

and his wife reared ten children, all doctors: Dr. David L. Guyton, Professor of Ophthalmology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; Dr. Robert A. Guyton, Professor of Surgery and Chief of the Cardiothoracic Division, Emory University, School of Medicine; Dr. John R. Guyton, Associate Professor of Medicine, Duke University; Dr. Steven W. Guyton, cardiothoracic surgeon at Virginia Mason Clinic, Seattle; Dr. Cathy Greenberger, internist in Boston, Massachusetts; Dr. Jean Gispén, rheumatologist in Oxford, Mississippi; Dr. Douglas C. Guyton, anesthesiologist in Phoenix, Arizona; Dr. James L. Guyton, orthopedic surgeon at Campbell's Clinic in Memphis, Tennessee; Dr. Thomas S. Guyton, Assistant Professor of Anesthesiology, University of Florida School of Medicine, Gainesville; and Dr. Gregory P. Guyton, resident in orthopedics at University of Iowa School of Medicine.

Over the past six decades, medical science has recognized the contributions of Arthur C. Guyton. Today, we mourn his passing but salute his many accomplishments. He is a Mississippi success story: born and educated in Mississippi, he returned to the Magnolia State to teach and research. The impact of Dr. Guyton's work on the present and future of Mississippi's health care community is immeasurable. Arthur Guyton was a blessing to Mississippi. He will be missed; but he will be remembered.

RECOGNIZING GINNY SIMMS FOR
HER MANY YEARS OF DEDICATED
SERVICE TO HER COMMUNITY

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 2003

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ginny Simms, a community activist in Napa, California who is being honored by the Napa Sierra Club and Get a Grip on Growth with the Second Annual Earl Thollander Environmental Award.

Since moving to Napa in 1955, Ms. Simms has had a tremendous impact on the community. Her first activities were with the American Association of University Women and in various community projects. In 1967 she served as Secretary of the county Grand Jury and the following year she was appointed to the Napa City Planning Commission.

She also developed a life long interest in environmental issues and was instrumental in creating Napans Opposing Wastelands, Inc., an advocacy group that commented on city and county growth proposals. One of the group's most visible contributions was the development of the county's first bike trail.

In 1972 she was elected to the County Board of Supervisors and served through 1977. During this time, the county's new General Plan was adopted that limited residential growth to urban areas. She was later involved in successful efforts to protect agricultural lands.

She has also served on the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway & Transportation District, the Napa Valley College Foundation and the Napa County Land Trust.

In addition to her many hours of civic activity, Ms. Simms has remained a devoted wife,

mother and grandmother. She and her husband, Warren, have two children, Wendy and Doug, and five grandchildren, Chris, Clare, Gregg, Dillon and Allie.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize and acknowledge Ginny Simms for her many contributions and for her dedication to Napa County.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR RE-
NEWED EFFORT TO FIND PEACE-
FUL, JUST, AND LASTING SET-
TLEMENT TO THE CYPRUS PROBLEM

SPEECH OF

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 165.

I want to thank my good friend DOUG BE-REUTER, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Europe for his leadership on keeping the issue of Cyprus on the table.

With so much focus on Iraq, it would be easy to forget about other true multilateral efforts to support peace and stability in the world.

Mr. Speaker, some may wonder why the issue of peacefully re-uniting Cyprus (a nation divided for nearly 30 years) is important for Americans and for the world?

For many Greek and Turkish-Americans this international issue is deeply personal because it directly affects loved ones.

In spite of the recent setback, Cyprus does represent one of the better examples of how America and Europe, working in cooperation, can help resolve international disputes.

While we share the disappointment that the United Nations-led effort to craft a comprehensive settlement for Cyprus was not successful, it does not change the fact, that the effort itself represents a shining example of how important and relevant the United Nations truly is to pursuing peace and stability in the world.

Mr. Speaker, for smaller nations in the world, which don't have strategically important resources, and live next to more powerful states, who have even more powerful allies, the United Nations and international law represents one of their only shields of defense, one of their best pillars of stability, and a means by which their voice is heard in the international community.

House Resolution 165 allows this Congress to say to Americans, the citizens of Cyprus, and the people of the world that we stand with all those who wish for a re-united Cyprus that is prosperous, democratic and stable; and that global cooperation remains the best path for peacefully making that wish come true.

