

Speaker, and I am delighted on this auspicious anniversary to pay tribute to its tradition of diversity and excellence. San Francisco State is truly American in the best possible sense of the word—it provides the opportunity for anyone to excel. As an educator, as a member of the San Francisco State community, and as a Californian, I congratulate San Francisco State University on its first century.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. FATEMEH  
AZODANLOO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 24, 1999*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues attention the attached remarks on the condolences to the Rajavi and Azodanloo families, particularly to Mrs. Maryam Rajavi, Iran's President-elect, at their loss.

With great regret, I learned of the death of Mrs. Fatemeh Azodanloo at the age of 75. I offer my condolences to the Rajavi and Azodanloo families, particularly to Mrs. Maryam Rajavi, Iran's President-elect, at their loss. For the past 25 years, Mrs. Azodanloo was a comrade in arms in her daughter's struggle for human rights and democracy.

During both the shah and Khomeini eras, Mrs. Azodanloo was a firm supporter of the Resistance to establish democracy and human rights in Iran. She and her family were subjected to constant abuse by the shah's officers and the theocratic mullahs. In the early 70s, her son Mahmood was arrested for cooperating with the Mojahedin by Savak—the vicious secrete police of the shah. Until the overthrow of the shah, she was harassed and her house raided by Savak and its notorious officers on many occasions.

She came to know other Mojahedin family members during her visits to Mahmoud in the shah's prisons. Along with them, she began to expose the violation of human rights by the shah and to raise money for the families of political prisoners. During this period, her daughter Nargess, was arrested and later on executed by Savak. In the early 1970s, her daughter Maryam along with her other children made contact with the Mojahedin and began working for their democratic, humanitarian goals and ideals. During this period Mrs. Azodanloo helped her daughter Maryam, who had become a leader of the anti-shah student movement and a women's rights activist.

After the downfall of the shah in February 1979, the Azodanloo family home became known in Tehran as a center for exposing Khomeini's religious dictatorship. Mrs. Azodanloo expanded her efforts to spread the Mojahedin's ideas in defense of human rights and democracy. She took every opportunity to expose Khomeini and his despotism under the name of Islam. She was also active during her daughter Maryam's candidacy in the first parliamentary elections, in which she received 250,000 votes despite rampant rigging.

On June 20, 1981, in response to the Mojahedin's call, half a million people demonstrated in Tehran. The protest against violations of democratic rights was turned into a blood bath on Khomeini's order. From that night, the massacre of members and supporters of the democratic forces, particularly the Mojahedin, began. It was absolutely clear that the era of political activity had

ended, and resistance was the only option. From then on, Mrs. Azodanloo, despite nearly 60, embraced an underground life. Despite the repressive atmosphere in Tehran, she lived in the Resistance's bases, obtaining necessary supplies and drawing up security plans.

At this time, her youngest daughter, Massoumeh, was wounded in an armed attack by Revolutionary Guards, who ambushed her house in order to arrest her and her husband. She was pregnant when arrested. She was brutally tortured, and at the age of 23 in September 1982, died under torture. Her husband, Massoud Izadkhah, was executed.

Despite her sorrow, Mrs. Azodanloo never gave up, and persisted in her resistance, encouraging the Mojahedin in their struggle. She remained among the movement's staunchest supporters, throughout the most difficult of times.

Mrs. Fatemeh Azodanloo escaped from Iran in 1985. She remained active on behalf of the Resistance outside Iran, and always held dear the resistance forces inside Iran and in the National Liberation Army on the Iran-Iraq border. At her request, a few months prior to her death, she left Paris for one of the NLA's bases on the Iran-Iraq border, where she died in the company of her children and grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO MARION JOSEPH

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 24, 1999*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marion Joseph, an extraordinary citizen of San Mateo County, California, who will be inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame on Friday, March 26, 1999.

Marion Joseph has devoted more than 38 years as a volunteer and a professional to improve the lives of California's youth. Marion has focused specifically on disadvantaged and special education students. In the early 1960's she designed and implemented a program that served more than 700 children a week and involved over 300 tutors in centers throughout the poorest sections of Sacramento.

During the 1970's she served on the Senior Executive Staff of the State Department of Education where she was a key architect of the California Master Plan for Education. Marion was critical to the School Improvement Plan, a plan which helped parents become more active in their child's education.

Marion is currently serving her second term on the State Board of Education and is affectionately called the "Paul Revere of Reading." Marion Joseph came out of retirement to find a solution to the problem of failing reading scores in California and the result of her extraordinary work was The Reading Lions Project.

Mr. Speaker, Marion Joseph is an outstanding woman. I salute her for her remarkable contributions and commitment to our community and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

HONORING THE INDIANA  
NATIONAL GUARD

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 24, 1999*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the recent visit of French President Jacques Chirac to the Nation's Capital included the presentation of the Legion of Honor, an award created by Napoleon Bonaparte, to three veterans of the First World War. This serves to remind us that eighty years ago, in the Spring of 1919, thousands of "doughboys" of the American Expeditionary Forces in France were returning to the United States following the first major appearance of U.S. military forces on the stage of world affairs.

