

with that decision by our voters by removing any conflict with federal law. I will do all I can to press for its speedy enactment.

HONORING DR. SHIRLEY KENNEDY

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 2003

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to rise in tribute to the memory of a wonderful friend and resident of Santa Barbara, California, Dr. Shirley Kennedy. Dr. Kennedy passed away on January 20, 2003, leaving a void in the Santa Barbara community that will be felt by many.

Dr. Kennedy, a long-time resident of Santa Barbara, was well-known for her dedication to political, cultural, and social causes. Born in Chicago in 1926, Dr. Kennedy and her husband, Jim, moved to the Santa Barbara area in 1972. It did not take long for Dr. Kennedy to become a dynamic presence in the community. In 1986 Dr. Kennedy completed her doctorate at Claremont Graduate University and worked as a lecturer at UCSB, teaching classes in political science, black studies, and constitutional law. In addition to teaching, she was also involved in founding the Black Studies department, as well as the Black Cultural Festival which brings art, plays, and other exhibits to the university.

Dr. Kennedy was a devoted political activist as well. In 1988 she ran Rev. Jesse Jackson's local presidential campaign, and served as a delegate to the party's national convention. Dr. Kennedy has also dedicated countless hours of volunteer time to numerous local, state, and federal campaigns. She was a longtime member of the NAACP and created two local organizations, Not in Our Town and the Building Bridges Community Coalition, both dedicated to fighting racism and building tolerance.

In 2002, through the Building Bridges Coalition, Dr. Kennedy was able to bring an exhibit on a slave ship, the *Henrietta Marie*, to a local museum in Santa Barbara. This exhibit was visited by hundreds of local schoolchildren and residents, and brought a new understanding of the slave trade to thousands of people. It was her dedication to education and community involvement that made Dr. Kennedy such a special person and I am confident that her legacy will live on for many years to come.

The Santa Barbara community suffered a great loss with Dr. Kennedy's passing last month, yet because of her activism and involvement in the community Dr. Kennedy's spirit and teachings will remain among us forever. Dr. Kennedy was a wonderful woman and an inspiration to us all and I am fortunate that this special individual touched my life in so many ways.

HONORING ELIZABETH HESTER RIDDLE

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 2003

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ms. Elizabeth Hester Riddle. Ms.

Riddle was born on November 29, 1902, on the Eastside of Chicago, Illinois. Born to William and Sarah Hester she is the oldest of 7 children and enjoys spending time with her remaining younger siblings Mary and Sally. Ms. Riddle has survived her husband Walter Riddle, son Robert Riddle, and her eldest grandson Robert Riddle, Jr. She is also the grandmother of Karen Appleson, Cindy Petro, and Allison Gunner, and the great-grandmother of two with more on the way.

As the Matriarch of the Hester family and known to her many nephews and nieces as "Aunt Bea", she is generous to a fault. Ms. Riddle has lived her 100 years of life on the Eastside of Chicago, Illinois as a proud American, committed Catholic and a lifetime member of the St. Francis de Sales Parish. She is known for her sharp mind, happy personality, and love of all her friends and family. So we wish her a Happy 100th Birthday and reflect on how she lived through a century of changes and a lifetime of memories as a model of charity and compassion and all around wonderful person.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BARBRA REMMENG

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 2003

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration that I rise today to recognize Barbra Remmenga of Montrose, Colorado. Barbra is a guardian ad litem attorney who is appointed by the courts to represent the best interests of children involved in dependency and neglect proceedings. Recently, Barbra was named Guardian Ad Litem Attorney of the Year by the Colorado Court Appointed Special Advocates. In recognition of her success, I would like to pay tribute to Barbra's career and accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

Barbra has been serving as a guardian ad litem attorney for the Seventh Judicial District of Colorado for the past 11 years. She began her career as a social worker doing child protection casework when she realized the amount of difference she could make as an attorney fighting and defending those in need. Remmenga represents children of all ages in cases that involve physical abuse, neglect, and custody disputes. She views her job as a huge responsibility because she is representing such a vulnerable and defenseless segment of the population. In recognition of her commitment to children's well-being last December, Barbra was honored in Denver at the Seventh Annual CASA Training Conference for her outstanding service.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I recognize Barbra Remmenga before this body of Congress and this nation. Barbra has served her community with great honor and integrity. Barbra demonstrates genuine concern for the children she represents and always looks out for their best interest. Her commitment and dedication serve as an inspiration to us all, and it is an honor to represent such an outstanding Coloradan in this Congress. Keep up the good work, Barbra.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF MR. EDWARD D. CASEY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Edward D. Casey on his retirement from the Capital-Gazette Newspapers, and his election to the Maryland press association's hall of fame. I would also like to thank him for his years of service to our community.

