

stated, "Leadership and learning are indispensable to each other." Despite the decades since his comment, we are not yet accustomed to thinking of interactive guidance as leadership. Perhaps the times and challenges are ready for us to do so.

Let me give an example of this sort of teaching and learning leadership. In the book, *Sacred Hoops*, Coach Phil Jackson talked about his work with Michael Jordan. With such a gifted athlete, no coach could do much traditional "coaching" to improve Jordan's basketball skills. Instead, Coach Jackson focused his efforts with Jordan on making him a leader of the team. Within five years of joining the league, Jordan began to see his role not just as stealing balls and scoring points, but as a leader-teacher whose job was to help raise the level of play of every other player on the team.

I see the job of university president as a leader teacher. That kind of leadership requires a few things of us. First, we must have teachable points of view. Of course, we need to have views on how the world operates and how to get things done, but this is never sufficient. We also need to invest the time and effort to make those points of view teachable to others. We need to think about our experiences, draw lessons from what we know, and figure out how to share those lessons with others.

Second, we need a serious commitment to teaching, to make it a top priority in everything we do. I learned this best through my mentor, Elliot Aronson, who is known primarily for his work as a researcher. But Elliot knows it is his mentors and students who teach him and inform his understanding of the world. It is his own serious commitment to teaching that has produced a new generation of great researchers. I am certain that he knew of the wise counsel of the great scientist, Linnacus, who recommended this practice centuries ago. "A professor can never better distinguish himself in his work than by encouraging a clever pupil, for the true discoverers are among us, as comets among the stars."

In his classic book on social psychology, *The Social Animal*, Dr. Aronson writes that, in order to grow, we must learn from our own mistakes. But if we are intent on reducing dissonance and finding comfort, we will not admit to our mistakes. Instead, we will sweep them under the rug, or worse still, we will turn them into virtues. He concludes by saying, (quote) "The memoirs of former presidents are full of these kind of self-serving, self-justifying statements . . ." (unquote)

That will not be the case for this President, nor this campus. Together, I trust that we will seek to foster a culture of leadership that is, above all, about learning. This culture is also about people, not person. I challenge each of us as leaders to become teacher learners. We are not only part of a culture of leadership—we are the culture itself. We are attracted to institutions like CSU San Marcos—faculty to teach, students to learn, presidents to help this process—because of values we find here or values we wish to bring here. New to this Valley of Discovery, I have learned that we must inculcate the value of shared leadership, of the leader as teacher learner, or we surely will not meet our collective challenge.

Soldiers came to this Valley searching for something they had lost, and they discovered a beauty that they had not known existed. The first homesteader found promise and developed a land of wine and honey. What is it we have come here to do? What have we yet to discover among the Twin Oaks?

Let me finish today by telling you the beginning of the story. The Spanish soldiers who arrived did not know the old Indian leg-

ends about the land that they discovered. Overlooking our valley to the south is a mountain the Indians called Wee-la-me. It was here on that mountain, the legends said, that the Indian Wind-Spirit brought the first students, Native Americans, to teach them together before they were divided into tribes. The most important lesson on the mountain, Wee-la-me, was learning the beauty of the Spirit, duty towards each other, and songs of love, of battle, and of death.

Change was not a good thing for those first settlers of the region. The legend says only that "the good spirits left them." But perhaps, through thinking again of our duty to each other, part of that good spirit may return to us. The duty of President, as I've tried to suggest, is not paternal. It is not about running the campus, nor supervising, and certainly not about dictating change. Our duties towards each other revolve around leading each other towards discovery, towards teaching and learning. The primary job of the University President is to foster that discovery, growth, and change, to ensure that we fulfill our duty to each other.

Honored guests, dear friends and colleagues, thank you again for the confidence you have placed in me. Let us continue to lead each other towards discovery.

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2684) making appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support Representative FILNER's amendment to provide \$35.2 million for health care benefits for Filipino World War II veterans who were excluded from benefits by the Rescissions Acts of 1946. These veterans have service-connected disability benefits and currently live in the United States.

This is an issue of importance to the Filipino community both in San Francisco and around the nation. As I have testified before at previous House Committee hearings, one can not over emphasize the crucial role Filipinos played in the war. It is clear that the Philippines played a vital role in the outcome of the second world war. Countless Americans and Filipinos sacrificed their lives for their democratic beliefs. Historians credit the battle for the liberation of the Philippine Islands as the beginning of allied victory in the war. The courageous efforts of Filipino soldiers, scouts and guerrillas were central to allied victory in the Philippines, and therefore in the Pacific theater. Now in their time of need, they deserve our support.

