

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PROMOTING THE STUDY OF SCIENCE

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation aimed at promoting the study of science among our Nation's youth. My legislation would reauthorize the National Science Scholarship Program which was originally supported by a bipartisan majority of both Houses and signed by President Bush in 1990. It would reward outstanding students who have made a commitment to pursue a degree in the sciences. By awarding these students an academic scholarship, this legislation will help families offset the escalating costs of higher education while facilitating student interest in a field which has become increasingly important to our technologically based society. In addition, the legislation would require at least one-half of the scholarships be awarded to female students, promoting the participation of women in an area which has traditionally been dominated by men.

Never before has the need to have a work force well versed in the sciences been so critical to our Nation's success. Just 100 years ago, 10 of the 12 largest companies in America were natural resource companies. They were businesses whose success depended on raw materials such as cotton, tobacco, and steel. Today, our economy is drastically different. As we enter the 21st century, the 10 largest and most rapidly growing industries in the world are brainpower industries: microelectronics, biotech, material-science, telecommunications. They are industries which have succeeded because of the ingenuity and intelligence of their employees. If America hopes to keep these brainpower industries based in the United States, we need to provide employers with a work force which is technologically literate. My legislation addresses this need by encouraging students to pursue science-based careers.

The National Science Scholarship Program was initiated in 1990 under the Excellence in Mathematics, Science and Engineering Education Act to provide financial assistance for two extraordinary science students from each congressional district. President Bush originated the legislation and it was approved with wide bipartisan support. As he signed the National Science Scholarship Program into law, President Bush said of the program:

This new program will provide an important vehicle for demonstrating the Nation's commitment to excellence in science, mathematics, and engineering achievement and to the recognition of excellent young people who are pursuing higher education and careers in those fields.

Although the program was relatively small in size, costing only \$4.4 million annually, its impact was large as thousands of students across the country received up to \$5,000 per year to help defray the costs of college.

One of the key elements of the National Science Scholarship Program's success is the provision that at least half of the scholarship recipients be women. Although the conditions for female scientists have greatly improved since the turn of the century when Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, America's first female graduate of medical school was forced to go to England to practice her profession, the number of women entering this historically male dominated field is still relatively small. Today women receive 54 percent of all bachelor's degrees, yet they earn little more than 40 percent of all B.A.'s in science fields and less than 15 percent of engineering degrees. Over the last 10 years, the percentage of bachelors degrees awarded to women in the field of computer science actually decreased from 35 to 30 percent. The National Science Scholarship Program actively works to eliminate this disparity by encouraging young women to pursue careers in sciences at the very age when a disproportionate number of well-qualified girls and women give up on potential careers in science and engineering.

Despite the success of this program, it was merged into a larger, less focused program at the end of the last Congress. In the process, its authorization was repealed, appropriations cut, and science priority eliminated. The 50-50 split between men and women scholars and the district-by-district distribution of scholarships were also dropped. In short, the program disappeared. As a result, almost 2,000 intelligent, highly motivated students have been denied access to much-needed scholarship money.

In a post-GATT, post-NAFTA world, we cannot afford to create barriers to young scientists realizing their full potential. This is why I am introducing legislation which would reauthorize the National Science Scholarship Program. As we enter the information age, let us do so as a community which is prepared to meet the challenges of the next millennium. Let us support our young scientists by encouraging them to pursue careers in science fields. Let us reauthorize the National Science Scholarship Program.

TRIBUTE TO THE U.S. ARMY ON ITS 221ST BIRTHDAY

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, on June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress, representing the citizens of the 13 American colonies, authorized the establishment of a Continental Army with the expressed purpose of providing for the defense of a fledgling democracy and its bedrock principles and values. The next day, Congressman George Washington became Gen. George Washington and prepared to take command of the new Army. The collective expression of the pursuit of per-

sonal freedoms that caused the authorization and organization of the U.S. Army, subsequently led to our Nation's Declaration of Independence and the codification of our bedrock principles and values in the Constitution of the United States. The birth and growth of that Army led to the birth of our great Nation. Today we celebrate the birthday of the U.S. Army, in recognition of 221 years of continuous, selfless, and valorous service to the citizens, principles, and values of the United States of America.

For 221 years, our Army's central purpose has been to fight and win our Nation's wars. In years past, those wars have typically been fought and won on distant, foreign battlefields, while at home, the Army has provided for the security of a growing population. The Army's contributions include the development of our Nation's rail and water transportation networks, and innumerable medical and scientific achievements that have markedly improved the quality of life of our citizenry. Whatever the mission, the Nation turns to its Army for decisive victory, regardless of whether those victories are measured in the defeat of foreign armed forces or the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance at home or abroad. The 172 battle streamers carried on the Army flag are testaments to the valor, commitment, and sacrifice of those who have served and fought under its banner. Valley Forge, New Orleans, Mexico City, Gettysburg, Verdun, Bataan, Normandy, Pusan, Ia Drang Valley, Grenada, Panama, and Kuwait are but a handful of the places where American soldiers have won extraordinary distinction and respect for our Nation and our Army.

Soldiers of character are today, as they have been throughout the Army's glorious history, the heart and soul of our Army. "Duty, honor, country" are more than mere words—they are the creed by which the American soldier lives and serves. Today's Army is without equal, not in terms of its size, but in the quality and dedication of the young men and women who have chosen to selflessly serve the Nation, at home and abroad, in peace and war, to accomplish the tasks directed by the Nation's leaders. Our young men and women, who receive tough, realistic training and are equipped with the finest equipment, are the envy of the world's nations. The Army's strength always has been, and always will be, the American soldier. Intelligent, physically fit, highly motivated, and educated, and well trained and supported, soldiers are our Army's capital asset. While no one can predict the cause, location, or magnitude of future battles, there is one certainty—American soldiers of character, selflessly serving the Nation, will continue to be the credentials of our Army.

The Army is prepared to answer the Nation's call, and such calls have been increasing in number and disparity in recent years. These wide-ranging missions highlight the complex global security environment our Nation faces today. The threats are less distinct and less predictable than in the past, but more complex and just as real and dangerous. Rising sophistication among terrorists and rogue

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

states, the standing armed forces of potential adversaries, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction portend increasing challenges for the future. Our Army will continue to serve the central role in the Nation's response to these challenges.

Our Army, the world's most capable and respected ground force, is in the midst of an unparalleled transformation as it prepares for the new challenges of the next century and a different world. The information age is already bringing rapid changes in the conduct of warfare. Future forces will be prepared to conduct quick, decisive, highly sophisticated operations anywhere, anytime. America's 21st century Army will integrate emerging information technologies with sound doctrine, flexible organizations, and soldiers of character and commitment to make our Nation's land force more versatile, deployable, lethal, and survivable.

Our Army was ready at Lexington and our Army is ready today. Our Army will be ready to fight and win our Nation's call to service at home and abroad. Whenever the time, wherever the place, whatever the mission, American can count on her Army.

CONDEMNING CHURCH BURNINGS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong condemnation of a tragic trend—the vicious burning of African-American churches in the South.

On average, two African-American churches have been burned, under suspicious circumstances, each month over the past 1½ years.

I rise to voice my outrage and condemnation of these church arsoners. I also speak out on behalf of the constituents of the Third District of Connecticut, who are also deeply troubled about the burnings of African-American churches in the South. We share the national sadness over the loss of these historic and sacred spaces. As towns and neighborhoods begin the process of healing and re-building, it is imperative that we send a long, clear, and firm message to the perpetrators of these sick crimes—Americans will not tolerate bigotry or hate crimes. The perpetrators must and will be punished.

History teaches us that we all have a great stake in the battle against forces of hatred. This quote about totalitarian oppression illustrates the point:

In Germany they came first for the Communists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Communist. Then they came for the Jews, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Jew. Then they came for the trade unionists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a trade unionist. Then they came for the Catholics, and I didn't speak up because I was a Protestant. Then they came for me, and by that time no one was left to speak up. (Martin Niemöller, attributed)

African-American leaders and members of the clergy in my district have spoken out locally to express support for their brothers and sisters in need in the South. These fires could easily occur in any region of the country. Today it is in Southern neighborhoods, tomorrow it could be in yours, or mine. We must

speak louder than the voices of hate. Those voices encourage violence and have resulted in the destruction of churches built on faith, hope and love.

The Reverend Lester McCorn, pastor of the Varick AME Zion Church and Auxiliary Bishop Theodore Brooks of the Beulah Heights First Pentecostal Church in New Haven in my district spoke out earlier this week.

Rev. McCorn said: "This is in on way an isolated incident limited to the South. It is old fashioned hatred."

Bishop Brooks said:

The South might be just the beginning . . . Anything can happen at any time, anywhere, at any point. While racism may be less hidden in the South it's just as prevalent and dangerous in the North.

So I'm proudly calling on others to come together and to speak out against the voices and actions of hatred in this country.

A TRIBUTE TO LECH WALESIA

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, the great twilight struggle against the incredible evil of communism produced some of history's most extraordinary people. But if you had to choose the three people who played the biggest role in relegating communism to the dustbin of history it would have to be Ronald Reagan, Pope John Paul II, and a shipyard worker from Gdansk named Lech Walesa—the three men Time Magazine dubbed "The Holly Alliance."

The centerpiece of the operation to free Eastern Europe from the chains of communism was Solidarity, the workers' union founded by Lech Walesa. Everything else flowed from that. Solidarity was the weapons that the Pope and President Reagan nurtured and protected and eventually used to help bring about communism's collapse, first in Poland, then in the rest of Eastern Europe.

