EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMANDA SAPIR'S VISION FOR AMERICA

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding young woman from my congressional district, Amanda Sapir of Kingston, MA. This week she won the national Voice of Democracy Award from the Veterans of Foreign Wars for an essay she wrote and recorded on her vision for America.

Amanda, an 18-year-old senior at Silver Lake Regional High School, is the first Massachusetts student to win the award in the 48-year history of the Voice of Democracy Program. She prevailed over 125,000 other students from across the country to win the $20,000 T.C. Selman Memorial Scholarship Award, sponsored by the VFW and its ladies auxiliary. I was informed of the award by proud local veterans who visited with me this week.

But more important than Amanda's winning a contest, or even the scholarship, is the vision she conveyed: that diversity is America's greatest strength and that our Nation's long journey toward justice and equality for all citizens is not complete.

Amanda's words are so eloquent, her message so timely, that I wanted to include them in the RECORD as a reminder of how far we've come and how far we have to go.

MY VISION FOR AMERICA

(By Amanda Sapir)

The air was thick and sweet smelling. Traffic was bumper-to-bumper as usual. It seemed like there were people everywhere; people walking up and down the sidewalks, shoppers peering hopefully into store windows, tourists searching aimlessly for the nearest landmark, and the homeless sitting in the warmth of a typical hustle and bustle summer in Washington, D.C. It was just another day when I was among the eternally lost sightseers and Helen among the homeless.

''Where's Wisconsin Ave.?'' I asked a gentleman who responded, ''Isn't that near O street?'' ''Hmm, where's O Street?'' ''Beats me. Do you know where Pennsylvania Ave. is?'' By the end of the conversation we were both, if you can believe it, even more confused than when we started. This is when I spotted another homeless looking woman sitting on the sidewalk clasping her most precious belongings. On one of her bags was a sticker that read, ''Helen.'' I figured she would know her way around this maze they call Washington.

''Excuse me, ma'am, do you know where Wisconsin Avenue is?'' She was looking straight ahead with an empty gaze, not acknowledging me for quite a few seconds. After waiting patiently, I was startled when she jerked her head towards me and staring with intensely fierce brown eyes asked, ''What do you see?'' as she pointed to a perfectly maintained photograph. Surprised, yet curious by her question, I answered, ''Well, there's an average looking older Asian woman, a middle-aged rather dirty looking white man, and a young well-dressed black woman all standing side by side.'' Apparently displeased by my answer, she yelled, ''No, no, no!'' Wondering where I went wrong, I asked, ''Why what do you see?'' She looked at me with those eyes and without hesitation said, ''Three people. Keep walking up this street and you'll find Wisconsin Avenue.''

I was stunned by her response, but learned that in Helen's answer was a translucently clear message that now typifies my vision for America, a nation where its citizens continue to make great strides toward demolishing discrimination by understanding that it is our differences which makes us similar. Although we may wear different clothes, earn different amounts of money, walk or talk differently, we are all just people with fears and hopes, struggles and joys. I feel that with this ideal in mind we as a nation can knock on the door to the next century with confidence, knowing that we will handle all changes and all challenges that will arise. However, this confidence is only achievable if all Americans feel included and worthy, without fearing discrimination.

As I continued on my walk, I learned how this could actually happen. Looking at museums, the White House, the Supreme Court and the Mall, I saw why the United States is the only global Superpower remaining. We rely on creative solutions, which are the result of educating and acting. My vision for a unified America necessitates effort. In order for compassion to prevail over discrimination, the nation must first call on our educators to teach about different places and different cultures. We need our nation's youth to further understand that we are all different, but that diversity is our greatest strength not only in problem solving but in fighting ignorance. Knowledge has a funny way of operating minds, and in the future, bright open minds will be quintessential in fighting prejudice. This knowledge is only useful if put into practice. My vision relies on Americans to act with the same moral impetus it took for civil rights to speak up and for American soldiers to leave their families to fight for our nation, we must also speak up and fight for equal treatment for everyone. As a country, we have already made leaping bounds in the name of equality, but there is more struggling to do, whether we are employees helping a co-worker cope with discrimination or an employer concentrating on having qualified diverse employees. We must act until minorities, disabled and abled are all viewed as people.

America is only as strong as its weakest link, and those links are tested by the way in which we treat people, be they friends or strangers. As this country enters a new millennia, progress will present many opportunities as well as obstacles. My vision is that on December 31, when the clock ticks the past century away, Americans, no matter what ethnicity or sociopolitical or economic status, together will unlock this potential of the 21st century with optimism and a renewed sincere commitment to educating and acting against discrimination and for open-mindedness and unity, so that when any American is asked, ''What do you see?'' the answer will be without hesitation, ''People.''

NATIONAL SERVICE CORPORATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, a controversy has arisen recently over a protest staged by ACORN, a membership and advocacy group for low- and moderate-income families. The Washington Times, in a March 7 editorial, asserted that AmeriCorps members—whose stipends are subsidized by the Federal Government—may have worked for ACORN and therefore participated in the protest. Unfortunately, the newspaper got its facts wrong.

No AmeriCorps members work for ACORN, and none took part in the protest. Rather, 42 AmeriCorps members are serving with ACORN Housing Corporation, an entirely different organization that helps working families find homes.

Eli Segal, the CEO of the National Service Corporation, clarified the facts in his March 7 letter to the Washington Times. I have submitted his letter to set the record straight. I would like to express my disappointment that members of the press and of this body would spread misinformation to discredit a program as innovative, productive, and important as AmeriCorps.

AMERICORPS NATIONAL SERVICE,
Washington, DC, March 7, 1995.

TOD LINDBERG,
Editor of the Editorial Page,
Washington Times.

DEAR MR. LINDBERG: In your editorial today (Federally funded Newt-bashing), you asked whether AmeriCorps Members participated in the disruption of Monday's NACO luncheon, which prevented Speaker Gingrich from addressing the gathering. There is a simple answer: Absolutely not.

