

done an outstanding job and should be saluted for her environmental trail blazing.

REMEMBERING THE GENOCIDE OF THE ARMENIANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to speak on a matter that is very close to my heart, to stand with my Armenian friends and brothers and sisters across this country and around the world that today remember their parents and grandparents that were killed in a genocide that existed on April 24, 1915, and for several years following that date. That is a period of time that means so much to the Armenian people throughout the world, and it is a period of time that unquestionably was a genocide against a people simply because of their race, of their religion, and of their heritage, their ethnic heritage, which means so much to that people throughout the world today.

Mr. Speaker, it is interesting that on the floor of this House that we a few years ago, when I first was elected to the Congress of the United States, refused to acknowledge the word genocide despite the fact that the origin of the actually word genocide came as a result of the witnesses that bore truth to the facts that took place on April 24, 1915.

The truth of the matter is that this has become a highly political debate, a debate that is fueled by modern-day politics that somehow feel the squeeze of the invisible hand of the ancient Ottoman empire that continues to have its hidden hand in the policies that take place on the floor of this House and throughout the world today, and I call upon this administration, the Clinton administration, to acknowledge the fact that a genocide did, in fact, take place on April 24, 1915, and to recognize the tremendous contributions that the Armenian people continue to make to this country today. We see an unprecedented success story of ethnic heritage and of a completion of a complete taking part in American life by the Armenian people.

□ 1900

A tremendous success story in terms of economic development, a success story that also remembers the roots of the American people. When you look at the kinds of schools, the kinds of language, the newspapers, the fact that in my district today there will be children walking down the streets of Watertown, MA, remembering that their parents and grandparents and great grandparents were killed simply because of who they were, it is important that we today in this House acknowledge the fact that a genocide took place and acknowledge the fact that still today prejudice takes place throughout the world against the Armenian people.

That is why I called upon and saw passed in this House the act which we refer to as the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act, that calls upon the Turks to finally open up the borders between Armenia and Turkey, to open up trade between Armenia and Turkey, that talks about the fact that we need to break down the barriers that exist between Azerbaijan and Armenia and the Assyrians, to finally stop the fighting and to finally open up trade so that we can create peace in that region. We need to continue to work through IDA and through the World Bank to make certain that we are providing the necessary humanitarian aid.

Mr. Speaker, I visited Armenia just 2 or 3 years ago in the dead of winter and saw little babies freezing in their own urine inside hospitals where the temperature was 10 or 15 degrees because of the fact that that country has been so cut off from the rest of the world. This is a land that has had the greatest success story of the former Soviet states, and yet today still suffers not because of the drive and determination of the Armenian people, but because we allow and the world allows the prejudice to continue to take place against Armenia by both Turkey as well as Azerbaijan.

So on this date of April 24, let me call upon the people of the United States to remember the tremendous contributions that the Armenian people continue to make to the United States, and let us call upon our own sense of history and heritage to ask that the Russians, to ask that the Turks, to ask that the Assyrians finally come to grips with the true meaning of humanitarianism and provide decent, honorable and open trade with the Armenian people, with the country of Armenia, to bring about continuation of democracy, a continuation of economic prosperity, and to recognize the tremendous contributions that the Armenians continue to make throughout the world and most particularly in the United States of America.

COMMEMORATING THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Ms. PELOSI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in observing the anniversary of the Armenian genocide. I commend my colleagues, Mr. PALLONE and Mr. PORTER, who are leaders in this Congress on Armenian issues and thank them for organizing this special order to draw attention to the tragic slaughter of the Armenian people.

On April 24, 1915, the Armenian people were subjected to a ruthless policy of deportation, property confiscation, slavery, and murder by the Ottoman Empire. This barbaric policy was unquestionably genocide. Over the 8 years

between 1915 and 1923, 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children were killed and more than 500,000 more had been forcibly removed from the country. The Ottoman Empire and subsequent Turkish regime engaged in a systematic campaign to destroy cultural and religious monuments, change the names of locations and places, and deny the very existence of the Armenian people in this region.

At the time, the world recognized this crime against humanity and organized a worldwide humanitarian relief effort under the leadership of the United States. It is time for us again to call attention to this genocide.

I have recently joined my colleagues, Mr. PALLONE and Mr. PORTER, in sending a letter to President Clinton urging him to reaffirm the Armenian genocide as a crime against humanity. In addition, I was pleased to work with a number of my colleagues in including the provisions of the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act in the 1996 foreign operations appropriations bill which has been signed into law.

The Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act restricts United States aid to Turkey until the Turkish Government ceases its obstruction of United States humanitarian aid deliveries to Armenia. The foreign operations appropriations bill also provides funds to continue the United States program of humanitarian assistance to the Armenian people.

The Armenian-American descendants of the Armenian exiles make a vibrant contribution to the life and energy of the San Francisco bay area. I join with them today in observing this anniversary of the Armenian genocide and in honoring the memory of their ancestors.

I might add, Mr. Speaker, that as we remember these tragic events both of the Armenian genocide and of the Holocaust, we must remember that there are crimes against humanity that are being perpetrated today. The appropriate tribute to those who have given their lives in the past to these crimes against humanity is to make sure that these acts do not continue and that we must be ever vigilant and speak up against them.

In the remainder of my time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few moments to talk about the minimum wage. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all of us in this Chamber or all of us who serve in this Chamber would agree that the actions that we take here should serve to build family, to reward work, and to value the American worker.

That is why it is so hard to understand why the Republican leadership in the House is hesitating, indeed has said they probably will not bring up legislation to increase the minimum wage. To remind our colleagues, a person who works full-time at the minimum wage makes \$8,840 a year. In a two-earner household where both parents work, they bring home a rip-roaring \$17,000 a year. For a family of four, this is below