

integrating arts education in their student's daily routines. Unfortunately, budget cuts threaten the longevity of these programs. Studies have demonstrated that reading and math scores improve with participation in arts education classes. A U.S. Department of Justice study found that arts education reduced student delinquency in San Antonio by 13% and increased the communications skills of students in Atlanta by 57%. Test Results from the College Board have shown that college bound students involved in the arts and humanities have higher overall SAT scores than other students. I'm proud to have been part of the legislative effort to empower the Secretary of Education to fund arts education programs in our schools through the No Child Left Behind Education Act of 2003.

Beyond our borders, the WTO must stand firm against the piracy of our artists' intellectual property. We in Congress must strengthen our commitment and effort with our trading partners to end piracy. Theft of intellectual property has a significant economic affect on the United States. The recording industry, for example, reports a loss of \$286 million in sales with our trading partner, China. In addition, market access and investment barriers prevent the entertainment industry from serving markets overseas thus and increases demand for pirated U.S. entertainment products. The Congress and the United States Trade Representative need to work together to apply pressure to the governments of countries where piracy is rampant.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in paying tribute to Arts Advocacy Day.

HONORING CESAR CHAVEZ ON HIS
77TH BIRTHDAY

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 31, 2004

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Cesar Chavez on his birthday. I ask the members of the House to join us in paying our respects to a man who brought awareness of farm labor injustices to national light, and who made a path for all those who came after him.

Chavez's legacy continues to live on today. His influence can be seen in the legislation that comes to this very floor. Recently, Leader PELOSI and I have joined national civil rights leader John Lewis, in introducing H.R. 3809, the FAIRNESS Act, comprehensive civil rights legislation that will protect workers from discrimination and workplace abuse.

We also continue the fight to ensure that in today's world, the rights of workers are still protected. That is why those of us who work daily on the issues of fairness, justice and equity know that even though we have been fighting these battles for more than half a century, we have not won the war and discrimination still exists. That is why it is important to ensure our laws stay current with the times. We cannot allow loopholes to create a situation where it is legal to discriminate against segments of our population. Under the Fairness Act all workers—and that is a very important point—all workers may obtain relief from unfair labor practices.

As you know, Democrats in Congress have advocated on behalf of immigrants for years to

help them earn status as lawful permanent residents, secure a path towards citizenship, and pursue opportunities in higher education.

Mr. Speaker, we must keep in mind that immigrants make indispensable contributions to our economy. They compose an increasingly essential proportion of our workforce. Their tax payments help finance government programs, of which they are both users and beneficiaries. Making immigrants true stakeholders in our society means not only bringing them out from the shadows of the undocumented, but also providing them access to lawful permanent residency status. Ultimately, the value of immigrants to our society should not be valued just in dollar terms. Rather, we should measure the enrichment to our culture and the overall vitality immigrants bring to American society.

I remain committed to improving the lives of all immigrants in this country, and I will continue advocating for programs that offer immigrant workers meaningful access to permanent legal status and a clear path towards citizenship. Today we can still hear Mr. Chavez say his chant of encouragement, pride and dignity: "Sí, se puede!"—yes, it can be done.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for letting me address the House of Representatives today to honor Mr. Chavez on the occasion of what would have been his 77th birthday.

HONORING THE BIRTHDAY OF
CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 31, 2004

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in honor of Cesar Chavez. Cesar Chavez was born on this day in 1927.

Cesar Chavez once said, "Real education should consist of drawing the goodness and the best out of our own students. What better books can there be than the book of humanity?" He believed that "the end of all education should surely be service to others." It is a belief that he practiced until his untimely death.

In Dallas, Texas where I serve, to honor his love for education, the city opened the Cesar Chavez Learning Center. The Center enrolls almost 900 students and maintains an attendance rate of 96.6 percent.

Mr. Chavez could have written his own book on humanity and service to others. He was willing to sacrifice his own life so that others could have a better life. He built a great union through persistence, hard work, faith, and non-violence.

Blending the nonviolent resistance of Gandhi with the organizational skills of his mentor, the social activist Saul Alinsky, Mr. Chavez captured worldwide attention in the 1960's. Leading an initially lonely battle to unionize the fields and the orchards of California, he issued a call to boycott grapes. It soon became the cause to celebrate.

Mr. Chavez, who was described by Robert F. Kennedy in 1968 as "one of the heroic figures of our time," was widely acknowledged to have done more to improve the lot of the migrant farm worker than anyone else.

Asked what had motivated his stubborn fight, he said, "For many years I was a farm worker, a migratory worker, and, well, person-

ally—and I'm being very frank—maybe it's just a matter of trying to even the score."

But he ultimately failed to realize his dream of forging a nationwide organization. In most of America, farm workers continue to toil for low wages, without job security. They are still vulnerable to exploitation.

Along with thousands of other families during the depression in the Southwest, Cesar Chavez's family fell on hard times. They sought a new life in California. They found it picking carrots, cotton and other crops in arid valleys, following the sun in search of the next harvest and the next migrants' camp.

Mr. Chavez never graduated from high school, and once counted 65 elementary schools he had attended "for a day, a week or a few months."

Beginning with the Industrial Workers of the World at the turn of the century, unions tried for decades to organize immigrant unskilled workers, first Chinese, then Japanese and later Filipinos and Mexican-Americans, on whom California growers depended.

But the field hands, their organizing drives vulnerable to the competition of other poor migrants seeking work, found themselves fighting not only powerful growers, but also the police and government officials.