None of what was accomplished, however, could have happened without Lech Walesa. It was his bravery, his skill, his dedication, and his love for his country and its people that showed the way. The world owes a debt of gratitude to this common man with uncommon valor.

Last week a ceremony was held in Washington both to honor this hero, as well as to celebrate the introduction of the NATO Expansion Act, a bill that will bring Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic into NATO. In many ways this bill is the culmination of all that Mr. Walesa has worked for and I am proud not only to be an original cosponsor of this bill, but also that I had a hand in drafting some of the language. I urge the Congress to pass this important bill and the President to sign it.

I would now like to submit a copy of Mr. Walesa's inspiring remarks for the RECORD.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE LECH WALESIA,
WASHINGTON, JUNE 4, 1996

Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress, Ladies and Gentleman, Dear Friends.

First and above all, I would like to say how very grateful I am for being invited here today. Being here again brings back cherished memories of that day six years ago, when, as we were all witnessing the end of the communist empire and of the Cold War,

I had the honor of addressing the joint session of the United States Congress. It was one of those rare moments when we all felt that history was being made. There are in deed very few such great landmarks to one's lifetime.

But this was not the first time Poles and Americans shared such moments. It was two centuries ago when, by a historical coincidence, our ancestors both in America and in Poland were simultaneously experiencing momentous changes in the lives of their nations. America had just won her independence and in 1790 ratified a democratic constitution. A year later and an ocean away on May 3rd, the Polish Parliament also passed its own constitution, a grand design for modern political reform.

There were striking similarities between them. The basic concept of the American constitution, that the source of governmental power stems from the will of the people, was also embodied in the Polish one. Both stated the same basic objective: liberty and general welfare of the people. The Polish reformers were spiritually at home with the American Founding Fathers; they shared the same fundamental ideals. America was viewed as a model; it was certainly not an accident that Polish Reformer-King Stanislaw August had put a bust of George Washington in his study at the Warsaw Castle. And it was certainly not accidental that Polish volunteers participated in the American Revolution. At this point I must express my most sincere gratitude for the recent joint resolution of the United States Congress commemorating the two hundred fifth anniversary of the adoption of Poland's first constitution.

But while the America envisaged by the Founding Fathers has become a great democracy and still governs itself by the same constitution, Poland has spent most of the last two centuries relentlessly struggling to achieve among the nations of the earth that which your Declaration of Independence called "a separate and equal station to which laws of nature and Nature's God entitle them". I am not a historian, as you know, but sometimes I think that, perhaps, apart from the right ideals and stubborn resolve, nations need a bit of luck too. For instance, I would have liked Fortune to have placed the Poland of the 1791 Constitution somewhere on the map of North America and not in the center of Europe, between autocratic and imperial Russia and Prussia.

It was exactly 200 years ago that President George Washington was retiring. Having led a victorious fight against the imperial tyranny of Britain and ensured America's independence, he could withdraw into the peace and tranquillity of his beloved Mount Vernon. He cautioned that free people must always remain wary of potential threats, but he was convinced that what he called America's "detached and distant position" offered hope that the republic would endure. As you well know, my country, inhabiting the heart of Europe, unfortunately had not the luxury of such a "distant and detached position" over the past two centuries. The tough experiences of our history do not make a retirement in true peace of mind a very likely possibility for any leader. Perhaps that is why Poles love liberty as one loves a bride but Americans love her more as a grandmother.

But I believe that, although we cannot affect Fortune, we can and should help it. From 1989, liberty in Central Europe had been given a new, historic chance, a chance preceded by a very, very long and bitter struggle, and, as such, deserving the needed nourishment of peace and security. May I point out that Poland is today the fastest growing economy in Europe a remarkable evidence of fruits born of regained liberty.

We have before us a rare window of opportunity to help preserve both peace and freedom—and the former depends much on the latter—and ensure that it extends well into the twenty first century. Just as the eighteenth-century constitutions opened a new epoch, the fall of totalitarianism in Europe offers a similar prospect today. But many a great battle in history had been ultimately lost due to a lack of follow up by the victors to ensure a durable success. I strongly believe that this is such a moment requiring a follow up in the form of providing NATO security to ensure the durability of the democratic revolutions of 1989. Only United States has the power and authority today to lead towards this goal. I am particularly pleased that this cause has found much bipartisan support in the United States Congress. It gives me much faith and hope that the liberty for which so many have struggled for so long will be given the protection and opportunity it merits.

I wish to thank you once again for your kind invitation and for your inestimable support now as in the past.

IN HONOR OF DAVID AND ESTHER SMITH

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor David and Esther Smith, two of the most active, vibrant, and progressive activists ever to hit our neighborhoods and New York Democratic affairs. I am proud to announce that David and Esther Smith are being honored tonight at the annual dinner of the Chelsea Reform Democratic Club.

For three decades David has been part of the cooperative movement. He has served as president of Penn South Co-op for more than 20 years. His services, however, goes beyond Penn South. He has reached out to help other cooperatives and has strengthened the entire U.S. cooperative movement through his incredible volunteer efforts. One of his most gratifying experiences was spearheading the successful campaign to keep Penn South a viable middle-income cooperative. From the age of 18, David has devoted his life to the promotion of human rights and to progressive causes.

Meanwhile, Esther has been a force in Democratic politics. She served on the Democratic State Committee for more than 20 years, and was the chair of the reform caucus for 8 years. Presently Esther is a member of the Democratic National Committee. As a community activist, Esther served on Community Board No. 5 for 6 years on its housing and human services committee. All her life she has been a civil rights activist and a vocal and active proponent of the progressive principles of the Democratic Party. Esther is never afraid to speak out on issues she believes in, regardless of their popularity.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in honor of David and Esther Smith, who deserve great praise for their many years of service to the city of New York.

IN MEMORY OF ANTOINETTE M. GRENCO

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take a few moments to recognize and honor a native western New Yorker, Antoinette M. Genco, who passed away on April 18, 1996. Ms. Genco, a devoted mother and active member in her church, was a tireless advocate for the city of Buffalo, NY, and for the West Side neighborhood in which she lived.

Professionally, Antoinette was an internal auditor at the Buffalo Urban Renewal Agency, helping in its efforts to improve the city and the lives of city residents. But Ms. Genco was much more than what she did on weekdays. She was a member of the board of the West Side Business and Taxpayers' Association, the Niagara District Leadership Club, and the West Side Civic Association as well as numerous block clubs and community development groups. She was also a member of the Holy Cross Church Parish Council and a well regarded religious instructor at Holy Cross Church.

Antoinette Genco's family and friends have lost someone they loved very deeply. And the Buffalo community has lost an advocate for the people who worked hard to improve everyone's lot. But we will not forget the admirable work that Antoinette accomplished. She touched the lives of many persons in western New York, and we in her community are grateful for her help in making our community a stronger and more vibrant place to live.

COVER ORAL PROSTATE CANCER DRUGS UNDER MEDICARE

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, prostate cancer has become increasingly visible as a disease of great concern to men across this country. This Father's Day weekend while we show our appreciation for our fathers, we need to focus again on the serious problem of prostate cancer that will strike nearly 1 out of every fathers in America.

Father's Day should be a time to celebrate some of the major advances in detection and treatment of prostate cancer. Within the last decade, we have seen a significant improvement in early detection of the disease, with widespread use of the PSA blood test. Early treatment has also advanced considerably—with new surgical techniques and a variety of nonsurgical techniques that can increase survival and reduce side effects for prostate cancer patients.

For patients whose cancer is detected in more advanced stages, there are advances in hormonal treatment to extend the length of time they can enjoy a productive life, free from symptoms. This involves the incorporation of oral antiandrogens in hormonal treatment to improve the effectiveness of the hormonal therapy. This relatively new approach is known as complete hormonal therapy because

it completely blocks the hormones that cause prostate cancer tumors to grow.

The good news is that this advance in hormonal treatment is having an effect for those who can take advantage of it. The bad news is that many men do not benefit from the complete therapy because the important oral drugs that are part of the therapy are not covered under Medicare, and nearly 80 percent of the men with prostate cancer rely on Medicare. Ironically, Congress acted just a few years ago to cover oral cancer drugs under Medicare, but a number of oral cancer drugs were left off the list. These prostate cancer drugs were some of the ones left off.

Father's Day gives us the opportunity to focus again on the serious problem of prostate cancer. What is it we need to do to renew the attack and push for further advances against this disease? One of the most important and yet simplest accomplishments we can have in the short term is to cover oral prostate cancer drugs under Medicare. At a minimum, older men should have access to the treatments we know can work. This is the least we can do for fathers across America.

TERRORISTS FUNDRAISING IN THE UNITED STATES

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with my colleagues a very disturbing article that ran in the April 8, 1996, edition of the Dallas Morning News.

I have made fighting terrorism a focal point of my work as ranking member of the Crime Subcommittee. I find it terrifying that in this country groups actively raise money to support terrorist groups under the guise of nonprofit organizations. This article plainly demonstrates the critical need in the United States for tough fundraising provisions like those found in the terrorism bill signed by the President in April. I urge my colleagues to read this article in the Dallas Morning News. These groups aren't not-for-profit, they are for terrorism, and they must be stopped.

