

Phyllis Ward has a long record of public service, dating back to 1942 when she enlisted in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps [WAAC] during World War II. She was eventually promoted to the rank of captain, while serving at General MacArthur's Headquarters in Manila, Philippines.

Ms. Ward served in the U.S. Foreign Service from 1952–1954, as a High Commissioner of Germany for Political Affairs. She then transferred to the U.S. Information Service [USIS] in 1954. Ms. Ward worked as an agent of the USIS in Kenya, Ethiopia, Germany, and Washington, DC., until 1964.

After 1965, Ms. Ward returned home and worked as a social worker for the Santa Clara County Department of Social Services. She retired in 1981.

Phyllis Ward has been an active participant in the political process. Dating back to 1947, when she worked for presidential candidate Harold Stassen, Ms. Ward has been a grassroots activist. She has encouraged political participation through voter registration and get out the vote efforts. Ms. Ward has been active in the Democratic Party, having served on the California State Central Committee for the past 10 years.

Phyllis Ward is a shining example of what America is all about. She demonstrates principles of caring, giving, and self-sacrifice, that all of us should emulate.

Mr. Forest Crumpley has long been committed to public service. Dating back to 1940 when he went to work for the Census Bureau, and became an activist for minority rights in Washington, DC., Mr. Crumpley has sacrificed his time and resources for the causes he champions. Mr. Crumpley's commitment to human rights and freedom led him to join the Army to fight fascism in World War II.

After returning from the war, Mr. Crumpley became a lithographer. He eventually opened Fidelity Printing. The very first items he printed at Fidelity Printing were posters and leaflets for John Castro, a union plumber who was running for county supervisor. From that point on, Mr. Crumpley produced countless campaign materials for union endorsed candidates, and helped open the door to more diverse representation in local government.

Forest Crumpley has been a voice for the voiceless, working on behalf of farm workers and the people of Chile, El Salvador, and Cuba. His work contributes to the empowerment of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my own congratulations and gratitude to Ms. Ward and Mr. Crumpley on behalf of my constituents in the 16th District and the United States House of Representatives.

---

COMMEMORATION OF ASIAN PACIFIC-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

---

**HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 25, 1995*

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Asian Pacific-American Heritage Month, I think we should take a moment to consider the need for the United States to engage in a more extensive dialogue with India, which will be the world's most populous democratic nation by the year 2050.

As a member of the Congressional Caucus on India and India Americans, I want to help promote greater understanding between the

United States and India, particularly in economic, political and cultural areas.

Our shared geopolitical interests dictate that we make a concerted effort to improve Indo-American relations. In the last several years, India has embarked on a sweeping reform program that opened the way for economic growth and increased foreign trade and investment. However, we cannot ignore the difficulty involved in the ongoing economic transformation, and progress must continue if bilateral trade is to grow.

About 1 million Indian-Americans live in the United States. Many Americans assume that Indian-Americans, because they are often well-educated, do not face the same problems as other minorities. They are wrong. In many parts of this country, Indian-Americans are victims of hate crimes and racial harassment. They are the victims of discrimination in business and education. Members of Congress cannot ignore these issues.

The Glass Ceiling Commission reports that minorities plateau at lower levels in the workforce than women. Educational institutions and the Department of Labor need to aggressively enforce laws barring discriminatory practices in recruitment and advancement, and no one should be denied an education or job because of their race or ethnic origin.

The United States has always been considered a melting pot of peoples, religions and ethnic groups. We in Congress cannot allow people who come to this country to be victimized or subjected to bigotry.

I urge my colleagues in Congress to pay more attention to concerns of India and Indian-Americans. I can think of no more appropriate time to reflect on our shared interests than during the observance of Asian Pacific-American Month.