THE WORLD'S OTHER TYRANTS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 2003

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, morally and politically it is essential that the

United States show that our concern for human rights is truly universal, and is not a concept to be invoked when convenient to provide cover for geopolitical motives. In the New York Times for Sunday, April 6, Aryeh Neier noted the unfortunate tendency of the world to focus on one or two major crises to the exclusion of terrible problems happening elsewhere. Specifically, he deplored the fact that war in Iraq has contributed to a situation in which outrageous human rights abuses in Zimbabwe, Cuba, and Belarus have failed to receive sufficient attention. It is true that recently we in the House took an appropriate step of condemning the oppression by Fidel Castro, but more needs to be done to focus world outrage on the abuses of freedom committed not only by Castro, but by the brutal dictators in Belarus and Zimbabwe. Because of the importance of maintaining our commitment to human rights as a broad and universal principle, I ask that Aryeh Neier's important article be printed here.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 6, 2003]

THE WORLD'S OTHER TYRANTS, STILL AT WORK

(By Aryeh Neier)

With international attention focused on Iraq, despots are seizing the opportunity to get rid of their opposition—real or imagined. In Zimbabwe, Cuba and Belarus, independent journalists, opposition leaders and human rights advocates have been thrown in prison. Absent scrutiny, the leaders of these rogue regimes have been emboldened, aware that their actions are causing little more than a ripple of protest beyond their countries.

The outside world has ignored Zimbabwe, which is holding critical parliamentary elections whose outcome could help determine whether President Robert Mugabe will be able to amend the Constitution and handpick his successor. Since the start of the war in Iraq, Mr. Mugabe has intensified a campaign of intimidation, arresting more than 500 democracy advocates and opposition leaders, including Gibson Sibanda, vice president of the main opposition party, the Movement for Democratic Change.

The campaign of state-sponsored violence is not limited to the opposition leaders in Zimbabwe. A worker on the farm of a opposition parliamentary deputy died of injuries after being beaten by Mr. Mugabe's security agents for participating in a two-day general strike. Other farm workers have also been beaten by men in army uniforms who claimed that the farms were being used as staging grounds for opposition activities. Hundreds of people accused of taking part in the strike were treated for broken bones in private clinics, fearing more reprisals if they sought care at public hospitals. Meanwhile, Zimbabwe, once a breadbasket for southern Africa, falls ever further into poverty and famine.

In Cuba, the war is giving Fidel Castro cover for an unprecedented assault. Over the past two weeks in state security agents have arrested about 80 dissidents. Prosecutors are seeking life sentences for 12 of those detained and 10- to 30-year prison terms for the rest. They include the economist Marta Beatriz Roque, the poet and journalist Raúl Rivero and the opposition labor activist Pedro Pablo Álvarez.

The list of arrests reads like a Who's Who of Cuban civil society—with the obvious exception of those who were already in jail when the roundup started. They are the unsung heroes of a movement to liberate the minds of Cuba. But the names do not mean much to a world public now concentrated on becoming more and more expert on the latest in military equipment and on the geography of Iraq.

In Minsk, the capital of Belarus, the authorities last week detained 50 opposition protesters who had gathered for the 85th anniversary of the declaration of the short-lived Belarusian Democratic Republic. On Thursday, demonstrators supporting the Iraq war—which President Aleksandr Lukashenko opposes—were arrested. It seems clear that Mr. Lukashenko, Europe's sole remaining dictator, is intent on tightening his grip on Belarus.

Sadly, Zimbabwe, Cuba and Belarus are not alone. Other countries have used the Iraq war to step up human rights abuses. Vietnam's most renowned dissident, Nguyen Dan Que, 1 60-year-old writer who is a physician by training, was arrested late last month. Hardly anyone protested. In Egypt, hundreds of war protesters were detained, with dozens beaten and tortured. In Thailand, the government has justified what appear to be summary executions in the name of a war on drugs. At least 1,900 people have been killed, including innocent bystanders. These crack-downs, too, all passed with little notice or comment.

That dictators move in times of world crisis comes as no surprise. The Soviets crushed the Hungarian revolution in 1956 during the Suez crisis. In 1968, when the Johnson administration was preoccupied with Vietnam, and Germany and France as well as the United States were convulsed in antiwar demonstrations, the Soviets moved into Czechoslovakia.

In January 1991, just as today, the international community was focused on a war in Iraq. As the Persian Gulf war was starting, the Soviet Army took advantage of the internal community's inattention to crack down on an independence movement in Lithuania. More than 200 people were wounded and 15 killed as Moscow seized control of the television broadcast center in Vilnius.

If we let tyrants escape the international condemnation that is often the only way to protect their critics against abuses, the brutal campaigns in Zimbabwe, the clean sweep of dissidents in Cuba, and the arrests of demonstrators in Belarus may have to be added to the list of unintended consequences of the war in Iraq.

BURMA

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 2003

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, in May 2002, the Shan Women's Action Network and the Shan Human Rights Foundation issued a highly disturbing report entitled *License to Rape*. The State Department followed that report with further investigation into the issue.

I traveled to the Thai-Burma border in January of this year and heard further horrifying testimonies about Burmese military regime's use of systematic rape against ethnic minorities. In addition, refugees and others shared personal experiences about watching the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) soldiers kill their families or neighbors in front of them. One eight-year-old orphan I met saw both parents brutally murdered while he watched. Other refugees reported the SPDC's use of ethnic minorities, including women and young children, as human landmine sweepers and as forced labor.

These human rights abuses MUST be stopped.

