

California, Berkeley, from 1990–97, Tien was an outspoken supporter of equal opportunity in higher education and preserved the campus's preeminence despite a prolonged State-wide budget crisis. He died Tuesday, October 29th at Kaiser Permanente hospital in Redwood City, California.

Tien was born on July 24, 1935, in Wuhan, China, and educated in Shanghai and Taiwan. With his family, he fled China's Communist regime for Taiwan in 1949. After completing his undergraduate education at National Taiwan University, Tien arrived penniless in the United States in 1956 to study at the University of Louisville. Supported by scholarships, he earned his master's degree there in 1957 and then a second master's degree and his PhD in mechanical engineering at Princeton University in 1959.

He joined the UC Berkeley faculty in 1959 as an Assistant Professor of mechanical engineering. In 1962, when he was 26 years old, Tien became the youngest professor to receive UC Berkeley's Distinguished Teaching Award, an award for which he was enduringly proud. Rising through the ranks, he became a full professor in 1968, later served as chair for seven years of the Department of Mechanical Engineering and, for two years, 1983 through 1985, was UC Berkeley's vice chancellor for research. In 1988, Tien left UC Berkeley—for his first and only time—when he was appointed executive vice chancellor at UC Irvine. He returned to UC Berkeley as chancellor in 1990.

One of the most popular and respected leaders in American higher education and an engineering scholar of international renown, Tien spent nearly his entire professional career at UC Berkeley. He was the campus's seventh chancellor and the first Asian American to head a major research university in the United States.

Both in the United States and overseas, Tien's expertise—in thermal science and engineering, as an educator and humanitarian—was called upon by engineers, scholars and government officials alike. In the field of thermal sciences, he was a visionary. Thermal radiation, thermal insulation and, most recently, microscale thermal phenomena were among the fields carved out by Tien. He also made important contributions to fluid flow, phase-change energy transfer, heat pipes, reactor safety, cryogenics and fire phenomena. In Japan, his basic formulas for "superinsulation" are used in the design of magnetic levitation trains. Both the United States and Hong Kong governments called upon Tien for technical advice. He helped solve problems with the Space Shuttle's insulating tiles and with the nuclear reactor meltdown at Three Mile Island in the late 1970s.

A man of great personal integrity and a fighter for justice and equal opportunity, Tien said his values and ideals were shaped, in part, by the racism and discrimination he encountered in America. To explain his support for affirmative action as a tool to level the playing field in college admissions, he often told the story, as a new immigrant, he confronted a South still divided along color lines.

"One day I got on a bus and saw that all the black people were in the back, the white people in front. I didn't know where I belonged, so for a long time I stood near the driver," Tien would recall. "Finally, he told me to sit down in the front, and I did. I didn't take

another bus ride for a whole year. I would walk an hour to avoid that."

In addition to successfully battling years of devastating state budget cuts on campus, Tien developed ways to counter the impact of the UC Regents' ban on affirmative action. In 1995, for example, he launched the Berkeley Pledge which was a partnership between UC Berkeley and California's K–12 public schools that now is called School/University Partnerships. Designed to improve the academic performance of hundreds of students in the Berkeley, Oakland, West Contra Costa and San Francisco unified school districts, the program was a model for Education Secretary Riley in creating a national program that today is active in almost every state in America.

As chancellor, Tien was beloved as a champion of students. He was famous for his frequent strolls to Sproul Plaza to greet students, bringing cookies to those studying late in the library, and yelling a heartfelt "Go, Bears!" at events. If he returned to UC Berkeley at night after a long trip, he'd frequently visit the campus to check in with students working in his lab before heading home.

Tien raised the profile of women in leadership at UC Berkeley by appointing the first woman Vice Chancellor and Provost—the second-in-command on campus—and the first woman Chief of the Campus Police Department. He also brought more ethnic diversity to the leadership of the university administration.

During his career, Tien's many honors included, in 1976, becoming one of the youngest members of the National Academy of Engineering, which awarded its highest honor to him, the NAE Founders Award, in September 2001. The award recognizes academy members who have made lifelong contributions to engineering and whose accomplishments have benefitted U.S. citizens.

Tien held 12 honorary doctorates, including degrees from universities in China, Hong Kong and Canada. One unique honor was when the Zi Jin Mountain Observatory in China named a newly discovered asteroid "Tienchanglin." Also bearing his name is one of the world's largest oil tankers—Chevron Corp.'s M/T Chang-Lin Tien.

He authored more than 300 research journal and monograph articles, 16 edited volumes and one book.

Chancellor Tien was a friend and supporter. I vividly remember many meetings with Chancellor Tien and being in awe of his intellect. Yet, his passion and compassion for students and the University of California permeated his existence. He was a unique individual, a true leader who led from his head to his heart.

