

The three and a half years in North Africa went by quickly, and the return to the US happened in June 1960 with attendance at the Air War College. Following graduation from the Air War College he spent a long five years in the Pentagon, first on the Air Staff in War Plans and then as Executive Assistant in the Office of the Air Force Chief of Staff. One year with Curtis LeMay and one year with John McConnell provided rare and valuable staff experience.

After the fast pace of the Washington area, duty on the CINCPAC staff in Hawaii, starting in 1966, seemed slow indeed. Here Fair-B served on the staff of the Commander in Chief, Pacific, at Camp Smith. Not only did they take off for the weekends, but Wednesday afternoons as well. The duty was good, with many evaluation trips to the MAAG supported countries in the Far East. This, together with quarters on Hickam, and the benevolent Hawaiian weather made for a delightful tour.

Patricia stayed in Hawaii when Fair-B went to the Republic of Vietnam to join the 14th Special Operations Wing. As Vice Commander and then Commander he was kept busy monitoring the varied activities of the Wing, which were performed from nine separate bases. The little command O-2 spent a lot of time touring the country. In addition to the clandestine operations, the Wing had the AC-47 and AC-119 gunships, the psychological warfare business with O-2s and C-47s and the only armed helicopter squadron in the Air Force, flying UH-1Ns. He served the Wing from September 1969, to September 1970.

After Vietnam the next assignment as Deputy Chief of Staff at Headquarters Air Force Logistics Command at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio with the job of DCS Distribution. The assignment was not because of any logistics experience but mainly because the boss man wanted some operational talent on the staff. The job was fascinating and of enormous scope. Fair-B jumped in with his typical enthusiasm and his performance helped in getting him promoted to Brigadier General on April 1, 1972. Separation from the Air Force came in 1974 with Fair-B being allowed to keep the wife and kids and the Air Force keeping the airplanes. His decorations and awards include the Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross with oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters and the Meritorious Service Medal. He was a command pilot.

Fair-B and Patricia, hand in hand then returned to Hawaii, their choice of all the places they had tried throughout the years. They moved into an apartment on Waikiki beach and then took the time to read what there wasn't time for before, and work on the projects that had long ago been put aside. Other activities during this eight-year idyll included working with the House Republican Whip in the Hawaii State Legislature, activities with the Retiree Affairs Council at Hickam and work with the Oahu Chapter of the Air Force Association. 1982 found them in San Antonio, Texas, and in 1987 they made their next-to-the-last PAC move into a cottage at Air Force Village II. Fair-B served three years as a Trustee on the Board of the Air Force Village Foundation, and over three years as a Director on the Air Force Village II Board of Directors.

He died at 6 am on January 27th at Air Force Village II. He is survived by Patricia;

daughters and sons-in-law Bonnie and Jerold Kreidler, Nancy and James Councilor and granddaughters Katherine and Patricia Councilor.

While it can be said he never single handedly moved the world around, he certainly participated in many worthwhile events that did. As a result those who knew him well can look back over his busy years and say, "Not too shabby, old son, not too shabby."

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to General William H. Fairbrother. I especially wish to extend the gratitude of a grateful nation to his wife Patricia and daughters Bonnie and Nancy for so selflessly supporting his service to our country. I salute General Fairbrother as he represented the honor, and the values, of America's greatest generation.

#### CHURCH ATTACKED BY HINDU MILITANTS—PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN INDIA CON- TINUES

#### HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 2002*

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, the other day the Washington Times ran an excellent article on an attack on a church outside Mysore, India by the Bajrang Dal, a branch of the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS), which is the parent organization of the ruling party, the BJP. The attack seriously wounded about 20 people, according to the article. Approximately 70 attackers wore the saffron headbands that symbolize the militant Hindu nationalists. They attacked while worship was going on.

This attack is part of what the Times called a "new spate of attacks." It also reports that in February, two church workers and a teenage boy were shot while praying and the boy was injured; two Christian missionaries were beaten with rods while bicycling home; and a Christian cemetery in Port Blair was vandalized. Those are just incidents that have occurred this month. Unfortunately, they are part of a pattern that church leaders described as a "reign of terror."

Since Christmas 1998, a number of priests have been murdered in India, several nuns have been raped (with the enthusiastic endorsement of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP), another branch of the RSS), churches have been burned, missionary Graham Staines and his two young sons have been burned to death while sleeping in their jeep, Christian schools and prayer halls have been attacked, and numerous other acts of violence and/or hatred have taken place. In 1997, police opened fire on a Christian religious festival, putting an end to it.