[From the Dallas Morning News, Apr. 8, 1996]
PAPER TRAIL LEADS TO HAMAS; TWO ORGANIZATIONS BASED IN RICHARDSON DENY THEY PROMOTE AGENDA OF ANTI-ISRAELI TERRORISTS

(By Gayle Reaves and Steve McGonigle)

Inside a Kansas City auditorium in 1989, a masked man stepped to a lectern and described in Arabic the "oceans of blood" spilled in Hamas' armed attacks on Israeli soldiers and civilians.

He thanked two nonprofit organizations for being early allies:

The Islamic Association for Palestine, sponsor of the conference, and the Occupied Land Fund.

Seven years later, Hamas is again threatening Middle East peace with a series of suicide bombings. The Occupied Land Fund has become the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development. That group and the IAP, both now based in Richardson, are under attack for allegedly aiding Hamas.

Leaders of the local groups denied affiliation with Hamas.

Sharing a stage with Hamas speakers doesn't mean they approve of Hamas terrorism or provide support for it, they say.

"We have never raised money for Hamas or tried to recruit members for Hamas," said Shukri Abu Baker, executive director of the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development.

Public records, materials from the two groups and interviews over seven months show a pattern of personal, financial and philosophical ties between Hamas and the two nonprofit groups. For example:

The Islamic Association for Palestine reprinted the Hamas charter, which calls for killing Jews in jihad, or holy war. The association's Arabic-language publications in the early 1990s routinely praised Hamas and its violent opposition to the peace process. The association also published and distributed Hamas communiqués on U.S. college campuses.

Videotapes displaying the logo and phone number of an Islamic Association for Palestine subdivision glorify Hamas attacks on Jewish soldiers and civilians.

Last month, the Israeli government closed the Jerusalem office of the Holy Land Foundation because of alleged ties to Hamas. Officials also closed the headquarters of an Islamic school partly funded by the Holy Land Foundation and arrested its director for allegedly being a Hamas activist.

Mousa Abu Marzook, the political leader of Hamas, provided more than 10 percent of all donations to the Holy Land Foundation in 1992, according to Internal Revenue Service records. Mr. Marzook's wife is a cousin of Ghassan El-Ashi, a Holy Land Foundation board member, and Basman El-Ashi, a former president of the Islamic Association for Palestine.

The Israeli government alleges that Mr. Marzook is actually the military leader of Hamas and thus is involved in planning and financing the group's terrorist operations. It has filed bank records and confessions from alleged Hamas activities to support the claim.

Israeli officials allege that Mr. Marzook and Ismail Elbarasse, a former board member of the Islamic Association for Palestine's parent organization, funneled hundreds of thousands of dollars from U.S. banks to fund Hamas terrorism. Mr. Elbarasse and Mr. Marzook are friends and formerly were business partners.

Hamas—an Arabic acronym for Islamic Resistance Movement—was founded near the start of the intifada, a Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. Hamas' goal is the destruction of Israel and establishment of an Islamic state.

The government of Israel and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith have alleged that the two Richardson-based groups are part of the "command and control structure" of Hamas in the United States.

CHARGES ECHOED

Those charges have been echoed by two pro-Israel members of Congress, former FBI counterterrorism chief Oliver "Buck" Revell and in an award-winning and controversial documentary, *Jihad in America*, produced by journalist Steven Emerson.

U.S. Rep. Nita Lowey, D-N.Y., asked the IRS last month to revoke the Holy Land Foundation's tax-exempt status because of what she termed its support for Hamas terrorism.

Officials of the Islamic Association for Palestine and Holy Land Foundation say they want peace between Israel and the Palestinian people and that they deplore the killing of innocent people.

They admit sympathy with the Hamas cause of establishing a Palestinian state and share its opposition to the Israeli-PLO peace accord. But they argue that they are being demonized by Zionists to halt aid to and information about Palestinian Muslims.

"We've been targeted because we are very visible," said Mr. Baker, a co-founder of the Holy Land Foundation. "We are the only one focused on the needs of the Palestinian people."

Ghassan El-Ashi, another Holy Land Foundation co-founder and an incorporator of the Islamic Association for Palestine, branded the accusations "guilt by association." He called materials purporting to show links between the two nonprofit groups and Hamas "very old and shoddy."

Mr. El-Ashi said family ties to Mr. Marzook do not mean they share the same politics. Among Palestinians, he said, members of the same family were often split among political factions.

RECORDS, INTERVIEWS

The Dallas Morning News examined court filings, business records and materials produced by the Islamic Association for Palestine and Holy Land Foundation since 1987, when Hamas was formed.

The newspaper also interviewed law enforcement officers, Middle Eastern scholars and high-ranking officials of the two nonprofit organizations.

The examination revealed two close-knit groups that often work together. The Islamic Association for Palestine, which describes itself as an information center, and the Holy Land Foundation, which raises money for Islamic charitable causes, have become prominent in the American Muslim community.

Islamic Association for Palestine publications state that the group was formed in 1981, six years before Hamas began in Gaza.

Osama Abdul, vice chairman of the association, said the group was started by students at universities around the United States.

The organization also says that it supplies information about the Palestinian cause by publishing newspapers and sponsoring conferences. The group has a home page on the Internet.

Al-Zaitonah (The Olive), an Arabic newspaper published by the Islamic Association for Palestine, is considered in Israel to be "the Hamas paper," said Israeli journalist Roni Shaked, author of a 1993 book on Hamas.

An issue dated March 16, 1995, carried an ad for a book entitled *Jews Behind Every Crime* and repeated a rhyme about carrying the Palestinian fight from the hotels—that is, diplomatic talks—to the trenches. A 1990 issue of another association publication printed song lyrics praising Hamas as "the conscience of the country" and "iron in the face of the Jews." The Islamic Association for Palestine has since ceased to publish the quarterly called *Ila Falastin*, Arabic for *Toward Palestine*.

Cartoons depicted a mosque with its minaret replaced by a Kalashnikov assault rifle and a map of the United States drawn as a target pierced with arrows.

A Palestinian-American convicted in Israel of aiding Hamas terrorism told police that both Islamic Association for Palestine papers were "published by Hamas activists." Hamas pamphlets are distributed in the occupied territories by enclosing them with Al-Zaitonah, he said.

HAMAS' MOTTO

The charter of Hamas was printed by the Islamic Association for Palestine, complete with the organization's name and local post office box address. The charter includes Hamas' motto, which lists "jihad as its methodology and death for the sake of Allah is its most coveted desire."

"There is no solution to the Palestinian Problem except by Jihad," the charter says. It refers to jihad as carrying weapons and confronting the enemy, providing equipment to the fighter and looking after his family.

Mr. Abdul said he did not know that the association had published the Hamas charter. But any Hamas statements published by the association "were published for information purposes only" because "everybody was asking about this organization," he said.

The Islamic Association for Palestine, he said, does not endorse the killing of innocent civilians.

"We as IAP, we don't feel happy when someone is killed," he said. News of the four suicide bombings that were carried out in Israel between Feb. 25 and March 4, claiming 58 lives, "worried us because we knew 2 million Palestinians will be punished" for them.

But audience members at the December 1989 conference of the Islamic Association for Palestine shouted "Allahu Akbar" ("God is great") when the masked Hamas spokesman talked about an ocean of blood.

In a videotape of the conference, Yaser Bushnaq, a Dallas resident who was then president of the Islamic Association for Palestine, welcomed participants. A Hamas banner draped a table, from which one speaker after another praised Hamas. The conference was named after Abdulla Azzam, considered a Hamas martyr.

Ahmed Al Qattan, a militant cleric from Kuwait, said Hamas "made the Jews shiver in fear." He led a chant that said, in part, "Long live Hamas. . . . Now the stone will be replaced by the Kalashnikov."

Mr. Abdul insists that the association was not endorsing Hamas terrorism by organizing the 1989 conference. At that time, "every Palestinian was emotionally involved with the intifada. . . . If you talked to people about anything else, they would just leave you," he said.

ATTACK RE-ENACTED

Mr. Emerson, the documentary producer, supplied another videotape that he described as a Hamas training video. It depicts men with assault rifles re-enacting an attack on a Jewish factory.

In another scene, rifle bullets spell out "Hamas" in Arabic characters, the opening frames carry the logo of Aqsa Vision Audio Visual Production. The association's Richardson telephone number is provided at the end for ordering copies.

Mr. Abdul called Aqsa Vision "the sales department of IAP," selling items with the association's logo or slogans. He said Aqsa Vision "does not produce any tapes."

He called the alleged training video "a professional cut-and-paste job" by Mr. Emerson, whom he and Muslim leaders around the country have denounced as pro-Zionist.

Mr. Emerson's 1994 documentary drew national attention to the Islamic Association for Palestine and the Holy Land Foundation. He alleged that the two organizations were part of a radical Islamic network operating within the United States.

The recent bombings by Hamas in Israel have renewed that attention, as has Israel's effort to extradite Mr. Marzook from the United States to put him on trial for terrorism. He remains in jail in New York while the extradition case is being decided.

Israel says that Mr. Marzook, a former resident of Ruston, La., is actually Hamas' military leader. He has said that he knew nothing of Hamas' military actions and is fighting extradition.

Thick volumes of records filed by Israel in the case contain extensive statements by Muhammad Salah, a Chicago-area used-car dealer who confessed to being a Hamas agent. His statements, made in early 1993, fueled Israeli charges of Hamas activism in the United States.

Mr. Salah told Israeli investigators that Mr. Marzook sent him and another Hamas leader in London to reorganize Hamas operations and distribute funds to Hamas activists in the Occupied Territories.