I take great pride in joining Chancellor Tien's wife, children, grandchildren, and colleagues to salute the extraordinary Chang-Lin Tien.

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#### HAITIAN IMMIGRANT EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2002

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#### HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill in Congress which will

amend the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966 to include Haitians as well.

My bill, the Haitian Immigrant Equitable Adjustment Act of 2002, will provide the exact same legal rights to Haitian immigrants that Cuban immigrants have enjoyed for almost 40 years.

Under my bill, the legal rights of Cuban immigrants would continue unchanged. But Haitian immigrants would finally have the same rights as Cubans, under the law.

Like the Cuban Adjustment Act, my bill would allow Haitians who have been physically present in the United States for at least one year to adjust to permanent residence status at the discretion of the Attorney General. Like Cubans, Haitians would have to be eligible to receive an immigrant visa and be admissible into the United States as a permanent resident. Also as in the case of Cubans, spouses and children of the Haitians applying for this adjustment are also covered.

Because there was no cut-off date or numerical limits for Cubans covered under the Cuban Adjustment Act, there would be no cut-off dates or numerical limitations for Haitians under my legislation.

Since the Cuban Adjustment Act became law, the Attorney General has used his discretion to allow over 600,000 Cubans to become permanent, lawful residents of the United States—making it possible for them to eventually become U.S. citizens. During that period, over 400,000 Haitians have come to the United States, but over half were returned to Haiti. Under my bill, these Haitians, like the Cubans, would be allowed to remain in this country.

What made the Cuban Adjustment Act provisions take effect was the U.S. Attorney General's willingness to use existing authority to allow Cubans to legally enter the country. Once they entered legally, the law took its course. I call upon the Bush administrations—both in Tallahassee and in Washington—to treat Haitians exactly the same way that Cubans are treated.

I have long sought to insure fairness for Haitians. In 1997, I introduced H.R. 3033, the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act. The provisions of my bill became law in 1998. It allowed Haitians who were in the country at the end of 1995 and who were paroled into the country, filed for asylum, or who were orphaned children to receive green cards.

I have also fought against the Bush administration's policy of indefinitely imprisoning Haitians who demonstrate a credible fear of persecution. This policy is, by any standard, unfair and discriminatory.

No other group of asylum seekers are treated this way. Non-Haitians are routinely released into their communities shortly following their initial asylum interviews and remain free throughout the adjudication process to meet with their counsels and prepare their strongest petitions.

There is no other group of asylum seekers to whom a blanket indefinite detention policy is applied. The Haitian people are the ones who suffer, and I will continue to do everything I can to end the unfair, unequal and discriminatory treatment they suffer at the hands of this administration.

## HONORING ARTEMAS WARD

**HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 14, 2002*

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Artemas Ward, a true American hero. Mr. Ward was a resident of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts during the colonial era. The Shrewsbury 275 Committee and the Shrewsbury Historical Society are honoring his 275th birthday on November 26, 2002.

As my colleagues are aware, Mr. Ward was the first Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army before George Washington was named to that post. Before leading the Continental Army, Mr. Ward was a colonel in the militia during the French and Indian War. During that war, Mr. Ward was recognized for his superior administrative skills. Like so many people in Massachusetts, Mr. Ward was an ardent anti-loyalist and was named Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts forces. In time, Mr. Ward became the highest-ranking major general in the 13 colonies. Following his retirement from the Continental Army in 1777, Mr. Ward went on to play a prominent role in Massachusetts and American politics.

Mr. Ward was a graduate of Harvard College. After he passed away, Mr. Ward's estate was known as the Ward Homestead and the town of Shrewsbury administered it. However, Harvard University now operates the Ward Homestead and it is known as the Ward Museum.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that the entire U.S. House of Representatives joins me in extending a birthday wish to Artemas Ward and the Town of Shrewsbury. Moreover, I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking Mr. Ward for his bravery, patriotism, and commitment to the ideals of the American Revolution.

## TRIBUTE TO LOS PINOS FIRE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 14, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize the Los Pinos Fire Protection Department for their service and dedication during one of Colorado's most formidable fire seasons. Last summer, the Fire Protection Department played an integral role in containing the Missionary Ridge forest fire that burned over 70,000 acres in Southwestern Colorado. Today, I would like to pay tribute to their heroic efforts before this body of Congress and this nation.

When the Missionary Ridge fire first erupted last June, the citizens of Durango, Bayfield and the surrounding communities called upon the Los Pinos Fire Protection District to protect their loved ones, homes, and communities from what would become the worst fire in area history. The fire began in a ditch beside Missionary Ridge Road just 15 miles northeast of Durango and grew to consume more than 70,000 acres, 56 residences, and 27 outbuildings.

