bathtub, and a motorized wheelchair controlled by an electric "joy stick." For these devices, he later received the U.S. Presidential Citation for the Development of Aids for the Handicapped in 1956.

In 1947, the Guytons moved back to Oxford where he taught pharmacology in the two year medical school. In 1948, he was named chairman of the Department of Physiology and Biophysics.

Modern research on and treatments of hypertension stand on the early work of Dr. Guyton. In the 50s, he described the "permissive" heart to explain cardiac output. The heart would pump only what was delivered to it through the veins. When body tissues need extra blood flow to carry required oxygen and other nutrients, the blood vessels in those tissues expand or dilate, to allow increased flow. The control of cardiac output, he decided, was vested in the periphery. This completely overturned the conventional wisdom that the heart itself controlled cardiac output.

A little later, he succeeded in measuring the pressure of the interstitium, the fluid between cells which makes up about one-sixth of the body. No one had been able to measure it before, and few scientists were ready to accept Dr. Guyton's finding of a negative, or sub-atmospheric, pressure. In 1966, an early computer model gave Dr. Guyton the answer to the question he'd been asking since he was a medical student. He wanted to show the effect of an increase in fluid volume and had predicted that the extra volume would cause an initial rise in pressure which would then fall back part way toward normal. That didn't happen. The pressure fell all the way back to normal. This led to the "infinite gain" theory which said that fluid volume control by the kidney can be so powerful as a longterm regulator of blood pressure that other systems can only regulate pressure short-term and will eventually be overpowered by the key controller. These revolutionary theories flew in the face of conventional wisdom, but time and the research of thousands, has vindicated Dr. Guyton.

His now famous and widely used textbook, *Textbook of Medical Physiology*, had its beginnings in Oxford. He decided that the text the students were using was unsatisfactory, and he began reading in diverse areas of physiology. In summarizing his reading, he wrote handouts for each section of the course and realized he had the core of a complete textbook. In the decades since, it has become the best selling physiology text in the world and quite possibly the most widely used medical textbook of any kind. In addition he has published hundreds of papers sharing the results of his research. And yet he always had time for students—for the medical students who had trouble understanding a portion of their lecture and for the graduate students who came from all over the world to study with the famous Dr. Guyton.

The legacy of Arthur Guyton goes beyond his contributions to science and mankind. He

and his wife reared ten children, all doctors: Dr. David L. Guyton, Professor of Ophthalmology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; Dr. Robert A. Guyton, Professor of Surgery and Chief of the Cardiothoracic Division, Emory University, School of Medicine; Dr. John R. Guyton, Associate Professor of Medicine, Duke University; Dr. Steven W. Guyton, cardiothoracic surgeon at Virginia Mason Clinic, Seattle; Dr. Cathy Greenberger, internist in Boston, Massachusetts; Dr. Jean Gispén, rheumatologist in Oxford, Mississippi; Dr. Douglas C. Guyton, anesthesiologist in Phoenix, Arizona; Dr. James L. Guyton, orthopedic surgeon at Campbell's Clinic in Memphis, Tennessee; Dr. Thomas S. Guyton, Assistant Professor of Anesthesiology, University of Florida School of Medicine, Gainesville; and Dr. Gregory P. Guyton, resident in orthopedics at University of Iowa School of Medicine.

Over the past six decades, medical science has recognized the contributions of Arthur C. Guyton. Today, we mourn his passing but salute his many accomplishments. He is a Mississippi success story: born and educated in Mississippi, he returned to the Magnolia State to teach and research. The impact of Dr. Guyton's work on the present and future of Mississippi's health care community is immeasurable. Arthur Guyton was a blessing to Mississippi. He will be missed; but he will be remembered.

RECOGNIZING GINNY SIMMS FOR HER MANY YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE TO HER COMMUNITY

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 2003

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ginny Simms, a community activist in Napa, California who is being honored by the Napa Sierra Club and Get a Grip on Growth with the Second Annual Earl Thollander Environmental Award.

Since moving to Napa in 1955, Ms. Simms has had a tremendous impact on the community. Her first activities were with the American Association of University Women and in various community projects. In 1967 she served as Secretary of the county Grand Jury and the following year she was appointed to the Napa City Planning Commission.

She also developed a life long interest in environmental issues and was instrumental in creating Napans Opposing Wastelands, Inc., an advocacy group that commented on city and county growth proposals. One of the group's most visible contributions was the development of the county's first bike trail.

In 1972 she was elected to the County Board of Supervisors and served through 1977. During this time, the county's new General Plan was adopted that limited residential growth to urban areas. She was later involved in successful efforts to protect agricultural lands.

She has also served on the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway & Transportation District, the Napa Valley College Foundation and the Napa County Land Trust.