Last year, a member of the Indian cabinet said that everyone who lives in India must either be a Hindu or be subservient to Hindus. It is clear, Mr. Speaker, that India intends to ram its Hindutva policy down the throats of everyone in the subcontinent.

Christians are not the only ones being oppressed by the militant Hindu regime in Delhi. Sikhs, Kashmiris, Dalits, and others have also been tyrannized in the name of Hindu nationalism. Just recently more Kashmiris have been made to disappear by the Indian government.

A report by the Movement Against State Repression shows that India holds over 52,000 Sikh political prisoners and Amnesty International reports that there are tens of thousands of others. The government's forces have murdered more than a quarter of a million Sikhs, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland, over 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims, and thousands upon thousands of people from the Dalit caste, as well as minorities such as Tamils, Assamese, Manipuris, Bodos, and others. How can India call itself a democracy when things like this go on with the support of the government? These are not the acts of a democracy.

It is important for America to speak out. I am speaking out today because religious and political freedoms are essential democratic values. America must bring its power to bear peacefully in support of true democracy and freedom in South Asia, and if our influence does not move the region toward real freedom, then we should be willing to use whatever other peaceful means we have at our disposal to end the violence and bring peace, freedom, and stability to all the peoples and nations there.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the Times article in the RECORD at this time.

[From the Washington Times, Feb. 25, 2002]

#### NEW SPATE OF ATTACKS TARGETS CHRISTIANS (By Julian West)

NEW DELHI.—Violence against India's Christian minority has surged this year, with reports of at least one attack each week in what church leaders are calling a "reign of terror" spreading throughout the country.

In the most recent incident, about 70 men wearing saffron headbands—an emblem of the Hindu nationalist—attacked a church near Mysore, in South India, where children were attending a catechism class. The attack last week seriously wounded about 20 people.

In other incidents this month:

Two church workers and a teen-age boy were shot at while praying, and the boy was injured.

Two Christian missionaries were beaten with iron rods while bicycling home.

A Christian cemetery in Port Blair on the Andaman Islands was vandalized.

Four of the attacks were in Uttar Pradesh, the North Indian state where counting in local government elections ends today and where the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) fared poorly.

Much of the violence against Christians has taken place in states ruled by the BJP, but church leaders say that last year the number of incidents in states like Karnataka, which has a Congress party government, has risen alarmingly.

In the latest and most violent incident in the state, an angry mob wearing saffron headbands, carrying placards and shouting anti-Christian slogans descended on the Holy Family church in Hinkal, a suburb of Mysore, just after Mass last Sunday.

"The children were crying," said Father William, who was protected by his parishioners. "They could see their parents being beaten up, from the windows."

About 20 people were later taken to the hospital.

Describing the incident as unprecedented in a city whose roughly 30,000 Christians have previously had good relations with their Hindu neighbours. Father Nerona, a member of the Diocesan Council, said that he thought the attack had been provoked by a misunderstanding over a round of Christmas carols.

"They said the carols were converting people, but actually the carol singers only went

to Catholic homes," he said. "We were terribly shocked. This has always been such a peaceful city."

The recent attacks follow what church leaders call "a false lull," occurring after the international outrage last year over the burning alive of Graham Staines, an Australian missionary, and his two small sons last year.

"Physically, many of the incidents are now less obvious," said John Dayal, secretary general of the All India Christian Council. "But there is a 24-hour reign of terror, which occasionally bursts into violence."

Last year the Indian government reported 240 incidents—including about 22 murders—in the year leading up to 2000, and almost every week newspapers carry an account of a ransacked church, an assaulted or murdered priest or a vandalized cemetery.

Many of the assailants are member of the Bajrang Dal, a militant Hindu nationalist organization linked to the BJP, which has carried out many of the most violent attacks on Christians in India.

Church leaders maintain, however, that all the attacks—whether they are carried out by the Bajrang Dal or its fellow Hindu nationalist organizations—have the tacit approval of the BJP government.

"The Bajrang Dal are ruffians, but someone must have told them what to do the previous night," said Mr. Dayal.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO CASEY SWANSON

#### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 2002*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I pay today to senior Colorado State Parks ranger Casey Swanson, whose courageous act of capturing two dangerous fugitives went above and beyond the call of duty, and displayed a measure of heroism worthy of being brought before this body of Congress. During his tenure as a Colorado State Parks ranger, Casey has embodied the ideals of integrity, honesty and courage that we, as Americans, have come to expect from the men and women who serve in our state parks. I, along with the citizens of Colorado, am both grateful and proud of Casey's extraordinary act of valor, and believe it appropriate to pay tribute to him for his courage and bravery.

