

the State Senate. We worked closely on several occasions, and I was quickly impressed by her drive and her keen eye for policy analysis. She has a skill that every elected official wants: an ability to look at an idea and understand immediately whom it will help, whom it will hurt, and whether it will work at all.

Rosemary has applied her talents to making Wisconsin government more efficient and more responsive. She supported Wisconsin's Student Achievement Guarantee in Education class-size reduction program, and she challenged the administration and her colleagues in the legislature to fully fund the program and fulfill the state's promise to our children. She also played a leadership role in efforts to modernize Wisconsin's electric power production and delivery system.

Rosemary's colleagues recognized her leadership ability by electing her chair of the Assembly Democratic Caucus in 1993. She was the first woman to lead the Caucus while the Democratic Party controlled the Assembly. As Caucus Chair, she earned the further respect of her peers.

I share that respect for Rosemary and admire her for her many talents. Rosemary Potter has consistently raised the bar for Wisconsin government. She has challenged our leaders to expect more of themselves and encouraged our constituents to hold us to a higher standard. She has also paved the way for a new era in Wisconsin politics, an era offering new leadership opportunities for women. Milwaukee NOW could have made no better choice for Woman of the Year, and I offer Rosemary Potter my congratulations on this well-deserved honor.

**TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SENATOR
TONY GRAMPSAS**

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with heavy-heart that I now take this moment to recognize the remarkable life and extraordinary contributions of one of the leading statesman in Colorado's proud history, State Senator Tony Grampsas. Sadly, Colorado lost this leading member of its political community to cancer on February 8, 1998. While his overwhelming presence will be missed greatly by friends, family and colleagues alike, Senator Grampsas' larger than life persona, and his multitude of personal achievements, will echo in the corridors of the Colorado General Assembly for many years to come.

After his election to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1984—a seat that he would hold until 1998, then Representatives Grampsas quickly became one of the most influential and beloved members in the Colorado legislature. As a legislator, Representative Grampsas rapidly moved through the thicket of the rank and file becoming chairman of two of the Colorado General Assembly's most powerful committees: the House Appropriations and Joint Budget Committees. In these positions, Representative Grampsas served distinguishedly, acutely balancing his fiscal conservatism with his deeply rooted support for social programs like child welfare and education.

After leaving the state House in 1998, Representative Grampsas became Senator Grampsas, again, swiftly rising to positions of great import within the state Senate. In his first session as a State Senator—the current legislative session, Senator Grampsas served as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Beyond his legislative accomplishments, Senator Grampsas also served distinguishedly in the private sector for 26 years as the director of national affairs for Coors Brewing Company. For 15 of those years, Senator Grampsas admirably balanced the significant time demands of his job with Coors with the weighty requirements of serving in elected office.

While the annals of Colorado history will likely remember Senator Grampsas for his multitude of legislative and professional accomplishments, for those, like myself, fortunate enough to know him as a friend, Senator Grampsas will long be remembered for his wit, wisdom and unyielding charity. In the final analysis, for those who have known him, Senator Grampsas was a genuinely kind and unassuming individual worthy of the proud legacy that he has left behind.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to Senator Tony Grampsas for endeavoring tirelessly on behalf of Coloradans and for providing leadership and inspiration to many, including myself, I am hoping that Senator Grampsas' family—particularly his wife Sandy and children Lisa and Samuel—will find strength in this difficult time.

**TEACHING AWARD RECOGNIZES
DR. BARRY TANOWITZ**

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, it is with special pride that I share with my colleagues the recognition given to Dr. Barry Tanowitz, professor of Biology at the University of California, Santa Barbara for his teaching skills. The 1999 Teaching Award given by the UCSB Alumni Association recognizes university professors who are able to combine scholarly achievements with pedagogical talent.

Dr. Tanowitz, who received his Masters and Doctorate at UCSB, teaches three popular lower division biology courses, making difficult material both accessible and exciting for over a thousand students every year. In addition, he personally maintains a website in order to provide additional instruction.

We often hear that college professors do not pay enough attention to students or to teaching skills. Dr. Tanowitz is an active leader in efforts to improve university level pedagogy across the campus. And he is still able to find time to devote to his scholarly investigations and writings, and to his family.