In 1941, President Roosevelt, by way of an executive order, brought the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines under the command of

the U.S. Armed Forces and in 1945, soldiers known as new or special scouts came under U.S. military command. Because U.S. law at the time dictated that any person serving actively in the military and not dishonorably discharged would be considered a veteran for benefit purposes, these Filipinos would have been eligible for full veterans benefits. However, shortly after World War II ended, Congress passed the Rescission Act of 1946, which revoked the full benefits eligibility of these soldiers, even though other Filipino soldiers who they fought side by side with, eventually became eligible. This Rescission Act is a scar on the historical record of the United States. In a time of war, we asked for and received the commitment of these Filipino soldiers to serve under U.S. authority. We should honor their military service on America's behalf.

While I appreciate the complexity of our federal budget and the benefits issue, it should be clear that this is a moral issue and an equity issue. I hope you will support giving these Filipino veterans the benefits that they deserve and support Representative FILNER's amendment.

TRIBUTE TO A GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute an outstanding young woman who has been honored with the Girl Scout Gold Award by Farthest North Girl Scout Council in Fairbanks, Alaska. She is: Alisa Pierson.

She is being honored for earning the highest achievement award in United States Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning and personal development. The award can be earned by young women aged fourteen through seventeen, or in grades nine through twelve.

Girl Scouts of the United States of America, an organization serving over 2.5 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the Gold Award program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must earn four interest project patches, the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award and the Girl Scout Challenge Pin, as well as design and implement a Girl Scout Award project. A plan for fulfilling these requirements is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the Girl Scout and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

As a member of the Farthest North Girl Scout Council, Alisa Pierson began working on her Gold Award Project during the summer of 1997. Alisa developed her time management and communication skills and then used them in the community by organizing and arranging a picnic at Alaskaland, an outdoor park in Fairbanks, for the residents of Denali Center, an organization that caters to senior citizens with special needs. She also volunteered her time at Fairbanks Community Hospital where she performed data entry for the

Bio Medical Maintenance department. As a result of her accomplishments, Alisa developed greater leadership, organizational and planning skills. Her thoughtfulness also contributed widely to Fairbanks and its surrounding communities. I believe that Alisa should receive the public recognition due to her for these significant services to her community and her country.

IN TRIBUTE TO M.L. "LIN"
KOESTER

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor my good friend M.L. "Lin" Koester, who will retire tomorrow as the Chief Administrative Officer for the County of Ventura, California.

Lin is one of those exceptional administrators whose special talent is recognizing, and motivating, talent in others. Many of those who worked for him during his 16-year tenure as City Manager of the City of Simi Valley, California, are now city managers in cities across California and the West. It would not be an exaggeration to say he has had a positive influence on elected officials as well. I had the pleasure of serving with him during my entire time on the Simi Valley City Council, including two terms as the city's first elected mayor.

I moved on, as did many others who worked with Lin. Others who served on the Simi Valley City Council during Lin's tenure have gone on to the Ventura County Board of Supervisors, the California Assembly and the California Senate.

Lin is a quiet administrator who would be the last to tout his own accomplishments. His accomplishments are many.

In Simi Valley, Lin earned a reputation as a fiscally responsible manager who kept the city in the black during economically trying times while still providing essential services to residents. With an engineer's eye for details and a discipline born from a stint as a U.S. Navy submarine officer, Lin steered the council through the financing of a new City Hall, the Senior Center, a DMV office and a Cultural Arts Center. Lin was also among those instrumental in the decision to build the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library in Simi Valley.

The Ventura County Board of Supervisors was wise to hire Lin as their CAO in 1995. During his tenure, he eliminated a projected General Fund imbalance, consolidated the Human Resources Department and Chief Administrative Office, and revamped the annual budget process. In addition, he initiated a county-wide technology upgrade and policy guidelines.

Lin is a modest man and an effective and efficient administrator. But, above all, it is his loyalty as a friend that I treasure most.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in recognizing M.L. "Lin" Koester for his decades of dedicated service and in wishing him and his family Godspeed in his retirement.

AN ACCURATE ASSESSMENT OF
FOREIGN POLICY

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend to you the article written by Mr. Frank Calzon, entitled "Foreign Policy: Words as powerful as actions." Mr. Calzon is the executive director of the Center for a Free Cuba in Washington, D.C. and is a tireless fighter for democratic causes. I encourage my colleagues to benefit from his excellent article.

