

"shall be a wall, a bulwark of salvation, wide as your land, as your imperial state; none mightier in the habitable world." It is to repair the Book of Deuteronomy's injunction to the Jewish People: "Justice, justice shall you pursue."

And if I emphasize the role of Nuremberg in a story of the Holocaust, that is not simply because Justice Jackson himself hoped that the trial "would commend itself to posterity." Rather, it is because our role—the role of almost all of us—today in relation to the Holocaust is not simply to learn from it, but also to tell and to retell it, ourselves, to our children and to future generations. Those who were lost said, "Remember us." To do that, to remember and to repeat the story is to preserve the past, it is to learn from the past, it is to instruct and to warn the future. It is to help that future, by leading them to understand the very worst of which human nature is capable. But, it is also to tell that small part of the story that will also remind them of one human virtue—humanity's "aspiration to do justice." It is to help us say, with the Psalmist, "Righteousness and Justice are the foundations of Your Throne."

TRIBUTE TO THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF THE VILLAGE OF EDGERTON'S HOMECOMING

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 23, 1996*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event being held in Edgerton, Ohio, June 19–22. The Village of Edgerton will be celebrating the 75th Diamond Anniversary of the community's homecoming. This annual summer festival is a time for friends and neighbors to get together and honor their community spirit.

A true railroad city, Edgerton was surveyed in 1854 where the proposed Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad crossed the St. Joseph River. Named after former newspaper editor, Ohio State Senator and U.S. Congressman Alfred P. Edgerton, the city grew quickly. By the end of the Civil War there were two general stores, three saloons, a grocery, hotel, produce dealer, harness shop, house painter, four carpenters, two blacksmiths, and a wagon maker. Through the years, the occupations have changed but the sense of pride in community has remained.

This pride is manifested every summer through the village's homecoming. Throughout its history, Edgerton has been blessed by their enthusiasm and volunteer labor for its many projects. Anniversaries are a time to reflect upon a steadfast tradition of service, they are also a time to look toward new horizons. The residents of Edgerton have made it their responsibility to serve those in need by keeping pace with the ever increasing challenges facing mankind. This summer's celebration honors that heritage.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Edgerton's Diamond Anniversary Homecoming and encouraging the residents to continue to set the standard for community involvement in Ohio.

TRIBUTE TO MEND

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 23, 1996*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Meeting Each Need With Dignity [MEND], which this year celebrates its 25th anniversary of service to the northeast San Fernando valley. With its efforts to provide comprehensive health, educational and employment services, MEND has played an invaluable role in the community. Today it serves as many as 13,000 people per month.

That total is indicative of MEND's growth and success in a quarter-century of operation. As recently as 1987, MEND had a client base of 2,000 people per month. With the increase in population in the area over the past decade, plus cuts in government funding, MEND has been forced to respond to a situation that approached crisis proportions.

In addition to providing general services, the agency offers food, clothing and English-language classes. I cannot imagine what life would be like for the poor, sick, elderly, and aspiring citizens in the northeast valley without the presence of MEND.

Last year MEND expanded its facilities, adding a waiting room, classroom, computer lab, separate medical and dental treatment rooms, a pharmacy, food warehouse and sorting room for clothes. I was particularly impressed that this \$1 million expansion was funded entirely by private sources.

MEND has come a long way since its opening in 1971, when Catholic and Protestant church members worked out of their own garages distributing donated food and clothing to poor people in the northeast San Fernando valley.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting MEND, an organization that has done so much for so many over the past 25 years. Its dedication to the community and desire to help is a shining example for us all.

IN HONOR OF JOSE JOSE: A DISTINGUISHED MUSICIAN AND INDIVIDUAL

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 23, 1996*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Jose Jose, a remarkable individual who has distinguished himself by his enormous contribution to Latino music and the Hispanic community. He will be honored during a performance at Radio City Music Hall on May 24, 1996.

Born in Mexico as Jose Romulo Sosa Ortiz, Jose Jose was destined to become a renowned international celebrity. The son of a tenor for the Mexican National Opera Company, Jose Esquivel, and a concert pianist, Margarita Ortiz, Jose Jose's talent and interest in music were influenced by the success of his parents.

During the 1950's, Jose Jose's talent began to emerge. He joined the school choir and began performing at local festivals, and important social and sporting events. Upon learning

to play the guitar in the early 1960's, he formed a trio along with his cousin and a close friend. Jose Jose's first record received little recognition but he persevered on in his musical career. He began performing at prominent nightclubs like the Tropicana, EL Farolito and Peria Negra, and was soon offered a record deal with RCA Records. Soon after, in 1969, Jose Jose struck it big throughout the Hispanic community with his first hit song, "La Nave Del Olvido." Following the overwhelming success of this single, his career reached heights beyond his dreams.

The sudden success catapulted the singer to international stardom. Throughout the 70's and 80's, he toured major cities in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Brazil and Argentina, and made numerous television appearances performing such renowned hits as "La Nave Del Olvido," "Secretos," "Lagrimas," "40 y 20," "Gavilan O Paloma," and "El Triste." Today Jose Jose serves as an example of self-determination and hard work. His voice has touched the lives of so many and will continue to echo throughout the international community for many years to come.

It is an honor to have such an outstanding entertainer visit the 13th District and to perform at Radio City Music Hall. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Jose Jose, an entertainer for the ages.

THE NOVALIC FOUNDATION OF CROATIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 23, 1996*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this Chamber has heard many statements on the horrors that the recent wars on the territory of the former Yugoslavia visited on the peoples of that region. While no side remained blameless in these conflicts, in fact, all sides committed unspeakable crimes, it was certainly the Serb aggressors who showed the world degrees of inhumane cruelty, of barbarism that some of us had hoped would never be used again as tools to settle questions of territory or dominance.

I was one of the Members here who made many of the statements I just referred to as I followed these events closely and felt very strongly about them. Nonetheless, just the other day I was reminded again quite powerfully of the excesses of perverse cruelty in these wars. I was presented with a photo album of some of the churches of Eastern Croatia, the region that is still under Serb occupation. These pictures reminded me that this was not just a political and ethnic war, but it was also a war against culture and religion. The Serb invaders purposefully targeted the churches of the Croat and Hungarian ethnic communities in that region, shelling them with ferocity and great precision. About 67 churches lie partly or fully in ruin in or around the still occupied territories.

Not all news coming from that region is bad, however. These photos of the destroyed churches were presented to me in my office by a remarkable individual, Mr. Antun Novalic, a businessman from the town of Osijek, Croatia, right across a river from the occupied territories. In this area where the wounds of ethnic hatred are still festering, Mr. Novalic has