

His friends remember him as "George" a man who didn't know that he was the hero." It is an honor for me to pay tribute to this veteran before this body of Congress and this nation. I express my condolences towards family and friends during this difficult time, but I would also like to remember the joy he provided to us all, his legacy and contributions will be greatly missed.

HONORING OFFICERS ROBERT
ETTER AND STEPHANIE MARKINS

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am profoundly dismayed today to share a piece of dreadful news from my district with this House and with our entire nation.

On Monday, in an act of terrifying evil, a man deliberately crashed his truck into a police squad car in the Town of Hobart, Wisconsin. The two police officers in the car, Robert Etter and Stephanie Markins, were killed.

Officer Etter, who was known by some in the community as "Officer Bob," served in law enforcement for three decades. He retired a few years ago but soon realized how hard it was to leave behind 30 years of serving and protecting his neighbors—so he returned, bringing his immense experience and skills back to the local law enforcement community. In fact, he was sharing some of that experience with a new officer when their car was hit on July 22. He leaves behind a wife, four daughters, two grandchildren and a community grateful for having had the opportunity to share life with him.

Officer Markins was that new officer learning from Officer Etter. She had served on the force for just a short time. Described by one of her trainers as "very much a gogetter" who wanted to "get out and deal with people," Officer Markins' promise as a law enforcement officer was tragically cut short Monday. She was a fiancé, a daughter, a sister, a friend, a neighbor and a protector who was willing to give everything for the security of others. She will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, this heartbreaking and senseless case tragically demonstrates that law enforcement is a dangerous job whether it's done in New York City or Hobart, Wisconsin. And it shows that the people who choose it as their profession are truly extraordinary in their character, their courage, and their dedication to their fellow citizens.

I offer today these few brief remarks to honor the memories of Officers Etter and Markins, to ensure that they are remembered in the annals of our nation's history, to recognize these families' incredible loss, and to remind all of us of the sacrifices made every day by law enforcement officers and their loved ones.

ELI HOME CARIÑO WALK-IN
CENTER

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Eli Home Cariño Walk-In Center in Anaheim which opened its doors on July 13 to families throughout my district.

Many families in my district do not have a place to go to get support, find information, or just ask questions. The Center will help these families, many of whom are dealing with economic crises and other stress creating situations.

The Eli Home is dedicated to providing free, bilingual services to Spanish-speaking families. The center offers parenting classes, weekly forums, case management, counseling, and child-abuse prevention.

The City of Anaheim has recognized this organization and has welcomed it into the community. I would like to do the same.

I would like to personally thank The Eli Home Cariño Walk-In Center staff for their hard work and dedication to the community and for creating a positive environment for my district.

ANNIE SNYDER: "SHE HELD HER
GROUND"

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, a legend in the 10th District of Virginia died on Friday, July 19. The headline on Monday, July 22, from The Washington Post may have said it best in describing the life of a stalwart defender of preserving the rural and historic lands in northern Virginia. It was, "Annie Snyder: She Held Her Ground."

Annie Snyder, a 53-year resident of Prince William County, passed away at age 80. She was one of my constituents from northern Virginia and many believe she single handedly in the late 1980's stopped the development of a shopping mall which threatened the Manassas National Battlefield Park. As the Post reported, she "led battles against great odds and powerful foes" in her quest to protect the hallowed grounds of the Manassas Battlefield and other threatened historic lands.

Affectionately known as "Annie," she led me into what became known as "The Third Battle of Bull Run," as I introduced legislation to take the land which threatened the battlefield, make it federal land and incorporate it into the park. But it was her fighting spirit, perhaps from her days of serving in the Marine Corps, that won the day.

She had a motto, "Never, never, never give up." And she never did, in fighting for the causes in which she believed. The Post said it well: "She maintained a 'Semper Fi' attitude toward civic involvement until the end."

On my office wall is a photo she sent me after the legislation was signed into law. The statue of General Stonewall Jackson standing tall on the Manassas Battlefield ground is in the lower left corner and a bolt of lightning in

the center of the picture draws from the sky into the ground. She wrote on the photo: "When lightning struck Manassas, you were there. Thank you. Annie Snyder."

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of northern Virginians, we remember the life of and say "thank you" to Annie Snyder for going into battle to preserve the lands she held so dear. We also express our sympathy to her husband of 57 years, Pete, of Gainesville; her six children, six grandchildren and a great-grandchild.

INDIA'S HEGEMONIC AMBITIONS
LEAD TO CRISIS IN SOUTH ASIA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, we are all hoping that war can be avoided in South Asia. A war there would take an enormous toll in human lives and do damage to land and the fragile economies of India and Pakistan. The biggest losers, clearly, would be the Islamic people of Kashmir and the Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan.

