

In November of 1951, some 51 charter members formed the Surface Creek Republican Women in Delta, Colorado. At the time they were considered the "last frontier" in Western Colorado. The original members were inspired by Republican women who secured the women's right to vote. During election years, candidates running for state, county and local officials speak to the club. They also spend time working on fundraisers for activities and to support campaign efforts.

Surface Creek Republican Women, since the organization's inception have supported the U.S. Constitution by always staying in touch with their elected officials in Congress. The Surface Creek Republican Women's Platform has always been to "Join our State and National Party in their commitment to equal opportunity for all human beings without discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color or sex." They also believe that the proper role of Government is to protect equal rights—not provide equal rights. They have received many awards for the efforts of its members and many have held positions with the Colorado Federation of Republican Women as well as positions through out the state.

Mr. Speaker, the Surface Creek Republican Women's club continues to be a prominent influence in the community. They have helped numerous candidates, informing Coloradoans about issues and candidates for the last five decades. This group of women is very patriotic and has done a lot for the citizens of western Colorado. That is why I would like to take a moment and wish them a happy 50th anniversary and good luck in the future.

HONORING THE LATE DR. LEO
LEONARDI

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I want to pause for a moment and have this body pay respect to a pillar of the Salida, Colorado community. Dr. Leo Leonardi was killed in a plain crash in Illinois on March 10. He was on his way to see patients after he flew his wife to Oklahoma to be with her ill father. He was 77 years old. For more than 50 years, Dr. Leonardi dedicated his life to serving his patients and his community. To many he was more than a doctor, he was a beloved member of the family.

In front of 800 people, Dr. Leonardi's daughter, Michelle said that the MD meant "My Daddy" . . . Being his daughter has always meant sharing him with the community."

During Dr. Leonardi's 52 years of service, he delivered more than 3,000 babies, and tended to the medical needs of three generations of many Chaffee County families. He played a crucial role at Salida's hospital, where he served as a director on the governing board, holding a seat for 30 years. He provided some of the down payment on the Denver and Rio Grande Hospital to keep the facility in the community. He played a key role in establishing Columbine Manor, Salida's only nursing home. Dr. Leonardi provided money to St. Joseph Credit Union so it could start lending funds to customers. He served on the school district board, and was a member of

the Salida Elks Lodge 808 for 51 years. "I can't believe this. I dearly loved that man. He was our family doctor since we came to town," said Elsie Curtis, a resident of Columbine Manor.

"He was a wonderful doctor, but he could also give you hell when he wanted to."

"I entered with Dr. Leonardi in 1953," said Dr. William Mehos. "It was obviously a good relationship. Not many doctors stay together 48 years. Not only were we partners we were best friends. My wife and I will miss him very much."

Mr. Speaker, this is a sad time for the community of Salida, Colorado. Dr. Leonardi was a member of everyone's family. He is one of the few doctors that still makes house calls. In 1998 he celebrated 50 years in medicine. With his passing, a great man has left us. One of the thousand points of light has gone out, but his memory lives on in those who knew him.

TRIBUTE TO HARLAN STEINLE,
VICE PRESIDENT—FORT LEWIS
COLLEGE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Harlan Steinle of Durango, Colorado and wish him good luck in future years. Harlan will retire on July 1, 2001 after 32 years at Fort Lewis College, where he serves as the vice president of admissions.

Harlan spent four years as a student at Fort Lewis College, before moving to New Mexico, to teach and coach at Gallup High School. He then went on to Northern Arizona University to get his masters and then to the University of Oregon to earn his Doctorate. Then in 1974, Harlan went back to Fort Lewis College where he has spent the last 28 years.

Colleagues say Harlan was key in boosting enrollment numbers. "It's going to be a real loss," said Sherri Rochford, the colleges dean of alumni and development. "He has probably one of the best networks with high school counselors in the state, which he has used to build the reputation of FLC. You just don't build something like that overnight. It takes a while to cultivate."

Under Harlan's tenure at FLC, the schools enrollment doubled from 2,000 to 4,000. "I don't think FLC would have had the student enrollment growth it has enjoyed in the 28 years he has been here," Deborah Uroda, FLC's director of marketing and publications said.

During his time at FLC, Harlan has been active in several groups, including the Colorado Council for High School and College Relations where the 54 year old Harlan was inducted into the first Hall of Fame in 1992. He is part of the National Association of College Admission Counselors, and the Rocky Mountain Association of College Administrative Counseling as its treasurer. "The length of time and the success Harlan has had working with a number of FLC presidents exemplifies that he has been a long term, successful employee," Don Ricedorff, said.

Mr. Speaker, Harlan Steinle has done a lot in his lifetime for Fort Lewis College, and deserves the thanks and praise of this body.