AmeriCorps doesn't support advocacy. Our statute and Regulations clearly prohibit it. Advocacy aims to make change through politics, and is therefore inherently a process of winners and losers. National service brings about positive change by helping local communities solve common problems through collective effort—where everyone ends up benefiting.

This is much more than rhetoric. Advocacy organizations were furious when our Regulations came out, but we didn't budge. We have also made it clear to all of our grantees that this is a matter of principle, not technicality. We will cut off funding to programs that do not comply. I have reminded all of our programs of these matters, today, in writing.

AmeriCorps aims to re-kit community. That can't happen when basic freedoms of speech are trampled. In the wake of yesterday's disruption, we immediately investigated. Here's what we learned: No AmeriCorps Members participated in the incident (written conformation attached). In fact, the protesting organization is an entirely separate organization from our grantee—legally, and in Board, budget, staff and mission.

AmeriCorps Members serve not with ACORN, but with ACORN Housing Corporation. The latter is not an advocacy organization, but an entirely separate non-profit helping working families find housing—especially buying their own homes. In the three months our AmeriCorps program has been operating, AmeriCorps Members have already assisted hundreds of families interested in home ownership—and 84 families now have secured mortgages for their first homes.

This is the AmeriCorps mission: getting things done. And this is the American Dream: helping working families afford a home.

We agree with the Washington Times that federal funds must not be abused, and that service must be distinct from advocacy. AmeriCorps is proud of its record—and unshakable in its adherence to these principles.

Sincerely,

ELI J. SEGAL,
Chief Executive Officer.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR THE GREATER WASHINGTON SOAP BOX DERBY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution which authorizes the use of Constitution Avenue, NE., between Delaware and Third, for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby. The resolution also authorizes the Architect of the Capitol and the Sergeant at Arms, to negotiate the necessary arrangements for carrying out this event in complete compliance with rules and regulations governing the use of Capitol Grounds. The Soap Box Derby has run on the Capitol Grounds for the last 4 years.

This year marks the 54th running of the Greater Washington Area Soap Box Derby, and the race is slated for July 15, 1995. Participants ranging from ages 9 to 16 are expected to compete in the early summer race. They hail from Washington, DC and the surrounding communities of northern Virginia and Maryland. The winners of this local event will represent the Washington, DC area in the national race which will be held in Arkon, OH later this year.

The Soap Box Derby provides our young people with an opportunity to gain valuable skills such as engineering and aerodynamics. Furthermore, the derby promotes team work, a strong sense of accomplishment, sportsmanship, leadership, and responsibility. As we all know, these are all positive attributes which these young people can carry into adulthood.

Again, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM K. VAN PELT

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to former U.S. Representative William K. Van Pelt of Fond du Lac, WI, on the occasion of his 90th birthday today.

A popular Member of Congress who was known for his quiet common sense and integrity, Bill served Wisconsin's Sixth District from 1951 through 1964, winning seven consecutive terms with little serious opposition.

Respected by colleagues on both sides of the aisle, Bill was proud of his record of service to his constituents and of his committee work. When he left office, Bill was the second ranking Republican member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which handled all conservation issues coming before the House. He was also a senior member of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, whose jurisdiction included policymaking and oversight of various facets of America's evolving space program.

Bill's first term in Congress came after he won an upset victory in a four-way Republican primary in 1950 in his first bid for public office. Before that time, Bill was in business for himself as owner and operator of City Fuel Co. of Fond du Lac and was an active participant in Republican Party politics on the local level, serving as chairman of the Fond du Lac County Republican Party from 1944 to 1950.

Throughout his tenure of office, Bill remained true to his roots as a businessman and advocate of Republican Party principles. He was a strong believer in the free enterprise system and in the need for a limited Federal Government dedicated to fiscal responsibility and a balanced Federal budget. He was not afraid to take unpopular stands, and was called on the carpet by his political opponents for daring to question the expenditure of Federal conservation dollars on a Wisconsin project he and many others deemed to be of dubious value.

In 1964, Bill Van Pelt was quoted as saying, ''The Federal Government does not have to be a partner in a program to ensure its ultimate success.'' Thirty years later, I think Bill would have felt right at home in the current congressional climate, working to advance the tenets of the Contract With America.

Bill would probably be less comfortable, however, with the prevailing practices of political campaigning. A gentleman known for his unpretentious manner and low-key sense of humor, Bill prided himself on conducting campaigns free of personal attacks and disparagement. ''I might say that I don't indulge in personalities,'' he said. ''Never in eight campaigns have I felt it necessary to go to name-calling.''

On this his 90th birthday, I want to congratulate Bill Van Pelt and to wish him continued health and happiness. In addition, on behalf of the people of the Sixth Congressional District, I want to thank him for his 14 years of service in the House of Representatives and for his legacy of integrity and commonsense leadership.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF A BILL AMENDING THE RAILWAY LABOR ACT TO CLARIFY ITS APPLICABILITY TO WORK PERFORMED BY FLIGHT CREW MEMBERS OF U.S. CARRIERS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN FLYING

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today, along with my distinguished colleagues, Representative JAMES OBERSTAR of Minnesota and Representative DON YOUNG of Alaska, I have reintroduced legislation to protect the public interest in uninterrupted international air service, and the stability of collective bargaining relationships between U.S. air carriers and their flight crew employees—flight deck crew members and flight cabin crew members. It does so by confirming and clarifying that the Railway Labor Act applies to the U.S. air carriers and their flight crew employees while operating to, from, or between points outside the United States.

Historically, air carriers and labor organizations have understood title II of the Railway Labor Act [RLA] to apply to U.S. air carriers and their flight crews when engaged in operations between the United States and foreign nations, and the terms of the act appear to cover these operations.

