

[From the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Dec. 4, 2001]

A GREAT LOSS FOR ALASKA

Celia Hunter died still doing the work she loved most—fighting for Alaska's environment.

The night before her death Hunter had been putting together a list of U.S. senators who might be considered undecided regarding the Senate vote on drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Hunter spent more than 50 years as a pioneer and conservationist in Alaska, most often working side-by-side with her long-time companion and fellow conservationist Ginny Wood.

Hunter's years of dedication to the protection and preservation of Alaska and her work to that end on the local, state and national levels meant that she played a vital role in shaping Alaska's environmental future.

Her work and contributions to increase public awareness of Alaska's unique natural resources have been pushed even more into the public eye as the nation began focusing on solving national energy policy issues. One of the biggest questions directly related to Alaska has been what role if any should ANWR play in that policy—the very issue Hunter contemplated during her last days.

Hunter and Wood first flew in Fairbanks in January 1947, piloting two planes to be delivered to the Interior. Extreme temperatures kept the pair here longer than expected, and after spending a bit of time in Europe, they were back to stay.

The list of her works in conservation and environmentalism are lengthy. In the 1950s, Hunter and Wood built Camp Denali, an early combination of ecology and tourism. Not long after, Hunter was a founding member of the Alaska Conservation Society, the first statewide conservation society in Alaska. Later on, she was instrumental in the formation of the Alaska Conservation Foundation and served as its first board chair. Hunter was interim executive director of The Wilderness Society in the 1970s. In 1991, she was presented the Sierra Clubs' highest honor and has received innumerable awards in recognition of her dedication and service to conservation.

News-Miner readers recognize Hunter as a longtime contributor to this page—she began writing her column in 1979. While her opinions quite often differed from our own, our respect for Hunter was beyond question.

In the days since her death, Hunter's friends and associates have described her in a variety of ways: pioneer, voice of responsible environmentalism, adventurer, kind and honest with everybody. And all said that her passing would leave a void in Fairbanks and in Alaska.

In during a 1986 interview with a News-Miner reporter, Hunter said that her basic philosophy was that much of the damage done to the earth was caused by people making a living. That creates an obligation, she said: "Each one of us has a responsibility to take care of the part of the world we live in."

Hunter's life-long goal was to minimize the footprints that humans leave on our environment. But through her work and her passion Alaska, she has left behind an impression that will long be remembered.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN VIRGIL AUGUSTUS KING

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Captain Virgil Augustus King, who will be retiring from the Santa Clara County Department of Correction on December 28th after twenty-six years of service to Santa Clara County.

Captain King joined the Department of Correction in 1989 after serving as a Deputy Sheriff and Sergeant for the Sheriff's Department. Since that time, he has served as a Sergeant in the Main Jail, Work Out of Class Lieutenant in The Training Unit, Personnel Unit and the Elmwood Complex. Captain King was promoted to Captain in July of 1999, and currently serves as the Programs Division, Professional Compliance and Audit Unit and Special Projects Commander.

Captain King was integral to the development of the Regimented Corrections Program (RCP), a modified boot-camp program with a strong emphasis on education. RCP has been a highly successful program which this December is celebrating its 5th Anniversary. Captain King was also instrumental in the development of the Artemis Program, a similar program designed for pregnant women and women with young children, which was selected as the 2001 recipient of the Thomas M. Wernert Award for Innovation in Community Behavioral Healthcare. The latest innovative program developed under Captain King's direction is Women in Community Services, a pre- and post-program for female inmates in Santa Clara County, which starts with classes inside the jail and extends into the community for supportive aftercare. Each of the participants is matched up with a professional mentor for up to six months to assist them in the successful achievement of their individual goals.

I wish to thank Captain Virgil King for his compassionate dedication to the County and wish him the best in his future endeavors. His innovation and loyalty will be sorely missed, but the people of the County are the richer for his service.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RONALD APPLBAUM

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the new President of the University of Southern Colorado, Ronald Applbaum. The University and the community of Pueblo are fortunate to have Dr. Applbaum join their extended family. As he prepares for his new post, I would like to recognize several of his academic achievements and wish him the best of luck when he takes his new post in July.

