

IN HONOR OF MARCUS STEELE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the memory of Mr. Marcus Steele, a sophomore at Cleveland Central Catholic High School who died tragically on October 13, 2000 during a football game against Trinity.

It is always devastating to hear stories about the untimely deaths of young people, but it is even more difficult when the tragedy strikes close to home. There is a void in the hearts of many in the city of Cleveland today, as we say good-bye to this loved and respected young man. Marcus didn't knowingly put himself into harms way; he was simply playing the game that he loved. We cannot explain why he was taken from us at such a young age, but we must do our best to reflect upon the positive ways in which Marcus touched our lives.

Marcus was a warm, caring individual who was genuinely admired by all those around him. His classmates and teammates describe him as open, motivated, jovial and popular. Marcus will be remembered most for his catching smile and his dedication to and appreciation for his family and friends. Also, as a linebacker and running back on the football team and as a key member of the basketball team, Marcus's wealth of athletic talent will certainly be missed on the playing fields at Cleveland Central Catholic. In characterizing him as an athlete, football coach Paul Cunningham said, "Marcus never held anything back in practice, and he played the game that way too. He was a hard-nosed kid with a real future in this sport. You don't replace him. Marcus was one of a kind."

Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I ask my fellow colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me today in remembering Marcus Steele. He was a fine young man who will surely be missed by all who knew him. I also wish to take this opportunity to extend my sincere condolences and sympathy to his family and friends and the staff, classmates, coaches and teammates of Marcus Steele at Cleveland Central Catholic High School. May you find the faith and strength to carry you through this difficult time.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER
CONGRESSMAN ROMAN PUCINSKI

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, despite the Vice President's claim to have invented the Internet, a strong case can be made that former Congressman Roman Pucinski (D-Chicago) had a lot to do with this development. A Chicago Sun-Times article from the Casual Friday Column of Friday, October 29, 1999, referred to this interesting fact, and I am pleased to share it with my colleagues.

"POOCH" MAY BE THE FATHER OF NET

On October 20, 1969, history was made when the first e-mail was sent on ARPANET, the predecessor of today's Internet.

So if you think presidential hopeful Al Gore "invented" the Internet, you're sadly mistaken.

Another pol can lay claim to inventing the Net. None other than Chicago's own Roman C. Pucinski, 80, the retired Democratic congressman, one-time Chicago alderman and longtime Chicago Sun-Times reporter.

Roman's daughter, Aurelia, Cook County Circuit Court clerk, let us know the other day that the elder Pucinski was the real father of the Internet. She shared old press releases and speeches on the subject with Casual Friday. We even saw "Pooch's" original notes.

On Jan. 17, 1963, Pucinski proposed a national scientific computer network. He chaired the House Education and Labor Committee, which voted a sum "not to exceed \$7,000" to begin studies on the computer network. Proud daughter Aurelia suggests that Roman proposed National Information System ultimately evolved into today's Internet. Maybe it did.

In a speech in 1965, Pucinski said he foresaw scientists having pocket-size TVs that tied in with the world. Shades of Palm Pilots.

"In a matter of seconds, a scientist will be able to communicate and interrogate the world's storehouse of information and reproduce instantly any article or portion he may need," Pucinski said.

Sounds like Yahoo! And other Web directories and search engines!

Back in the days when computer punch cards were symbols of high tech, Pucinski predicted that the computer industry someday would "stand beside steel, transportation, auto production and building construction as one of this nation's basic industries—holding out great hope for employment not only among the young but also among the old." What a master of understatement.

Footnote: Chicago booster Pucinski wanted the university-based data center to be based here. If it has unfolded that way, maybe Silicon Prairie would have put the Silicon Valley in its shadow, maybe it still will. Let's win one for the Pooch.

HONORING THE 119TH AIR
CONTROL SQUADRON

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, after 50 years as a mobile, tactical radar unit, the 119th Air Control Squadron, commanded by Lt. Col. John F. White at McGhee Tyson Air Base in the Second District of Tennessee, is observing its half-century of service this month.

This is also a unique and interesting time for the squadron, as it will be the oldest Air National Guard unit in East Tennessee to move to the United States Space Command.

The Space Command was looking for a unit that had a depth of experience in command and control, running an operations center for a general office, controlling forces, movement of forces, the operations of forces, and responding to other tasks. The 119th Air Control Squadron matched these qualifications and demands perfectly.

The unit was federally recognized 50 years ago on October 6, 1950, while located on Sutherland Avenue at the former site of McGhee Tyson Airport in west Knoxville. It

was called to active duty in 1952 to Otis Air Force Base in Massachusetts. It has been at its present location at McGhee Tyson Air Base since 1956.