To add further proof to the myriad reliable reports by both local and international non-

governmental organizations (NGOs), Refugees International recently released a report further documenting the SPDC military's use of rape as a weapon of war against ethnic women. The new report is entitled *No Safe Place: Burma's Army and the Rape of Ethnic Women*. *No Safe Place* documents the SPDC's use of rape against women from the Karen, Karenni, Mon, Tavoyan and Shan ethnic groups and indicates that the rapes are "a pattern of brutal abuse designed to control, terrorize, and harm ethnic nationality populations through their women."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter a portion of Refugees International's report into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Thank you.

NO SAFE PLACE: BURMA'S ARMY AND THE RAPE OF ETHNIC WOMEN

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

Refugees International recommends that:

The United Nations

The UN Commission on Human Rights condemn rape and other forms of sexual violence against ethnic women and girls by Burma's military in its annual resolution on the situation of human rights in Burma.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights ensure that any investigation of rape and other forms of sexual violence inside Burma conducted by UN officials is done by experts on sexual violence, with guarantees of full access, complete and ongoing security for all witnesses and victims and a follow up mechanism to verify compliance.

UNHCR assist the Royal Thai Government in providing a safe environment for Burmese fleeing human rights abuses with a special emphasis on women and children.

The UNHCR insist that women and girls fleeing rape and other forms of sexual violence in Burma qualify for protection and assistance in Thailand.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women request a special periodic report from the State Peace and Development Council focusing on the constitutional, legal, administrative, military, and practical measures taken to eliminate rape and other forms of violence against women. The Committee should convene a special session to engage in dialogue with the SPDC about this special periodic report.

The Royal Thai Government (RTG)

The RTG recognize women and girls fleeing rape in Burma who seek refuge in Thailand as legitimate refugees who have a right to protection and assistance, and not as "illegal migrants."

The RTG ensure that Burmese survivors of rape and other forms of sexual violence in Thailand, whether in camps or working as "migrants," receive critical physical and mental health services, especially focused on gender-based abuses.

The RTG cease the practice of repatriating or deporting asylum seekers without prior screening to ascertain whether they have valid claims for asylum.

The RTG adhere to the definition of "refugee" according to the 1951 Convention on the Status relating to Refugees and the 1967 protocol—a definition that has attained the level of customary international law—and should not create a new standard for determining when those seeking refuge are entitled to enter its borders.

The State Peace and Development Council

The SPDC stop all military buildup and begin demilitarizing the ethnic areas promptly.

The SPDC fulfill its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms

of Discrimination Against Women (CEDWA), which it ratified in 1998. This includes ceasing all practices and policies which discriminate against women, including violence against women.

The SPDC ratify the Optional Protocol to CEDAW.

The SPDC fulfill its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which it ratified in 1991, which prohibits gender-based violence against children.

Governments

Governments demand that the SPDC demilitarize ethnic areas.

Governments maintain economic sanctions and withhold overseas development and loan or debt assistance until significant improvements in the human rights situation, including a decrease in violence against women, is independently verified.

Governments continue to pressure the SPDC to engage in meaningful, substantive discussions with the National League of Democracy and representatives of ethnic nationalities.

NGOs and International Organizations

Organizations lend support to the international campaign to stop rape and other forms of sexual violence by the Burmese military through public statements and advocacy.

International organizations conducting research on rape, other forms of sexual violence and other human rights abuses coordinate with grassroots, indigenous organizations to ensure the comprehensive and safe collection of information.

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) seek to build the capacity of indigenous groups to document abuses perpetrated against their own communities.

Organizations increase efforts to reach and assist displaced populations with critical needs.

III. INTRODUCTION

"I have waited many years to tell you this story," one Karenni woman lamented as she told of witnessing her thirteen-year-old sister's rape and then described how the Burmese soldiers beat and attempted to rape her. She is just one of countless women from Burma's ethnic minority groups, sometimes known as ethnic nationalities, with a chilling tale of abuse at the hands of her country's army.

In June 2002, the Shan Human Rights Foundation and Shan Women's Action Network (SWAN) released a report, *License to Rape*, documenting 625 cases of rape and sexual violence. The report began a movement to focus on Burma's use of rape as a weapon of war, while also highlighting the relentless, ongoing campaign of human rights abuses against Burma's ethnic minorities. Based on interviews conducted by indigenous women's and human rights groups, and compiled and written by indigenous women, *License to Rape* provided credible proof of the brutality of the Burmese army, in the voices of those very women affected most by the brutalities.

Following the release of this important report, the international community expressed unprecedented but long overdue outrage. The U.S. State Department declared its indignation at the phenomenon documented in the report and called for an international investigation, while sending its own investigator to the Thai/Burmese border; members of the U.S. Congress and officials from other governments publicly condemned the Burmese military's actions. Pressure for the United Nations to investigate the prevalence and systematic nature of the rapes grew until the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Burma raised the issue with Burma's military regime, the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC). Various governmental