Although the Missionary Ridge fire was a devastating reminder of how destructive forest

fires can be, it also served to remind us of the men and women who risk their lives to protect their fellow citizens on a daily basis. The Los Pinos Fire Protection District has served the citizens of Colorado since 1985 and oversees a 217 square mile region. The district relies upon its five member staff and 10 volunteers to remain on call, prepared to fight fires or provide medical assistance on a moment's notice.

Mr. Speaker, it is with sincere admiration that I recognize the Los Pinos Fire Protection District before this body of Congress and this nation. I want to commend all of the Fire District's fire fighters for their determination, courage, and resolve during last summer's efforts on Missionary Ridge. Without the help of the Los Pinos Fire Protection District and others, the added devastation to our community, environment, and quality of life would have been unimaginable. Their tireless commitment throughout the summer's fire season has served as an inspiration to us all and it is an honor to represent such an outstanding group of Americans in this Congress.

## RECOGNIZING NICHOLAS ROYCE

**HON. DIANE E. WATSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 14, 2002*

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to acknowledge Mr. Nicholas Royce, a dedicated American and Southern Californian, who has spent more than fifty years as an advocate for the Eastern Orthodox religion and its inclusion as an integral part of American religious life.

Mr. Royce's first experience with religious discrimination was when he entered the Armed Forces and found the service had limited religious choices—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish. Through Mr. Royce's encouragement and a prolific letter writing campaign, U.S. Senator Leverett Saltonstall introduced and had passed legislation in 1955 which recognized the more than 500,000 Orthodox Catholics who had fought and died in uniform. Today, service men and women are able to wear name tags designating Eastern Orthodoxy and they have access to Orthodox chaplains. In addition, thirty-three states now recognize Eastern Orthodoxy as a major religion.

Having retired from a successful show business career that began at the age of 14 as a dancer, Mr. Royce has devoted his time to fighting for AIDS victims, the homeless and abused women and children. Breaking down gender barriers, Mr. Royce has been an active member of the Hollywood Women's Press Club. Women in Film and American Women in Radio and Television.

I am pleased to be able to recognize the accomplishments of Mr. Nicholas Royce on the occasion of his birthday and wish him many more years of successful activism.

CHRISTIAN DIOR'S "ADDICT" CAMPAIGN MARKETS ADDICTION TO YOUNG PEOPLE

**HON. JIM RAMSTAD**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 14, 2002*

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely dismayed by the continued public silence by fashion design house Christian Dior to repeated requests from outraged citizens asking Dior to stop marketing addiction to our young people.

As a grateful recovering alcoholic, I believe it is vitally important for us to condemn the glamorizing of addiction for profit by Christian Dior.

The Dior ad campaign for its new "Addict" line of fragrance, lipstick and nail polish shows a complete disregard for the millions of people who suffer from the disease of addiction and their families.

Mr. Speaker, Dior's massive new ad campaign is the ultimate in corporate irresponsibility. Dior's abuses trivialize America's No. 1 public health problem—alcohol and other drug addiction.

The Dior ads portray addiction as "bold, daring and totally sexy." Young women targeted by this ad campaign are told "every day a new temptation." Ad copy urges them to "follow your cravings."

Dior's outrageous and irresponsible ads claim that becoming an addict is hip, daring and sensual. Dior needs to hear there's nothing hip about the disease of addiction—a disease that killed 150,000 Americans last year.

Mr. Speaker, there's nothing hip about a disease that afflicts 26 million Americans, including 2.1 million teens. In Minnesota alone, more than 18,000 young people ages 14 to 17 are in need of treatment for their addiction.

The visuals of the "Addict" campaign are shameful. One example from the internet site is something called the "Addict Film." The music is hypnotic. The visuals pulsate with jarring quick cuts. A model, clad only in skimpy underwear and sweat, brushes her hair back as she leans forward. She's wide-eyed and anxious.

Her finger dips into something on a shiny mirror-like surface. She brings her finger up beside her nose. Later she grabs a blue bottle out of the air and settles down with half-closed eyes and an open mouth. Under the music a seductive voice whispers, "addict, addict, addict."

The ad asks, "Will you admit it?"

Mr. Speaker, Dior is part of LVMH (Louis Vuitton Moet Hennessy), a Fortune 500 company based in France. LVMH talks about corporate responsibility. Company documents say the principles of protection, prudence and care must be applied if the company is to "reconcile economic development with the overall well-being of humanity."

But their own annual report says the "Addict" marketing visuals are "the perfect illustration of the possible connotations of the word 'addict.'"

Mr. Speaker, they obviously don't tell the real truth of addiction. This ad campaign shows callous disregard for parents who have lost a child to addiction. It trivializes a critical public health issue and cheapens the hard work of recovery from addiction.