Such carriers are increasingly engaged in providing service to additional points outside the United States by engaging in beyond operations from one foreign destination to another. For this and other reasons, the status of negotiated contractual work rules applicable to the overseas flight operations of U.S. air carriers, and the statutory scheme applicable to labor relations during such operations, need to be clarified.

Recent court decisions are troubling because they have decided questions about the reach of the RLA by relying upon a presumption against extra-territoriality as well as the uncertain terms of the statute itself. But this approach does not effectively guide the courts or the parties in dealing with overseas flight operations of a U.S. carrier, which are essentially extensions of the carrier's domestic operations and are conducted by flight crews who operate interchangeably throughout the system. As a result, neither the public nor the parties can be certain that the industrial stability fostered by the RLA will protect the public while traveling in the foreign operations of U.S. carriers.

It is the reluctance to fully apply title II of the RLA as it should be applied and as we have understood its application for many years, that has brought us to where we stand today in introducing this legislation. We hope to amend the act so as to effectively guide the parties concerned in dealing with overseas flight operations of U.S. carriers.

Identical legislation (H.R. 4957) was introduced last year, and hearings were held in October, 1994 by the House Aviation Subcommittee, then chaired by the able Representative JAMES OBERSTAR, who joins me as an original cosponsor of today's bill.

This bill, as introduced, preserves the RLA's preference for systemwide collective bargaining agreements and permits such agreements

to be enforced in the statutory adjustment board in accordance with the parties' intent.

It is well to note that U.S. airlines and their labor unions have, to date, proceeded as if the RLA and the labor contracts negotiated under it follow the aircraft of U.S. flag airlines and their flight crews in both domestic and international operations regardless of their point of operation at any particular moment in time. This is similar, if not identical, to the rules and procedures followed under maritime law involving U.S. flagships.

Here is what the bill does:

It prevents either a carrier or one of its flight crew labor organizations from evading its obligations under the RLA by simply relying on geographical location of a particular operation.

It prevents flight crew labor groups from conducting unpredictable work stoppages against the U.S. air carrier's foreign operations.

It prevents an air carrier from firing or disciplining flight crew employees for engaging in union activities protected under the RLA merely because such employees are assigned in whole or in part to the carrier's operations outside the United States.

It assures that the provisions in the bill apply only to flight crew employees—pilots and flight attendants—who are the employees engaged in the actual operation and service aboard the aircraft as they traverse international boundaries.

It requires, where appropriate, fair collective bargaining to establish wages and terms and conditions of employment for flight crews throughout an air carrier's systems.

Here is what the bill does not do:

It does not impose our labor laws on foreign countries.

It does not affect our aviation agreements with foreign countries.

It does not cover employees providing ground and related services for U.S. carriers exclusively in foreign countries.

It does not preclude negotiation of wages and terms and conditions of employment tailored to flight crew members that perform overseas operations.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring and supporting enactment of this bill. If you have any questions, or wish to cosponsor the bill, please call me or Mrs. Kyle on my staff.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE REVEREND RALPH DAVID ABERNATHY, JR.

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago, many of us in the House came together on the House floor to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Voting Rights Campaign of 1965. Last week, I traveled to Selma, AL, along with several of my colleagues from the Congressional Black Caucus and thousands of others, in commemoration of the historic march from Selma to Montgomery, a turning point in the campaign for voting rights.

Today, I would like to take a moment to pay special tribute to one of the soldiers and leaders of the civil rights movement, someone who was with us on the 54-mile march from Selma to Montgomery, the Reverend Ralph David Abernathy, Jr. As many of us who participated in the movement join together to celebrate the achievements of the past and to remember those who marched alongside us many years ago, I believe this is a very fitting time to recognize the Reverend Abernathy. It is also Dr. Abernathy's birthday tomorrow. Dr. Abernathy was born in Marengo County, AL on March 11, 1926. He passed away, too young, 5 years ago. Tomorrow, he would have been 69.

The Reverend Ralph David Abernathy, Jr. had a lifelong commitment to securing and protecting basic civil rights for all Americans. He was a leader in the civil rights movement, a close friend of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. I marched with him many times. After the assassination of Dr. King in 1968, Dr. Abernathy assumed leadership of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and worked with dedication and perseverance to carry on Dr. King's dream. After Dr. King's death, Dr. Abernathy continued to organize and lead marches and other events, including the Poor People's Campaign, a massive demonstration to protest unemployment, held in Washington, DC.

I believe we should take a moment to remember the people who brought us here today, to remember some of the sacrifices and the contributions of the many people who participated in the civil rights movement. Thousands of people participated. Some had small roles, others large roles. The Reverend Ralph David Abernathy had many roles, often at the same time. He was a teacher, a leader, an organizer, a soldier, and a friend. Today, we remember his spirit, his good humor and his guidance. One day before the date of his birth, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating his legacy and his life.

PAKISTAN-BASED GROUPS TRAINS HOLY WARRIORS

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, two American diplomats lie dead and another seriously wounded after Wednesday's brutal attack in Karachi, Pakistan. These Americans were gunned down when their vehicle stopped at a traffic light on Karachi's busiest road while the employees were en route to work in the service of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Karachi is a city out of control, and Pakistan's continuing support of international terrorism has come home to roost. The Cleveland Plain Dealer has run just today an article that first appeared in the Washington Post in which Karachi is described as a ''city of violence,'' where Islamic militancy is the rule and not the exception.

Mr. Speaker, this tragedy illustrates our need to stop terrorism no matter where it occurs. If American citizens in Pakistan are not safe when they are representing their country, then we must demand protection. If the Government of Pakistan cannot ensure their protection, we must take action to protect them ourselves.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Mar. 10, 1995]

PAKISTAN-BASED GROUP TRAINS HOLY WARRIORS

(By John Ward Anderson and Kamran Khan)

KARACHI, PAKISTAN.—On the third Thursday of every month, a bus with about two dozen young men pulls away from a secret rendezvous point in this port city and travels 600 miles north to a base in Afghanistan, where the men spend 40 days in basic training for a worldwide holy war.