For 30 years, Mr. Casey has been the editorial voice of the Capital. In March when he is officially inducted, he will join 35 other outstanding newspaper men and women who have been similarly honored over the years by the Maryland-Delaware-D.C. Press Association.

Mr. Casey is respected throughout Maryland for being a pioneer and effective advocate for the freedom of information project, especially during his service as president of the Maryland-Delaware-D.C. Press Association.

Prior to joining the Capital, Mr. Casey was editor of the Daily Advance in Dover, NJ for six years. He began working in newspapers as a sports editor in 1957 at the Binghamton Press in New York. He also worked as a sports editor for the Endicott Bulletin in New York and managing editor of the Binghamton Sun-Bulletin.

I congratulate Mr. Casey in his retirement, and I wish him every success in his future endeavors.

ASYLUM: AN IDEA IN SEARCH OF A STRATEGY

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 2003

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, below are two op-ed articles written on the subject of possible abdication and asylum for Saddam Hussein and his cohorts.

ASYLUM: AN IDEA IN SEARCH OF A STRATEGY (By Representative James A. Leach)

Monday Hans Blix will present the report of the U.N. weapons inspectors in Iraq to the U.N. Security Council. Absent a surprise, the report is likely to offer a mixed judgment: no smoking gun, but no assumption that Saddam Hussein has sincerely cooperated with the inspectors or provided credible rationale for his nuclear program or convincing evidence of disarming once held bio-chemical weapons.

Tuesday evening the President will give his annual State of the Union address in which he will undoubtedly make his case for why the U.S. military may be called upon to intervene in Iraq—with or without further U.N. approval.

At this juncture there appears to be only one scenario which has the potential of being a win/win situation for America, the Iraqi people and the world community. That is for Saddam Hussein, his family and cohorts to abdicate power and accept asylum outside Iraq.

The possibility of such an outcome was implicitly contemplated by Secretary Rumsfeld last week when he said that the United

States would not seek a trial before a war crimes tribunal if Saddam steps aside peacefully.

There are three existing precedents for such a course. The Ethiopian war lord Mengestu Haile Mariam agreed to asylum and is currently living in Zimbabwe; the notorious African Dictator Idi Amin is currently living in exile in Saudi Arabia; and the former Haitian dictator Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier is living in the south of France.

The possibility that Saddam Hussein would find attractive a life of ease in a dacha on the Black Sea or in a villa on the French Riviera may seem improbable. On the other hand, in the face of the overwhelming force being marshaled against his regime, a survivalist might conclude that abdication could be rationalized for the good of his people and for the good life the resources he has absconded with would make possible.

From America's perspective five central conditions for asylum would have to be met: (1) That Saddam's abdication be permanent; (2) that his extended family and cohorts go with him; (3) that he and they commit themselves to abstaining from complicity in future anarchistic or terrorist acts in or outside Iraq; (4) that processes be established for the creation of a more benign, democratic government in Iraq; and (5) that, following the Ferdinand Marcos asylum model, no commitment be made precluding a successor Iraqi government from seeking international legal recourse to recover Saddam's kleptocratic wealth.

From a humanitarian perspective the choice would seem to be a no-brainer. While the motivations of individuals are always difficult to fathom, clearly a U.S.-led intervention would imply a short life expectancy for Saddam, as well as the potential of loss of life for innocent civilians and military personnel on both sides. Equally clearly, Saddam faces the possibility of an embarrassing erosion of his personal power base, with a castle coup increasingly conceivable.

The question with which Saddam is confronted is whether he would rather be a survivor or a failed martyr, whether his legacy in the end will include sacrificing power for his people or sacrificing his people and national spirit on the altar of his egomania.

To increase the possibility that a rational choice be made by an irrational leader, the United States should precipitate the presentation of an abdication option in a carefully modulated way. Asylum must be more than an abstract concept. There must be a strategy, public and private, for its presentation and implementation.

As distrustful as this Administration is of the U.N., there is no more appropriate figure than U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan to speak on behalf of the world community regarding such a prospect. The Security Council should ask Annan to make a formal offer to Saddam to accept asylum with clear conditions and possibly alternative destinations. Preferably the request should be made with the active support of the Arab League and a commitment of financial support (already hinted at) from countries like Saudi Arabia to fund asylum for the coterie of regime insiders, some of whom might find attractive different destinations than Saddam.

Such an approach may be the only way to avoid a potentially catastrophic conflict while bringing about progressive change in Iraq and the region. It is the only strategy in which the world community and the American government may at this time find common ground. While the chance of Saddam's acquiescence to the asylum concept may be limited (perhaps 10 to 20 percent), failure to press the offer would unconscionable.