Though not typically in the job description, Casey's extraordinary efforts to apprehend two armed killers near Salida, Colorado on September 29, 2001 are a testament to his relentless dedication to his job, to his community and to his state. After checking on a colleague who was manning a roadblock, Casey became involved in the search for the two killers. Being familiar with the area, he led a search team into the Castle Gardens area and later stood watch in the dark above a creek that ran through the area. After waiting for some time, Casey spotted the fugitives and ultimately coaxed them out of their hiding place, enabling other officers to join him in peacefully detaining the killers. Because of his incredible bravery, these criminals are now in the hands of law enforcement officials, and of no threat to anyone else in the area. His courage in the

face of both fear and adversity is truly remarkable, and for his efforts, Casey was named the outstanding ranger of the year by the Colorado State Parks.

Mr. Ranger, I am honored today to rise and pay tribute to a man whose actions are the very essence of all that makes this country great, and I am deeply honored to be able to bring them to the attention to this body of Congress. It is in times of great need that true heroes emerge, and I am proud to say Casey Swanson is a hero not only to me, but to his family, his friends and to this country. It is with a great deal of pride that I stand to honor him today, and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

#### MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES ACT OF 2002

#### HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 2002*

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bipartisan bill to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act. I would like to thank the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Select Education, Mr. ROEMER, for working with me to put together a bill that I trust will have broad, bipartisan support in the Congress. The Museum and Library Services Act of 1996 authorizes the Federal library and museum program until the end of fiscal year 2002. The Subcommittee on Select Education of the Committee on Education and the Workforce has been working to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act before it expires.

I believe there will be broad support for this reauthorization because museums and libraries are a vital part of our society. Attendance at American museums is now at more than 865 million visits per year and today's 21st century library is not just a provider of books; instead, the typical American library coordinates a complete and comprehensive approach to community development and services. Under current law, the Museum and Library Services Act:

Provides modest but essential federal support, in partnership with State and local private and public sector sources, for museum and library contributions to public education services and stewardship of the Nation's cultural heritage collections;

Funds the one Federal agency (the Institute of Museum and Library Services) devoted exclusively to museums and libraries, which are natural partners with out nation's schools; and

Encourages model cooperation between museums and libraries as no other legislation does.

The Library Services and Technology subtitle is the only Federal program solely devoted to supporting libraries. This legislation assists libraries in providing crucial services to the communities they serve. Throughout our Nation, libraries are at the forefront of reading and family literacy programs. And importantly, libraries serve as essential links to the business community, assisting with job creation and training programs, and assisting with busi-

ness development initiatives as well. They are also critical to many people with disabilities, providing them with specialized materials and resources that are obtainable in a single location. For older Americans, libraries provide a place to interact with others, use the Internet, and receive services. For those persons of limited resources or who live in remote areas, libraries provide access to books and reference materials, computers and the Internet, and community-based social services that are often available no where else.

The Museum and Library Services Act also supports museums in their educational role and assists museums in modernizing their methods and facilities so that they are better able to conserve the cultural, historic, and scientific heritage of the United States. Museums play an important role in the education of people of all ages. Specifically, most American museums provide K-12 educational programming, with most using local and State curriculum standards to shape their programs. Additionally, museums increasingly partner with libraries to offer joint educational opportunities for adults as well as children.

Museums can be an important source of cultural and historical knowledge for people, as they learn about the history and traditions of our country and our shared identity as Americans. Museums increasingly serve as places where people of different backgrounds, economic levels and home locations come together and not only share the experience of viewing their community's artifacts and natural objects, but also discuss community issues.

The Museum and Library Services Act of 2002 makes several modifications to current law to streamline and strengthen museum and library services across the country:

Coordination—Ensures that library activities are coordinated with activities under P.L. 107-110, the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001;

Museum and Library Services Board—Eliminates references to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and consolidates its advisory responsibilities under the existing Museum Services Board that will expand to include library services. The purpose of this change is to consolidate museum and library board activities under a single statute;

National Awards for Museum and Library Service—Authorizes the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) Director to award a National Award for Library Service as well as a National Award for Museum Service;

Analysis of Impact of Museum and Library Services—Ensures that administrative funds are also used to conduct annual analyses of the impact of museum and library services to identify needs and trends of services provided under museum and library programs; and

Minimum Allotment—Increases the minimum State allotment for library programs to \$500,000 (roughly a 46 percent increase over current law).

I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle cosponsor the Museum and Library Services Act of 2002. I look forward to moving this legislation through the Committee on Education and the Workforce and to the Floor so that we can ensure that our Nation's museums and libraries are getting the best assistance we are able to provide from the Federal level.