FOREIGN POLICY: WORDS AS POWERFUL AS
ACTIONS

(By Frank Calzon)

"Sticks and stones will break your bones, but words will never hurt you" is fine advice for the young, but it will never cut mustard in foreign policy. History is full of tragedies that could have been prevented, but for the thoughtlessness of a policy pronouncement.

Children's rhymes were the last thing on the mind of Secretary of State Dean Acheson when, preoccupied with Stalin's expansion into Central Europe, he spoke at the National Press Club in Washington on Jan. 12, 1950. In the speech, which had been approved by the White House, Acheson outlined America's "defense perimeter" in the Pacific, clearly leaving out the Korean peninsula. Five months later, Kim Il Sung's armies, confident that Washington wouldn't intervene, invaded South Korea. Thus began the Korean War, a conflict in which thousands of Americans lost their lives.

Acheson's blunder came to mind recently while reading a July 7 article in *The New York Times* in which an unidentified Clinton-administration official talked about "a conscious decision in this administration to do what need to be done." The *Times* ominously explained that to mean "American officials say they are now determined to go forward [with their commitment to relaxing U.S. sanctions against Fidel Castro's regime] even if Mr. Castro responds by cracking down on dissent."

Ironically, the statement coincides with a reappraisal of Canada's longstanding policy of "constructive engagement" with Havana. Despite tourism, trade and foreign aid, Castro remains oblivious to Canada's pleadings on behalf of human rights. Canada's most influential media have called for a tougher stand vis a vis Castro, and a not-so-subtle message to that effect was delivered recently. The new Cuban ambassador presented credentials in Ottawa in an elegant room in which almost all of the chairs set up for official guests were empty.

The new U.S. policy—assuming the report is accurate—is at odds with Americans humanitarian impulse. It could have serious consequences for U.S. policy in the Americas because President Clinton's hemispheric policy is predicated on support for democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

One can only wonder what the consequences would have been had the United States told Moscow that, regardless of its mistreatment of human-rights dissidents, Washington cooperation would remain on track. Or what might have been Poland's fate had the United States signaled to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski that it was all right for him to crack down on dissents. Instead, to its credit, the Reagan administration imposed trade sanctions on Warsaw when it tried to crack down on Solidarity.

Years earlier Jimmy Carter had electrified the world with his call for worldwide respect

for human rights. Due both to its source and its content, the idea that greater repression in Cuba will not impact U.S. policy undermines Clinton's publicly stated views and Secretary of State Madeline Albright's repeated and principled efforts to mobilize international support for the victims of Castro's repression.

Like Kim Il Sung almost 50 years ago, Castro will interpret the statements attributed to the Clinton administration as a green light for whatever steps he takes. Also, foreign governments that would rather not confront Castro's rhetoric (at the United Nations in Geneva, Cuban diplomats labeled those concerned about human rights in Cuba "lackeys" of the United States) now will find it even easier to turn to deaf ear to the Cuban people's cries for help.

Is it really in America's national interest to broadcast such fickleness to our enemies, repeating Acheson's error? It certainly is not. However, this is exactly what is occurring when senior Clinton-administration officials tell Castro that U.S. policy will not be affected by a crackdown on Cuba's courageous and beleaguered opposition.

How can the Clinton administration claim that it cares about the Cuban people's fate while erasing whatever remaining uncertainty Castro may have about America's intentions? How many ways are there to spell disaster? Several weeks have passed, but it is not too late for the President to order an investigation and reaffirm his commitment to supporting the Cuban people's aspirations for freedom.

HONORING THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE VILLAGE OF
CAHOKIA

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 300th Anniversary of the Village of Cahokia.

As we near the end of this millennium, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the history of the small towns within all of our districts. Throughout this year, Cahokia, a village in my district, continues to celebrate its tricentennial anniversary, with reflection on its vital place in American history.

The Village of Cahokia derives its name, which means "Wild Geese," from the Cahokia Indian tribe. While the Cahokian tribe continues to provide a vital, unique character to the region, in 1699, the diversity of the community was further strengthened with Cahokia's founding by missionary priests from the Seminary of Quebec.

As the 18th century progressed, this community also became the principal commercial center in the Midwest. Specializing in the trade of Indian goods and fur, Cahokia's economic development thrived. This served as the impetus for prompting the expansion of agriculture as a viable livelihood, which was so necessary to feed the rapidly growing community of settlers.

The Village of Cahokia also took pride in its role in winning a battle of the American Revolution. Captain Joseph Bowman and George Rogers Clark negotiated peace agreements in Cahokia at Fort Bowman with neighboring tribes of the Illini Confederation, and then launched an attack on British-occupied Vincennes. Both their soldiers and ammunition