Dr. Applbaum was selected to head the University based on his impressive academic resume and past successes he has enjoyed in other higher education institutions. He was

one of three finalists considered for the position in a selection process that lasted just three months. Upon reaching the finalist category, it became an easy board decision to name Dr. Applbaum to the University's top post. The doctor was selected trusting that he can continue to lead the University of Southern Colorado to the prominence and stature that the educational institution maintains today in the State of Colorado.

Dr. Applbaum has enjoyed a long and distinguished career in higher education. He has served in numerous academic positions for several colleges and universities throughout the country. He received a bachelors and masters degree in speech communication from California State University and later a doctorate in the field from Pennsylvania State University. He served as the Vice President of Academic Affairs for the University of Texas-Pan American and Dean of the School of Humanities for Long Beach State. His rise to USC's top post began with a term as president of Westfield State College in Massachusetts, and serving as the President of Kean University in New Jersey since 1996.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to welcome Dr. Ronald Applbaum to Pueblo and the University of Southern Colorado. The community is truly fortunate to gain this new and distinguished leader. I would like to further welcome his family to the area and look forward to meeting them in the coming year. Congratulations on your latest achievement, Dr. Applbaum, and welcome to your new home. I am confident when I say the commitment to higher education is strong with leaders such as yourself and I am assured you will continue to perform great work!

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JACOB SCHOOLEY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and pay tribute to a hero of the community of Glenwood Springs, Colorado. Jacob Schooley recently distinguished himself in a local fire that threatened to destroy a historic building and injure several residents. I would like to highlight Jacob's heroics and thank him for his service.

Jacob arose to a regular morning on Saturday, December 1, 2001, until he heard fire alarms ringing throughout his residence. After making a call to 911, Jacob proceeded to awaken his neighbors to the danger that lay ahead. After finding the source of the fire, Jacob extinguished the flames and directed the residents to safety. Jacob continued to fight the fire until firefighters arrived on the scene to control the blaze. As a result of his quick reaction, the fire damage was minimal and the residents were allowed to reoccupy their homes soon thereafter.

Mr. Speaker, I again commend Jacob Schooley for his quick action and decisiveness in a time of crisis. The fire harmed several residents and firefighters with burns and smoke inhalation, but without Jacob's efforts, the toll could have been much worse. I am honored to represent citizens like Jacob and his community of Glenwood Springs. Thank

you for your efforts Jacob and this body appreciates your dedication to helping others in a time of need.

**BREAKING THE ABM TREATY
COULD SPARK A NEW ARMS RACE**

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, It is with tremendous concern that I note the President's announcement that the United States will withdraw from the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. This is an ill-advised decision that could have dangerous repercussions in the long run.

The most troubling part of the President's decision today is the rationale supporters have used to justify backing out of the treaty: they claim it interferes with the United States' development of a National Missile Defense (NMD) system. This is clearly a straw man argument.

The United States is nowhere near developing or fielding a working NMD system, after decades and billions of dollars of effort. To back out of the treaty at this time, a time when we are working closely with Russia and other allies in the international war on terror, is unneeded and simply off base. And to do so for such a technologically premature program is clearly folly.

Backing out of the ABM treaty is not without serious repercussions. For example, a senior Russian lawmaker predicted in response to today's news that Russia will pull out of the Start I and Start II arms reduction treaties. I fear that today's action will lead to a spiral of action and reactions, sparking a new arms race would not make us less, not more, secure.

**SUPPORT FOR BAY AREA COUNCIL
FOR JEWISH RESCUE AND RE-
NEWAL**

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the Bay Area Council for Jewish Rescue and Renewal (Bay Area Council), an exemplary organization which has been carrying out important work in the Russian Federation.

The Bay Area Council has designed and implemented a Climate of Trust program to enable Russian law enforcement officials to combat ethnic and religious intolerance and xenophobia in Russia by providing a sustained and supportive relationship between American and Russian communities, law enforcement professionals, city administrators, prosecutors, human rights activists, educators, and local media representatives. The goal is to promote tolerance and reduce incidents of hate-based violence in Russia through training, seminars, workshops, and symposiums.

The Climate of Trust program has brought in tangible results. Over the 2000–01 period, more than five hundred Russian officers, civil

servants, community members, and media representatives have taken part in its activities. In the Russian city of Ryazan, which had been marked by anti-Semitic acts, the Climate of Trust program proposed several initiatives which were later enacted and are in the process of implementation. In 2002–03, the Bay Area Council plan is to continue their activities in Ryazan and expand them to several other Russian communities outside of Moscow. This is a worthy and important work that earned Bay Area Council a tribute in the 2001 State Department International Religious Freedom Report.