The camp, just north of the Pakistani border town of Miram Shah, is operated by Harkatul Ansar (Movement of Friends), a radical group headquartered in the Pakistani capital, Islamabad, that is sworn to fight for the global supremacy of Islam. Since 1987, more than 4,000 militants—including Pakistanis, Indians, Arabs from several countries and a small number of Americans—have been trained by the group in making bombs, throwing hand grenades and shooting assault weapons, members of the group said.

''Ours is a truly international network of genuine Muslim holy warriors,'' said Khalid Awan, who joined Harkat, as the group is popularly known, after receiving his master's degree in economics from Pakistan's Punjab University. ''We believe frontiers could never divide Muslims. They are one nation, and they will remain a single entity.''

Harkat is one of the largest and most militant Islamic groups operating in Pakistan, which critics complain has done little to keep radical Muslims from using its soil to launch terrorist attacks.

Pakistant's reluctance to crack down was spotlighted last month when Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, suspected mastermind of the 1993 World Trade Center bombing in New York, fled here as a world-wide dragnet tightened around him. Yousef was arrested Feb. 7 in Islamabad when U.S. officials led Pakistani police to the guest house where he was staying.

Pakistan has been a haven for armed Islamic militants since the early 1990s, when dozens of fundamentalist groups and thousands of soldiers who had fought a jihad, or holy war, to drive the Soviet Union out of Afghanistan began searching for new theaters in which to wage battle.

The groups have continued to thrive here and in Afghanistan because of the easy availability of cheap and sophisticated weapons—many can be traced to more than $1 billion per year the United States gave to Afghan militias based in Pakistan during the war against the Soviets—and because large tribal areas along the Pakistani-Afghan frontier are unpatrolled and lawless.

Politicians in Pakistan have been reluctant to launch a committed effort to shut down the groups because they have the support of the country's powerful Muslim clergy. The groups openly raise funds and recruit members.

''The government at the highest levels is sufficiently frightened of these people, but its ability to crack down on them is very limited,'' said a Western diplomat in Islamabad. ''No, they are not doing enough but it's not a lack of will—it's that the government here is not terribly efficient.''

Observers say Pakistan has put itself in the difficult position of allowing the groups to operate in the country to fight against Indian troops in the disputed region of Kashmir, and at the same time trying to prevent the groups from using Pakistan as a base for operations against other countries.

The Pakistani government did not respond to requests to provide a spokesman to answer detailed questions.

In a brief telephone interview, Foreign Secretary Najamuddin A. Sheikh said the

underlying problem is religious extremism, fueled by sectarian clashes between Pakistan's majority Sunni and minority Shiite Muslims. Often, he said, the extremism is encouraged in religious schools, which receive millions of dollars a year in state funding and are prime feeders for militant Islamic organizations.

Sheikh, the Foreign Ministry's highest-ranking civil servant, said Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has proposed registering the schools as one way to moderate them.

India has long charged that Pakistan is involved in ''state terrorism'' by arming, training and funding Muslim insurgents waging a brutal civil war in Kashmir.

In 1993, the United States warned Pakistan that unless it stopped supporting Kashmir insurgents, the country would be put on the U.S. list of terrorist states. Since then, say U.S. officials, Pakistan has significantly reduced its role in the conflict.

Last month, during a state visit by Bhutto to the Philippines, President Fidel Ramos protested that Pakistanis were fighting alongside Muslim extremists battling for autonomy against his government. Russia has charged Pakistanis are aiding the separatist battle in Chechnya.

Following complaints by moderate Arab governments in Egypt, Algeria and Jordan that Pakistanis were involved in extremist movements in their countries, Pakistan asked Afghan aid groups—many were really fronts for militant organizations—to leave. That forced some groups underground and pushed others into Afghanistan.

''They have a right to protest, but we have our duties to perform as Muslims,'' said Tariq Cheema, 26, a member of the radical Markaz Dawatul Arshad organization, which aims to establish ''the rule of God'' throughout the world. While conducting street-corner recruiting in Karachi, Cheema passed out a list of names and addresses of 56 Markaz members killed last year during fighting against government troops in Tajikistan, the Philippines, Bosnia and Kashmir.

Since the end of the Afghan war in 1989, Pakistani officials estimate at least 10,000 Islamic militants have been trained by various groups in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas.

''Arabs run exclusive training camps for the recruits of Middle Eastern origin,'' a leading member of Harkat claimed, adding the instructors are Sudanese, Egyptian and Libyan veterans of the Afghan war. ''We only go to those camps for advanced military training that involves operating antiaircraft guns and tanks'' and laying land mines, he said.

Funding often comes from Muslims who think moderate Arab governments are becoming too Westernized.

''Funding for our organization largely comes from Saudi Arabia, where several philanthropists are not happy with the way the country is governed by the ruling family,'' said a Markaz activist. A Harkat official said his organization's largest donor is a group of Muslim merchants from India who now live in England.

THE REVOLUTION AND ITS CHILDREN

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. DIAZ–BALART. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following article by Ivan Arellanes be included in the RECORD. I believe that ''The Revolution and Its Children'' provides a worthwhile insight into problems that unfortunately many have chosen to ignore.

THE REVOLUTION AND ITS CHILDREN

(By Ivan Arellanes)

One of the most disquieting aspects of my recent trip to Cuba was learning about how young people my age live. Despite living in a country where most information concerning the West, and particularly the U.S., is censored, they are aware and even have some contact with the ''materialist, capitalist, imperialist'' culture, as Fidel Castro might categorize it. I wanted to meet those young people who, although they were children of the Cuban Revolution and had been indoctrinated from childhood, had many of the same concerns, interests and ideas that I or any other young person might have.

I arrived in Cuba with this in mind, and my first impression was disappointing: children and young adults were asking for money, food, candy, pencils or any item we tourists might want to give them, as we got off the bus that had brought us from the airport to the hotel. I wasn't surprised to see beggars, since this is not an occurrence unique to Cuba, but rather by the fact that there were so many everywhere.