A weather-beaten newspaper clipping hails the arrival in New York City Harbor of a Navy transport ship, the *Leviathan*, carrying the 150th Field Artillery Regiment. ("Indiana Boys of Rainbow Welcomed Home," New York Times, April 23, 1919). They came back to U.S. soil after engaging in combat operations and then occupation duty with the famed 42d (Rainbow) Division. The Hoosier gunners, members of the old 1st Indiana Field Artillery, Indiana National Guard, landed in New York after having served in five major campaigns in France. These Hoosiers were among the first to arrive and among the last to leave before the occupation of postwar Germany became the responsibility of the Regular Army.

Today, more than 14,000 dedicated men and women are currently serving in units of the Indiana Army National Guard and Air National Guard. They continue the tradition of patriotism and selfless service of World War I's "Rainbow Hoosiers." They hold down full-time civilian employment; they maintain families; they are active in community life—and they devote whatever time is mandated to fulfill Federal standards in order to maintain the military skills that have a distinct impact on our National security. Their trained capabilities have helped make it possible for the United States to sustain its awesome global responsibilities. However, we cannot forget that the National Guard is also a community enterprise. The chances are excellent that almost any Hoosier has some relative or knows someone who is serving, or who has served, in the Indiana National Guard. More than 70,000 Hoosiers are National Guard family members.

The Indiana National Guard has a rock solid foundation. During the realignment and readjustment of military forces in the post-Cold War era, we have witnessed the high regard which the Indiana National Guard enjoys in the missions it has been called upon to perform, and the special tasks which it has assumed, as a consequence of increased reliance on National Guard and Reserve forces by the Department of Defense.

As examples, Mr. Speaker, let me share just some of the things the Indiana National Guard is doing: Both the Army and Air Guard units have been designated to receive advanced readiness training in order to be prepared for possible deployment at the leading edge of U.S. commitments throughout the world. Along with stepped-up homeland defense, and anti-terrorism and anti-drug missions, these are assignments which require serious and dedicated training. The Indiana Guard is involved

in ongoing assistance missions, and over the last twelve months Hoosier Guard soldiers and airmen have lent a helping hand in Haiti, Hungary, Kuwait, Slovakia, and South Korea. The extraordinary range of military service being performed by the men and women of the Indiana National Guard is strong testimony to the reliance that is placed on them.

We should never forget that while the Indiana National Guard is responsive to its Federal mission, it also stands ready to respond to the call of our Governor for service in support and protection of the citizens of Indiana. The Indiana Guard was also in the forefront of the special National Guard task force organized to help provide security for the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996.

The fighting men and women, the soldiers and airmen of today's Indiana National Guard, are worthy of those who, 80 years ago, proudly returned carrying the honors earned on European battlefields. As President Chirac reminds us by his public commendations, we should take time to remember and honor the soldiers of that era. Equally, we should pause as we approach the new millennium, to recognize today's successors to those "Hoosier Gunners" who served so bravely and honorably on the battlefields of France at the beginning of this century.

#### EXPOSING RACISM

### HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 24, 1999*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in my continuing efforts to document and expose racism in America, I submit the following articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the *Virginian-Pilot*]

CONFEDERATE GROUP BATTLES FOR ITS FLAG

(By Linda McNatt)

In May 1997, two members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans confronted Ku Klux Klansmen in front of the Pensacola, Fla., judicial building.

Sworn to conduct themselves as Southern gentlemen, the SCV members asked the hooded Klansmen to put down what they believe is their Confederate battle flag.

"There were 20 of them, maybe," said Robert A. Young, who belongs to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. "This group of fellas came over from Louisiana. They were dressed up like ghosts. We didn't want the connection, and we told 'em so."

The peaceful confrontation made national news. The Klansmen didn't back down, but the SCV had made its point.

It wasn't the first time that the Sons of Confederate Veterans have defended the bright red flag with its blue cross and white stars.

And it's not likely to be the last. The flag, the SCV says, symbolizes the bravery of their ancestors who followed it through the smoke of battle.

But the same flag has been used by the Klan and other hate groups. For some African Americans, the Confederate flag represents terrorism, prejudice and hate.

That's why the Virginia General Assembly two weeks ago said "no flag" when it voted to allow the group, which has 6,000 Virginia members, to have a special state license plate.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans aren't happy. Members have said they might try to re-introduce the flag image. Bills have been changed before, they say, although they won't say how they plan to do it.

Or—if the Senate fails to consider anything but the blank plate with the name of the organization on it—the SCV may take the issue to court.

They're ready for a gentlemanly battle, they say. The Sons of Confederate Veterans was organized in 1896 as an offshoot of the United Confederate Veterans. Today, the mission of the group is to "preserve the history and the legacy" of the "citizen soldiers" who fought for the Confederacy in the War Between the States, from 1861 to 1865.

