

great anthropologist and true friend of Guam, Dr. Laura Thompson. Dr. Thompson was an anthropologist who not only studied various cultures in the world, she contributed to the growth of the discipline during her lifetime. For the people of Guam and researchers everywhere, her work, "Guam and Its People", is the seminal work on the essence of the Chamorro culture. She was the first anthropologist to formally study the culture of the people of Guam and every student, researcher or any person interested in serious thinking about Guam must begin by reading and understanding her work.

Dr. Thompson was born in Honolulu on January 23, 1905 and died last month right after her 95th birthday. During her life, she published nine books in anthropology and more than 70 articles in professional journals. She was a compelling and provocative speaker who willingly addressed professional meetings, spoke to community groups and frequently appeared on radio and television programs. She spoke about her experience, the role of women in society and the advancement of her discipline. In the course of her work, she spoke out as an advocate for the advancement of Pacific island peoples.

Dr. Thompson came to Guam in 1938 at the invitation of the Naval Government of Guam to study the Chamorro people. She served as a consultant to the naval governor of Guam. The assumption at the time was that naval officers needed to learn more about the nature of the Chamorro people so that the task of governing Guam would be more efficiently and effectively accomplished. It was ultimately a self-defeating assumption, because the only way that Guam should have been governed was by the people of Guam themselves. Dr. Thompson stayed for six months in the village of Malessos and learned a great deal about the rhythm of Chamorro life, particularly in the southern end of Guam which was acknowledged as the more traditional part of Guam.

Her work gave all of us insights into the hybrid culture of the Chamorro people, a mixture of Spanish, Mexican and Filipino influences interspersed with the pre-Western contact Chamorro traditions. The account of the culture was powerful because the strengths of Chamorro character and industry were being celebrated for the first time in recorded history. Under American and Spanish colonial rule, Chamorros were only discussed as a problem. For the first time, Chamorros were being discussed as human beings who had designed a dynamic and strong framework for life. It was an invigorating vision made more powerful by the fact that it was conducted in the name of science.

Guam went on to be occupied by Japan during World War II and the Chamorro people endured a new challenge to their existence. They survived and their heroic story inspired their fellow Americans at the time. However, naval officials decided that the military should continue to govern Guam even as America had just prevailed in a war to preserve democracy and defeat fascism and militarism. The post World War II military government of Guam was an anomaly whose future was dim. And one of the persons who wanted to ensure that military government would come to an end was Dr. Laura Thompson.

She was refused the opportunity to go back to Guam by the Navy and visit the Chamorro people. Along with a few friends, she worked

to end military rule in Guam and advocated the granting of U.S. citizenship to the Chamorro people. Her husband, John Collier, was Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. She prevailed upon him, their friend, Interior Secretary Harold Ickes and others like Pearl Buck to assist her in her advocacy of Guam issues. She worked with the Institute of Ethnic Affairs and they began to issue statements on the true nature of the military government in Guam. She testified in front of numerous Congressional committees. This lobbying effort was counteracted by the Navy who established an office across the street from the Institute to issue the Navy's point of view. The objectives of their lobbying were both the Executive Branch and Congress. Congress eventually realized that the Navy must go.

The role of the Institute, the articles by Harold Ickes, the articles in *Asia Magazine* by Richard Wels and the letters to the editor in the *New York Times* facilitated by Foster Hailey in moving Guam to civilian government has not been fully understood by many except the most committed historians. In combination with the efforts of Antonio Won-Pat, F.B. Leon Guerrero and the willingness of the Guam Congress to protest the decisions of the naval governor of Guam, the people of Guam finally saw the end of naval rule. It is one of the Guam history's greatest ironies that a young woman brought out to help naval officers understand Guam more eventually ended the power of naval officers over Guam.

Dr. Thompson did not return to Guam until 1976 at my invitation to an event I organized called the Chamorro Studies Convention. She came and delivered an inspirational message of hope and understanding about the Chamorro people. The event helped rekindle her interest and subsequent contacts with the people of Guam. She became good friends with Dr. Becky Stephenson, an anthropologist at the University of Guam, who edited a publication about Dr. Thompson's life story. Entitled "Beyond The Dream: A Search for Meaning", the work recounts the growth of Dr. Thompson as a scholar and anthropology as a discipline. Dr. Stephenson remarked about her colleague, "Laura was a good friend of Guam. She was a woman who loved Guam."

Dr. Thompson obtained a B.A. from Mills College in Oakland California and a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley in 1933. She is the 1979 recipient of the Bronislaw Malinowski Award for the Society of Applied Anthropology. She has conducted ethnographic fieldwork in Fiji, Hawaii, Iceland, West Germany, the mainland U.S. with Native American communities as well as Guam.

Si Yu'os ma'ase' Dr. Thompson for all of your efforts on behalf of the people of Guam. To her nieces and nephew and those who cared for her in her later years, we thank you for sharing her talent, her strength and her inspiration with the people of Guam.

90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOY
SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2000

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to stand before you today to

honor the 90th Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. The organization was first established on February 8, 1910 and has since then been dedicated to the growth and maturity of young adults in America. It has given youth the opportunity to have a healthy start in life by allowing them to participate in programs dedicated to building character, developing personal fitness, and raising community service awareness. For ninety years, the Boy Scouts of America have continually renewed their commitment by nurturing our children into young adults that stand for values of honesty, integrity, and respect.

We must not forget those strong energetic individuals that have made the Boy Scouts what it is today. The organization would not be in existence if it were not for co-founders Daniel Carter Beard, Ernest Thompson Seton, William D. Boyce, and James E. West. All of these men heavily influenced the early development of the Boy Scouts. Daniel Carter Beard, remembered for his buckskin outfits, was a pioneer of the Boy Scouts who merged his own boys' organization with the Boy Scouts of America. Ernest Thompson Seton, the first Chief Scout, wrote numerous volumes on Scouting. Also worth mentioning is William D. Boyce, who incorporated the Boy Scouts of America soon after being inspired by a scout in Europe. Lastly, there was James E. West, who was the first Chief Scout Executive and also an inspiration to us all. Although orphaned and physically handicapped, Mr. West had the perseverance to graduate from law school and became a successful attorney. This same determination helped build Scouting into the largest and most effective youth organization in the world. When he retired in 1943, Mr. West was recognized throughout the country as the true architect of the Boy Scouts of America. All these great men contributed to making a dream into reality.

Presently over 5 million Americans are members in the Boy Scouts of America. Scouts grow up to become strong leaders with strong values. Their strong leadership can be seen even in the 106th Congress, where more than half of the Members of Congress have participated in Scouting.

The Boy Scouts of America have also been continually dedicated to community service. I commend the organization for volunteering countless hours in their communities, especially in Suffolk County, New York, where programs such as toy drives for the disadvantaged and food collection for the hungry improve the quality of life for thousands of people. The tradition of serving the community has been emphasized throughout the last ninety years, and I hope to see it continue.

Once again, congratulations to the Boy Scouts of America. They are truly an asset to our great country and I applaud them for all they have done. I wish them many more years of growth and success.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

SPEECH OF

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I too rise in strong support of House Resolution 409 honoring the Catholic Schools of America for their