Next I encountered the much-reported phenomenon of prostitution. Without going into too much detail, let me just say that I saw a sea of men, women and children selling themselves to the highest bidder. The only way I can describe what I saw is to call Havana an enormous brothel.

My first night in Havana, I was lucky enough to meet a group of five young people between twenty-four and twenty-eight years old. I spoke at length with two of them, Ronie and Ernesto. One of the main topics of conversation was entertainment. What did they do for fun? (I met them sitting next to the hotel.) They answered, ''This is what we do, sit here and watch people go by.'' They also like to bring some rum to a friend's house and dance to salsa music all night. But since the start of the daily blackouts, twelve hours long in some cases, It is no longer possible to have such parties. There is also nowhere to buy the very expensive alcoholic beverages unless you have dollars.

Both, Ronie and Ernesto are professionals; one is a biologist at a hospital. Though head of his shift at the time, he was just ''hanging out'' because there was no light and no supplies to help the sick.

Both laughed when I asked them where there might be a restaurant, not for tourists, but where one could find only Cubans. One asked, ''Why do you want to eat with Cubans? Why don't you eat in this nice hotel that has everything, where we aren't allowed to enter?'' They were surprised that I hadn't come, like other tourists, for sex.

They told me openly of their resentment, disillusionment and hatred of the revolution, which according to them lied about its supposed achievements. Later on I realized that in order to enjoy a better life than most Cubans (they earn the equivalent of $6 a month) they hooked up with tourists who would take them to discos, dinner, hotels, and who would buy them clothing in exchange for certain favors.

On my second day in Havana, I talked at length with a couple who were thirty-three and twenty-nine, respectively. They have a daughter who suffers from acute anemia owing to the lack of food. The husband works at the University of Havana and earns the equivalent of $5 a month, while his wife stays at home. They excused themselves for not offering me anything to eat or drink, because the only thing in their refrigerator was water and some old rice. She told me that sometimes days, even weeks go by when they eat only sugar water, so that they could give their daughter what little food they had.

We talked politics. Checking often to make sure the neighbors couldn't hear, they told me openly of their opinions on the Castro regime and the desperate living conditions in Cuba. I asked them to consider the extreme poverty, injustice and corruption in other countries, such as Haiti, and then asked them whether they would rather live in Cuba or Haiti. In a few words they summed up their disillusionment with the Castro regime: ''Let me put it to you this way. We would rather live in the worst country on earth, anywhere but Cuba.'' During our conversation we listened to music by their favorite artists: Willy Chirino, Gloria Estefan and Jon Secada.

I would also talk to another person who practically broke my heart. His name is Yojiro, a thirteen-year-old boy who came up to me on the street and began to walk with me. He told me that his classmates were doing agricultural work, and that he hadn't been able to go because he had injured his foot. He also told me his favorite music was rap and Michael Jackson. When I asked him if he had ever seen Fidel Castro, he told me that Castro never got close to the ''common'' people and could only be seen from a distance. As with all the young people I had met previously, his major interest was in knowing what the United States was like, what we did for fun, what we thought of Cuba. Nevertheless, what most endeared him to me was that he would not accept any gifts from me. He just wanted to talk, to be treated like an equal and not a beggar, to go into a restaurant with me and sit at a table without having the waiters bother him, in short, to feel like a human being.

When I returned from my trip to Cuba, friends and relatives asked me if I had liked it, if I had enjoyed myself. I answered that it had been the worst vacation I had ever had, that I hated Cuba—not the country and certainly not the people—but the injustice forced upon them by the dictatorship they live under.

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW T. HOSPODOR

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute today to a very special man, my father-in-law, Andrew T. Hospodor, who passed away on March 7. He was 58 years of age. He had been suffering from a brain tumor for the past 6 months. For me and Sarah, my wife and his loving daughter, the loss of Mr. Hospodor will leave a terrible void—one which we will try to fill with our many fond memories.

Mr. Speaker, my father-in-law was a lifelong Republican and ideologically a rather conservative Republican. He loved to talk politics, looked forward to the Republican takeover in Congress, and hoped that the GOP's Contract With America would be quickly implemented. Needless to say, we often disagreed. However, he shared with me an abiding optimism in the American democratic process. No one was more convinced than Andy Hospodor that America works, that equal opportunity was best achieved in the United States, and that our country would ultimately overcome racial, ethnic, and religious differences to achieve a truly classless society.

Mr. Speaker, for his family and friends, Mr. Hospodor will be remembered most as a husband, a father and a grandfather, a good neighbor who took an active interest in his community. For his professional colleagues, Mr. Hospodor will be remembered as a leading businessman with an uncommon grasp of cutting-edge technological development.

Since 1987, Mr. Hospodor had been the chairman of the board and chief executive officer of ARINC Inc., Annapolis, MD, and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., and ARINC Research Corp. Aeronautical Radio provides voice and data communications systems and services for the air transport industry, the Federal Aviation Administration. ARINC Research Corp. provides systems engineering development and integration services to defense, Government and commercial customers in avionics, command and control, aircraft, transportation and communications systems. Prior to joining ARINC, Mr. Hospodor served as President and CEO of RCA American Communications, Inc. [AMERICOM]. His career with RCA extended over 20 years in a variety of technical, marketing, and senior management positions.

Born in Endicott, NY, Mr. Hospodor received his bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1960 from Cornell University, a master of science in Mechanical Engineering from Lehigh University in 1963, and a master's degree in Business Administration from Lehigh in 1967. In 1976, he completed the Harvard University Program in Management Development. He appeared regularly in such publications as the ''Who's Who Registry of Global Business Leaders,'' ''Who's Who in America'' and ''Who's Who in Science and Engineering.'' He was an officer and former chairman of the Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics.