Proof of kinship to a Confederate soldier is required. The SCV allows blacks to join; in fact, they say, race has never been a question on their membership application. And they do claim black members, although no one at the national headquarters—an antebellum mansion in Columbia, Tenn.—can say how many of their 27,000 members worldwide are black.

Neither can Patrick J. Griffin III, SCV national commander and chief, of Darnestown, Md.

"We do not have a block on our application that asks for race," Griffin said. "I've never seen anything in this organization that questions race or religion. You either have an honorable Confederate ancestor or you don't."

The SCV, with 700 camps in 36 states, Europe and South America, accepts members as young as 12.

"We're trying to preserve an accurate view of Southern American history, to make sure the names of our ancestors are not sullied," Griffin said.

The group dedicates itself to preservation, to marking confederate soldiers' graves, to historical re-enactments. It holds regular meetings to discuss the military and political history of the Civil War. It publishes a bimonthly magazine, and it hands out two scholarships and a medical research grant each year.

Executive director Maitland Westbrook III said that the SCV is not "statistically oriented," so he can't say how many African Americans have benefited from SCV scholarships.

The organization has five full-time employees at national headquarters. None of them, currently, are black, Westbrook said, although the SCV has employed blacks in the past.

The SCV also spends a lot of time defending its heritage—including its symbol—the Confederate battle flag.

Collin Pulley Jr. of Courtland is national chief of heritage defense. In the last several months, he's complained about "anti-Southern" TV shows and objected to a rap CD that depicts a burning Confederate flag on its cover.

Since Wal-Mart quit carrying the flags after some customers complained, he's led a SCV campaign—unsuccessful so far—to persuade the discount chain to re-stock small Confederate flags his group uses on graves.

"It has been our position for the last two years not to carry the Confederate flag because, here at Wal-Mart, we do not stand for what that flag represents," said Marvin Deshommes, a buyer at the Bentonville, Ark., headquarters.

What the flag represents, the SVC says, is heritage, not hate. And the group is determined to reclaim its glory.

It succeeded in Maryland and, more recently, in North Carolina. Both states, and several others, allow SCV members to display the flag on license plates.

A federal judge ruled in Maryland in February 1997 that "The Confederate battle flag on special Maryland license plates is protected by the First Amendment and cannot be banned."

The SCV got a similar ruling in North Carolina last December. There, the protest was less about the flag and more about whether the organization was actually a "civic group." The SCV took it to court and won.

In Virginia, said Brag Bowling of Richmond, legislative liaison for the SCV, "We're exploring all options. We're deeply disappointed they took the flag off the license plate. We got nailed in the House. We want to see how it goes in the Senate."

It was likely the impassioned plea of Del. Jerrauld C. Jones, D-Norfolk, that swayed the House. Jones said the flag, often connected with hate and terrorism by many African Americans, had reminded him throughout his life of fear, anger and claims of racial supremacy.

The special license plate legislation passed, but without the flag. SCV members vow they have never used the flag for such purposes as Jones claimed.

But the flag is sometimes used as a symbol of "oppression, violence and brutality," said Janis V. Sanchez, professor of psychology at Old Dominion University.

"The argument is that the flag was appropriated by the KKK," Sanchez said. "But that doesn't change the fact that it is associated with the Klan and with slavery. The Civil War was about slavery, and that's what the Confederate flag stands for. It has been used by many people to send a signal to African Americans."

"I know the Sons of Confederate Veterans are saying that it represents their heritage, but they cannot separate the meanings."

The SCV claims that the Civil War wasn't about slavery; rather, it was about states' rights. More than 95 percent of the soldiers who fought for the South weren't even slave owners, they maintain.

More like 85 percent, said Dr. Harold D. Wilson, an ODU history professor.

At the time of the Civil War, there were 9 million people in the Southern states, Wilson said; 4 million of those were slaves. Of the remaining 5 million, 330,000—mostly white males—were slave owners. Wilson said he believes about 85 percent of the soldiers didn't own slaves.

Some blacks, he pointed out, did serve with the South. "In the North, blacks participated fully in the war; in the South, they were mostly servants or laborers," Wilson said. "There were great debates over whether blacks should fight for the Confederacy, and they were conducted mostly in a very private, sensitive manner."

What caused the Civil War? "In the upper Southern states, it probably was states' rights," Wilson said. "In the lower South, with its large plantations, it was more about slavery."

"What in the world does the battle flag represent? It was the military flag of the Confederacy. It represented the might of the Confederate government. To that part of the Confederacy where there were few slave owners, it may have represented something entirely different."

And that part of the Confederacy may well represent Virginia, Wilson admitted. The Confederate battle flag was first used by the Army of Northern Virginia, where there were few large slave owners compared to the deep South.

Should the Sons of Confederate Veterans be allowed to use the flag on its license plate?

The group has an ally it likely doesn't even know about. The Rev. Jeff Berry, national imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, said he believes it is their right.