

former colleague, the Honorable Thomas M. Foglietta of Pennsylvania, who now serves as the U.S. ambassador to Italy. On November 9, he was presented a South Korean human rights award for supporting democracy and human rights in that country.

The annual award was presented in Seoul, South Korea, by the Korean Institute for Human Rights, founded in 1983 by South Korean President Kim Dae-jung. Ambassador Foglietta established a relationship with Kim Dae-jung in the mid-1980's when he served in Congress. Kim was in exile in the United States at that time. Ambassador Foglietta accompanied him back to his beloved South Korea and the two were assaulted at the airport.

This year, the City of Philadelphia presented its prestigious Liberty Medal to President Kim. Ambassador Foglietta campaigned for almost a decade to have this award made to Kim Dae-jung.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a recent article from The Philadelphia Inquirer about this award.

We offer our congratulations to our former colleague.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 2, 1999]

FOGLIETTA TO GET RIGHTS AWARD IN S. KOREA—THE AMBASSADOR TO ITALY WILL BE HONORED FOR SUPPORTING DEMOCRACY IN THAT ASIAN NATION

(By Jeffrey Fleishman)

ROME—U.S. Ambassador Thomas M. Foglietta will receive a South Korean human-rights award next week for supporting democracy in a country where he was beaten 15 years ago as he traveled with a leading political dissident.

The dissident, Kim Dae Jung, is now South Korea's president. The award from the Korean Institute for Human Rights—to be presented Nov. 9 in Seoul—is a testament to a friendship that endured through a long battle against dictatorships and corrupt politics.

"Knowing Kim has been one of the high points of my life. He has been one of my great teachers," said Foglietta, the former Philadelphia congressman who is now ambassador to Italy. "Kim has always been so determined to bring democracy to his country. This award is a great honor for me."

Kim and Foglietta met in November of 1984 when Kim was a political exile receiving medical treatment in the United States. Before leaving South Korea, Kim had been imprisoned and tortured for years and was reviled by the government of Chun Doo Wan, an army general who had seized power in 1979. During a 3½-hour meeting, Kim told Foglietta that he wanted to return to his country.

Fearful of assassination, he asked Foglietta to accompany him.

"My first thought was that the military regime would try to kill Kim upon his return," said Foglietta. "It was only months earlier that [opposition leader] Benigno Aquino was assassinated when he returned to the Philippines. I told Kim this and he said, 'They won't try anything if you go with me.' I called the television networks. I told them to be in Seoul at this time and date. I figured the Korean government wouldn't harm Kim in front of TV cameras."

On Feb. 8, 1985, Kim, Foglietta and a small American delegation, including television crews, arrived at Seoul's Kimpoo Airport. Military police had blocked roads, preventing thousands of Kim's supporters from reaching the airport. Inside the terminal, 50

to 75 security police pulled Kim and his wife, Lee Hee Ho, from the entourage and corralled them toward an elevator.

Foglietta and others in the delegation, including U.S. Ambassador Robert White, were manhandled by police as Kim was carried away.

Kim endured this arrest as he had the others, and in 1997, after 40 years of protests, failed assassination attempts, six years in jail and 55 house arrests, Kim was sworn in as president in South Korea's first peaceful transition of power. Foglietta stood on the stage as Kim took his oath.

"When I stood at Kim's inauguration, I remembered that day when we were punched, kicked and bloodied," said Foglietta, who over the years has helped Kim with campaigns and democratic reforms. "I guess I always knew he'd be president of South Korea."

Last July, at Foglietta's urging, Kim was awarded Philadelphia's Liberty Medal during a ceremony at Independence Hall.

THE 66TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN FAMINE

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 66th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932 to 1933, a tragedy that claimed the lives of at least seven million Ukrainians.

Too often, we have seen the horrors of famine in all parts of the world. Famine usually brought about by prolonged wars, droughts, floods or other natural occurrences. Rarely have we seen such famine brought on by the repressive actions of a government.

In 1932 to 1933, leaders of the former Soviet Union used food as a weapon against the innocent people of Ukraine. Seeking to punish Ukraine for its opposition to Soviet policies of forced collectivization of agriculture and industrialization, Joseph Stalin unleashed the horror of the Ukrainian Famine on the people of Ukraine. Estimates of the number of innocent men, women and children who died reach over 7 million, and even today the Ukrainian population has not yet fully recovered.

This year marks the 66th year since this man-made, artificial famine in Ukraine. I rise today, as a co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, to join in commemorating with the Ukrainian-American community the tragedy of 66 years ago.

The Ukrainian community's main commemorative observance will be held on Saturday, November 20, 1999 in St. Patrick's Cathedral with a solemn procession along New York's avenues and a requiem service.

We must honor the memory of all those who perished and never let such a tragedy happen again.

BURLE PETTIT TO RETIRE AFTER ILLUSTRIOUS 40 YEAR CAREER

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a man who has made his mark in

West Texas with a long and successful career at the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal. Having worked his way up from sports writer to editor-in-chief over a span of four decades, Mr. Burle Pettit has announced he will retire January 15. Burle's reputation for fairness, his passion for journalism and his love for the community, won high praise from A-J Publisher Mark Nusbaum who said, "When you think of what an editor should be, you think of Burle Pettit."

Fortunately for all of us in the Lubbock community, Burle will still be a presence around the Avalanche-Journal in several ways. He plans to serve on the editorial board, provide general consultation, and continue writing his well-loved columns. Burle's influence will also be felt in the generation of journalists who have worked under him, inspired by his strong work ethic and reliance on accuracy.

I am grateful for the years of service Burle has given to our community—not only through his hard work on the paper, but also to the organizations he has supported with his time, such as the South Plains Food Bank, the March of Dimes, the Salvation Army, and the Monterey Optimist Club.

On behalf of his many readers in West Texas, I wish Mr. Burle Pettit a relaxing and rewarding retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT REAUTHORIZATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by 26 of our colleagues in introducing the Indian Health Care Improvement Act reauthorization legislation. The Indian Health Care Improvement Act which provides for the delivery of health services of American Indians and Alaska Natives throughout the nation will expire at the end of fiscal year 2000. Since its enactment in 1976, the act has resulted in a reduction in serious illnesses and healthier Native American births.

The unmet health needs among American Indians and Alaska Natives continues to be staggering with their health status far below that of the rest of the United States population. When compared to all races in the United States, Indian people suffer a death rate that is: 627 percent higher from alcoholism; 533 percent higher from tuberculosis; 249 percent higher from diabetes; and 71 percent higher from pneumonia and influenza.

The bill I introduce today represents, for the first time, Indian country's proposal, "Speaking With One Voice." Throughout the past year the Indian Health Service held regional meetings across the United States gathering information and consulting with health care providers, Indian tribes, tribal organizations and urban Indian organizations on how best the unique needs faced by Indian health delivery systems could be addressed. Following these meetings a national steering committee made up of tribal leaders from each of the Indian Health Service (IHS) areas plus a representative of urban Indians was established. The national steering committee drafted legislation and held numerous meetings to receive additional tribal views and incorporate them into a consensus document.