CONFESSION RECANTED

Last year, Mr. Salah was convicted of aiding Hamas terrorism and sentenced to five years in prison. He later recanted his confession, insisting the statements were coerced through abuse and torture.

Statements by Mr. Salah and other alleged Hamas activists described attacks on Israeli soldiers and civilians. They also trace more than \$200,000 provided for guns and terrorists action to a U.S. bank account.

The account, at a bank in McLean, Va., was held jointly by Mr. Marzook and Mr. Elbarasse, a former board member of the American Middle Eastern League for Palestine, an Islamic Association for Palestine parent organization.

Stanley Cohen, a New York attorney for Mr. Marzook, said it was Mr. Elbarasse who transferred \$735,000 to Mr. Salah's Chicago bank account.

Mr. Salah then had \$200,000 transferred to him in Israel, bank records show. When Mr. Salah was arrested, \$97,000 in cash was also confiscated.

Mr. Cohen said the money did not belong to his client. Mr. Marzook did not know it had been sent to Mr. Salah, the attorney said, nor did Mr. Marzook direct how Mr. Salah should spend the funds.

A man at Mr. Elbarasse's home in Falls Church, Va., hung up the phone when a reporter asked to speak to Mr. Elbarasse.

Several current and former association officials are helping Mr. Marzook with his legal troubles. Mr. Bushnaq, the former association president, is one of two signatories on the Marzook legal defense fund, Mr. Cohen said.

Rafiq Jaber and Sabri Ibrahim, current president and vice president, respectively, of the Islamic Association for Palestine, say they also are assisting with Mr. Marzook's defense by circulating petitions and encouraging contributions. Both live in the Chicago area, where the association is planning to move its headquarters.

Mr. Marzook is also a key link between Hamas and the Holy Land Foundation, one of the largest U.S. fund-raisers for Islamic charitable causes.

Founded as the Occupied Land Fund in California in 1987, the organization renamed itself and moved to Richardson in 1992. Last year the group raised \$2.25 million in donations and another \$1 million in in-kind contributions, officials said.

TAX RETURNS

According to Holy Land Foundation tax returns, Mr. Marzook contributed \$210,000 in 1992. His personal secretary, Nasser Alkhatib, contributed another \$22,450. Total contributions for the year were \$2 million.

Mr. Baker, the foundation's executive director, remembered Mr. Marzook making the contribution after an Islamic conference in Kansas City.

He cited the donation as proof that there is no secret relationship between Mr. Marzook and the foundation. Mr. Marzook knew his contribution would be reported, Mr. Baker said.

At the time, Mr. Baker said, Mr. Marzook had not stated publicly that he was a leader of Hamas.

"We'll take any money if it's legal," said the Holy Land Foundation director said.

Mr. Marzook, through his attorney, denied making the contribution. Mr. Cohen said the donation came from Mr. Elbarasse.

"I'm saying that transaction was from the joint account and had nothing to do with Mr. Marzook," he said. "I'm sorry, Mousa Marzook did not donate \$210,000 to them."

Mr. Cohen acknowledged that Mr. Marzook's wife, Nadia, invested \$250,000 in 1993 in InfoCom Corp., a Richardson com-

puter company run by her cousin, Bayan El-Ashi. Mr. El-Ashi is the brother of Ghassan El-Ashi, the foundation's treasurer and InfoCom's international marketing director.

Ghassan El-Ashi declined to discuss whether Mrs. Marzook was an investor in InfoCom, and he referred questions to Mr. Cohen.

There is an even stronger link between Hamas and the Holy Land Foundation than Mr. Marzook—one which Mr. Baker and Ghassan El-Ashi readily admit and defend.

The Holy Land Foundation provides grants to schools, clinics, mosques and other social service organizations in the Middle East and elsewhere to meet Muslim humanitarian needs.

Publications say the Holy Land Foundation raises money for widows, orphans, the homeless and "families of martyrs." The group boasts it was the first to aid 413 suspected Hamas activists whom Israel deported to Lebanon in 1992.

In Gaza and the West Bank, Middle East experts say, Hamas is widely regarded as one of the largest and most efficient providers of social services. The Holy Land Foundation helps supports some of those Hamas institutions.

HAMAS BASTION

The Islamic University of Gaza is listed by the foundation as one recipient. It is known as a Hamas bastion; Mr. Marzook was one of its founders.

Mr. Baker said the Holy Land Foundation does not care about the political leanings of the people whose programs it funds. "Our humanitarian work is not colored by political reality in that area," he said.

Mr. Abdul of the Islamic Association for Palestine denied that Hamas operates social service agencies—that is a Zionist mischaracterization, he said.

Dr. Philip Mattar, executive director of the Institute for Palestine Studies in Washington, said Hamas' social service system is undeniable.

"Hamas does run social and health services in the West Bank."

There's no doubt about it," he said. "Most of their money goes to running those services. But they benefit enormously in that it generates an enormous amount of good will, especially in underdeveloped areas."

In many such organizations in the Middle East, accusations of corruption are common. "You won't find too much corruption among Hamas organizations," Dr. Mattar said. "They are quite puritanical."

Another recipient of Holy Land Foundation funds was an Islamic school operated by Jamil Hamami. Mr. Hamami, who has been called a Hamas leader by Israel, has been detained several times. His Faith School is one of the most respected in the West Bank, Mr. Baker said.

Since the bombings began in March, Israeli authorities have shut down many Muslim charities because of suspected Hamas ties. Among those closed was the Holy Land Foundation's Jerusalem office.

"Yes, that was because they are claiming we have Hamas ties," Mr. Baker said. He called Israel's action "a political move" that the foundation is challenging in Israeli court.

Ms. Lowey, the congresswoman who is seeking to revoke the foundation's tax-exempt status, contended that the Holy Land Foundation's aid to Hamas-run charities and deportees is proof of the foundation's support for terrorism.

"If you're raising money for Hamas activists, you're raising money for Hamas," she said in a statement.

MONEY NOT TRACED

Vince Cannistraro, a former CIA counterterrorism chief, said U.S. officials

have not been able to trace money raised by Muslim charities in the United States to Middle East terrorism. But he said contributions to the Hamas social service network can benefit its military operations.

"You can give money to a specific hospital in Gaza, for example, and that money will go there," he said. "And if that money is controlled by Hamas, that frees up money that can go for bad things."

Mr. Baker said the Holy Land Foundation is considering a fund-raising campaign to rebuild houses for families of suicide bombers. The Israeli government has demolished more than 100 such homes, he said.

The demolitions are against international law because they are "collective punishment" aimed at a large group of people rather than at specific individuals convicted of crimes, he said.

"My obligation as a humanitarian is to go there and rebuild those houses," he said. "I don't want the rest of the children to go and blow themselves up because they see the world is full of injustice."

Mr. Baker, who has spent half his life in the West and whose mother is Christian, said he believes Israel has a right to exist.

He said Israel's Zionist government should put aside its bigotry and permit Palestinians to have a country, too.

"A lot of good Jews are doing wonderful things in this country and everywhere. They do not deserve my anger or hate," he said. "A lot of bad Muslims are doing bad things. They deserve my frustration."

"But if you want to . . . base all your positions and attitudes in this life on religion or ethnicity or political backgrounds, you're doomed to be a failure."

TRIBUTE TO S. GOLDBERG & CO.,
INC.

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise before the House today to honor a very special company. S. Goldberg & Co., Inc., rose from humble beginnings in 1896 to a position of prominence in the international business world. This month they will celebrate 100 years of business, an achievement I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing.

Samual Goldberg first began making slippers in a tiny shop in New York City's lower east side in 1896, before moving to Hackensack, NJ, the company's present home. After Samuel's death in 1935, his son, Sidney, took over the business and began preparing his two sons, Roy and Stan, to eventually run the company. Thanks in large part to Roy and Stan's present leadership, S. Goldberg employs 450 people and has facilities in Bogota, NJ, and Hong Kong. This truly exemplifies the American dream, as S. Goldberg has achieved success through hard work and perseverance.

This company is a leader in the footwear industry because it creates and markets innovative, high-quality footwear that is value priced for its consumers. Equally as important is S. Goldberg's strong commitment to domestic facilities and its worldwide sourcing capabilities. A true family business, S. Goldberg's dedicated employees have worked for the company for up to 60 years.

Mr. Speaker, S. Goldberg & Co., Inc., is an inspiration to us all and to the international

business community. The company serves as evidence that the American dream is alive in Hackensack and is attainable anywhere with hard work and a commitment to quality.

**BEST WISHES TO TOBIN R. BOENIG
FOR A FULL RECOVERY**

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer best wishes for a full recovery to Tobin R. Boenig, a remarkable young man from Mar-
tion, TX.

I met Toby during the summer of 1994, when he interned in my office. He worked with my staff on numerous projects, including extensive work on agriculture issues. During his brief tenure in my office, Toby earned the respect and admiration of his coworkers through his dedication, responsibility, and hard work.

As a student at Texas A&M University in College Station, TX, Toby involved himself in many campus activities. He participated in the student senate beginning his freshman year, and held the position of academic affairs committee chair, speaker pro tempore, and speaker of the student senate. In addition, Toby served on the College of Agriculture and Life Science student council and was a member of the collegiate FFA. He was also an agri-speaker, speaking throughout the Bryan/College Station area about the importance of agriculture and youth leadership. Toby was awarded the Buck Weirus Spirit Award for his contributions to the Texas A&M student body.

This past academic year, Toby served as the student body president of Texas A&M University, representing over 42,000 students to the Texas A&M administration, former students, and the State and Federal Governments. He graduated cum laude from the College of Agriculture and Life Science in May 1996.