Over the past decade, the unit has completed seven major Air Force command inspections. The last one was in 1996 at White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico when the unit received the highest rating ever given an air squadron during an Operational Readiness Inspection.

The 119th Squadron has been awarded six Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards, two Joint Meritorious Service Awards, two National Guard Meritorious Service Awards, and two Air Guard Outstanding Mission Support Squadron Awards.

Mr. Speaker, I know that I join with the citizens of the 2nd District in congratulating Lt. Col. John F. White and the 119th Squadron for their service and devotion to the people of East Tennessee and the world. I want to wish them all the luck in the future on their new missions and endeavors. I ask my fellow colleagues and other readers of the RECORD to join me in thanking the 119th Squadron for their many years of service and contributions to East Tennessee and the United States. Our Nation is certainly a better place because of people like those who serve in the beloved 119th Air Control Squadron.

RECOGNIZING JOSEPH PHELPS

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Joseph Phelps for his outstanding leadership role in making health care accessible to all members of our community. Mr. Phelps will be honored by the St. Helena Hospital Foundation for being a key supporter of many important health, cultural and educational organizations in Napa Valley.

Upon graduation from college, where he studied engineering and construction management, Joseph Phelps spent three years as a naval officer in the Pacific during the Korean War. After returning from duty, he presided over the expansion of a small local firm into a nationally prominent construction organization.

In 1972, Mr. Phelps developed the Joseph Phelps Vineyards, located in Spring Valley near St. Helena, CA. The vineyards stretch across a 600-acre ranch that is characterized by rolling hills, California native oaks, and 160 acres of tended vines.

Over the years, Mr. Phelps has not only established one of the most respected benchmarks of California wine quality, but has contributed to numerous health care benefits in the community, including the establishment of the health resource library at The Women's Center of St. Helena Hospital.

Additionally, Mr. Phelps is a major supporter of the annual Napa Valley Wine Auction, which has become the nation's largest and most successful charity wine auction. The auction has raised over \$20 million for such critical programs as Napa Women's Emergency Services, Hospice of Napa Valley, Planned Parenthood, and Healthy Moms and Babies.

Mr. Phelps will be honored for these and many other contributions at the St. Helena

Hospital Foundation's annual gala in November, of which the proceeds will support seminars, support groups, community outreach and diagnostic testing at The Women's Center of St. Helena Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we acknowledge and honor Mr. Joseph Phelps for his continued support and tremendous contributions to the communities of Napa Valley.

PHYSICAL SECURITY OF
NATIONAL DEFENSE INFORMATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the following letter associated with my remarks of October 17 contained on page E1808 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
FOR COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS,
AND INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, September 29, 2000.

Hon. BOB RILEY,
*House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE RILEY: This is in response to your letter to Secretary Cohen concerning the \$10 million that Congress appropriated in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106-79) to be available only for retrofitting security containers that are under the control of, or that are accessible by, defense contractors. Secretary Cohen has asked me to respond since this is a matter under my direct purview. Thank you for your letter.

As you may be aware, the Joint Security Commission II, led by retired General Welch, addressed this issue in the Commission's report dated August 24, 1999. The Commission found that a program calling for industry to convert to the electronic lock would be potentially expensive with little commensurate benefit in terms of improved security. The Commission estimated that the cost of such a program for only 5 of the many Defense Contractors would exceed \$100 million. The Commission further recommended that these funds would be better spent to augment the Defense Security Service's National Industrial Security Program and to provide at least some of the wherewithal for expediting the personnel security process for industry. The threats we face are not from people breaking into locked containers, but rather from computer network attacks, signal intercepts, and security cleared insiders who compromise national security.

After careful consideration, Secretary Cohen earlier this year concluded that "retrofitting industry locks would impose a large expense on taxpayers without a commensurate security benefit," and so advised Congress in his letter of January 18, 2000.

We understand and share your desire to improve the physical security of national defense information and will continue to work toward that goal.

Sincerely,

(For Arthur L. Money).

WEST PAPUA, INDONESIA; THE
NEXT EAST TIMOR TRAGEDY

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I come before our colleagues and our great Nation tonight to discuss a disturbing matter I have raised before—the bloody struggle for freedom and democracy that is being waged halfway around the world in the Pacific by the courageous people of West Papua, a province subjugated by Indonesia and renamed Irian Jaya.

Although many of our colleagues are familiar with Indonesia's atrocious and despicable record of human rights violations in East Timor and West Timor—the world has neglected to address the parallel tragedy that is being played out as we speak in West Papua.