Funeral services for Mr. Hospodor will be held tomorrow in Annapolis. The Hospodor family encourages those seeking more information on brain tumors to contact the American Brain Tumor Association, 2720 River Road, Des Plaines, IL, 60018, 708–827–9910.

TRIBUTE TO CARL MARION FRIERSON

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Mr. Carl Marion Frierson, a dedicated member of my district until his death. Mr. Frierson was the third born and second oldest son of the late Elon and Nora Frierson. Born on May 18, 1925 in Philadelphia, PA, Carl served in the U.S. Navy from August 24, 1943 to June 2, 1946. He was honorably discharged with the rank of machinist mate 3C SV–6.

After serving his country, Carl moved to Harlem where he resided for over 45 years. Mr. Frierson was employed with the State labor department as a supervisor of safety and health for 20 years before his retirement. Carl Frierson was also a Mason who held the exalted position of Worshipful Master. Mr. Frierson's unyielding dedication to the youth of the community included being a Boy Scout leader at the Explorer level, watching the children of young parents so that they could work, spending time at local schools, and at times helping out young parents by providing rent assistance.

Mr. Frierson's relentless devotion to his family and the Harlem community gives me great pride to have been his Representative.

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET A. MACCINI

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Mrs. Margaret A. Maccini on her 21 years of dedicated service to Somerset County, NJ. On December 31 of last year, Mrs. Maccini retired as the clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for Somerset County.

Mrs. Maccini began her career in 1973 as the administrative assistant to the county administrator. She soon became the executive secretary to the Board of Freeholders, and in 2 years became deputy clerk of the board. In 1976 she was appointed clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, where she had remained until her retirement. In 1982, she earned her clerk's certificate through the International Institute of Municipal Clerks, and has offered her talents to Rutgers University as an assistant instructor in the Bureau of Government Services.

During her career as clerk of the board, Margaret served as liaison between the Freeholders and the public, the media, county officials, and staff members. In her 21 years of service, she has worked with 18 different Freeholders' offices.

In addition to her service to Somerset County, Margaret has had an avid interest in historical preservation. She is a member of the Somerset County Cultural and Heritage Commission, and president of the Meadows Foundation in Franklin Township.

The people of Somerset County owe Margaret a debt of gratitude for her dedicated service. As a Member of Congress for Somerset County, I congratulate Margaret on her retirement, and thank her for her hard work to improve Somerset County. Her dedication to public service is a fine example for young people everywhere.

PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce House Resolution —. This resolution is designed to focus attention on peace and stability in the South China Sea which is a matter of strategic national security interest to the United States, its friends, and allies.

Twenty-five percent of the world's ocean freight and 70 percent of Japan's vital energy supplies transit the South China Sea, an area larger than Western Europe. The South China Sea serves as the vital conduit for U.S. Navy ships passing from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. It is of crucial importance to the defense needs of the United States. Without question, if our Navy ships should be denied free passage during a time of emergency, particularly a flare up in the Middle East, our ability to expeditiously come to the aid of our allies, including Israel, would be in doubt.

For hundreds of years the countries around the South China Sea's rim have allowed free passage for all nations who wanted to ship their goods through it. Now, however, the scramble for marine resources and oil has led to the assertion of rival claims to parts or all of the islands and reefs compromising the area. In 1992 the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations [ASEAN] as well as Communist China and Vietnam pledged in Manila to renounce the use of force to settle boundary disputes. Indonesia has sponsored a series of workshops on claims in the South China Sea but there has been little progress, primarily because of Beijing's intransigence.

In 1992 the People's Republic of China [PRC] rubber stamp legislature passed a statute asserting its claim to all of the South China Sea and declaring it to be territorial waters. Particularly ominous, the same statute declares that ''Foreign ships [transiting the area] for military purposes shall be subject to approval.'' Given the PRC's longstanding military relations with terrorist countries of the Middle East, its approval for a United States Navy carrier group to come to aid of our friends in the Persian gulf or Israel is subject to doubt. Yes, it is possible for our Navy to go the long way around Pearl Harbor to the Persian Gulf, but time becomes critical in moments of crisis.

Little by little the leaders in Beijing have been turning the South China Sea into their own lake. Some scholars, most notably Ambassador James Lilly, have been pointing out that it is not in our national security interest to allow a nondemocratic power to deny us freedom of passage. However, the Clinton administration appears to be absent without leave on the strategic issue of the South China Sea.

My resolution contains three principal provisions: First, it declares the right of free passage to be in the national security interests of the United States. Second, it declares any attempt by a nondemocratic power to assert its territorial claims by force or intimidation to be of grave concern to us. Finally, it calls on the President to review the defense needs of democratic claimants.

Permit me to address this last point a little more in depth. We are engaged with this issue, at this time, principally because last month Chinese military forces kidnapped Filipino citizens and planted the PRC flag on territory claimed by the Philippines.

The Philippines' claim is fully in accord with the Law of the Sea Convention. Clearly Beijing chose the Philippines because they thought that since our relations with that nation are at a low point and so they could get away with it. The Philippines' five aging F–5 aircraft are no match for China's Russian warplanes and their new blue-water navy. In order to avoid a future confrontation that we might lose, we had better shore up the defenses of our democratic friends and allies in the region. Otherwise, China will continue to use force and intimidation to gain exclusive control of the South China Sea.

Accordingly, I ask that the full text of House Resolution — be printed in the RECORD at this point and I invite my colleagues to cosponsor it.

H.R. —

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should support peace and stability in the South China Sea.