Mr. Speaker, this award holds a special place in my heart as well. In 1998 the UCSB Teaching Award was presented posthumously to my husband, Walter Holden Capps. I can attest to the challenges of combining outstanding teaching with the rigors of research and scholarship which is faced by all university professors. I can also attest to its rewards, and the wonderful way in which these rare individuals have managed to touch so many

lives. I am proud to join my friends at UCSB in recognizing the wonderful achievements of Professor Tanowitz and with him many, many years of continued success.

**HONORING REVEREND FRANK O.
HOCKENHULL**

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1999

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise before you today to recognize the achievements of Reverend Frank O. Hocken Hull, of Flint, Michigan. On Friday, March 26, the congregation of Flint's First Trinity Missionary Baptist Church will honor Reverend Hocken Hull for the many contributions he has made over the last 30 years to both City and State in the name of the Lord.

It is difficult to imagine what the Flint community would be like today had Reverend Hocken Hull not been called to become Pastor of First Trinity on January 5, 1969. We have been truly blessed to have a man with his sense of dedication and selflessness among us. Over the years, Pastor Hocken Hull has become a national authority on stewardship, traveling across the country to speak on the subject. He is a constant teacher of the Lord's word, incorporating various Bible studies with his congregation as well as a Bible Clinic, designed to further people's understanding of the Word. The First Trinity family has grown considerably over the last 30 years under Pastor Hocken Hull's leadership. The church's congregation settled into a beautiful new facility in 1988, and six men have also entered the ministry as a result of Pastor Hocken Hull's influence.

Pastor Hocken Hull's time with the ministry has allowed him to develop a strong support network that extends outside the church. The pastor has been affiliated with and has held leadership positions in groups such as the Great Lakes District Congress, Wolverine Baptist State Congress, and the National Baptist Congress of Christian Education, to name a few. To further his personal growth, he has undertaken a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in March 1992.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my fellow members of the 106th Congress to join me in saluting Pastor Frank O. Hocken Hull. Self-evident is his lifelong journey to enhancing the dignity and nurturing the spirits of all people. I am grateful that there are people like that who serve as examples of what we all should strive to be.

IN HONOR OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF FORMER CUBAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1999

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, an organization located in my Congressional district, the World Federation of Former Cuban Political Prisoners, represents an organized effort of commitment and action of former political

prisoners of the Castro dictatorship who continue their historic struggle against the despotic regime of Fidel Castro.

As the organization's constitution expresses, the World Federation of Former Cuban Political Prisoners finds its historic roots in those brave men and women who forged the Cuban nation, and in particular, in the ideological leader of Cuban independence, Jose Marti.

Thousands of Cubans, following Marti's example, have been personal witnesses to the horrors of Castro's political prisons because of their tireless battle for Cuba's independence, national sovereignty and respect for freedom within a democratic political system.

During the closing session of the XVI Annual Congress of this glorious organization, I want my Congressional colleagues to acknowledge with admiration and respect all former and present Cuban political prisoners who have given and continue to give their all for the restoration of freedom in Cuba.

A TRIBUTE TO LA ACTUALIDAD
SPANISH NEWSPAPER

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1999

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor La Actualidad Spanish Newspaper which was founded 25 years ago by a group of Hispanic businessmen who felt that a newspaper was needed in the Delaware Valley to keep the Hispanic community informed about issues that impacted on their lives.

Since its inception, La Actualidad's mission has been to provide its readers with the most current information on community events, cultural programs, education, business and political issues. The paper also offers a wide array of local, national, and international news and sports that pertain to its Hispanic readers.

Through the years, La Actualidad has become the echo of the Delaware Valley for the Hispanic community. It provides a vital link between the community and local, state and federal governments. It also provides as an important forum for the community to address critical issues.

As it celebrates a quarter of a century, La Actualidad remains committed to continuing as an unifying force in the Hispanic Community and as an advocate for social change.

THE NEED FOR A PRAGMATIC AND
COHERENT SOUTH ASIA POLICY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to recent developments in South Asia, a region of growing importance to U.S. diplomatic, political, security and economic interests.

This past week, the news from the region has been positive. India's Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee personally inaugurated the new bus service with Pakistan. Prime Minister Vajpayee crossed the border into Lahore, Pakistan, where he was greeted by Pakistani

Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif. Their embrace, seen on television sets around the world, was full of powerful symbolism, which we all hope will be matched by progress toward easing tensions between these two South Asian nations.