Shortly after graduation, Toby was involved in a tubing accident on the Guadalupe River in Texas, leaving him paralyzed from the neck down. In recent weeks, he has made great progress, regaining some feeling in his arms and legs, and the medical team now hopes for a full recovery through long and intensive physical therapy. During this time, Toby has maintained his positive spirit and enthusiasm for which he is known by family and friends.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of this body of legislators, I would like to send best wishes to Tobin R. Boenig for a speedy and full recovery. He is an extraordinary young man and is an inspiration to us all. Good luck, Toby.

TRIBUTE TO DUNCAN H. KESTER

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I rise today to pay special tribute to Duncan H. Kester, the standing chapter 13 trustee for division 5 of the northern district of California—counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey—on his re-

tirement, effective June 30, 1996, after 29 years of service in that capacity.

Mr. Kester served with the U.S. Army Air Force in World War II as a flight officer-navigator, second lieutenant. After the war, he married Marvis Horgan on February 16, 1946. He is the father of four children, two daughters, and twin sons, and is also a grandfather.

In July 1967, Duncan Kester was appointed to serve as the first chapter XIII trustee in the newly created area 2 commercial district of the northern district of California consisting of the counties of Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey by the bankruptcy referees at the direction of the judges of the northern district of California. After the bankruptcy code was adopted in 1978, Mr. Kester became the standing chapter 13 trustee for divisions 3 and 5 of the northern district of California, consisting of the counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey. After the implementation of the United States Trustee Program, Mr. Kester continued his chapter 13 trusteeship with his appointment by the new United States trustee for region 17.

Mr. Kester served as a leader holding a number of offices with the National Association of Chapter Thirteen Trustees [NACTT], including serving as president of that organization in 1975–76. He has appeared frequently as a lecturer at educational seminars before creditors, attorneys, business education students, and commercial associations.

During his long and illustrious tenure as a trustee, Mr. Kester has administered approximately 100,000 cases through which roughly one-half billion dollars was paid by debtors to creditors. Through his office, thousands of debtors have been able to save their homes and property by restructuring their finances in chapter 13 plans. In addition, thousands of small business men and women have been able to continue operating their restructured companies and maintain the employment of their workers by filing chapter 13 plans.

Mr. Kester, known as "Duke" and "Mr. K," to his friends and colleagues, has earned the respect and affection of debtors, creditors, attorneys, and judges, and his employees.

I am proud to have the honor to offer Duncan H. Kester my sincere thanks and gratitude for his many years of exemplary service to our community and ask that my colleagues join me in wishing him a happy retirement.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT
TIMBER CONTRACT EXTENSION
ACT**

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce a bill to extend by 15 years the only remaining long-term contract for timber on the Tongass National Forest. The extension was requested by the both Houses of the Alaska State Legislature. It is supported by Alaska's Governor. Democrats and Republicans in Alaska are behind the 15 year extension.

Some may remember that there were two long-term timber contracts when this House

last passed the Tongass Timber Reform Act. There should be two contracts, but at the urging of environmental extremists, the Clinton administration breached one and canceled it in 1994.

This bill is not the ultimate answer to the problems of the Tongass, problems with which this body has dealt too often.

Many may know that I introduced a bill last year that could give power and control over the Tongass to the State of Alaska, but the bill I introduce today is no substitute for H.R. 2413. Ultimately, the Federal political process, Federal bureaucrats, and Federal actions are no way to guide the management of treasures like the Tongass.

Indeed, the fact that I even need to introduce a bill to again attempt a Federal solution for the Tongass—just 5 years after the last Federal legislative solution—is evidence that the State of Alaska by its laws and policies should own and manage the Tongass.

I want to be clear. This bill has nothing to do with expanding clearcutting on the Tongass. The only lands subject to harvesting are those left in the timber base after the past wilderness withdrawals from past acts of Congress. This has nothing to do with the public financing of environmental improvements. The company will finance the improvements itself based on the extended contract. This contract extension is corporate workfare with a fair return to the taxpayers.

The bill I introduce today is needed because the 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act, which was passed and signed over my objection, has failed. It failed because 42 percent of the timber economy that was not supposed to diminish after the 1990 act is gone from the Tongass. The remainder of the timber economy—at one time over 4,000 strong—is just hanging on.

With its command and control approach to Federal land management decisions, Washington, DC, has failed Alaskans and those in other States. It has failed because the promise of the land base to support timber has been eroded by administrative action, laws, and lawsuits. The latest administrative proposal is to withdraw an additional 600,000 acres from the land available for timber harvesting. That means more land withdrawn by that single administrative action than has been harvested in the Tongass since 1909. There have been so many failures by the Federal Government regarding laws and decisions on the Tongass and the 75,000 people who live there are tired of it.

One of the most grave Federal failures resulted from the unilateral timber contract modifications—over the objections of contract holders—ordered by the 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act. While there is a deep history attached to the long-term contracts in the Tongass, overnight the Federal Government just changed the contract at its whim. It was not because of any environmental or ecological reason. It was with arrogance and the design to stop the very small amount of timber harvesting in the largest national forest.

That was one of several decisions forced onto the Federal Forest Service and is a primary reason that the Alaska Pulp Corp. wanted to begin retooling its facility in Sitka. After they began doing so, their long-term contract was canceled under orders from the Department. It was a blatantly political decision and will end up costing the Federal Government millions of dollars.

The other long-term contract holder, the Ketchikan Pulp Corp. now barely survives with the unfair changes unilaterally inserted into its contract by the 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act. The company has about 8 years remaining on its contract, but is facing several business options. The company has indicated a willingness to invest substantial resources—upwards of \$200 million—to install environmental improvements to the plant and make it more energy efficient. Amortizing that investment requires a 15-year extension to their existing contract.

The 15-year extension is the first feature of my bill. The remaining parts of the bill attempt to improve the fairness of the contract provisions that were unilaterally changed under the 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act. One provision requires a harvest plan which details the volume of timber and its location. Another provision requires normal independent appraisals and competitive rates for timber. Another provision concerns proportionality of harvests and includes a new criteria—acreage—by which proportionality is measured. Other provisions remove the termination clause and specifically allow conversion or replacement of the pulp mill with a similar facility. A final provision says that future modifications of the contract must be by mutual agreement.

I remind critics of logging on the Tongass that this bill has nothing to do with changing wilderness or LUD II designations. This bill has nothing to do with removing stream buffer protection. This bill has nothing to do with restoring the Tongass timber supply fund. This bill has nothing to do with any other part of the Tongass Timber Reform Act. Some may wish it did change those parts of the unfair law, but it does not.

This bill concerns fairness. It concerns restoring a viable long-term contract and extending its term. Before passage of the 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act, nearly every environmental interest emphasized that timber harvesting and timber employment would not be affected if the Tongass law was reformed. I regret to say that those who made the representations have forgotten that they promised peace in the valley. The bill I introduce today does the least possible to address one issue that might make peace in the valley.

The timber economy has faltered in the Tongass. Not because it is inefficient, but because the law agreed to by powers in Washington, DC, doomed the timber economy. Passage of this bill means hope to those in Ketchikan and throughout Southeast. It means hope because an extended, viable timber contract will result in a clearer chlorine-free mill with improved energy efficiency. It means hope because it means jobs. Jobs and a cleaner environment means a good future for the timber resource industry in the Tongass.

An additional point is worth mentioning. There were allegations of timber theft by the company holding the long-term contract on the Tongass. My staff checked this report. They were told by the FBI that there is no planned or existing investigation of the company for timber theft. Nothing, according to the FBI after having visited the Tongass, has prompted the Bureau to even initiate a preliminary or full-fledged investigation of criminal timber.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on the House Agriculture Committee to advance this piece of legislation.

AMEND THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to ensure that families of police and fire chaplains killed in the line of duty will receive well-deserved death benefits. I introduced this legislation in the previous Congress. It passed the House as an amendment to the omnibus crime bill but was taken out during the conference between the House and Senate negotiators. Thankfully, it is a rare occurrence when a fire of police chaplain loses his life in the line of duty. However, if such a tragedy does occur, the families of these courageous men and women will not be left out in the cold. These unsung heroes will have the assurance of knowing that their loved ones will be taken care of.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, a rare occurrence did take place on June 18, 1994, when Los Angeles County Police Chaplain Bruce Michael Bryan was killed. Chaplain Bryan was an officially recognized and trained police chaplain. The night he was killed, he accompanied a sheriff's deputy on a routine call to a bar. The deputy first detained and subsequently drove home an intoxicated individual. Apparently, the individual believed he was under arrest, panicked and wrestled the deputy's gun free. The detained shot the deputy, did not kill him, and proceeded to chase Chaplain Bryan before shooting him three times in the head execution style.

Chaplain Bryan was a volunteer chaplain based out at the Carson Sheriff's substation. He was certified as their official chaplain and would hold Sunday morning services for the other officers. Yet, his record of public service was not only that of a police chaplain. He was very involved in his local church and also established and operated New Heart Ministries which offers continuing help and rehabilitation to former criminals starting new lives outside incarceration.

It is on behalf of all police and fire chaplain that I introduce this legislation today. In the memory and honor of Chaplain Bryan, I have titled the legislation the "Bruce M. Bryan Police and Fire Chaplain Public Safety Officers' Benefit Act of 1996". It is my sincere hope that Congress will pass this important and necessary piece of legislation.

