

student, Richard M. Nixon. He moved to Corning, NY in 1933 to run the local department store (The Rockwell Company) owned by his grandfather. Soon after, he departed to serve in the 70th Construction Battalion (the Seabees) in World War II. He was stationed in North Africa and Oakland, CA.

Upon his return to Corning, he became close friends with Frederick Carder, founder of world-famous Steuben Glass. Later he amassed the world's largest collection of Frederick Carder Steuben Glass. His liking of aesthetics wasn't limited to glass art; Bob started collecting Western Art including Remingtons and Russells in the early 1960's for display in his department store. He donated most of these two collections to what was then called The Rockwell Museum. This museum got its first home in 1976 in an old hotel in downtown Corning. During this time, he became president of both the Corning Chamber of Commerce and the Corning Rotary Club. In 1983 the Rockwell Museum of Western Art opened in Corning's refurbished old city hall building and has been popular with the great numbers of tourists who visit the area. The multimillion dollar value of Bob's donated art and glass is a testament to his generosity, but his legacy is further enhanced by his compassion and help to his fellow man.

HONORING REVEREND A.D. KING

HON. JOHN BARROW

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 2, 2009

Mr. BARROW. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Reverend A.D. King and to recognize his many contributions on behalf of social justice and peace around the world.

Alfred Daniel Williams King was born July 30, 1930, in Atlanta, Georgia, the youngest of the three children of Reverend Martin Luther King, Sr., and Alberta Williams King. Reverend King shared his family's passion for the ministry and social justice. He graduated from Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1959. That same year, he also became pastor of the Mount Vernon First Baptist Church in Newnan, Georgia.

The book of Proverbs says, "Open your mouth, judge righteously, and defend the rights of the afflicted and needy." Reverend King lived his life according to this maxim. He believed that war was never the solution and that non-violent means will always overcome.

Whether it was participating in a lunch counter sit-in, strategizing the March on Selma, or organizing the demonstrations that would ultimately lead to the passage of the Civil Rights Act, Reverend King was there, active, engaged, and defending the rights of the afflicted and needy.

Like his brother Martin, Reverend A.D. King passed from this life at the much too young age of 39. His life wasn't full of years, but his years were full of life.

As we recognize the 40th anniversary of Reverend A.D. King's passing this July 21st, I hope that we can all learn from his example of righteousness and citizenship, and shape a better future for ourselves and our posterity, as he did for us.

Reverend King was survived by his wife, Naomi Barbara King, and his five children.

Today I honor Reverend A.D. King, and the entire King family, for their contributions and service to America. Their example gives us all a lasting reminder of what can be achieved when we do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with our God.

HONORING MR. WILLIE BRANDON

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 2, 2009

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Willie Brandon, who will celebrate his 103rd birthday on June 12, 2009.

As a young boy, Willie and his sister Lizzie grew up in Readyville, Tennessee. His parents, Charles and Jimmie Brandon, were sharecroppers. At the age of 12, his father moved the family to Illinois where he worked as a janitor. To help his father support the family, Willie dropped out of school to work.

Willie credits his long life to the fact he's never quit working. For many years, he worked as a cook at the James K. Polk Hotel, City Café, Smyrna Air Force Base, Lamb's Grill, and Po Folks. He also picked and sold blackberries, cut and sold timber, and cut grass.

Willie is now the keeper of the Rutherford County courthouse, a historical place many people pass through, whether for business or to sightsee. He is the caretaker of the same steps on which, more than 150 years ago, his grandfather Jim Brewer was sold as a slave and sent to Virginia.

Willie has a daughter, Anne, and one of his proudest achievements is that she earned a college degree. Willie also has a stepson, three granddaughters, two great-granddaughters and one great-great granddaughter.

Willie's service to his community throughout his life is truly admirable. Willie, you're a great man and you have given us all someone to look up to.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR CHARLES LONG, BOONEVILLE, KENTUCKY

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 2, 2009

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the Bluegrass State's most impressive politicians and the longest serving Mayor in the great Commonwealth of Kentucky, Mayor of Booneville, Mr. Charles Long.

Since being elected to the office of Mayor 50 years ago, Mayor Long has set a high standard for public service and politics in Booneville. As a politician, Mayor Long has accomplished a rare political success by having never been contested in an election. The people of Booneville, Kentucky have stood behind Mayor Long and threw their support behind him for 50 consecutive years.

Understanding his legacy of public service provides insight to his longstanding political success. Mayor Long serves the county seat of the third poorest county in the United States

but despite the obstacles created by poverty, Mayor Long has brought an insurmountable measure of hope to Owsley County through city water and sewer projects. One hundred percent of the city of Booneville is served by city water, as well as 98 percent of the county. Upon completion of an ongoing sewer project, half of Owsley County will also have sewer service.