By 1965 Mr. Chavez had organized 1,700 families and persuaded two growers to raise wages moderately. His fledgling union was too weak for a major strike. But 800 workers in a virtually moribund AFL-CIO group, the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, struck grape growers in Delano. Some of the members of his group demanded to join the strike.

That was the beginning of 5 years of La Huelga—"the strike"—in which the frail labor leader, who was 5 feet 6 inches tall, became familiar to people in much of the world as he battled the economic power of the farmers and corporations in the San Joaquin Valley.

A New York Times article stated, "He was shy and not an outstanding public speaker. But he showed humility that, with his shyness and small stature, piercing dark eyes and facial features that hinted at Indian ancestors, gave him an image as a David taking on the Goliaths of agriculture.

Mr. Chavez's style was monastic, almost religious. He said his life was dedicated only to bettering the lives of the exploited farm workers. He was a vegetarian, and his weekly salary of \$5 was a virtual vow of poverty. Articles about him often spoke of his "saintly" and even "messianic" qualities.

By 1968, Mr. Chavez had urged Americans not to buy table grapes produced in the San Joaquin Valley until growers agreed to union contracts. The boycott proved a huge success. A public opinion poll found that 17 million Americans had stopped buying grapes because of the boycott.

On April 29, 1993, Cesar Chavez was honored in death by those he led in life. He left this world better than he found it and for that we honor him today.

ATTACKS ON ETHNIC SERBS IN
KOSOVO

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 31, 2004

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, the values of Western civilization are being tested in Kosovo

today. Since Wednesday, March 24, 30 Serbian Orthodox churches and monasteries dating as far back as the 12th century have been burned to the ground by Kosovar Albanians, as have numerous ethnic Serb villages. Dozen of Serbs have been murdered or are missing. Despite the presence of 18,000 international troops, tyranny and terror has returned to Kosovo.

These acts of terror are designed to eradicate the remaining physical and cultural presence of the Serbian people in Kosovo, and therefore of the Christian presence in the region. No other explanation of these sickening events is credible. Spontaneous reactions of embittered communities never manifest themselves like this.

Derek Chappell, the U.N.'s Kosovo Mission spokesman said of the recent attacks against Serbs, "It was planned in advance." Another U.N. official, speaking on the condition of anonymity, stated that "This is planned, coordinated, one-way violence from the Albanians against the Serbs. It is spreading and has been brewing for the past week Wherever there is a Serbian population, there is Albanian action against them."

Recent violent reactions by hooligans in Serbia that resulted in the torching of two mosques—one in Belgrade and another in the second largest city of Nis—were tragic and cannot be justified. The reaction of the Belgrade authorities in condemning these acts and arresting the perpetrators was swift and efficient. Hundreds of rioters were arrested and the situation is under control. Acting Secretary Armitage also praised on March 19 the quick action of Belgrade authorities in quelling violence against Muslim religious sites and properties in Serbia, and thanked the Serbian Government for effectively strengthening

measures to protect diplomatic missions and minority cultural sites.

Why are similar measures not being taken in response to the violence against the Kosovar Serbs and their Orthodox churches and monasteries?

Just as we did in Bosnia, we should make aid, assistance, positive diplomatic relations, and loan guarantees conditional upon an improvement in the human rights situation. In particular, we must make it absolutely clear to the leadership of the Kosovar Albanians that we expect them to investigate these and previous crimes against Kosovo's Serb minority and arrest and prosecute the perpetrators of these crimes. Since 1999, not a single homicide against a Kosovar Serb has even gone to trial. This cannot stand.

Additionally, we must double our efforts to create secure conditions for the successful and permanent return of a critical mass of Kosovo Serbs. We must make it clear to the Albanian leadership that their abuse of the U.N.-created interim institutions of Kosovo cannot continue. A free people committed to the principles of democracy and representative government, human rights standards and the principle of religious freedom, cannot translate that into tyranny of the majority.

CHAD CAMPBELL WINS BAY HILL INVITATIONAL

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 31, 2004

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chad Campbell for his outstanding

performance at the Bay Hill Invitational Golf Tournament. Campbell finished at 18-under-par 270, to win the invitational.

Campbell has been a rising star in the golf world since he graduated from the Buy.Com Tour in 2001 to the U.S. PGA Tour. He won three events in his first season in 2001 on the Buy.Com Tour and quickly progressed to the U.S. PGA Tour in less than a month. In 2002 alone, he secured two top-10s and safely kept his card for 2003, where he would win four top-10s by the end of March. Chad Campbell would finish the season with one win, three second places, and total winnings of \$4 million.

A challenging invitational, Chad Campbell competed neck-in-neck with fellow golfer Stuart Appleby. On the ninth hole, Appleby lost the lead when he got another bogey and fell behind for the first time in 27 holes. Appleby later three-putted the par-3 14th hole, leaving a potential opening for Campbell.

Next, Campbell holed his birdie putt. Now Campbell held Appleby by a two-shot lead with three holes to play. By the last round, though, Campbell trailed four behind Appleby. The strong, determined player that he is, Campbell answered the challenge by producing a rock-solid, bogey-free round of 66, leaving him within one shot at the turn and tied after the 12th hole. He finished the day with a birdie on every putt. Chad Campbell's victory at the invitational allows him to return to next year's Mercedes Championships.

Once again, I articulate my sincere congratulations to Mr. Campbell for his hard work and rally at the Bay Hill Invitational in Orlando, Florida; and I look forward to watching his outstanding career in the years ahead.