Police and fire chaplains are often called upon to confront dangerous circumstances. For example, they may be counted upon to participate in situations where criminals are holding hostages, drive an ambulance if needed, or even pick-up a fire ax to combat a deadly fire. These men and women to to work every day and perform their duties diligently and quietly, responding to the same crime and fire scenes that their colleagues do.

I would like to take this opportunity to ask my colleagues that they join me in cosponsoring this legislation which would compensate the families of police and fire chaplains who, while in the line of duty, could pay the ultimate price possible for doing their job. This bill amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe

Streets Act of 1968 to ensure that police and fire chaplains killed in the line of duty receive federal death benefits.

I ask unanimous consent that this letter from Fateher William Wentink, police chaplain for the Rockford, IL, Police Department and the Illinois State Police, be inserted here as part of the RECORD.

ROCKFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT,
SAINT ANTHONY MEDICAL CENTER,

Rockford, IL, May 17, 1996.

Congressman DONALD A. MANZULLO,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MANZULLO, for over a quarter of a century I have served as Chaplain for the Rockford Police Department. I am also Chaplain for the Illinois State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The City of Rockford Police Department has approximately 30 Police Chaplains. There is a Chaplain on duty 24 hours a day every day of the year. These are all volunteer positions. Our Chaplains are involved in many areas of Police work. This includes helping people who need a place to stay, food or medicine. We also talk with people who might be lonely or suicidal. We are also involved in death situations. Our Chaplains are on the scenes of major disturbances and incidents in our city.

More and more Law Enforcement Agencies are utilizing the expertise and professionalism of Police Chaplains. Estimates are that between 25% and 50% of the 17,000 Law Enforcement agencies in our Country have Police Chaplains on staff. Approximately 1,200 of these Police Chaplains belong to the International Conference of Police Chaplains. Of these 1,200 Police Chaplains over 93% are volunteer. They offer their time, talents, and service to the citizens of their communities.

In the United States there are over 100 Police Officers killed in the line of duty each year. There is a Federal death benefit of over \$100,000.00 that goes to the estate of a Police Officer whose life is taken in the performance of duty. I am asking if it would be possible to include Police Chaplains in this benefit. Although most are volunteer, they are officially appointed to their Departments and carry out their obligations and duties under the command and direction of the head of the agency.

Thank you for your consideration and efforts in this important matter.

Very truly yours,

REV. WILLIAM R. WENTINK,
Chaplain.

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE'S 40TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the beautiful city of Garden Grove, my home town, for celebrating its 40th anniversary on June 18.

Dr. Alonzo Cook, who is recognized as Garden Grove's founding father, would be so proud of the beauty and growth of this unique, southern California city. Since its incorporation on June 18, 1956, when services were formally coordinated to accommodate the booming population, Cook's pioneer spirit continues to be a part of life for Garden Grove and its citizens.

Originally a land of dry desert and no vegetation, Alonzo Cook had a vision to create a

community filled with beautiful gardens for families to raise their children and individuals to support themselves. What has transpired since that time has been remarkable. Despite a devastating flood of the Santa Ana River in 1916 and a tragic earthquake in 1933, residents joined in spirit and labor to see to it that Garden Grove continued its mission of creating and expanding the city's economic and social opportunities. And that trend continues today. At the time of the 1960 census, Garden Grove had a population of nearly 44,000. Today, the population is more than 140,000. That makes Garden Grove the fourth largest city in Orange County and the 17th largest in the State of California, a true testament to its attractive nature.

Today, Garden Grove remains a dynamic and thriving city with a strong sense of its roots based on a truly distinctive history. And due to its central geographic location within Orange County, one of the most economically robust areas in California, Garden Grove has become an ideal environment for family living, commercial enterprises, and recreation. It is just what Alonzo Cook envisioned.

Mr. Speaker, I'm so proud to be a resident of this city. Happy anniversary, Garden Grove.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON HOUSE
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 178,
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON
THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, The Republican budget is the only honest plan that balances. It allows people to earn more, keep more, and do more with their families and communities.

The budget that my Republican colleagues and I have crafted symbolizes the historic changes and continuous process of shifting power out of Washington and back where it belongs—in the hands of the people.

The Clinton administration does not seem to realize that every dollar counts to working American families. If we had, right now, a budget that balanced, mortgage interest rates would be one point lower. That one point might only be \$65, but that \$65 means the difference between home ownership and renting for many families.

The Republican proposal fulfills our commitment to balance the budget by 2002, with lower deficits than the President's proposal every year. It provides a \$500-per-child tax credit for working families, reforms welfare, and protects Medicare, extending the solvency of the trust fund for 10 years. In short, this budget will improve the lives of every American. In addition, it enforces a hard freeze on nondefense discretionary spending in 1997 and achieves balance by reducing deficits every year from 1997 through 2002.

Last year, the House-passed budget resolution projected a deficit of \$173.5 billion in 1997. Today's budget resolution projects a deficit that is \$20 billion lower. It would be even lower if the President were as committed to a balanced budget as he claims.

Mr. Speaker, for far too long, American families have worked to provide for the Government. It is time they worked to provide for themselves.

TRIBUTE TO LT. PATRICK BOLAND

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lt. Patrick Boland, a very determined young man, whose dauntless persistence and dedication have enabled him to reach a significant milestone in his life. Lieutenant Boland set a goal for himself, to serve our Nation as a pilot in the U.S. Air Force, and he has worked tirelessly to achieve that goal.

After earning a bachelor of science degree from Clarkson University in 1992, Patrick Boland enrolled in the master of aerospace engineering program at the Georgia Institute of Technology, and joined the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps [AFROTC] in 1994. He received the Superior Performance Award in 1995, based on the leadership abilities that he demonstrated during his field training that summer. He also was chosen to be the leader of a newly formed Civil Air Patrol squadron. In the fall of 1995, he was selected for a pilot slot and was appointed to the highly selective Euro-NATO Joint Pilot Training Program, where he rose to the top of his class and was designated as a distinguished graduate. Last Friday, Patrick Boland received the last Regular Air Force commission from the Georgia Institute of Technology AFROTC program, while also receiving the master of aerospace engineering degree.

Lieutenant Boland is to be commended on his accomplishments. I would like to wish him much success as he dedicates himself to the service of our country as a pilot in the U.S. Air Force.

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, in all of arguments we have heard against raising the minimum wage, an essential point is lost. In 1938, the Fair Labor Standards Act established the minimum wage to help maintain a "minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers." Today's minimum wage fails to meet that standard.

Since the minimum wage was last increased in 1991, the cost of living has risen 53.5 percent. If it is to have the buying power it had in the 1960's, it would have to jump immediately to \$5.65. And if it is left at the current level of \$4.25, the minimum wage will reach a 40-year low, when adjusted for inflation, in January 1997.

All the debate about what economists have said is useless when you consider that they do not agree among themselves about the effect of an increase in the minimum wage. Several of their studies have resulted in distinctly

opposite conclusions of what an increase will do to the economy and employment. What we must weigh in making this decision are the personal benefits such a move will have on individuals who are earning the current minimum wage.

As many of the religious organizations have attested in their calls for an increase, this is a matter of social and economic justice. No one can deny that those earning the minimum wage, particularly in those families where the sole wage earner only receives the minimum, are faced with severe economic hardship. And in a time when we are trying to promote independence and self-sufficiency, rather than reliance on the public dole, raising the minimum wage makes sense.

Raising the minimum wage will not prove to be such a hardship for many American companies. According to *Business Week* figures, corporate profits increased 75 percent and annual CEO pay increased 92 percent from 1990 to 1995. Productivity is on the rise. Nevertheless, the average hourly wages for the 82 percent of the workforce that are production or supervisory workers have steadily declined since 1979. Workers are simply not being paid at a rate that corresponds to their rising output, and it is time for corporations to reverse this trend.

For those who would argue that small businesses would be the ones that would truly suffer from an increase in the minimum wage, we have already passed the Small Business Tax Relief Act, which will be linked to this increase. In this bill, we alleviate some of the regulatory and financial burdens placed on these businesses, so they can devote more resources to their employees.

As this debate continues, we will see that for every argument, there is a counter argument. Let's just return to the basics and accept what even many Republicans have accepted, that humaneness calls upon us to raise the minimum wage again. Let's stop quibbling about how many teenagers, how many single mothers, how many sole household earners will be affected from an increase. Let us raise the minimum because it is the right thing to do; because 80 percent of the American people believe an increase is warranted; because we must re-establish a minimum wage that provides a "minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3603) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment caps the average seasonal price for peanuts at \$640 per ton. If the price rises above that price then no more peanut program.

The peanut program works: American-produced peanuts are safe; prices have remained stable, rising less than the rate of inflation since 1979; consumer prices for peanut products in the United States remain lower than that in other countries.

We have avoided the boom-and-bust cycle typical of other agricultural industries. The peanut program is good for our farmers, particularly the family farmer. The average-sized peanut farm is slightly less than 100 acres. Some 87 percent of peanut farms are owner-operated.

One thing is for certain—killing the peanut program would do much more harm than good. The loss of jobs, farm revenue, land value, and local tax base would devastate smaller communities.

We would increase our reliance on unstable and uncertain supplies of foreign peanuts, we would lose our quality assurance, we would lose our most valuable resource—our farmers.

The 1996 Farm bill, which we just passed, makes reforms to the peanut program. Let's give these changes a chance to work.

Let's not break our commitment to America's farmers.

