

Brokaw in his book was describing Harold S. Nelson when he wrote: "The World War II generation did what was expected of them. But they never talked about it. It was part of their code."

The character of Mr. Nelson was formed on the anvil of adversity. His innate sense of justice and fairness made him "a man ahead of his time." Yet, I believe he shared the same philosophy expressed by the late and former Congressman Carl Elliott who upon receiving the JFK Profile in Courage Award for fighting segregation at great personal cost said: "There are those who said I was ahead of my time, but they were wrong. I believe that I was always behind the times that ought to be."

Harold S. Nelson taught us about fundamental values and behavior: that your word was your bond, your handshake was a contract, you conducted business "standing and facing". As Paul Alagia said "Harold never ran out on a friend." Again, just like Congressman Carl Elliott, Mr. Nelson "never swapped an old friend for a new one". With the advent of computers and all the new technological gadgets designed to help us get through an ever increasingly complex world, Mr. Nelson's approach was "Give me a Big Chief tablet and a pencil."

An observer of modern American life recently lamented: "We have multiplied our possessions, but reduced our values. We love too seldom, and hate too often. We've learned how to make a living, but not a life. We've added years to life, not life to years."

May Mr. Nelson's greatest "life lesson to us spare us this dilemma. So when the world overwhelms us, the pace too hectic, let us heed Mr. Nelson's advice "give me a Big Chief tablet and a pencil". Let us return to the basic goodness of life: honesty, integrity and compassion.

Harold Samuel Nelson (known and loved as Daddy, Grandpa, Harold and Mr. Nelson) would have even helped us grieve. He would have told us not to be sad, then cry with us; he would have told us to march on, then he would have taken the first step, and lastly, knowing his love for poetry, he would have read "When I Must Leave You" by Helen S. Rice:

When I must leave you
For a Little while
Please do not grieve
And shed wild tears
And hug your sorrow to you
Through the years,
But start out bravely
With a gallant smile; And for my sake
And in my name
Live on and do
All things the same,
Feed not your loneliness
On empty days,
But fill each waking hour
In useful ways,
Reach out your hand
In comfort and in cheer
And I will comfort you
And hold you near; And never, never
Be afraid to die,
For I am waiting for you in the sky.

Harold Samuel Nelson lives on in our hearts and souls.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Madam Speaker, I regret that I was unavoidably detained yesterday attending a funeral. I missed rollcall vote Nos. 1082 through 1085. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all four votes.

REMEMBERING UKRAINE'S HISTORY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to record painful events in Ukraine's past. Throughout Ukraine's more than millennium-long history, it has often been attacked and occupied due to its geo-political location, fertile lands and rich natural resources. Because the Ukrainian nation continuously fought to ward off the enemies and preserve its freedom, many occupying powers resorted to oppression in order to maintain their control of Ukraine. It is widely held that one of the most brutal policies designed to subjugate Ukraine was carried out by the Stalinist regime of the former Soviet Union.

History records that in order to suppress the numerous rebellions of the Ukrainian peasantry to the collectivization and Russification policies aggressively implemented by the Communists, Stalin set out to destroy the entire nation. His government imposed draconian grain quotas and enforced their fulfillment with brutality seldom seen in history. Secret police and specially created brigades were instructed to confiscate everything down to the last grain. They also confiscated money and any valuables in order to deprive people of any means for survival. Severe and swift punishments—often death—were delivered for any attempt to steal even a minuscule amount of grain or other foodstuffs. The Royal Consulate of Italy reported in 1933: "through barbaric requisitions . . . the Moscow government has effectively engineered not so much a scarcity . . . but rather a complete absence of every means of subsistence throughout the Ukrainian countryside." Stalin also sealed off the Ukrainian border to prevent migration. In 1932, a directive was issued to arrest anyone who tried to leave Ukraine without proper documentation. According to Russian scholar Ivnitsky, 219,460 individuals were arrested per this directive and 186,588 of them were sent back to their villages to die.

Eyewitness accounts provide vivid and gruesome details. Here is what one witness described to the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression in 1954: "The farmers with faces and legs swollen from the hunger of the famine were invading the town and were dying in masses in the streets. The administration of the town was unable to bury the dead farmers in time, and there was a repulsive odor in the air during all this time. The police, or rather militia patrols, driving along the streets, collected the corpses. They also took those completely exhausted by starvation

who arrived in town to ask for 'a little bit of bread', put them on the mound of corpses saying, 'you'll get there, don't worry.' I saw this all myself, and quite often."

It is hard and painful to comprehend that these actions were not known to the world, in part because of the denial of the famine-genocide by Soviet authorities and refusal of offers of international aid. The tragic events of 1932–1933 in Ukraine remained hidden for many decades. The world is still largely unaware of the cruelty with which the totalitarian Stalinist regime killed 7–10 million innocent people in an effort to break a people who strove for freedom and independence. The Ukrainian American community has done much to change this situation. On the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Ukrainian famine-genocide, we remind the world of the honors that the Ukrainian nation survived and honor the memory of the innocent victims of the inhumane policies of the Stalinist regime. Remembering the events of the past helps to ensure that this type of tragedy does not recur anywhere in the world.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, October 13, 2007, I inadvertently missed three votes. Had I been present and voting, I would have voted as follows:

- (1) Rollcall No. 1083: "Yes" On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass the resolution.
- (2) Rollcall No. 1084: "Yes" On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass the resolution.
- (3) Rollcall No. 1085: "Yes" On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass the resolution.

HONORING CLARE AND MARYELLEN BERRYHILL

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the lives of Clare and Maryellen Berryhill for their tremendous dedication to promoting agriculture in the Central Valley. The Berryhills are being honored at The Greater Yosemite Council Boy Scouts of America's Annual Distinguished Citizens Dinner on October 24, 2007 in Modesto, CA.

Clare Berryhill was born and raised in the Central Valley. He was a third generation farmer and winegrape grower. Mr. Berryhill attended Modesto Junior College and the University of California, Santa Barbara, where he majored in agriculture. Clare Berryhill and Maryellen Rossel, of Modesto, were married in 1949.

While managing their ranch in Ceres, CA, both became very involved in the community. Mr. Berryhill operated a fruit dehydrating business, and in 1960 he was named Young Farmer in Stanislaus County. He was the first president of the California Winegrape Growers Association. He was also one of many generations in the family to serve on the Ceres Unified School Board of Trustees. During this