In addition to her many hours of civic activity, Ms. Simms has remained a devoted wife,

mother and grandmother. She and her husband, Warren, have two children, Wendy and Doug, and five grandchildren, Chris, Clare, Gregg, Dillon and Allie.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize and acknowledge Ginny Simms for her many contributions and for her dedication to Napa County.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR RE-NEWED EFFORT TO FIND PEACEFUL, JUST, AND LASTING SETTLEMENT TO THE CYPRUS PROBLEM

SPEECH OF

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 165.

I want to thank my good friend DOUG BE-REUTER, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Europe for his leadership on keeping the issue of Cyprus on the table.

With so much focus on Iraq, it would be easy to forget about other true multilateral efforts to support peace and stability in the world.

Mr. Speaker, some may wonder why the issue of peacefully re-uniting Cyprus (a nation divided for nearly 30 years) is important for Americans and for the world?

For many Greek and Turkish-Americans this international issue is deeply personal because it directly affects loved ones.

In spite of the recent setback, Cyprus does represent one of the better examples of how America and Europe, working in cooperation, can help resolve international disputes.

While we share the disappointment that the United Nations-led effort to craft a comprehensive settlement for Cyprus was not successful, it does not change the fact, that the effort itself represents a shining example of how important and relevant the United Nations truly is to pursuing peace and stability in the world.

Mr. Speaker, for smaller nations in the world, which don't have strategically important resources, and live next to more powerful states, who have even more powerful allies, the United Nations and international law represents one of their only shields of defense, one of their best pillars of stability, and a means by which their voice is heard in the international community.

House Resolution 165 allows this Congress to say to Americans, the citizens of Cyprus, and the people of the world that we stand with all those who wish for a re-united Cyprus that is prosperous, democratic and stable; and that global cooperation remains the best path for peacefully making that wish come true.

THE WORLD'S OTHER TYRANTS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 2003

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, morally and politically it is essential that the

United States show that our concern for human rights is truly universal, and is not a concept to be invoked when convenient to provide cover for geopolitical motives. In the New York Times for Sunday, April 6, Aryeh Neier noted the unfortunate tendency of the world to focus on one or two major crises to the exclusion of terrible problems happening elsewhere. Specifically, he deplored the fact that war in Iraq has contributed to a situation in which outrageous human rights abuses in Zimbabwe, Cuba, and Belarus have failed to receive sufficient attention. It is true that recently we in the House took an appropriate step of condemning the oppression by Fidel Castro, but more needs to be done to focus world outrage on the abuses of freedom committed not only by Castro, but by the brutal dictators in Belarus and Zimbabwe. Because of the importance of maintaining our commitment to human rights as a broad and universal principle, I ask that Aryeh Neier's important article be printed here.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 6, 2003]

THE WORLD'S OTHER TYRANTS, STILL AT WORK

(By Aryeh Neier)

With international attention focused on Iraq, despots are seizing the opportunity to get rid of their opposition—real or imagined. In Zimbabwe, Cuba and Belarus, independent journalists, opposition leaders and human rights advocates have been thrown in prison. Absent scrutiny, the leaders of these rogue regimes have been emboldened, aware that their actions are causing little more than a ripple of protest beyond their countries.

The outside world has ignored Zimbabwe, which is holding critical parliamentary elections whose outcome could help determine whether President Robert Mugabe will be able to amend the Constitution and handpick his successor. Since the start of the war in Iraq, Mr. Mugabe has intensified a campaign of intimidation, arresting more than 500 democracy advocates and opposition leaders, including Gibson Sibanda, vice president of the main opposition party, the Movement for Democratic Change.

The campaign of state-sponsored violence is not limited to the opposition leaders in Zimbabwe. A worker on the farm of a opposition parliamentary deputy died of injuries after being beaten by Mr. Mugabe's security agents for participating in a two-day general strike. Other farm workers have also been beaten by men in army uniforms who claimed that the farms were being used as staging grounds for opposition activities. Hundreds of people accused of taking part in the strike were treated for broken bones in private clinics, fearing more reprisals if they sought care at public hospitals. Meanwhile, Zimbabwe, once a breadbasket for southern Africa, falls ever further into poverty and famine.

In Cuba, the war is giving Fidel Castro cover for an unprecedented assault. Over the past two weeks in state security agents have arrested about 80 dissidents. Prosecutors are seeking life sentences for 12 of those detained and 10- to 30-year prison terms for the rest. They include the economist Marta Beatriz Roque, the poet and journalist Raúl Rivero and the opposition labor activist Pedro Pablo Álvarez.

The list of arrests reads like a Who's Who of Cuban civil society—with the obvious exception of those who were already in jail when the roundup started. They are the unsung heroes of a movement to liberate the minds of Cuba. But the names do not mean much to a world public now concentrated on becoming more and more expert on the latest in military equipment and on the geography of Iraq.