Unfortunately, some of the media accounts of this conflict have been very one-sided. You would think after reading a lot of the papers and watching a lot of TV news that India is absolutely blameless in this conflict. That is not true. As the Wall Street Journal pointed out on June 4, it is India's hegemonic ambitions, as much as anything, that have brought this crisis to a head.

Mr. Speaker, at the time that India was partitioned, the Hindu maharajah of Kashmir, despite a majority Muslim population, acceded to India. That accession has always been disputed and India promised the United Nations in 1948 that it would settle the issue with a free and fair plebiscite on Kashmir's status. As we all know, the plebiscite as never been held. Instead, India has tried to reinforce its rule there with over 700,000 troops. According to columnist Tony Blankley in the January 2 Washington Times, meanwhile, India supports cross-border terrorism in the Pakistani province of Sindh. Indian officials have said that everyone who lives in India must either be Hindu or subservient to Hindus, and they have called for the incorporation of Pakistan into "Akand Bharat"—Greater India.

In January, Home Minister L.K. Advani admitted that once Kashmir is free from Indian rule, it will bring about the breakup of India. India is a multinational state and history shows that such states always unravel eventually. We all hope that it won't take a war to do it. No one wants another Yugoslavia in South Asia, but there are 17 freedom movements within India. Unless India takes steps to resolve these issues peacefully and democratically, a violent solution becomes much more likely. As the former Majority Leader of the other chamber, Senator George Mitchell, said, "The essence of democracy is self-determination." It is true in the Middle East and it is true in South Asia.

The Sikh Nation in Punjab, Khalistan also seeks its freedom by peaceful, democratic, nonviolent means, as does predominantly Christian Nagaland, to name just a couple of examples. The Sikhs declared the independence of Khalistan on October 7, 1987. They ruled Punjab prior to the British conquest of

the subcontinent and no Sikh representative has signed the Indian constitution.

India claims that these freedom movements have little or no support. Well, if that is true, and if India is "the world's largest democracy," as it claims, then why would it not hold a plebiscite on the status of Kashmir, of Nagaland, of Khalistan? Wouldn't that be the democratic way to resolve these issues without a violent solution?

Until that day comes, Mr. Speaker, we should support self-determination. We should declare our support for a plebiscite in Khalistan, in Kashmir, in Nagaland, and wherever they are seeking freedom. We should stop aid to India until all people in the subcontinent live in freedom and peace. These measures will help bring the glow of freedom to everyone in that troubled, dangerous region.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the Wall Street Journal article into the RECORD at this time.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 4, 2002]
INDIA'S KASHMIR AMBITIONS

Western worry over Kashmir has focused on Pakistan's willingness to control terrorists slipping over the border with India, and rightly so. But that shouldn't allow U.S. policy to overlook India's equal obligation to prevent a full-scale war from breaking out in Southwest Asia.

That obligation has come into focus with today's Asian security conference in Kazakhstan. Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan will both be on hand, and everyone has been urging a bilateral meeting on the sidelines. But so far Mr. Vajpayee has ruled out any dialogue until Pakistan presents evidence that it is acting against the Kashmiri terrorist groups crossing the U.N. line of control to attack Indian targets.

This is shortsighted, not least for India, because it allows Mr. Musharraf to take the moral high ground by offering to talk "anywhere and at any level." On Saturday the Pakistani leader also went on CNN to offer an implied assurance that he wouldn't resort to nuclear weapons, as something no sane individual would do. This went some way toward matching India's no-first-use policy and could be considered a confidence-building measure, however hard it would be for any leader to stick to such a pledge were national survival at stake.

India's refusal even to talk also raises questions about just what that regional powerhouse hopes to achieve out of this Kashmir crisis. If it really wants terrorists to be stopped, some cooperation with Pakistan would seem to be in order. We hope India isn't looking for a pretext to intervene militarily, on grounds that it knows that it would win (as it surely would) and that this would prevent the emergence of a moderate and modernizing Pakistan.

This question is on the mind of U.S. leaders who ask Indian officials what they think a war would accomplish, only to get no clear answer. India is by far the dominant power in Southwest Asia, and it likes it that way. Some in India may fear Mr. Musharraf less because he has tolerated terrorists than because he has made a strategic choice to ally his country with the U.S. If he succeeds, Pakistan could become stronger as a regional competitor and a model for India's own Muslim population of 150 million.

The danger here is that if India uses Kashmir to humiliate Pakistan, Mr. Musharraf probably wouldn't survive, whether or not fighting escalates into full-scale war. That

wouldn't do much to control terrorism, either in India or anywhere else. It would also send a terrible signal to Middle eastern leaders about what happens when you join up with America. All of this is above and beyond the immediate damage to the cause of rounding up Al Qaeda on the Afghan-Pak border, or of restoring security inside Afghanistan.