Vote "no" on the Kolbe amendment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN E. ENSIGN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, due to travel difficulties on Monday, June 10, I missed rollcall votes 222, 223, and 224. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each of these rollcall votes.

TRIBUTE TO THE KALAMAZOO CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL MOCK TRIAL TEAM

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join with me in congratulating the Kalamazoo Central High School Mock Trial Team. They defeated 37 other teams to earn the National High School Mock Trial Championship held recently in Pittsburgh, PA.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating students Andrew Fink, Joelle Renstrom, Linnaea Eberts, Ursula McTaggart, Aida Hussen, Ghislaine Storr, Jordan Klepper, Aash Bhatt Sonya Datta-Sandhu, Nickh Dybek, and Coach Sherry Myers, Assistant Coach Keith Platte, and Legal Coach Kurt McCamman.

These students worked hard in preparation for this important event. Their many hours of commitment, practice and dedication stand as an inspiration to us all. I am confident that we will continue to hear great things about these students. We are counting on them to provide

this Nation with the leadership that will carry us into the next century.

This accomplishment not only says a lot about the student, it also speaks well for the Kalamazoo Public School System and the many quality people there that are truly making a difference.

Again, Mr. Speaker, congratulations to Kalamazoo Central High School Mock Trial Team, winner of this year's national championship.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION PROMOTING DEMOCRACY THROUGH THE INTERNET

HON. RICK WHITE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, today, I join with my good friend and colleague from Virginia in introducing a resolution calling on Congress to use the Internet to provide constituents with more access to government information; communicate with constituents through electronic mail, and work with the net community to get input on issues affecting the Internet.

Yesterday, a three-judge panel of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania granted a preliminary injunction against enforcement of the Communications Decency Act, on the grounds of constitutionality. The main reason this act was found unconstitutional is because Congress didn't understand what the Internet is all about. We tried to apply the indecency standard—a rule developed for television—to the Internet, which is a very different medium. If we want to avoid such problems in the future, Congress is going to have to learn what the Internet is all about.

But the drive behind this resolution goes further than educating Congress about the Internet—it fulfills our promise to make Congress more accessible to the American people.

The Internet is a powerful new medium that is growing by leaps and bounds. Each day more and more people are logging onto the Net to get information. As more people use the Internet as a way to communicate, do business, and educate our children, we in Congress need to make sure that we are using this new medium as a way to communicate with our constituents. By posting committee reports, voting records, and other documents on the Internet we will give the public access to the same information we in Congress have.

Next year, Congress will go back to the drawing board to rewrite the CDA. When that time comes, I am optimistic that a more educated Congress will develop a solution that protects our children and protects our free speech.

Until that time, it is important to get more Members of Congress involved in Internet issues. That is why this resolution is so important. This resolution will require that Members of Congress go on record to show their commitment to learning about, and using, the Internet.

"WOULD"

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, let's get rid of the dead WOULD.

A strange practice has crept in to discourse on the floor of the U.S. House. Members are beginning to use the subjunctive where it simply does not apply. One hears, "I WOULD yield 5 minutes to—."

"I WOULD"? I WOULD if what?

And of course, parliamentary rules require that a Member address the Chair, not "Ladies and Gentlemen."

While we are at it, I believe that recorded votes are requested in the Committee of the Whole and the yeas and nays are requested in the formal sessions of the House.

KIP TIERNAN TO BE HONORED ON HER 70TH BIRTHDAY FOR HER MANY ACHIEVEMENTS

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 21, 1996, the people of Boston are holding a truly momentous event. The purpose of the event is to honor a woman who has been at the forefront of the struggle for equal rights for all people. This party, to celebrate the 70th birthday of Kip Tiernan, is a recognition of the woman and her many great achievements throughout her life. Kip has valiantly fought for the rights of the poor and disenfranchised in our society, from the founding of Rosie's Place in 1974 to her continued work as a adjunct professor of ethical policy at the University of Massachusetts. Her work has reached far and touched many and that is why we have all come together to honor this truly extraordinary woman.

Rosie's Place was created by Kip in response to a need for a place where poor and homeless women could go to find food, shelter, and support in their time of need. The continued work and dedication Kip has given to this, the first such shelter of its kind in the United States, has allowed it to evolve into a place where women could not only find immediate food and shelter, but also long-term aid through permanent housing and education programs. The achievements of Rosie's Place, in addition to her part in founding the Boston Food Bank, the Boston Women's Fund, Health Care for the Homeless and Community Works mark Kip as a true champion of the poor.

It is an honor and a privilege to be able to lend my thoughts and sentiments to this celebration of Kip Tiernan. Her life and work and the aid she has been able to give to so many people should serve as an example to us all. Her life was, and continues to be, an influential one, unselfishly dedicated to helping others. Let us celebrate on this day a great woman who has done so much for so many.

UNITED STATES-INDIA RELATIONS: THE NEED FOR UNITED STATES AID

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the current status of United States-India relations.

Over the past decade the relationship between our countries has been increasingly positive. United States trade and business investments in India have grown to an all-time high. This growth should continue, for India recently reaffirmed its commitment to democracy by conducting the largest democratic election in history. Over 65 percent of India's 640 million eligible voters participated in the election.

At such a time, with so many positive developments, it is a serious misreading of history for us to even consider freezing aid to India, as some are now proposing. I urge those who are so inclined to listen to the warnings of Ambassador Frank Wisner, senior career ambassador to India, who recently said India would view such an attempt by Congress to be "a very negative message."

Undeniably, there have been human rights abuses in India in years past. But progress in this area is being made, as reflected most dramatically by the election results in Punjab Province. There, the ruling party which allegedly committed abuses against Muslims was thrown out by a Muslim-leaning party. Another reflection of progress was the decision by both the State Department and the United Nations to commend India for its recent resolution of human rights problems. These are trends to be encouraged, not discouraged by denying additional assistance.

In fact, a cutoff of United States developmental assistance would hurt the very people who most need help, hampering the intentions of newly elected Prime Minister Deve Gowda to improve the living conditions of the poorest citizens of India.

Finally, India's geographic position continues to be of great strategic importance in light of recent transactions between China and Pakistan.

For these reasons, and more, I believe those who want to send a symbolic message are jeopardizing our relationship with India and putting at peril United States national security interests in and around that region of the world.

CELEBRITY READ PROGRAM A GREAT SUCCESS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to invite my colleagues to join with me in congratulating and thanking the United Way of Essex and West Hudson. The United Way held their annual Celebrity Read Program which encourages inner-city youth to broaden their horizons and have hope for their futures. The program asks adults, both famous and not so famous,

to attend classrooms and read passages from their favorite book about the accomplishments of people of color.

This year's program had a phenomenal level of participation, with twice as many reading volunteers as last year. Their words of inspiration touched the lives of more than 10,000 children. Among the more well-known participants were news reporters; Terrie Williams and Reggie Harris and former New York Giants football player, Harry Carson. One of the aspects of the program is that their definition of celebrity includes local business people, entrepreneurs, and everyday citizens from the community. This program makes it possible for individuals to take part in their community, share their wealth of knowledge and experience, and be a source of inspiration to our inner-city youth.

It is wonderful to see that this outstanding program has not just continued but grown since last year. I urge other communities, nationwide, to follow their lead and motivate children with programs such as this one. The Celebrity Read Program is one that should take place in as many cities as possible. I would also like to extend a most sincere thank you to the Celebrity Read Program and to the 400 celebrity readers for taking the time to interact with the leaders of the next generation. We should celebrate children for they are our greatest resource.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for allowing me this opportunity to share with my colleagues some of the exciting events that are taking place in the 10th Congressional District of New Jersey to ensure our future.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. BILL BARRETT

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3603) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this amendment, which would emphasize the need for farmers and processors affected by the Karnal bunt quarantine to know exactly how the Federal Government intends to provide compensation and assistance.

This amendment is for the benefit of those who are currently subject to special restrictions as a result of Karnal bunt infestation, but have not yet been informed what action the Government plans to take to compensate them. While USDA already has taken steps to offset costs to producers in many areas, there are areas where USDA has not yet taken that action and those producers are anxiously awaiting this important information. It is reasonable to expect the Government, which imposes the quarantine and restrictions on mar-

keting wheat in the areas afflicted, to also provide a plan for compensation in a timely matter to all affected.

USDA has been aggressive in identifying and taking steps to control and eradicate Karnal bunt. This has been critical in protecting producers in areas not afflicted with Karnal bunt as well as in preserving our export markets. For this, I commend USDA's efforts.

Nevertheless, I understand the concerns of producers and processors in areas where USDA's job is not finished and I urge my colleagues join me in support of this sense of Congress.

REMEMBERING ISRAELI MIA'S

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in remembering the Israeli soldiers captured by the Syrians during the 1982 Israeli war with Lebanon.

On June 11, 1982, an Israeli tank unit battled with a Syrian armored unit in the Bekaa Valley in northeastern Lebanon. Sgt. Zachary Baumel, 1st Sgt. Zvi Feldman and Cpl. Yehudah Katz were captured by the Syrians that day. They were identified as the Israeli tank crew, and reported missing in Damascus. The Israeli tank, flying the Syrian and Palestinian flags, was greeted with cheers from bystanders.

Since that terrible day in 1982, the Israeli and United States Governments have been doing their utmost to obtain any possible information about the fate of these missing soldiers, working with the offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations, and other international bodies. According to the Geneva Convention, Syria is responsible for the fates of the Israeli soldiers because the area in Lebanon where the soldiers disappeared was continually controlled by Syria. To this day, despite promises made by the Syrian Government and by the PLO, very little information has been forthcoming about the condition of Zachary Baumel, Zvi Feldman, and Yehudah Katz.

