

negative effects on the Tibetan people's distinct cultural, religious and linguistic identity. More Chinese settlers are coming to Tibet resulting in the economic marginalization of the Tibetan people and the sinicization of their culture. Tibetans need to see an improvement in the quality of their life, the restoration of Tibet's pristine environment and the freedom to decide an appropriate model of development.

I welcome the release of Ani Phuntsok Nyidrol, even as we recognize the injustice of her sentence and continue to urge for the release of all political prisoners in Tibet. The human rights situation in Tibet has not seen any marked improvement. Human rights violations in Tibet have a distinct character of preventing Tibetans as a people from asserting their own identity and culture. The violations are a result of policies of racial and cultural discrimination and religious intolerance.

Against this background we are encouraged and grateful that many individuals, governments and parliaments around the world have been urging the People's Republic of China to resolve the question of Tibet through peaceful negotiations. Led by the European Union and the United States there is growing realization in the international community that the issue of Tibet is not one of human rights violations alone but of deeper political nature which needs to be resolved through negotiations.

I am also encouraged by the recent improvements in the relationship between India and China. It has always been my belief that better understanding and relations between India and China, the two most populous nations of the world is of vital importance for peace and stability in Asia in particular and in the world in general. I believe that improved relations between India and China will create a more conducive political environment for the peaceful resolution of the Tibetan issue. I also strongly believe India can and should play a constructive and influential role in resolving the Tibetan problem peacefully. My 'Middle-Way-Approach' should be an acceptable policy on Tibet for India as it addresses the Tibetan issue within the framework of the People's Republic of China. A solution to the Tibetan issue through this approach would help India to resolve many of her disputes with China, too.

It is 54 years since the establishment of the People's Republic of China. During Mao Zedong's period much emphasis was put on ideology, while Deng Xiaoping concentrated primarily on economic development. His successor Jiang Zemin broadened the base of the Communist Party by enabling wealthy people to become part of the Communist Party under his theory of "The Three Represents". In recent times Hu Jintao and his colleagues were able to achieve a smooth transition of leadership. During the past decades China has been able to make much progress. But there have also been shortcomings and failures in various fields, including in the economy. One of the main causes of the shortcomings and failures seems to be the inability to deal with and act according to the true and real situation. In order to know the real and true situation it is essential that there be free information.

China is undergoing a process of deep change. In order to affect this change smoothly and without chaos and violence I believe it is essential that there be more openness and greater freedom of information and proper awareness among the general public. We should seek truth from facts—facts that are not falsified. Without this China cannot hope to achieve genuine stability. How can there be stability if things must be hidden and people are not able to speak out their true feelings?

I am hopeful that China will become more open and eventually more democratic. I have for many years advocated that the change and transformation of China should take place smoothly and without major upheavals. This is in the interest of not only the Chinese people but also the world community.

China's emergence as a regional and global power is also accompanied by concerns, suspicion and fears about her power. Hosting the Olympic Games and World Exposition will not help to dispel these concerns. Unless Beijing addresses the lack of basic civil and political rights and freedoms of its citizens, especially with regard to minorities, China will continue to face difficulties in reassuring the world that she is a peaceful, responsible, constructive and forward-looking power.

The Tibetan issue represents both a challenge and an opportunity for a maturing China to act as an emerging global player with vision and values of openness, freedom, justice and truth. A constructive and flexible approach to the issue of Tibet will go a long way in creating a political climate of trust, confidence and openness, both domestically and internationally. A peaceful resolution of the Tibetan issue will have wide-ranging positive impacts on China's transition and transformation onto a modern, open and free society. There is now a window of opportunity for the Chinese leadership to act with courage and farsightedness in resolving the Tibetan issue once and for all.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and gratitude for this consistent support that we have been receiving throughout the world. I would also like to express once again on behalf of the Tibetans our appreciation and immense gratitude to the people and the Government of India for their unwavering and unmatched generosity and support.

With my prayers for the well-being of all sentient beings.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ANTHI POULOS JONES

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sad heart that I rise to pay tribute to the passing of a dedicated scholar and public servant and dear friend from Potomac, Maryland. Anthi Poulos Jones, born in Greece and raised in New Hampshire, recently passed away at the age of 57. Anthi dedicated her life to government service and the challenging legal profession. I am honored today to bring her contributions to the attention of this body of Congress and this nation.

After graduating from Windham College in Vermont, Anthi went on to receive a master's degree in Russian Studies and a law degree from American University. As a perpetual scholar, Anthi took up additional studies in international law at Georgetown University and the prestigious Hague Academy of International Law in the Netherlands.

Throughout her pursuit of knowledge, she also worked as a legislative assistant and staff lawyer for Senator Thomas J. McIntyre, Charles McC. Mathias Jr., John Glenn Jr., and Hank Brown. During the 1990's, Anthi worked for my office, where she served as a valuable member of my staff and counsel. Anthi's dedi-

cation and ceaseless work ethic has benefited many citizens of Colorado. After working on my staff, she was appointed as a scholar-in-residence at the Law Library of Congress where she focused on war crimes and reparations for property looted in wartime.

Anthi was an active patron of the arts and a devoted patriot. She served as the founder and chairwoman of the Committee on World War II Art Claims and the US Committee on the Parthenon where she advocated for the return of ancient Greek statues that were removed from Greece and taken to England in the 19th century.

Mr. Speaker, Anthi Poulos Jones was a dedicated scholar and government steward who selflessly served her community and country, and I am honored to pay tribute to such an industrious public servant. Her lifetime of service is an incredible model for America's youth. My thoughts and prayers go out to her family during this time of bereavement.

CONGRATULATING JIM WALTZE ON BECOMING PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 2004

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to congratulate Jim Waltze, the CEO of construction industry leader Griffith Company, on being selected as president of the Associated General Contractors of America. Mr. Waltze is a visionary leader in an industry that is one of the pillars of our economy.

Jim Waltze started in contracting at the age of 21, and in 1973 at age 28 he joined the Griffith Company, one of the top major construction firms in Southern California. His career at Griffith has been marked by regular promotions—to Chief Estimator in 1975, vice president/district manager in 1977 and executive vice president in 1986. He was named president of the company in 1992, and added the titles of chief executive officer and board chairman in 1997.

Under his leadership, Griffith Company has taken on some of the largest port projects in Southern California, including the \$37 million Seaside Project for the Port of Los Angeles and the \$71 million Pier T Project for the Port of Long Beach. He has been the driving force for innovation at the company, setting up a company wide strategic planning process and the development of divisions for specialty structures, underground projects and materials. The company has been a pioneer in computerized estimating and project management systems.

The contributions of Jim Waltze go beyond the success of his company, however. He has been involved for most of his career in organizations that promote the economic health and high standards of the contracting industry. He has been a board member of the Associated General Contractors of California for two decades, and was elected to the National Board of Directors for the Associated General Contractors of America in 1987.

The positions Jim Waltze has taken on with the AGC range from the Chairman of the