During 1998, of course, the news from this region was dominated by the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan, which resulted in the automatic imposition of unilateral American sanctions on both countries. The result, particularly in the case of India, has been a set-back in the promising trend towards increased trade and investment we saw during most of the 1990s. Late last year, through bipartisan cooperation between Congress and the Administration, we succeeded in easing some, but far from all, of the sanctions that were imposed.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to outline a new approach, a new pragmatism, that I hope will mark our future relations with India—the world's largest democracy, a country whose population will exceed one billion people in the next decade, a country with enormous potential for trade and cooperation, and a country with legitimate defense concerns that we must recognize and respect.

While we may not necessarily welcome a world with more nuclear powers, I believe that India, in particular, would be a responsible partner in non-proliferation efforts. This would require a major shift in our focus, from simply condemning India for becoming a nuclear power—which, whether we like it or not, is the reality—to adjusting our thinking to this new reality and working to promote peace, security, confidence building and non-proliferation in South Asia.

This will require on our part a greater recognition of India's legitimate security needs and the prospects for greater Indo-U.S. cooperation in responding to the threats posed by another Asian country that must be taken into consideration when we address the India-Pakistan issue. That country is China.

I believe that China is the real threat to India, as well as to U.S. interests and to regional security. It is in this context, India's potential role as a partner for peace and stability should be understood.

In particular, India has legitimate concerns about China's support for Pakistan's nuclear and missile programs, as well as potential Chinese designs on India territory. Since the U.S. must also view China as a potential adversary, there is a growing convergence of American and Indian objectives for responding to China."

Talks between our Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and Indian Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh have shown some progress, but I believe the U.S. needs to do much more to create a framework for cooperation that recognizes the new realities in the region. I believe we have to be more pragmatic and flexible in working with India, including a greater appreciation of the security concerns that prompted India to conduct nuclear tests in the first place.

I would like to draw attention to a recent report by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) South Asia program, which noted that India and Pakistan are beginning to define "minimum deterrence" in similar ways.

The U.S. should work to build on this emerging notion of minimum deterrence, com-

bined with a declared policy of no-first-use of nuclear weapons.

I also wanted to mention a report that appeared in the January 19, 1999, edition of the newspaper India Abroad, outlining the views of Mr. Tariq Rauf, director of the International Organizations and Non-proliferation Project at the Monterey Institute of International Studies in Monterey, California. Mr. Rauf sees Washington opting for a strategy of greater accommodation in its negotiations with both India and Pakistan, recognizing that neither nation is likely to give up its nuclear weapons. Writing in the latest edition of "The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists," Rauf said India and Pakistan should not only be encouraged, but assisted, to consider a variety of bilateral and multilateral discussions and agreements "to maintain their current tacit non-deployment practices regarding nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles."

Rauf also said both countries should be encouraged to agree "on some measure of sufficiency in terms of weapons-usable fissile material stocks, warheads and weapons systems; to negotiate and implement a package of regional confidence and security-building measures; and to actively contribute to the universalization of current global non-proliferation norms."

Rauf's conclusion: "a nuclear South Asia is here to stay." Thus, he calls on us to help address the security concerns that led both nations to develop nuclear weapons in the first place. He stresses that, "Pragmatic arms control strategies must therefore focus on accommodation, not appeasement or confrontation."

Our goal should be to make India a partner in the American foreign policy goal of minimizing the threat of nuclear war. One way of accomplishing this is to take the long overdue step of accepting India as a permanent member of the UN Security Council. The key is to make India a partner for peace, and not to isolate India and further contribute to the perception that India's legitimate security concerns are not receiving adequate attention or respect.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that 1999 will be a better year in U.S.-India relations than 1998 was. Karl Inderfurth, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, recently indicated that President Clinton is hoping to visit India and Pakistan this year, pending progress on the current talks. It's been 20 years since an American President was last in India, Mr. Speaker. I hope we don't have to wait too much longer.

REPRESENTATIVE BARBARA
NOTESEN—MILWAUKEE NOW
WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1999

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, February 27th, Milwaukee National Organization for Women (NOW) will honor Wisconsin Representative Barbara Notestein as the Woman of the Year. I appreciate this opportunity to share with my colleagues my admiration for one of my state's most distinguished leaders.

Barbara Notestein and I were both elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1984. We grew