June 11 marked the anniversary of the day that these soldiers were reported missing in action. Fourteen pain-filled years have passed since their families have seen their sons, and still President Assad has not revealed their whereabouts.

One of these missing soldiers, Zachary Baumel, is an American citizen, from my district in Brooklyn, NY. An ardent basketball fan, Zachary began his studies at the Hebrew School of Boro Park. In 1979, he moved to Israel with other family members and continued his education at Yeshivat Hesder, where religious studies are integrated with army service. When the war with Lebanon began, Zachary was completing his military service and was looking forward to attending Hebrew University, where he had been accepted to study psychology. But fate decreed otherwise and on June 11, 1982, he disappeared with Zvi Feldman and Yehudah Katz.

Zachary's parents Yoni and Miriam Baumel have been relentless in their pursuit of information about Zachary and his compatriots. I have worked closely with the Baumels, as well

as the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America and the American Coalition for Missing Israeli Soldiers. These groups have been at the forefront of this pursuit of justice. I want to recognize their good work and ask my colleagues to join me in supporting their efforts. For 14 years, these families have been without their children. Answers are long overdue.

JUNETEENTH CELEBRATION JUNE
21, 1996

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate one of Connecticut's most treasured African-American celebrations to be held in Hartford, CT, on June 21, 1996—the Annual Juneteenth Celebration.

Juneteenth is celebrated traditionally on June 19th and is this Nation's oldest African-American celebration. Originally celebrated in Texas, whereas in 1865 that enslaved Africans were formally notified of their freedom, literally 2½ years after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln.

This Texas celebration has become the model to similar events in other States. Held annually at the Wadsworth Atheneum, Juneteenth attracts thousands to the museum and proudly preserves and furthers the rich heritage and traditions of Connecticut's African-Americans. A 2-day celebration, Juneteenth offers a parade, historical perspectives, the Discovering Ellis Ruley exhibition, family day festivities, vibrant musicians, and benefits the Wadsworth Atheneum Amistad Foundation's African-American collection. Viewed by some as one of the Nation's outstanding records of the black experience in America, this 6,000 piece collection illuminates the brilliance of African-American artists and their contributions to American art and culture.

This gala affair is presented jointly by the Wadsworth Atheneum's Amistad Foundation director and curator Deirdre Libby and the 1996 Juneteenth Jubilee Committee. Thanks should be given to all the members of the 1996 Juneteenth Committee, who have worked so hard to make this year's event a wonderful success. Special thanks goes to: 1996 cochairs Barbara Alleyne and Peter Roach, and members Sylvia Alexander, Charles Barrow, Alvin Bingham, Sondra Brittain, Carolyn H. Burney, Kristen Clark, C. Jeanne Costley, Diane Jackson, Ann Jennings, Darlene Leak, Winnie Johnson, Bunny Jones, Alice and Duane Luster, Claire Odoms, Genie Odoms, Loretta Pair, Joyce Peoples, Kelly Pittman, Alyce T. Rawlins, Randolph Ricketts, Sara Roach, Andrea B. Seldon, Tanya Sharpe, Mildred Smith, Marilyn Strong, Carolyn Thomas, Patricia Wiggings, and Alberta Mendenhall.

All Americans are enriched by the African-American experience. The courage, the faith, the fortitude in the face of enormous obstacles, and above, all, the dedication to freedom should inspire all of us. The Juneteenth celebration is a joyful and uplifting community event, one that will strengthen our ties to our fellow Americans.

TRIBUTE TO STATE REPRESENTATIVE SHARON L. GIRE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend and my State representative, Sharon Gire. I am pleased and proud to have Sharon represent the district that I served in the 1970's. Sharon will be honored on Friday, June 14, at the Daughters of Isabella, Queen of the Skies Circle No. 683 annual testimonial dinner in Mount Clemens. This event is held each year to recognize a community leader or outstanding service and to raise funds for charity.

Sharon has always been a strong advocate for victims of domestic abuse and a staunch supporter of children's rights. Her long commitment to children is apparent when you consider her background. She has served as the Macomb area supervisor of the Big Brothers/Big Sisters organization, and was also the program director at the YWCA. As a State legislator, she continues to focus on the immediate concerns of women and children. One of her proudest moments was the development of a 14-bill package aimed at reforming domestic violence laws. Recently, she assisted members of the Macomb Domestic Violence Council with legislation regarding personal protection orders.

Taking an active role in one's community is a responsibility we all share, but few fulfill. Sharon has dedicated much of her life to this endeavor. I deeply admire her strong values and outstanding example of civic involvement. Among the many organizations that she is currently serving are the Clinton Township Goodfellows, Catholic Social Services Advisory Committee, and Citizen's for Better Care. Her time, talents, and energy are appreciated by all of us. I thank Sharon for all her efforts and commend her for her good work.

I applaud the Daughters of Isabella for recognizing Sharon Gire. She has provided outstanding leadership to our community and I know she is proud to be honored by this fine organization. On behalf of the Daughters of Isabella Queen of the Skies Circle No. 683, I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting State Representative Sharon L. Gire.

TRIBUTE TO PIA HARRIS, SAN MARCOS, CA, TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Mrs. Pia Harris, a teacher at Alvin Dunn Elementary School in my congressional district, who has been named San Marcos, CA, Teacher of the Year.

Excellent education gives our young people a fighting chance at the American dream. Our communities and our country benefit from the work of outstanding teachers. As a former teacher and coach, as a dad, and as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth and Families, I am thankful for Mrs. Harris' work.

I ask that the permanent Record of the Congress of the United States include the following article, from the May 1, 1996, North County Times, in appreciation for the honor bestowed upon Pia Harris by the San Marcos Unified School District.

[From the Northern County Times, May, 1996]

DUNN ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTOR NAMED SM TEACHER OF YEAR

(By Sandra San Agustin)

SAN MARCOS.—After raising 10 children, Pia Harris decided he had enough practical experience to become a teacher.

She had been a PTA member, a Brownie leader and a school aide.

When she hit her 40s, she went back to school and obtained a college education and her teaching credential.

On Friday, the Alvin Dunn Elementary School teacher received the "Teacher of the Year" award at the San Marcos Unified School District's employee recognition dinner.

"I'm very, very honored to be chosen for such a wonderful award," said the Swedish native. "There are so many excellent teachers out there that also deserve it."

Harris' husband, Pat Ebert and a handful of parents surprised the fifth-grade teacher with a small party in her classroom on Tuesday morning.

Former students joined Harris' class in congratulating her for winning the award.

"It was because of each of you that I was chosen (Teacher of the Year)," a teary-eyed Harris told the group.

Parents and students alike said Harris deserved the award because she makes learning fun and sincerely cares for the children.

"If you always complete your work and forget something one day, she lets you slide by," said Kyle Dodson, 11. "She always gives you a chance."

When Kathy Rocha's 10-year old daughter, Caity, entered the fifth grade, Rocha pushed to have her placed in Harris' class.

Her other daughter, Lisa, had been Harris' student a few years back.

"(Harris) loves her students with all her heart and is always hugging them," Rocha said. "At this age, the children are usually standoffish, but they love her."

Harris moved to the United States when she was 21 and settled in Southern California.

A champion of higher education, she decided to become a teacher because of the influence she would have on children.

"Education doesn't stop within the classroom," said the 26-year San Marcos resident, "I often encourage students and their parents to get involved in the community."

Besides teaching, Harris is also president of the San Marcos teacher's union, a member of the San Marcos Educational Foundation, direct of the North County Transit District board, and is serving her fourth term as a San Marcos City Council member.

IN HONOR OF THE BRAVE CREW OF THE RB-29 #44 61810

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. FOX. Mr. Speaker, on June 13, 1952, alone, unarmed, and unafraid, a crew of 12 men flying a sensitive reconnaissance mission over the Sea of Japan was engaged and shot down by two Soviet MIG-15 jet fighters, near

the coast of Russia. This crew of RB-29 #44 61810 was part of the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron stationed at Yokota Air Base, Japan during the Korean war.

For more than 40 years family members of this crew believed that the plane had an air accident. This is what the Government had told them. These men received no medals or recognition for their mission because "the plane was not flying in a combat zone." The Russians had denied that they shot down the plane.

In 1992, President Yeltsin came forth and admitted that the Russians did indeed shoot down this plane, and that some airmen may have been taken prisoner and may still be alive. The fate of this crew is still under investigation.

Because of outstanding heroism and devotion to duty displayed by this crew, in October of 1995 the Air Force honored these men by posthumously awarding the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart.

I would like to insert these men's names into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to ensure

that they are forever a part of our history: Maj. Samuel Busch, Philadelphia, PA, 1st Lt. James Sculley, Philadelphia, PA, Capt. Samuel Service, Berkeley, CA, 1st Lt. Robert J. McDonnell, Oceanside, NY, M. Sgt. William B. Homer, Jeannette, PA, M. Sgt. David L. Moore, Yokota, Japan, S. Sgt. William Blizard, Arlington, CA, S. Sgt. Miquel W. Monserrat, Philadelphia, PA, S. Sgt. Eddie Berg, Blackduck, MN, S. Sgt. Leon Bonura, Beaumont, TX, S. Sgt. Roscoe G. Becker, Tillamook, OR, A1c Danny Philsbury, Orange, TX.