Whereas the South China Sea is a critically important waterway through which 25 percent of the world's ocean freight and 70 percent of Japan's energy supplies transit;

Whereas the South China Sea serves as a crucial sea lane for United States Navy ships moving between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, particularly in time of emergency;

Whereas there are a number of competing claims to territory in the South China Sea;

Whereas the 1992 Manila Declaration adhered to by the Association of South East Asian Nations, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the People's Republic of China calls for all claimants to territory in the South China Sea to resolve questions of boundaries through peaceful negotiations;

Whereas the legislature of the People's Republic of China has declared the entire South China Sea to be Chinese territorial waters;

Whereas the armed forces of the People's Republic of China have asserted China's claim to the South China Sea through the kidnapping of citizens of the Republic of the Philippines and the construction of military bases on territory claimed by the Philippines; and

Whereas the acts of aggression committed by the armed forces of the People's Republic of China against citizens of the Philippines are contrary to both international law and to peace and stability in East Asia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) declares the right of free passage through the South China Sea to be in the national security interests of the United States, its friends, and allies;

(2) declares that any attempt by a nondemocratic power to assert, through the use of force of intimidation, its claims to territory in the South China Sea to be a matter of grave concern to the United States;

(3) calls upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to adhere faithfully to its commitment under the Manila Declaration of 1992; and

(4) calls upon the President of the United States to review the defense needs of democratic countries with claims to territory in the South China Sea.

THE NATIONAL FAMILY ENTERPRISE PRESERVATION ACT OF 1995

HON. LINDA SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to help encourage the preservation and growth of family farms and businesses. Our current Tax Code severely discourages owners of family farms and businesses from passing their enterprise on to the next generation. This situation stems from a Tax Code that forces heirs of family businesses to sell their assets in order to pay off hefty Federal estate taxes.

Estate taxes are hurting the very family businesses of America that have played a significant role in the foundation of our economy. I believe these businesses deserve some measure of estate tax relief in order to survive when they move from one generation to the next.

The bill I am introducing, the National Family Enterprise Preservation Act of 1995, will provide estate tax relief to more than 95 percent of our Nation's family-owned farms and businesses. It will do so by increasing the current unified estate and gift tax credit of $192,800 to $314,600 for family enterprise property. This provision will effectively increase the current $600,000 estate tax exemption to $1,000,000 for family enterprises. To ensure that the family farm and business remains in the hands of qualified family members, the heir must continue in the active management of the farm or business for 10 years following the decedent's death, otherwise appropriate recapture provisions would apply.

Two other provisions in the bill are also designed to provide tax relief to family businesses. The first would increase the current annual gift tax exclusion of $10,000 to $20,000 in the case of gifts to qualify family members of family enterprise property. The second would increase the maximum reduction allowable for special use valuation from the current level of $750,000 to $1 million for family enterprises.

This legislation is greatly needed to help ensure the perpetuation of our country's family businesses. I urge my colleagues to show their support for family businesses by supporting this important measure.

COMMON SENSE LEGAL STANDARDS REFORM ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill H.R. 956, to establish legal standards and procedures for product liability litigation, and for other purposes.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Chairman, the House is moving forward with common sense legal reforms. We restored attorney accountability and curbed nuisance securities lawsuits. Now we must work to restore fairness to the legal system by ensuring that real victims are rewarded.

Polls show that 72 percent of American workers and consumers favor legislation that places tighter limits and restrictions on an individual's ability to sue another person or company. Americans are tired of paying the tab for lawsuit abuse and litigation greed. They want a civil justice system that protects their rights and restores fairness, not one that promotes unfair behavior.

Lawsuit abuse has taken on a life of its own. It clogs our courts, dampens job growth, promotes slick lawyer tactics, produces higher prices, inflates insurance premiums and keeps Americans out of the competitive world market. We must stop this trend. American consumers, workers, and producers work too hard to suffer the economic consequences promoted by a greed driven legal system.

Our Republican Common Sense Product Liability and Legal Reform Act, H.R. 956, restores fairness and deters frivolous lawsuits by placing caps on punitive damage awards and reforming product liability laws. H.R. 956 represents a legitimate effort to stem the tide of costly and trivial lawsuits. Reforming our product liability laws will strengthen the economy and the free market by encouraging and promoting manufacturer innovation, in turn creating new jobs and more consumer products.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support passage of the Common Sense Product Liability and Legal Reform Act. It is time to end out of control lawsuit abuse. Americans want a legal system that works for them—a system where legitimate grievances will be addressed and not overshadowed by baseless, costly litigation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, due to circumstances beyond my control I was called away from the floor of the House on February 8 and 10, 1995 and missed several votes. Had I been here, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 109—yes.
Rollcall No. 108—yes.
Rollcall No. 107—no.
Rollcall No. 106—yes.
Rollcall No. 105—no.
Rollcall No. 112—no.

TRIBUTE TO OTTO AND JULIE BAYRAM

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary couple, Otto and Julie Bayram, who today celebrate 50 years of marriage.

The Bayrams were married during World War II during which Otto Bayram served with distinction in the Armed Forces as a pilot, returning to his community of New Britain, CT, to operate, along with his father and brother, the Arch Street Bakery and Delicatessen and later, the renowned EPICURE of Farmington, CT.

Julie and Otto Bayram have raised four wonderful children—Armen, Deborah, Steven, and Paul and are the very proud grandparents of three.

In every aspect of the life of the community, the Bayrams lead the parade. Whether it is a role in the betterment of their community, a role in support of their church as individuals of great faith, or opportunities to support their cultural heritage, the Bayrams have time and again exhibited their civic pride, their faith-based beliefs, and their unswerving commitment to who and what they come from.

Their home has been shared with thousands and their hospitality and generosity are known from coast to coast. They are an incomparable team, leading a life together

based in the finest values. Julie and Otto Bayram have loved their faith, their family, their community, and their country. There are but a few individuals that actually help to shape each one of us. I have been blessed to have had Julie and Otto influencing and loving me throughout my life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Bayrams on their 50th wedding anniversary and thank them for all they have done together and continue to do.