Mayor Long understands the necessities of the constituents he represents. Everyday modern privileges, like water and sewer, that are so often taken for granted, are a desired commodity for people in the most rural parts of our Nation. Through hard work and determination Mayor Long has been able to meet the needs of Booneville and bring city water and sewer to an area of the country that had waited a long time for this benefit.

In addition to his success in public service, Mayor Long is also celebrating 70 years of marriage to his lovely wife, Ruth. They have raised two children and their family continues to grow with grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Mayor Long is an honest and caring family man whose work ethic is unmatched—in 50 years he still hasn't missed a day in City Hall.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a dedicated public servant in my home state of Kentucky, Booneville Mayor Charles Long. We should all strive to be as dedicated to the people we serve, as Mayor Long has been for more than five decades. I congratulate Mayor Long on his tenure in office, his 70th wedding anniversary and wish him all the best in the years to come.

CHINESE DEFECTOR CONFIRMS SYSTEMATIC GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 2, 2009

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following article which appeared in the March 19 edition of The Washington Times. Li Fengzhi, a former intelligence officer at the Ministry of State Security, revealed that the agency is tasked with repressing religious and political dissent among the Chinese civilian population and bolstering the rule of the Chinese Communist Party in addition to gathering secrets from overseas. I urge my colleagues to carefully read Mr. Li's chilling account of the Communist Party's systematic repression of religious and political dissidents.

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 19, 2009]

CHINESE SPY WHO DEFECTED TELLS ALL

(By Bill Gertz Contact)

A veteran Chinese intelligence officer who defected to the United States says that his country's civilian spy service spends most of its time trying to steal secrets overseas but also works to bolster Beijing's Communist Party rule by repressing religious and political dissent internally.

"In some sense you can say that intelligence work between two countries is just like war but without the fire," Li Fengzhi told The Washington Times in an interview aided by an interpreter.

Mr. Li worked for years as an Ministry of State Security intelligence officer inside

China before defecting to the United States, where he is awaiting a response to his request for political asylum. He gave a rare, detailed interview to *The Times* on Sunday regarding the activities of the MSS, China's Communist-controlled civilian spy agency.

His prior work as a Chinese spy was confirmed to *The Times* by a Western government source familiar with his defection. The source spoke on the condition of anonymity because of the sensitivity of Mr. Li's case.

Mr. Li told *The Times* that the MSS focuses on both counterintelligence—working against foreign intelligence agencies—and the collection of secrets and technology.

The MSS, however, is unique from other nations' intelligence services in that it is patterned after the former Soviet Union's KGB political police. Its most important mission is "to control the Chinese people to maintain the rule of the Communist Party," he added.

Wang Baodong, a spokesman for the Chinese Embassy in Washington, did not address Mr. Li's comments directly but repeated past Chinese government statements regarding its intelligence activities.

"Allegations of China conducting spying activities against the United States are groundless and unwarranted," he said Wednesday. "China never engages itself in activities that will harm other countries' national interests."

Mr. Wang said communist rule in China produced historic economic and social progress and that China has contributed to a more secure world. "This is a fact no one can deny," Mr. Wang said.

On those who leave the party, Mr. Wang said "there are also a handful of people who betray their faith and leave the party, whose acts as well as some people's political lies will never shadow the great feats of the party."

Mr. Li said he left China's intelligence services to protest the agency's role in government repression of political dissidents and religious groups that are outside of the ruling communist system.

The MSS, mainly a foreign intelligence service, is "deeply" involved in domestic repression of nonofficial Christian churches and the outlawed Falun Gong religious group, Mr. Li said.

"The Ministry of State Security is actually not doing things for the security of the country, but rather they spend a lot of effort to control the people, the dissidents, the lower-class Chinese people, and make these people suffer and also make their life miserable," he said.

In the interview, he also said:

China's spy agency is focused on sending spies to infiltrate the U.S. intelligence community, and also on collecting secrets and technology from the United States. "China spends a tremendous effort to send out spies to important countries like the U.S. to collect information," Mr. Li said.

China is censoring the Internet to prevent the population from knowing about what occurs outside the country.

An internal MSS manual that is kept secret from most officers outlines the primary role of the service as the promotion of Communist Party's interests.

Ongoing cooperation between the CIA and FBI and the MSS in countering international terrorism can be constructive, but U.S. agencies need to be cautious because the MSS is mainly an organ of the Chinese Communist Party, and does not directly serve the interests of the Chinese nation or people, he said.

Mr. Li said he worked in the MSS department in charge of gathering economic, political and technical information in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Some of the work involved targeting and recruiting foreign nationals who visit China.

He was born in 1968 in northern China and was first recruited into a provincial Chinese intelligence service before being promoted to the MSS in Beijing after several years.

Two groups in China that are a main focus of the MSS are unofficial Christian churches and the outlawed Falun Gong religious group, he said.