THE RIGHTEOUS OF SWITZERLAND,
HEROES OF THE HOLOCAUST

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, over the years, much attention and praise has been rightfully lavished upon the "Righteous Gentiles" of the countries which were occupied by the Nazis during World War II, who risked their lives to save their Jewish countrymen. Monuments have been erected around the world in their honor, and their stories have been repeated for younger generations to learn from the actions of these honorable people. From the Avenue of the Righteous in Israel's Yad Vashem, to the cinematic jewel Schindler's List, the brave men and women who stood up to the Nazi's persecution of the Jewish people rightly deserve all the accolades they have received.

Mr. Speaker, because I believe that all tales of the righteous men and women who risked much to save the lives of their Jewish countrymen deserve to be told, I would like to call attention to an excellent piece of research by Swiss businessman, Meir Wagner, that was recently published. In his book, *The Righteous of Switzerland: Heroes of the Holocaust*, Mr. Wagner shares with his readers more than forty tales of heroism and strong moral fortitude that took place during one of the world's darkest periods of history. His book tells the little-known stories of brave Swiss citizens who saved thousands of Jewish lives during World War Two. These Swiss gentiles risked opposition, hardship, danger and death in aiding their fellow countrymen, a sharp contrast to the official neutrality that their government pursued.

Mr. Speaker, I want to applaud Meir Wagner for the diligent effort he put forth in researching this important book. It required him to comb painstakingly through years of archival material and to conduct numerous interviews with participants and observers. While this was an arduous task, it allowed Mr. Wagner to weave a rich tale by drawing directly from the testimonials of both those saved, as well as eyewitnesses to the events.

Mr. Speaker, this book, *The Righteous of Switzerland: Heroes of the Holocaust* shares with us the diplomats, Red Cross delegates, clergymen, nuns, and others of Switzerland whose examples of courage and bravery were moral beacons at a time of unparalleled darkness. I urge my colleagues to read this outstanding book.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN W. ANTHONY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to pause a moment in remembrance of a great man, and a great friend. John W. Anthony passed away on March 9, at the age of 81. John has been associated with one type of ranch or another since the time of his birth. For 30 years John owned a ranch in West Creek, Colorado. Then in 1950, his family purchased a ranch on Divide Creek near Rifle, Colorado.

John belonged to the Manitou Park Grange and the Divide Creek Grange. He also took time to be involved with the Masonic Lodge and took an active part in the Teller Co., Growers Organization. He was also a member of the Cattleman's Association on the Western Slope of Colorado.

After he retired from ranching, John enjoyed helping the area sheep men in protecting their sheep from predators and joined the Colorado Trappers Association.

John is survived by his wife, Emma Jean, their four children, Jean Ann, Kenneth, Susan, and Mike, 10 grandchildren, and four great-grand children, and a sister Mary Jane Hunter.

Mr. Speaker, Western Colorado has lost a great husband, father, grand father, friend and neighbor. That is why I would like this body to take a moment and recognize John W. Anthony.

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY OF
STATE COLIN L. POWELL TO THE
AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AF-
FAIRS COMMITTEE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday of this week, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell addressed the annual meeting of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) here in Washington. His remarks were outstanding. He set forth the Bush Administration's views and policy on America's relations with our strategic ally Israel and on the search for peace in that troubled and difficult region of the world.

Secretary Powell brings great depth of knowledge and understanding of our nations foreign and security policy. Our country is indeed well served to have a person of such broad international experience and distinction having the principal responsibility for the conduct of American foreign policy.

Mr. Speaker, Secretary Powell's address to the AIPAC conference are of such importance that I request they be placed in the RECORD. I urge all of my colleagues in the House to read and carefully consider his excellent and thoughtful remarks.

REMARKS AT THE AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Secretary Colin L. Powell

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen, and thank you, Tim, for that very kind introduction. It's a great pleasure to be back here to speak to AIPAC. Amazing that it has been ten years. And it is especially charming to be introduced as the son of an immigrant to the United States who entered the shmata business. I haven't heard that in a long time.

There are many people here who don't know what that means, but I do. For those of you who were here ten years ago, you remember that there was a lot of speculation at that time that I was absolutely fluent in Yiddish. I did nothing to dispel the speculation. And when I was walking offstage to confirm it, I said, "Well, yes, I do understand a bisel."

But I am pleased to be here this morning, and especially to see so many friends in the room. AIPAC has a long and commendable

record of promoting the unique relationship that exists between the United States and Israel. Both countries are better for your efforts, and so I thank and congratulate you for all you have done over the years.

We meet today in a world that is much different than that world of ten years ago, a world that is changing still more every day before our eyes. Ours is a world no longer defined by competition between two rival theological superpower blocs, the red and the blue side of the map; no longer engaged in a competition that had the potential to destroy humankind in a matter of minutes.