TIBETAN UPRISING DAY

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as co-chairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I have long followed the plight of the Tibetan people and the peaceful activities of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989. Forty six years ago in 1949, Communist China invaded Tibet. By 1959, the Chinese Army had a strong military presence in the Tibetan capital, Lhasa, and it was rumored that the Chinese had a plan to take the Dalai Lama to Beijing to act as a Chinese puppet. On March 10, 1959, in response to indications by the Chinese garrison in Lhasa, Tibetans staged massive demonstrations. Thousands of Tibetans surrounded the Dalai Lama's Palace to prevent him from being taken by the Chinese or voluntarily surrendering to avoid conflict and protect the Tibetan people. The Chinese made their intentions clear and began shelling the palace, causing further Tibetan demonstrations that ultimately resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of Tibetans, many of them monks and nuns. The Dalai Lama narrowly escaped the slaughter by disguising himself and fleeing over the Himalayas to India. In the past 40 years, His Holiness has worked tirelessly to appeal for international help to save his people.

Congress officially recognizes that Tibet is an illegally occupied country whose true representatives are the Tibetan government in exile and His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Currently, the most critical issue for the Tibetan people is the transfer of Chinese population into Tibet, which is reducing the Tibetans to a minority in their own country and undermining the Tibetan culture. We cannot ignore the plight of the Tibetans and their ongoing loss of community and identity. Because today, March 10, marks an important day for Tibetans, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering and paying tribute to the 1.2 million Tibetans who have died under Chinese rule since 1949 and to work with me through the Congressional Human Rights Caucus to continue to focus congressional attention on this issue. I also commend to my colleagues the following A.M. Rosenthal editorial ''Criminals for Freedom'' regarding this deplorable situation.

[From the New York Times, Dec. 27, 1994]

CRIMINALS FOR FREEDOM

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

From concentration camps come few dispatches, not even when a whole nation is imprisoned. Silence is as real as barbed wire. For the captors, it is at least as effective.

So, when occasionally I write about the captivity of Tibet, readers sometimes ask why I care so much.

They ask why they should involve themselves. Isn't so much else more important to American interest?

And since the invasion and occupation by the Chinese Communists have gone on so long, almost a half century now, with Beijing's grip growing ever tighter, forcing more and more Tibetans out of the country, and the world not even taking note, are not Tibetans and foreigners perpetuating an impossible dream when they insist that Tibet lives?

As the years pass, the questions become ever more important to answer—else the silence will become eternal, and the concentration camp one more national grave.

But before they can be answered, another question must be put: Why is it that Tibet, a nation with a history almost as old as man's memory, a nation with a culture unique in the world, with a religion that not only binds together its own people but embraces men and women all over the world, why is this nation, almost alone among nations, denied the most elemental rights of nationhood and personal freedom?

When I was a young reporter, The Times assigned me to the bureau it had just set up at the brand new United Nations. The total membership then was 56 and new countries were asking to be admitted. One day a British delegate warned that if the U.N. kept growing, the membership would be as high as 70, maybe 80.

Today the membership stands at 184. Among them are countries that are minute in population and size. Their most important industry is the bureaucracy created to run them.

And there are other members whose boundaries and identities were craved out of the map by the colonial powers of Europe for their own administrative and imperial conveniences.

And yet there they all are, flags waving on First Avenue, their ambassadors treated as they should be, with dignity and attention.

But Tibet—Tibet is not only barred from U.N. membership but its representatives are usually not even allowed in its halls and meeting rooms or in the state departments of the world.

Why? The nations know what has been happening—the massacres, tortures, pillage, the deportation of millions of Tibetans and their replacement by Chinese, the stone-by-stone, temple-by-temple destruction of a great culture.

The truth is that almost all the nations of the world made a deliberate decision to abandon Tibet to its captors. Among these nations were many U.N. members ruled by dictators. At least they had some rationale—the brotherhood of tyranny.

But for the others, including the United States and Europe, the reason was money. Beijing constantly warns that trade with China will be cut off for any nation daring to do all that the Tibetans really ask—speak up for their elemental human and political rights.

Once President Clinton did that. But that was long ago—a year or so. Now Washington talks about sending his wife or the Vice President to visit Beijing, the heart and head office of the Chinese and Tibetan concentration camps.

So, after all, what do we have in common with Tibetans? I can think of only this: shared criminality.

The same political crimes that bound us to the victims in the Nazi camps, to the dissidents in the Soviet Gulag, to the people in the Khmer Rouge death pits and in the torture chambers of the Middle East bind us to the Tibetans.

Every day we commit the crimes for which Tibetans have been made captive, tortured and murdered and for which their nation has been sundered and occupied. We talk, we write, we act, we think, we pray.

Tibet has no ethnic or national constituency in the U.S. But in America, as around the world, are thousands of people who do what they can for Tibet—write, talk, act, pray, help the International Campaign for Tibet (202) 785–1515. Among them are intellectuals, business people, members of Congress, working people, Democrats and Republicans.

This constituency is staunch and slowly growing. That is the best reason I can give for hoping for the future of the imprisoned nation in the Himalayas—the international conspiracy of the criminals for freedom.

FBI CALLED TO SOLVE UNITED STATES MURDER IN PAKISTAN

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1995

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of my colleagues an article appearing in yesterday's Washington Times regarding the brutal murder of two American Foreign Service officers in Karachi, Pakistan, on Wednesday, March 8, 1995. The article, entitled ''FBI Unit To Probe Pakistan Shooting'' discusses how the U.S. Government has been forced to send an antiterrorist unit that specializes in forensics to Pakistan in an attempt to identify those responsible for this brutal slaying.

Mr. Speaker, according to press reports, the Karachi police refused a request by American diplomatic employees to pursue the gunmen immediately after the attack. The police allegedly said they feared for their lives. This story, if true, further underscores the pathetic state of affairs in Pakistan, where terrorist violence and religious fundamentalism have become the norm.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to read the Washington Times article. The murder of the United States diplomatic employees traveling in a consular van in downtown Karachi clearly shows that drastic measures must be taken to protect our Foreign Service officers and to reign in the terrorism and violence which is making Pakistan a danger to the region and ultimately to the world.