

HONORING CAPT. DEAN O.
TRYTTEN ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. BOB INGLIS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1995

Mr. INGLIS. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to an outstanding naval officer, Capt. Dean O. Trytten, who is retiring from the U.S. Navy after 30 years of distinguished service. It is a pleasure to share with my colleagues just a few of his many accomplishments.

Captain Trytten, raised in Lake Mills, IA, enlisted in the Navy in 1965 and was commissioned through the Navy's NESEP Program. He was selected for the Navy's NESEP Program while a student at Nuclear Power Training School in Windsor, CT.

A dedicated student, Captain Trytten received his bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from North Carolina State University [NCSU]. Later, he returned to school, and in 1982 he earned his master of science in mechanical engineering from the naval post graduate school in Monterey, CA. Captain Trytten was also awarded the prestigious "Top Snipe" award at SWOS Department Head School.

Captain Trytten's initial sea assignment was to the U.S.S. *Cannole* (DE 1056), where he served as main propulsion assistant. Subsequent sea tours included repair officer/engineering officer on the U.S.S. *Portland* (LSD 37), engineering officer on the U.S.S. *Joseph Hewes* (FF 1078) and maintenance manager/service life extension program [SLEP] coordinator on the U.S.S. *Independence* [CV 62].

During a period of rapidly changing force structures and declining resources, Captain Trytten served as ship superintendent at Philadelphia Naval Shipyard for the SLEP of U.S.S. *Forrestal* [CV 59], repair officer at SIMA San Diego, force maintenance officer at COMNAVSURFPAC, ship modernization and maintenance branch head at OPNAV, and most recently distinguished himself through exceptional meritorious service as special assistant for quality at the NAVSEA Inspector General's Office.

Captain Trytten has been awarded many decorations, including four Meritorious Service Medals, the Navy Commendation Medal, Battle Efficiency "E", Good Conduct, and two National Defense, Humanitarian Service, and Sea Service Medals. Captain Trytten's accomplishments during his service are in keeping with the finest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon him and the U.S. Navy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Capt. Dean Trytten on this momentous occasion. As Captain Trytten retires to Greenville, SC, I take this opportunity to express my gratitude for his faithful and dedicated service to the U.S. Navy and wish him my sincerest best wishes upon his retirement.

A CALL TO REPEAL GOALS 2000

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1995

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, as the House considers the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill, considerable attention will be devoted to the issue of education. America's schools will only improve if Federal and State Governments stop burdening schools and teachers with regulations and instead give them the freedom to experiment and change. Flexibility and innovation are key elements of genuine education reform, not centralized and rigid Federal rules. The provisions of Goals 2000 do not coincide with our efforts to shift more power to the States, and I believe that funding for this program should be discontinued. At this time, I would like to submit a joint resolution on behalf of the Alabama State Legislature calling for the repeal of Goals 2000.

H.J.R. 353

Whereas, Goals 2,000: Educate America Act and related implementing legislation, ESEA Reauthorization Act, P.L. 103-382, which was passed by the Congress in 1994, require the federalization called restructuring of America's educational system; and

Whereas, the act for the first time in American history, provides a framework to establish national education goals, with the power in federal, state, and local rules; and

Whereas, this federalization which Goals 2,000 describes 101 times as voluntary, is in effect involuntary because it requires that for a state to receive any federal funds, including Chapter 1 funds, a state must submit to national content standards, national student performance standards, federally approved state assessments testing to cover all students regardless of where they are educated, federally approved control of information through technology plans in all programs, federally approved school readiness programs which will necessitate home inspections mandatory community service, school to work programs directing all businesses to require certificates of mastery for all workers, and government oversight of the family; and

Whereas, this federalization also mandates equalized spending per pupil for a state, local, educational agency, or school; and

Whereas, the Alabama Legislature last year rejected outcome-based education; and

Whereas, the federal government does not have the legal constitutional authority to implement a national curriculum or otherwise to usurp state rights; and

Whereas, American education has been effective when it has taught the basic under local control; and

Whereas, supervision and education of children must remain the right of parents, and the Goals 2,000 required parent contracts negate this parental authority; Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of Alabama, both Houses thereof concurring, That the Legislature calls upon the Alabama Congressional Delegation to repeal Goals 2,000 in order to reverse the power it gives to the federal government; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Alabama Congressional member.

REMEMBERING OUR HMONG
ALLIES

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, 1995 marks the 20th year since the fall of Long Chieng, the CIA headquarters in Laos, where the Secret War was staged.

The Hmong suffered tremendous casualties as a direct result of their alliance with the United States during the Vietnam War. The Hmong heroically acted as our counterinsurgency force for over 10 years fighting some of Ho Chi Minh's best divisions to a standstill. These courageous actions disabled North Vietnamese forces, preventing them from waging war with Americans in South Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, I call my colleagues' attention to Jane Hamilton-Merritt's article that appeared in The New York Times and urge that we remember our former Hmong allies who are now refugees of the Secret War. At this point, I wish that the article be inserted into the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, June 24, 1995]

REFUGEES OF THE SECRET WAR

(By Jane Hamilton-Merritt)

Buried in the sweeping foreign aid package passed by the House on June 8 is an amendment that could rescue thousands of desperate refugees. The amendment would end the forced repatriation of Hmong refugees in Thailand to Communist Laos, where they face persecution by a Government with one of the worst human rights records in the world.

The Senate should preserve this amendment when it takes up the bill, later this summer. It is the least Washington can do for the Hmong. They are being persecuted in part because they were persecuted in part because they were valuable allies in America's "secret war" in Laos that accompanied the war in Vietnam.

Perhaps 30,000 Hmong are trapped in Thailand in refugee camps and in jails, and some have spent years in hiding. Many are military veterans who were recruited and trained by the C.I.A. to fight North Vietnamese troops in Laos. An ethnic minority in the country, the Hmong aided the American effort throughout the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon administrations.

Fighting to save Laos from a Communist takeover, the Hmong helped us by gathering intelligence, rescuing downed American pilots and sabotaging the entrance of the Ho Chi Minh supply trail into South Vietnam.

Speaking on behalf of Hmong veterans and their families, William Colby, the former Director of Central Intelligence, told the House Subcommittee on Asia and Pacific affairs last year that for 10 years the Hmong kept Hanoi's army in northern Laos to approximately the same battle lines it held at the beginning of the war, though the number of troops increased from 7,000 to about 70,000 by the end of the conflict—troops that were not available to kill Americans in South Vietnam.

For the Hmong, the sacrifice was enormous. Perhaps 10 percent of the population—30,000 people—died.

In 1975, the new Communist regime in Laos singled out for persecution Hmong who had been allied with the United States.

In the last two decades, tens of thousands of Hmong have been killed or imprisoned in