

Mr. Farmer graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1972. He concluded 6 years of service as a 2nd Lieutenant in the U.S. Army National Guard. He has ably served our nation, our state and our community.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize Terry Farmer for his vision, leadership and commitment and for his extraordinary record of public service to the people of the North Coast of California.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF DR. ARTHUR H. WU AFTER 28 YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL SERVICE

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 22, 2002*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate my constituent, Dr. Arthur H. Wu, for 28 years of meritorious federal service. In my Congressional tenure, I have been very proud to represent and serve the interests of our nation's most distinguished federal employees. These civil servants help to make our country safe, functional, and effective. We value their service and, today, I would like to specifically recognize Dr. Wu for his contributions to our nation upon his retirement from the Navy on December 20, 2002.

In his years of federal service Dr. Wu has made several notable contributions and attained a number of exceptional achievements. He was a top-ten finalist for the U.S. National Federal Engineer of the Year Award in 1997, as well as a two-time winner of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Engineer of the Year Award in 1985 and 1996. For these honors, he was recognized for: his significant contributions to the application of numerical modeling and computational analysis of foundations and dry-dock safety that resulted in millions of cost savings to the Navy; his exemplary leadership in directing and preparing engineering standards, criteria, and computer software used by practicing engineers in site selection and design in areas of high security; and for over conserving an estimated \$20 million of Navy resources and providing for enhanced military readiness. In addition to the above three major awards, Dr. Wu has also received over 20 special awards for his engineering design achievements and innovative technical developments.

Dr. Wu has ably served our nation well in a number of capacities including Senior Geotechnical Consultant, Acting Chief Engineer, Director of the Applied Engineering Division, and Technical Discipline Leader for the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center. Dr. Wu is recognized worldwide as one of the premier problem solving engineers in the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. His reputation for expert and thorough engineering analyses and support for ongoing design and construction projects are well known within the Department of Defense and private industry.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Dr. Wu for his years of service to our federal government. I offer him my warmest congratulations on his retirement and best wishes in his future endeavors.

THE UKRAINIAN FAMINE AND HUNGER IN AFRICA

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 22, 2002*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, as Co-Chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, I rise today to commemorate those innocent victims murdered by the Soviet regime during the Ukrainian Famine. Mr. Speaker, I also call the attention of the House to the famine presently being waged against the people of Zambia, Zimbabwe and South-central Africa.

This year, on November 23, the world observes the 69th anniversary of Ukraine's Great Famine—an unspeakable event. By presidential decree, every fourth Saturday in November is a national day of remembrance for famine and genocide victims throughout Ukraine. History has not witnessed a greater moral injustice. This was genocide unlike any other example in the history of human civilization.

At the time of the Great Ukrainian Famine, playwright George Bernard Shaw and his friend, Lady Astor, had a rare visit with Josef Stalin. "When are you going to stop killing people?" Lady Astor brazenly asked of Comrade Stalin. His terse reply: "When it is no longer necessary."

Stalin's favorite killing tool was mass starvation, a tactic he used ruthlessly against his own people. "The collectivization program in Ukraine resulted in a famine which cost not less than 3,000,000 lives in 1932. It was a Stalin-made famine," reported Time Magazine in its January 1, 1940, issue. We know now, the more realistic estimate is more than twice that originally reported by Time.

The Ukrainian Famine of 1921–1923 was a human tragedy perpetrated by the Soviet regime in an attempt to destroy Ukraine and its culture and leave behind an amorphous mass of people that could be restructured and redefined to serve the Soviet Union. It began as a process of assimilation, but soon turned to the collectivization and then subjugation of Ukrainian peasants, their lands, and their livelihoods. Most paid the ultimate price for their heritage, culture and orientation toward independence.

Bolshevik partisans confiscated grain from Ukrainian peasants and subsequently exported the stolen food to foreign nations and other regions of the Soviet empire. Those who protested were imprisoned, deported, or often killed on the spot. This grain, belonging to Ukraine, would have saved thousands of Ukrainian lives. Instead, it was callously shipped off for purposes of generating state profit, sometimes left to rot on the docks, or shipped to meet the needs of Russia's population. Once the famine ended, Ukraine's population was further decimated by a series of epidemics.

The Commission on the Ukraine Famine, appointed by Congress in 1986, researched and documented this terrible event. The commission confirmed these horrible events and verified the cruelty with which the atrocity was executed. The deliberate mass starvation did indeed constitute an act of genocide against Ukrainians. The commission's findings are recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for posterity, as is the graphic and sobering testimony of genocide survivors.

Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus have, in prior years, risen here on the House floor in observance of the Ukrainian Famine and in solidarity with the survivors of this terrible tragedy. We have taken great efforts to ensure this House never forgets. In fact, we honor the lives of the victims by rededicating ourselves to summoning the strength and courage of our own nation and the conscientious voices of its leaders in the Congress to stand in firm contradiction to any new tyrant who would contemplate such devastation through intentional famine.

Today's observance compels me to also speak out against one such example of starvation currently taking place in south-central Africa. Mr. Speaker, America must be unambiguous in its opposition to the deliberate famine presently being orchestrated there by an alliance of clearly defined conspirators.

As in Ukraine seventy 70 years ago. Southern Africa's famine has less to do with drought and everything to do with pure politics. Today, nearly 13 million people in Southern Africa face a similar starvation.

"We're staring catastrophe in the face—unless we get food aid fast to millions of people whose lives are in the balance because they are starving," said James Morris, the UN's special envoy to the region.

Officials blame environmental groups such as Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace that have pressured African countries like Zambia to halt shipments of food aid from the United States and other nations willing and able to relieve the famine and save precious lives. The groups oppose so-called genetically modified (GM) foods. Extremist groups have put their ideology—opposing the importation of all such hybrid agricultural products—ahead of the lives of starving people.

"It's very disturbing to me that some groups have chosen a famine to make a political point," says Andrew Natsios, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). "The lives of 13 million people are at risk."

Natsios said the U.S. is ready to supply more than 75 percent of all the food coming into starving Southern Africa. "If they don't get food from us they're not going to get it," he said.

This year, for example, Zimbabwe has refused to accept U.S. corn, convinced by radical groups that GM gain might somehow "contaminate" native crops. Some of this life-saving corn was grown in my own state of Colorado. Adding more disinformation, Friends of the Earth claims "the U.S. is disposing of its rejected food on Africa," in a news release last month.

Just as in Stalin's days, truth has seldom been an ally of the Left. Natsios, who says the U.S. has been supplying GM foods to the region for the past seven years, also says it is the same food sold and consumed in the United States. "I've never seen, in my 30 years of public service, such disinformation and intellectual dishonesty," he said.

As for problems with modified crops—there are none. Concerned about the lives of millions of people desperately in need, the World Health Organization (WHO) released a report at the end of the summer assuring GM foods are perfectly safe. "Southern African countries should consider accepting GM food aid in the face of the humanitarian crisis facing the region," urged WHO Director General Gro Harlem Brundtland.