

great state with the highest distinction and recently passed away at the age of 80.

Former Speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives, Lloyd L. Duxbury, Jr., served in the Minnesota Legislature from 1951 to 1969, the final eight years as Speaker. I had the privilege of working for Speaker Duxbury as his chief aide in 1969—and I will forever be grateful for that invaluable experience and our friendship of the past 33 years.

"Dux," as he was affectionately known to his countless friends, was a very influential leader in our state's political history, a brilliant lawyer-legislator and legendary politician.

Everyone loved "Dux"—for his infectious laugh and great sense of humor, as well as his warmth, charm and love for people from all walks of life.

Speaker Duxbury was born and raised in Caledonia, Minnesota, a small town in the southeastern part of our state. Dux loved his bluff-and-farm-filled native southeastern Minnesota. He loved the farmers and small shopkeepers, and he loved his fellow lawyers and legislators.

And everyone loved Dux!

From his prep school days at Phillips Exeter Academy to his college and law school years at Harvard University, Dux had literally thousands of friends and admirers, as his legendary career touched thousands of lives.

Dux served his country in the U.S. Army from 1943 until 1946. He received his B.A. degree from Harvard University in 1947 and his J.D. degree from Harvard Law School in 1949.

Elected to the Minnesota House in 1950, shortly after graduating from Harvard Law School, Dux rose to the leadership ranks. He was highly respected as a legislator, served the House Conservative Caucus as its leader from 1959 until 1962, and was elected Speaker of the Minnesota House in 1963.

Lloyd Duxbury's top legislative priority was fairness. That's why he worked so hard in Minnesota to remove the tax on people's personal property and convert it to a sales tax.

Speaker Duxbury worked with people of all sides to get things done and he was at his best when circumstances got the most heated.

Dux brought people together to solve problems, and he hated partisan wrangling. When President Richard Nixon nominated Dux to be U.S. Attorney in 1969, he turned the post down because of its partisan nature.

Following his retirement as Speaker in 1969, Dux was appointed Vice President and Counsel of the Burlington-Northern Railroad and moved to Washington, D.C.

Subsequently, Dux worked for the U.S. Senate Committee on Aging and lobbied for the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare. At age 78, he was still taking the subway to his office here before returning to Minnesota so he could spend more time with his beloved family and friends.

Lloyd Duxbury is survived by his son and daughter-in-law, Dr. David and Margaret Duxbury, daughter, Marna Duxbury and 3 grandchildren, Nicole, Christine and Jacob Duxbury, as well as his brother, John Duxbury.

You might be gone, Dux, but you will never be forgotten, as your legacy will live forever.

You truly represented the best in public service, Speaker Duxbury, and your love for your family, friends and country will live forever in the hearts of each of us. God bless you, Dux, and rest in peace dear friend.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ROGER BOYKIN

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 2002

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man whose commitment and dedication in the areas of health and community service warrant our utmost commendation. On Friday, Dr. Roger Boykin will be honored for his many years of community service in the City of New York at a celebration entitled "A Salute to Our Very Own."

I feel privileged to have known and worked along side Dr. Boykin, a long time resident of Jamaica, New York. On a first hand basis, I can attest to the fact that the quality of life in communities across the great State of New York has been enriched by the diligence and compassionate commitment of Dr. Boykin. Very early in his life, career and residency, Dr. Boykin demonstrated his singular purpose as care and concern for others. With patience and compassion, Dr. Boykin served his community and his state in fine form.

Dr. Boykin was born the son of Richard Boykin, Sr. and Thelma Boykin. He attended Brooklyn Technical High School. He went on to receive his Bachelor of Science in Pharmaceutical Sciences (cum laude) from Columbia University School of Pharmaceutical Sciences. Following his life long passion to become an M.D. and a servant in the community, young Roger successfully completed his Doctor of Medicine degree (cum laude) from State University of New York-Downstate in June of 1973.

After completing his residency and internship at State University of New York Downstate Medical Center/Kings County Hospital Center and Brooklyn Veteran's Administration Medical Center respectively, in Internal Medicine, he received a Fellowship and served at Albert Einstein Hospital, Bronx Municipal Hospital and VanEtten in Pulmonary Medicine.

His unique talent for giving to the community and his expertise in his profession were not lost on his peers and colleagues. Among his many achievements include certification as a Diplomate of The National Board of Medical Examiners; Diplomate of The American Board of Pulmonary Medicine; Diplomate of the American Board of Critical Care Medicine; Diplomate of the American Board of Geriatric Medicine; and, he is a Member in good standing of the American Lung Association of Queens.

Dr. Boykin practiced his unique brand of compassionate medical care and considerate patient relations as a staff physician at Brooklyn Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Catholic Medical Center of New York, Mary Immaculate Hospital, and The Jamaica Hospital. In 1982, he began his career as an instructor in Clinical Medicine at State University of New York Downstate Medical Center and in 1992, Dr. Boykin became an Assistant Professor. Currently, Dr. Boykin is the Associate Chief of Staff for Primary and Extended Care for Veterans Affairs, New York Harbor Healthcare System; Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine at state University of New York Health Sciences at Brooklyn; Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine at Touro College and an Instructor for the American Heart Association.