ASYLUM II: AN IDEA STILL IN SEARCH OF A STRATEGY

(By Representative James A. Leach)

Now that Secretary Powell has laid down convincing evidence of the Iraqi weapons program and the United States and Britain have massed a significant force in the Middle East to address the threat these weapons represent, it is apparent that the only way the bloodshed of war and the countervailing possibility of terrorist reaction can be avoided is if Saddam Hussein abdicates and accepts an offer of asylum.

Absent the will to use force, asylum is conceptually a non-starter. With the mobilization that has occurred and the case that Secretary Powell has presented to the U.N., Saddam must understand that he has a narrow window, a week or two at most, in which to decide whether he would rather be a survivor or a humiliated military leader subject to a war crimes tribunal in the unlikely event he lives through the next month.

The prospect of asylum may seem unlikely, but it nonetheless deserves pursuing. What is needed is a precise presentation and implementation strategy. Otherwise asylum will remain an abstract concept, unaccepted because it has never been appropriately developed and proffered.

Substantively, asylum demands a host country and a series of quid pro quos, the most important being an agreement of the international community not to prosecute in return for peaceful abdication and credible assurances of non-participation in future violence in or outside Iraq. Initiative for a proposal at this time would, most appropriately, come from the Secretary General of the U.N., preferably with Arab League support.

Given that American military leaders assume a short, decisive conflict, it is fair to ask why a U.S. strategist should not prefer a military to a diplomatic victory. The answer relates precisely to the case Secretary Powell presented to the Security Council. The assumption in Washington that I find credible is that Iraq is unlikely to be the kind of conventional warfare quagmire Vietnam was. The assumption, however, that is more conjectural is the belief of many that Iraq will react to American intervention in 2003 similarly to the hapless defensive way it did in the 1991 Gulf War.

In 1991 Saddam survived by failing to mount much more than token resistance. He recognized that allied goals were limited to rolling back Iraqi aggression in Kuwait. Now our goals are different and his non-conventional war capacities enhance. When a cornered tyrant is confronted with a "lose or use" option with his weapons of mass destruction, and in the Arab world is isolated unless he launches a "jihad" against Israel, we must assume that more than a slight possibility exists that he may consider unleashing bio-chemical weapons against Israel or even American troops or an American city. We also must assume that Moslem radicals around the world might view an American-led intervention against a state that has not attacked us or a neighbor as the opening shot of a war between the Judeo-Christian and Moslem civilizations. The implications, short and long-term, for terrorism against American interests could be large.

Precision of strategy is in order. What is at issue are four goals: (1) The removal of Saddam Hussein and his cohorts; (2) the elimination of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq; (3) the building of a stable Iraqi government capable of being a model civil society in the region; and (4) the continuing effort to thwart terrorism around the globe.

While military intervention may accomplish these purposes, it might also precipi-

tate great loss of life in Iraq and elsewhere. A wiser approach would be to incentivize Saddam to step aside. The challenge is to put as much effort into causing this to happen as we have to preparing for war itself.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 2003

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced H.R. 532, the "Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act" to improve the world's largest urban park.

One of the nation's most visited national parks, Golden Gate National GGNRA comprises numerous sites, including Alcatraz, Marin Headlands, Fort Funston, Fort Mason, as well as Muir Woods National Monument, Fort Point National Historic Site, and the Presidio of San Francisco.

The Rancho Corral de Tierra addition to the GGNRA includes one of the largest undeveloped parcels on the San Mateo coast south of San Francisco, and it contains rugged land that is unparalleled in other areas of the park. These lands consist of some of the last undeveloped acreage adjacent to existing parkland in the Bay Area. Permanent protection of these open spaces will protect and preserve unique coastal habitats of threatened, rare and endangered plant and animal species, curb future disruptive development along the coast, and provide important scenic and recreation opportunities for Bay Area residents and visitors to our area.

This important land conservation legislation was near enactment in the last Congress. In fact both Houses of Congress approved this legislation, but because our bill was included in a package with other unrelated provisions it was not approved in the same form by both Houses.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in seizing this unique, exciting and significant opportunity for a public-private-partnership to preserve open space. Companion legislation is being introduced today in the Senate by Senator Dianne Feinstein and Senator Barbara Boxer.

H.R. 532, the "Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate Boundary Adjustment Act" will add three new areas to the GGNRA. These lands are critically situated between existing parkland and would connect national parklands with State parkland and San Mateo County parklands. Adding these lands to park areas in the City of Pacifica would help round out the uneven boundary along the Pacific coast and create a logical and appropriate entrance to the GGNRA for visitors from the south. The lands will also provide important regional trail links between the existing parklands, and would link the congressionally mandated Bay Area Ridge Trail with the California Coastal Trail. The lands would also provide a wildlife corridor for the diverse array of wildlife that inhabit Montara Mountain.

Mr. Speaker, the largest parcel of land included in this bill is comprised of 4,262 acres, and is known as the Rancho Corral de Tierra.