Instead, today we find ourselves involved in complex relationships that defy easy, Cold War red-and-blue characterizations of being either friend or foe. And making matters even more complicated is the reality that there are new powerful phenomena that affect the way we interact with each other. Ideas and dollars and drugs and terrorists cross national boundaries at the speed of light with impunity as a result of the information and technology revolutions. Old concepts of borders and political definitions are being shaken by the information and technology revolutions. And all of this presents the United States with an array of new opportunities, but also new and difficult challenges.

The Bush Administration is only two months old, so taking stock of how we are going to deal with this new world is a bit premature. Still, some central aspects of our foreign policy are emerging. As President Bush highlighted in his address to Congress on February 27th, we are committed to doing everything we can to promote freedom and open markets around the world. That is what reshaping this world, the possibility of open markets and freedom reaching into the darkest corners of the world. We are also committed to gaining trade promotion authority from the Congress so that we can expand the horizons and dimensions of world commerce for the benefit of all peoples of the world.

And we are committed to creating a new strategic framework, one defined by lower levels of nuclear weapons and a greater role for missile defense. This is time to change the nuclear equation of mutual assured destruction to a more sensible strategic arrangement.

Little of this can happen if we work alone. President Bush has made it clear that a hallmark of our foreign policy will be the need to consult and work closely with friends and allies. Such collaboration, for example, is at the core of our policy with respect to Iraq. Tim touched on it a moment ago. Iraq is still a challenge which is receiving early attention from the Bush Administration.

Our goal is to strengthen the international coalition that for a decade has helped to keep the peace in this important part of the world. And during my recent trip to the region, I discussed with friends across the region how best to continue to prevent the Iraqi regime from acquiring or developing weapons of mass destruction or the means to reconstitute its military forces.

As a result of those consultations, we are now exploring ways to strengthen the arms control elements of the UN sanctions, while addressing the legitimate humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people. And we believe this can be done and must be done to protect the children and the people of the region from these terrible weapons. We will have more to say about Iraq following the completion of our policy review, and after further discussions with our key partners.

The same holds true for our policy towards Iran. We are studying Iran in considerable depth within the new team. Even now, however, it is apparent that certain aspects of Iranian Government behavior—the support

for terrorism, repression of the rights of the Iranian people, especially those of Jewish descent, unfairly charged and harshly imprisoned—are of deep concern. This is of deep concern to the United States and to the American people, and we will not turn aside and ignore this kind of behavior.

We are also concerned about Iranian efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction and to increase its conventional military strength. Indeed, I have gone so far as to raise with senior Russian officials the role that Russia is playing in these dangerous and destabilizing efforts. We will not overlook what Russia is doing to cause this sort of problem.

At the same time, we are aware of the intellectual and political foment taking place within Iran. Things are happening, things are changing, and we will continue to watch these developments closely and hopefully.

Clearly there is a great deal going on around the world that merits our attention, from the Persian Gulf to North Korea, and from Macedonia to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. But my focus this morning will be on the Middle East and, in particular, on Israel and on the search for peace. And let me begin with Israel.

As Governor George W. Bush said to your conference a year ago, America and Israel have a special friendship. Ladies and gentlemen, I am here today to reaffirm this friendship. It involves every aspect of life.

From the realms of politics and economics to those of security and culture, this relationship is strong. This relationship between fellow democracies is and will remain rock solid. It is an unconditional bond that is both deep and wide, one based on history, on interests, on values, and on principle. We are dedicated to preserving this special relationship with Israel and the Israeli people. We recognize that Israel lives in a very dangerous neighborhood. So we will work, we will look for ways to strengthen and expand our valuable strategic cooperation with Israel so that we can help preserve Israel's qualitative military edge.

Our collaboration in missile defense is one prominent area that comes to mind in this regard. The simple fact of the matter is we believe that a secure Israel within international recognized borders remains a cornerstone of the United States foreign policy. There is no substitute. For me, this is not just policy; it is also personal. I have traveled to Israel on many occasions, as a young general working for the Secretary of Defense, as National Security Advisor to President Reagan, as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for President Bush, and just a few weeks ago as Secretary of State for the latest President Bush.

No matter in what capacity I visited, my reaction was always the same. Israel is a country blessed with men and women of extraordinary talent and vision and courage. From the moment of my first visit, I committed myself to doing all that I could do to make sure that the people of Israel would always have the support they needed from me and from the United States so that they could live in safety.

We meet here this morning ten years after the liberation of Kuwait, and almost ten years since the 1991 Madrid Conference that for the first time brought Israel and all of her immediate neighbors face to face. As then-President George Bush said, "They had come to Madrid on a mission of hope to begin work on the just, lasting and comprehensive settlement to the conflict in the Middle East, to seek peace for a part of the world that in the long memory of man has known far too much hatred, anguish and war."

Since Madrid, we have seen some remarkable achievements. Like many of you, I was