The MSS also has targeted pro-democracy activists, like those who were involved in the mass demonstrations in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in 1989, he said.

The MSS is China's main civilian spy service that is viewed by U.S. intelligence officials as one of the world's most active in stealing secrets and running foreign spies. The military counterpart, the Second Department of the People's Liberation Army, or 2PLA, is focused on stealing foreign technology, much of it for weapons and military systems.

Together, the Chinese services are estimated to have several thousand trained operatives working around the world, most posing as diplomats, journalists, business representatives and academics. Thousands of other Chinese nationals also function as semiprofessional information gatherers.

Former FBI Special Agent I.C. Smith, a specialist in Chinese counterintelligence, confirmed that the MSS focuses its activities on penetrating U.S. intelligence and government agencies.

"The goal of every intelligence agency is to get someone inside, and in the case of Chinese, they use not just intelligence people but academics and everybody else," Mr. Smith said in an interview.

Mr. Li said his access to information that was banned for the general public helped him to turn against the system, including internal reports on party ideology and information on American values of freedom and democracy.

Mr. Li said that as a doctoral candidate, the MSS sent him to study at an American university, an experience that influenced in his decision to defect. In 2004, after he defected, he was declared an enemy of the state by the MSS in at least two notices sent to security offices in China.

According to U.S. counterintelligence officials, China, unlike the Soviet Union, has had only a small number of defections of intelligence officers like Mr. Li over the past 30 years.

Another spy who defected was a Chinese intelligence officer known publicly by the code-name "Planesman," who gave the FBI data that led to 1985 arrest of CIA interpreter Larry Wu-Tai Chin.

Another intelligence defector was Sr. Col. Yu Jungping, a military intelligence officer once posted to the Chinese Embassy in Washington who came over in the 1990s.

Mr. Li was in Washington to participate in a conference sponsored by the Falun Gong, a Buddhist-oriented group that advocates the replacement of the Chinese communist government. Mr. Li said he announced his formal withdrawal from the Communist Party at the conference, along with that of his father, who is also in the United States.

Mr. Li said he is neither a Christian nor Falun Gong member, but that his interest in religion and fear of being persecuted by the MSS contributed to his decision to defect.

Mr. Li said he thinks there are significant numbers of pro-democracy MSS officers inside the service, including those at high levels, who do not support the party and are "even anti-Communist Party" but fear taking any action.

"But I sincerely hope these people can play a special role in getting rid of the Communist Party," Mr. Li said.

The former intelligence officer, whose family left China with him, said it took him sev-

eral years to change his views. "After a few years of my personal experience inside the system, I really knew that the Communist Party is very bad," he said.

"My true ideal, actually, in this Chinese security department is really to do something for the Chinese people and the nation. But I really hated doing things just for the interest of the Communist Party and a lot of times those things that are in the interest of the Communist Party are doing harm to the Chinese people."

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH EVELYN WRIGHT, FOUNDER OF VOORHEES COLLEGE

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 2, 2009

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Elizabeth Evelyn Wright, a visionary educator and an unsung American hero. Ms. Wright founded Voorhees College in Denmark, South Carolina in 1897, a remarkable accomplishment for a 25-year-old African American woman during the post-Reconstruction era. Her tremendous legacy will be honored by Voorhees College on April 7, 2009 as the campus commemorates and Founders' Day and celebrates the extraordinary contributions of this amazing young woman.

When Elizabeth Evelyn Wright was born on April 3, 1872 the seventh child of John and Virginia Wright in a poverty-stricken black community in Talbotton, Georgia, it would have been hard for anyone to believe she was destined for great things. Yet her academic talents were clear as she worked on the fundamentals of reading, writing, and arithmetic in the basement of St. Phillips AME Church. Her instructors urged and encouraged her to further her education, and despite significant financial challenges, she enrolled at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1888.

While at Tuskegee, Elizabeth worked in the cafeteria to pay for her tuition, and she caught the attention of its principal Booker T. Washington and his wife Olivia. They became her mentors and encouraged her to dedicate herself to the education of young African Americans as they had.

Elizabeth was forced to drop out of Tuskegee in her senior year due to illness. However, she was summoned by Mrs. Almira Steele, a white trustee at Tuskegee, and asked to teach at a school in McNeill, South Carolina. Elizabeth accepted, and in 1892, she began teaching in the Hampton County School. She spent only six months there before arson fueled by bigotry burned the school to the ground.

In 1893, Elizabeth returned to Tuskegee and completed her degree. Still committed to her mission in McNeill, she returned and opened another school for the black children in the area. Two more times, arson destroyed any hope of the school's success, but Elizabeth didn't let that destroy her dream. She encouraged the school's other teachers to join her in opening another school in Denmark.

As it was with her educational pursuits, finances were the primary obstacle for getting the school started. Undeterred Elizabeth began visiting churches to collect donations