Church of the Resurrection was organized on September 19, 1922. Originally, Mass had to be said in the rented building of the former Christian Church of the Evangelist from November 1922, until the present church was purchased on December 29, 1924. Prime Bishop, then, performed the act of consecration on December 13, 1925.

Despite difficult early years in the parish’s history, it went on to flourish. A Polish language supplementary school, a catechism class, the White Eagle choir, and numerous other social organizations formed around and in the church. On July 1, 1938, the parish acquired the rectory on 137 Mesperole Avenue.

During the Second World War, 10 parishioners served in the Armed Forces, and three gave their lives. Chapters of the Red Cross, ioners served in the Armed Forces, and three gave their lives. Chapters of the Red Cross,ioners served in the Armed Forces, and three gave their lives. Chapters of the Red Cross,ioners served in the Armed Forces, and three gave their lives. Chapters of the Red Cross,ioners served in the Armed Forces, and three gave their lives. Chapters of the Red Cross,ioners served in the Armed Forces, and three gave their lives. Chapters of the Red Cross,

The interior of the church has been completely renovated. The church became a Catholic Church of the Evangelist from November 1922, until the present church was purchased on December 29, 1924. Prime Bishop, then, performed the act of consecration on December 13, 1925.

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In preparation for the Diamond Jubilee, the interior of the church has been completely renovated and repainted. The celebration will take place Sunday, September 21, 1997, with a solemn Mass celebrated by the present Prime Bishop, Most Reverend John Swatek. The Excellency will bless the church and re-consecrate the main altar assisted by the clergy of the New York and New Jersey area.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to the Church of the Resurrection as its celebrates its 75th anniversary. I am proud to have such an important parish in my district continuing the Polish immigrants’ traditions of their homeland and introducing them to the culture of their new home.

1996 IMMIGRATION REFORM BILL NEEDS CORRECTION

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1997

Mr. LAFAULCE. Mr. Speaker, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 became law 1 year ago this month. Next year at this time, September 30, 1998, section 110 will be implemented and will adversely—and unintentionally—afflict our Canadian neighbors. Today I am introducing an amendment to the Immigration Reform Act that will ensure that past regulations and procedures developed under section 110 of such Act for Canadians who are not otherwise required to possess a visa, passport, or border crossing identification card shall not apply.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SEC. 1. EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN ALIENS FROM ENTRY-EXIT CONTROL SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 110(b)(1)(C) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) is amended to read as follows:

``(a) System.

(b) In general.—Subject to paragraph (2), not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall develop an automated entry and exit control system that will—

(A) collect a record of departure for every alien departing the United States and match the records of departure with the record of the alien’s arrival in the United States; and

(B) enable the Attorney General to identify, through on-the-border procedures, lawfully admitted nonimmigrants who remain in the United States beyond the period authorized by the Attorney General.

(2) Exemption for certain aliens.—The system under paragraph (1) shall not collect a record of arrival or departure for an alien—

(A) who is—

(i) a Canadian national; or

(ii) an alien having a common nationality with Canadian nationals who has his or her residence in Canada; and

(B) who is not otherwise required by law to be in possession, for purposes of establishing eligibility for admission into the United States of—

(i) a visa; or

(ii) a passport; or

(iii) a border crossing identification card.''

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-546).

TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES BILLINGTON ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS SELECTION AS LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

HON. TOM LANTOS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying a well-deserved tribute to Dr. James Billington, a dear friend of mine, who has served our Nation with great distinction as the Librarian of Congress for the last 10 years. This week we mark the 10th anniversary of the appointment of Dr. Billington to this important leadership position. I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to him as we celebrate this important milestone.

Dr. Billington was appointed the 13th Librarian of Congress by President Ronald Reagan in 1987, and he was subsequently confirmed to that position by the U.S. Senate. Earlier, he served as the director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and before that he was a distinguished professor and scholar of Russian history and culture at Princeton University.

The Library of Congress is the largest and most comprehensive library in the world with more than 110 million items in more than 450 languages. Managing that immense collection is a major task in and of itself, but Dr. Billington assumed the position as Librarian of Congress at a critical time in the Library’s history. The past 10 years have been a time of great change because of the rapid and complete transformation of information technology. At this critical time, Dr. Billington’s vision, insight, and skills have been a tremendous asset for the Library, for the Congress, and for the American people.

Dr. Billington was one of the first scholars and cultural administrators to recognize the significance of the approaching information age and its importance for the Library of Congress. At his confirmation hearing in 1987, Dr. Billington voiced his hope that “the Library might furnish new technologies boldly” and share its catalog and national treasures by the year 2000 with citizens in local communities across America. In 1994, Dr. Billington’s hope became reality when the National Digital Library was launched. That project, which has as its objective to liberate the wealth from the Library’s collection at a cost of some $60 million, is being accomplished with private/public funding. Today, the Library’s World