Indonesian President Abdurrahman Wahid, to his credit, has attempted to engage the people of West Papua, in a national dialogue to defuse the incredible tensions arising from four decades of military repression and violence perpetrated against the Papuan people. As part of his peace initiative, President Wahid expressly authorized Papuans to raise their Morning Star flags, a deeply emotional symbol of the Papuan people's desire for justice and self-determination.

In recent weeks, however, armed Indonesian security forces have violated President Wahid's order, perhaps based upon a conflicting directive from Vice President Megawati Sukarnoputri, and forcibly taken down Morning Star flags in the mountainside town of Wamena. This touched off a massive riot resulting in upwards of 58 deaths and dozens of injured citizens.

On Monday (October 9, 2000), Amnesty International reported that, "Indonesian security forces opened fire during attempts to forcibly remove Papuan flags flying in several locations in Wamena town." With hundreds of people taken into custody, Amnesty International stated that, "some of those released told local human rights monitors that they witnessed other detainees being tortured by the police. The police reportedly beat, kicked and used razor blades to torture those who refused to renounce support for Papuan independence." Amnesty International, in particular, took note that 15 individuals have been denied total access to their attorneys and families, raising fears that these Papuans are being tortured or subject to extrajudicial execution.

Mr. Speaker, these recent developments in Indonesia's campaign of violence against the Papuan people are shocking and reprehensible. However, I am not surprised by this ugly show of brutality, for it is nothing new. It is part and parcel of a long history of Jakarta's oppression of the native people of West Papua.

The first chapter in this tragic story began in 1961, when the people of West Papua, with the assistance of the Netherlands and Australia, prepared to declare independence from the Dutch, their former colonial master. This enraged Indonesia, which invaded West Papua and urged war against Holland. Skillfully playing the Communist card against the United States, Indonesia simultaneously threatened to become a Soviet ally, prompting

the United States to take Jakarta's side in the West Papua issue. Once the Dutch were advised by President Kennedy's administration that they could not count on United States backing in a conflict with Indonesia, the Netherlands ceased support for West Papua's independence and deserted the Papuan people. Indonesia was thus given a green light to ravage West Papua in 1963, destroying the Papuan people's dreams of freedom and self-determination.

In 1969, the second chapter unfolded, when the United Nations supervised a fraudulent referendum called the "Act of Free Choice", which, upon review, was clearly designed to give cover and official sanctioning of Indonesia's forced occupation of West Papua. West Papuans derisively refer to it as the "Act of No Choice", since only 1,025 delegates hand-picked by Jakarta were allowed to vote, with bribery and death threats used to coerce them. The rest of the 800,000 citizens of West Papua had absolutely no say in the rigged plebiscite. Despite calling for a "one person-one vote" referendum, the United Nations shamefully acquiesced and recognized the defective vote—a vote which, not surprisingly, was unanimous for West Papua to remain with Indonesia.

Since Indonesia and its military subjugated West Papua, the Papuan people have suffered under one of the most repressive and violent systems of colonial occupation in the twentieth century. Incredible as it may seem, Mr. Speaker, as the world witnessed in East Timor, the estimate of West Papuans who have been killed or who have simply vanished from the fact of the earth during the Indonesian occupation numbers in the hundreds of thousands. Papuans project that between 200,000 to 300,000 of their people have disappeared at the hands of the Indonesians.

Mr. Speaker, in recent years our Nation has rightfully intervened to stop ethnic cleansing and genocide, such as in Kosovo, yet for decades in West Papua the Indonesians have been allowed to commit outrageous human rights abuses of the highest magnitude.

Mr. Speaker, the depth and intensity of this conflict spanning four decades underscores the fact that the people of West Papua do not desire and will never accept being part of Indonesia. In all ways, manner and fashion, they are a people and culture dramatically distinct and apart from the rest of Indonesia.

In an attempt to overwhelm the Papuan people, the Indonesian Government has chosen a policy of mass transmigration, not unlike what China is doing in Tibet. The West Papuan people have been inundated with an annual influx of over 10,000 families from the rest of Indonesia. Already, the migrants threaten to outnumber the West Papuans, reducing the indigenous natives to a minority in their own homeland.

Mr. Speaker, the tragic situation in West Papua greatly concerns me. With Jakarta's renewed thirst for blood, I would ask that all of our colleagues join in urging the Indonesian Government to exercise restraint and immediately stop the killings and human rights violations in West Papua.

To that effect, Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, our colleagues—Representatives JOHN LEWIS, CYNTHIA MCKINNEY, LANE EVANS, DONALD PAYNE, ROBERT WEXLER, ALCEE HASTINGS and GREGORY MEEKS—joined me in a letter to President Clinton strongly expressing our deep