Throughout his career, Dr. Boykin has served his patients with compassion and care. Through his many years of service to the community, he has contributed to the improvement and enrichment of his neighborhood family. Dr. Boykin may have single handedly changed the standard of behavior for community physicians involved in public service. He has for many many years worked with and perpetuated the highest professional standards, unwavering commitment, and irreplaceable knowledge and expertise. He has put much more than a dent in the quest for quality health care for all and we in the State of New York are most grateful to be the recipient of his personal largess and generosity.

"A Salute to Our Very Own" is a fitting title for honoring Dr. Boykin. He is our very own. He has made a nation and a neighborhood a much better place to live. He has given without reserve and we can only hope to thank and commemorate him adequately.

I wish him well in all his future endeavors and join with my Queens family, friends, colleagues and fellow elected officials in commemorating his years of service.

IN HONOR OF TOM BARRON

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Tom Barron for his extraordinary advocacy of environmental causes and his unwavering commitment to young people everywhere.

A dear friend of mine once said that she looked for two qualities in leaders—that they care about the earth, and that they care about kids. If caring about the earth and kids is the mark of a special leader, and I believe it is, then Tom Barron is such a man.

Tom grew up in the ranch country of Colorado with his seven brothers and sisters. It was on the family ranch that he developed a love for the land and a passion for exploring nature—all at a very young age. Tom has been a manager of a successful venture capital business, a Rhodes Scholar, a board member of the Wilderness Society, Yale University and a Trustee for the Nature Conservancy of Colorado. Today he is a very popular writer who has created the beloved characters of young Merlin and Kate, in *The Ancient One*.

He believes that stories are the most powerful and effective way to express complicated and philosophical points of view. He knows that experience, rather than lectures, are often what teach us the most in life. This is very clear in all of his work. In *The Lost Years of Merlin*, Merlin learns all of his most important lessons from nature. He learns how to be humble and to understand his connection to the larger universe. Most important of all, he realizes his fundamental responsibility to something greater than his own self-interest. Tom's character Kate, the heroine of *The Ancient One*, turns herself into an ancient redwood tree in order to save her town. In the book, a chain saw cuts into the side of the tree, into Kate's side, which is a powerful metaphor for violence, cruelty and senseless destruction.

Throughout his professional and private life Tom Barron has made it a goal to bolster educational causes and recognize exceptional

young people. He has donated incredible amounts of his own time and many resources to the betterment of children's lives. His mother, Gloria Barron, spent twenty years creating The Touch Museum at the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind. She was an example of selflessness and service, and to honor his mother, Tom Barron founded the Gloria Barron Prize for Young Heroes. The prize honors young people from diverse backgrounds who have shown exceptional leadership in making the world a better place. Recipients of the award have distinguished themselves by organizing many wonderful projects, including the creation of scholarships, working to conserve a local river, and organizing a rodeo for disabled children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing our gratitude to Tom Barron for his extraordinary contributions to Mother Earth and to all of her children.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN SAUDI ARABIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in recent months our Nation, and this Congress, has sought to understand the motivation for and consequences of religious fanaticism, especially in the Middle East. An opinion article entitled "In Saudi Arabia, an Extreme Problem," published in the Washington Post today brings into focus the fundamental problem of religious fanaticism in Saudi Arabia. This insightful article asserts persuasively that political and religious fanaticism has given rise to the deplorable human rights conditions, particularly concerning women, in Saudi Arabia. The article is all the more compelling because its author, Sulaiman Al-Hattlan, is a Saudi Arabian citizen and a courageous voice for democracy and human rights and who has witnessed first-hand the devastating effects of religious fanaticism in his country. He believes that the Saudi government must pursue reforms in order to promote education, free-thinking, political participation, and the human rights of the Saudi people. Mr. Speaker, I earnestly commend the following article to the attention of my colleagues and request that the article be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, May 8, 2002]

IN SAUDI ARABIA, AN EXTREME PROBLEM

(By Sulaiman Al-Hattlan)

While the Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah rightly searches for peace in the Middle East, it is equally important for us in Saudi Arabia to seek peace for our own home.

As a citizen of Saudi Arabia, I dread the possibility that Osama bin Laden might instigate a repeat of a deadly 1979 Saudi government mistake. In that year, a group of religious fanatics occupied the Grand Mosque of Mecca. They denounced the legitimacy of the Saudi government, claiming that it wasn't "Islamic" enough. The government managed to reclaim the mosque, and later the group's leader and most of his followers were executed.