Not only our government has recognized the Climate of Trust program as effective and successful in training Russian law enforcement and other government officials in promoting tolerance. The government of the Russian Federation also identified the Climate of Trust program as a key component of its 2001–2005 national program for preventing extremism and promoting tolerance in Russian society. When Congress graduates Russia from Jackson–Vanik next session, the role of the Bay Area Council and other non-governmental organization will become even more important in the human rights dialogue between our countries.

The Climate of Trust is exactly the kind of program we should be supporting in Russia. It is cost-effective and it works at the grass-roots level with communities throughout Russian Federation. The program is interactive and responsive to the needs of these communities, I am confident it has immediate and lasting effect on individuals and communities besieged by xenophobia. The Russian Democracy Act, legislation which I authored and which passed the House unanimously last week, earmarks at least \$50 million for activities designed to support Russian civil society at all levels. I respectfully ask the Administration and the State Department to extend all possible support to the Bay Area Council so that the Council may expand and continue its grassroots efforts at combating xenophobia and promoting civil society in Russia.

TIME TO RATIFY THE CTB

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern over recent reports that the administration is considering the development of so-called "low-yield" nuclear weapons. While these mini-nukes are allegedly being considered to promote a longstanding nonproliferation goal of destroying buried stockpiles of chemical and biological weapons, testing these weapons would break a 9-year moratorium on nuclear testing and would have grave implications for nonproliferation. This action would continue to undermine the future of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which is already under assault in this administration.

The CTBT is the culmination of a series of incremental efforts to stop the threat of nuclear war following the explosion of two nuclear weapons during World War II. The radioactive fallout from hundreds of test explosions in the 1950's and the near catastrophe of the Cuban Missile Crisis strengthened support for

a cessation of nuclear explosions. These events led to the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963, which prohibited all nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, in space, and under water. Next came the Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974, which limited the explosive force of underground tests, and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty of 1976, which extended that limit to nuclear explosions for "peaceful purposes". These two treaties were ratified in 1990 but fell short of limiting all nuclear explosions.

The end of the Cold War and the thawing of U.S.-Russia relations reinvigorated efforts to seek a total ban of nuclear test explosions. In 1994, I cosponsored H. Con. Res. 235, which lauded the President for maintaining a moratorium on testing nuclear weapons and for being supportive of a comprehensive test ban. With strong international support, the CTBT was finally opened to signature in September 1996 and was promptly signed by the President. The ball then moved to the Senate's court. In September 1997, I cosponsored H. Res. 241, which urged the Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification of the CTBT. Despite certification by the President that there were no safety or reliability concerns about the nuclear arsenal that required underground tests, consideration of the Treaty was held hostage by politics and, in 1999, was rejected by the Senate.

Now we come to the present day when 162 States have signed the treaty and 87 have ratified it. The Treaty has still not entered into force, however, and the United States is not among the ratifiers. The current administration has emphatically refused to consider a comprehensive test ban and did not even send a representative to the Conference.

The administration's rejection of the CTBT and withdrawal from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty send the wrong message to the international community about our commitment to nonproliferation. Our whole nonproliferation stance is linked to the CTBT, since it signals our intention to meet the expectations of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). Under the NPT, nuclear weapons States pledged to work in good faith toward total disarmament in exchange for an agreement by non-nuclear weapons States to limit their use of nuclear technology to peaceful applications. Cessation of testing new weapons is a vital part of any serious disarmament plan. If the United States won't even agree to consider a test ban, and is clearly signaling its intention to go forward with development of nuclear missile defense, how can we possibly persuade other nations to forego their weapons programs?

In this age of heightened concern over terrorist threats we need the CTBT now more than ever. Much work remains to be done to reduce the threat of terrorists obtaining and using weapons of mass destruction. A ban on all nuclear explosions limits the ability of terrorists to develop their own nuclear weapons or to acquire them from hostile nonnuclear weapons States. The CTBT should be an integral part of our anti-terrorism efforts and I urge my colleagues to support its ratification. When the President comes to Congress to get the 1994 ban on the development of new nuclear weapons lifted I urge my colleagues to vote no to the President's request.