No one doubts that Mr. Musharraf has to be pressed to control Kashmiri militants, as President Bush has done with increasing vigor. The Pakistani ruler was the architect of an incursion into Indian-controlled Kashmir at Kargil two years ago, and his military has sometimes provided mortar fire to cover people crossing the line of control.

But at least in the past couple of weeks that seems to have changed, as Pakistani security forces have begun restraining militants and breaking their communications links with terrorists already behind Indian lines. In any case, the line of control is so long and wild that no government can stop all incursions. More broadly, Mr. Musharraf has already taken more steps to reform Pakistani society than any recent government. U.S. officials say he has taken notable steps to clean up his intelligence service and that he has even begun to reform the madrassa schools that are the source of so much Islamic radicalism. (The problem is that Saudi Arabia hasn't stopped funding them.)

The Pakistani leader has done all this at considerable personal and strategic risk, and it is in the U.S. and (we would argue) Indian interests that the process continue and succeed. He deserves time to show he is not another Yasser Arafat, who has a 30-year record of duplicity.

As it works to defuse the Kashmir crisis, the U.S. has to press Mr. Musharraf to stop as many terror incursions into India as possible. But it also must work to dissuade Indian from using Kashmir as an excuse to humiliate Pakistan, a vital U.S. ally. The U.S. has a long-term interest in good relations with India, a sister democracy and Asian counterweight to China. But self-restraint over Kashmir is a test of how much India really wants that kind of U.S. relationship.

A SIXTH DISTRICT BOY SCOUT TEACHES NEW RESPECT FOR THE U.S. FLAG

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, with the recent court decision concerning the Pledge of Allegiance, more attention than ever has been brought to the American flag. I want my colleagues to be aware of a recent action by a Boy Scout in my congressional district who took it upon himself to come up with a new way to honor our beloved symbol of freedom. He is to be commended for his thoughtful patriotism.

Ryan White, a member of Boy Scout Troop 20 in High Point, North Carolina, was looking for an appropriate project to achieve the rank of Eagle Scout. After doing some research, Ryan discovered that the federal flag code does not detail any particular way to dispose of a flag that is no longer fit to display. (Our office had sent Ryan a Congressional Research Service report on flag law.) So, Ryan decided to organize a large, public flag disposal ceremony. His idea was so well de-

signed and thoughtful, I want everyone in Washington and around the nation to be aware of his concept.

This past May, the city of Thomasville conducted a Memorial Day Freedom Celebration at Cushwa Stadium. Ryan White was invited to be a part of this patriotic program. His ceremony was so well received that day, the hope is that Ryan's idea will spread throughout the country. His program was formulated to show proper respect for our flag and to stir the patriotic spirit of everyone who witnessed the ceremony.

I will paraphrase the words of Ryan White's program to explain the ceremony he developed to retire a worn-out flag. First, the audience will stand and sing God Bless America as the flag is being lowered. Next, a designated Color Guard properly folds the flag to be retired and it is carried to a special kettle for burning. The song Taps is played as the flag is burned. Finally, as the new flag is raised, the participants remove their hats, or salute if in uniform, and join in the signing of the Star Spangled Banner.

Ryan discovered in his research that the flag code is somewhat vague about how a worn-out flag should be retired. It states: "The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning." Ryan took this information and developed a ceremony that is dignified and patriotic. He has set a standard that can be used for years to come.

On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we congratulate Ryan White of Boy Scout Troop 20 in High Point, North Carolina, for his outstanding Eagle Scout project. No matter what any court may rule, Ryan White has demonstrated that we can honor the flag in a patriotic and dignified way.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO LORI A. NIMMERFROH

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand before this body of Congress today to honor a dedicated nurse and mother of two from Denver, Colorado. Lori A. Nimmerfroh was an exceptional woman who exhibited unrelenting passion and spirit throughout her life. She passed away only in March, far too early, at the age of 38. She will be remembered as a remarkable woman whose memory will be celebrated forever by her family, friends, and patients.

Lori Nimmerfroh graduated from Grand Junction High School and continued her higher education at Pacific Lutheran University in Tacoma, Washington. She later received her nursing degree from the University of Northern Colorado and began working for Mercy Medical Center in Denver. In 1997, she attained the position of clinical nurse coordinator for Rose Medical Center, and was promoted to nurse manager of the medical intensive care units in the surgical ward in 1999. Her colleagues honored her in 2000 when she was awarded the Rose Leader of the Year Award and was nominated for the Nightingale Award in 2002. Lori also had an enormous impact on her family, her parents Diane and Dick