But the end of the story had a twist: Though the government killed the extremists, it then essentially adopted their ideology. After the Mecca incident, Saudi au-

thorities began imposing crushingly strict and pointless rules. Women were banned from appearing on television. Music was not allowed to be played in the Saudi media. Stores and malls closed during the five daily prayers. Members of the religious police were granted more power to intervene in people's personal lives. The Saudi government did all of this to please the Islamists, perhaps fearing further extremist threats. The fundamentalists interpreted these government actions as a nod to their power and an indication that they were now dictating the rules of the game.

The result has been all sorts of restrictions that have created notions of fanaticism in the kingdom, and a society with a constant undercurrent of a "witch hunt." Different groups in Saudi society end up competing with fundamentalists over who can appear more conservative in the public eye. Our private life, too, has been full of contradictions and hypocrisy, as we seek to avoid being alienated or excluded as "seculars" or "liberals." In our obsession with our image, and fearing each other, we all lose. As a society, Saudi Arabians lost 20 years of a generation by avoiding a harsh reality: Our government was wrong, and, by extension, so were we. None of us dared to say it loudly then, and some still cannot say it. But our reaction to the 1979 Mecca tragedy has created a generation of angry, confused young people, many of whom have become fanatics, including those 15 Saudis among the 19 suspects in the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks and the 100—or more—Saudi prisoners in Guantanamo. How many other confused young Saudis are still out there?

It does not take a great deal to describe the motives of terrorism. Oppression and poverty are an easy recipe for fanaticism. People with no option of independently leading their lives will more willingly follow an extremist mentality because they know nothing else, and have no moderate alternatives to compare it with. This extremist mentality becomes so entrenched and pervasive that its endurance is not dependent upon the life or death of one persuasive leader. Therefore, whether bin Laden eventually is killed or survives the current war is a temporary concern; in the long term, the real issue is the endurance or destruction of his rabid philosophy.

The Saudi government itself must fight against all kinds of monopoly of thought or debate. Right now, it faces a historical opportunity to develop its educational system, augment freedom of the press and expand women's rights, among other pressing issues. It can begin to give qualified, young, educated Saudis access to more political participation. This would involve ending regionalism, a process that gives greater privileges to some families from certain Saudi regions. As an added bonus, such a measure would safeguard against future tribal conflicts—still very much a part of Saudi national politics—that could result from the continuation of regional economic and political favoritism. It might also help end the civil cold war our society, silently, is going through.

Saudi Arabian society must also start a tough process of social and political reform. Our independent writers and intellectuals should be part of a public social dialogue that tolerates different ideas and thoughts. Our universities need to open doors for political and social activities to their students: At the very minimum, students ought to have the right to form students' organizations. This would teach them the concept of "social activism," and to organize civilized and peaceful activities within their universities. Such ideas can help the next generation create and participate in a productive and peaceful civil society, instead of dying in

Afghanistan or elsewhere for causes that most of them do not even fully comprehend.

What we learned from the deadly 1979 Mecca experience should be put to use now. Ending political and religious fanaticism is crucial for the survival of the Saudi society and its leadership. Release from this chokehold can only come from within Saudi Arabia. Just as Prince Abdullah has become the most promising hope for peace in the Middle East, he is also our best hope for immediate social and political reforms in the kingdom.

ENHANCED BORDER SECURITY AND VISA ENTRY REFORM ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 7, 2002

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Madam Speaker, I voted "Present" on final passage of the Senate amendments to H.R. 3525, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Reform Act of 2001. I fully support the bill's stated purpose of reducing threats posed by individuals and organizations which would enter the United States with the intent to commit acts of terrorism.

My concern with this measure centers on Section 306, entitled "Restriction On Issuance Of Visas To Nonimmigrants From Countries That Are State Sponsors of International Terrorism." Section 306 establishes a sweeping, over-broad prohibition against issuing non-immigrant visas to citizens of any nation on the State Department's list of terrorist states.

This could preclude the kind of people-to-people contact that can change cultures, and even the political regimes of those countries. Even at the height of the Cold War, we had exchange programs involving students and scholars from Communist nations. By sharing their first-hand experiences and changed perspectives, returnees from these programs helped undermine the demonized image of the USA projected in the official propaganda of the Soviet Union and its satellites.

In many of the nations on the prohibited list, there is a vast reservoir of good will toward the United States and a broadly based public sentiment exerting a countervailing pressure against their regimes' official hostility toward our country. Iran is a case in point, where large numbers of voters in the most recent national elections cast their ballots in favor of candidates who disagreed with the policies of the dominant faction. It is a serious mistake to discount that popular sentiment and to ignore opportunities to strengthen it by exposing citizens of those nations to Americans and American life.

Section 306 authorizes the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General and heads of other agencies, to make exceptions to individual aliens covered by this Section if they are found to pose no threat to the safety or national security of the United States. Section 306 directs the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General and heads of other agencies, to develop standards for making these exceptions.

The language here is unacceptably broad. If the exemption guidelines or standards were