

Church, organized in 1902 by former members of the Salem Baptist Church. Today, New Bethel's pastor for the past 28 years is my distinguished predecessor Walter E. Fauntroy, who ably served the people of the District of Columbia for 19 years. The opportunity to offer this tribute today is a real personal honor.

The group met first in the home of Brother Benjamin Graves under the guidance of Dr. W. Bishop Johnson, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church. The membership grew and purchased a building on 15th Street, NW. Under the leadership of the Revs. Alfred A. Agerton, Samuel Washington and Richard L. Holmes, the church experienced steady growth.

In 1903, the Rev. William D. Jarvis accepted the call to the pastorate, and the church embarked on a 37 year journey of spiritual growth and prosperity. In February 1915, the first worship service was held in the building at 9th and S Streets, NW which had been purchased from the Grace M.E. Church. Before Dr. Jarvis' retirement on October 1, 1940, the church had grown to 600 in number and had become a fixture in the community.

In May 1941, the Rev. C. David Foster, of Philadelphia, PA, was unanimously called to the pastorate. Under his leadership, the church grew spiritually, numerically and financially, and the building underwent extensive renovation.

On January 19, 1959, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, a son of the church who had served as supply pastor, received a unanimous call from the members to serve as pastor. For thirty-eight years, he has responded to the spiritual needs of the congregation and the rapidly-changing dynamics of the community. Existing organizations have been revitalized and new ones have been created. The position of full-time Assistant Pastor was established, and a ministerial staff was implemented. A tithing program was launched, and in 1973, New Bethel constructed the C. David Foster House, an eight-story building with 75 units for low- and moderate-income families of the Shaw area and other displaced persons.

In 1977 the old structure at 9th and S Streets was razed, and the new edifice constructed on the site was dedicated and entered in 1982. Today, guided by the pastor's 5-year plan, the church continues its mission of service to church members and to the Shaw community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this body join me in saluting the pastor and members of the New Bethel Baptist Church on the occasion of their 95th Anniversary with its theme—Christians Committed to Serve.

A TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN S.  
ADAMOWSKI

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 6, 1997*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of an outstanding civic leader from the city of Chicago.

Mr. Benjamin S. Adamowski, a Chicago native and former political leader in Illinois, dedicated his life to serving the citizens of the land of Lincoln. Mr. Adamowski began his political

career in 1930 as the Democratic candidate for the 25th senatorial district in Illinois. He represented the largest senatorial district in the State of Illinois for five consecutive terms. Mr. Adamowski forged a close relationship with the late Mayor Richard J. Daley and Federal Judge Abraham Lincoln Marovitz. This triumvirate from Chicago emerged in the 1950's as the most powerful and respected leaders in Illinois.

However, the relationship between Daley and Adamowski soured in 1955. Mr. Adamowski severed ties with the Democratic Party and its leader over differences of opinion on their slate of candidates. Consequently, Adamowski switched political parties and won election as Cook County States Attorney. He served only one term but remained a fixture in Chicago politics and the Policy-American community. Later, Mr. Adamowski renewed ties with Richard J. Daley and served as an confidant to the late mayor.

Throughout his life, Ben Adamowski was a voracious reader, a student of history, and most importantly a dignified leader. The Policy-American statesman from the Northwest side was a crusader for preserving the history of Illinois including an extensive collection of Abraham Lincoln memorabilia that recently was donated to the Chicago Public Library. It is only fitting that a man who helped to shape Chicago history be recognized and honored.

The political career of Mr. Adamowski is a fine example of an extraordinary civic leader. Mr. Speaker, I salute Benjamin S. Adamowski for his profound influence in the city of Chicago. I hope that Adamowski's passion for history, political prestige, and civil leadership will forever linger in the minds of Chicago politicians in the years to come.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MIGRA-  
TORY BIRD TREATY REFORM  
ACT

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 6, 1997*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing—along with our colleagues JOHN TANNER, CLIFF STEARNS, JOHN DINGELL, and CURT WELDON—a new and improved Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act.

This legislation is a revised version of H.R. 741, which I introduced on February 12, 1997. It is the product of many months of extended discussions with a number of conservation and hunting groups.

This new legislation addresses concerns raised by the Clinton administration and other witnesses during the May 15 subcommittee hearing. For instance, the original bill codified the various prohibitions on the manner and methods of taking migratory birds that had been embodied in regulations over the years. During our hearing, both the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Wildlife Federation testified that this provision would restrict the Service's ability to respond to changing conservation and management needs. The Service is now grappling with a huge population explosion of snow geese and their permanent destruction of thousands of acres of Arctic tundra. In the next few months, the Service may recommend ways to stop this destruction, and

has indicated that it is considering the use of electronic calls, unplugged shotguns, and intentional baiting. Since it was not my intention to deny the Service the flexibility to respond to this type of emergency, I have deleted the codification of existing regulations from this revised bill.

Second, I have modified my solution to the problems caused by strict liability in baiting cases by establishing a knows or reasonably should have known standard that is reflected in the 1978 Federal District Court decision known as the Delahoussaye case.

Under current law, if you are hunting over a baited field, whether you know it or not, you are guilty. There is no defense and there is no opportunity to present evidence in your case. It does not matter whether there was a ton of grain or a few kernels, whether this feed served as an attraction to migratory birds, or even how far the bait is from the hunting site.

This interpretation—if you were there, you are guilty—is fundamentally wrong. It violates one of our most basic constitutional protections that a person is innocent until proven guilty.

The language in the bill is identical to the Delahoussaye case, it has been effectively utilized throughout the fifth circuit, it has not imperiled any migratory bird populations, and it has resulted in numerous baiting convictions. A representative of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicated earlier this year that the Service could support the statutory codification of the Delahoussaye decision.

This is not a radical proposal. Nevertheless, there will be a few Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement agents who will oppose the elimination of strict liability. They will oppose it because currently there is nearly a 100-percent conviction rate in baiting cases since there is not an opportunity for the defendant to provide any evidence to oppose the charge. There is no need to provide intent or knowledge. If the bait is present and the hunter is there, guilt is established beyond a reasonable doubt.

In addition, those who oppose the changes will suggest that the Fish and Wildlife Service will be unable to prosecute individuals for hunting over bait in the future, an assertion that is simply not true. If a preponderance of evidence so demonstrates, the defendant will be found guilty. This standard is far less stringent than beyond a reasonable doubt applied in all other criminal cases. Further, the Service has never challenged or attempted to overturn the Delahoussaye decision during the past 20 years.

Moreover, it shouldn't matter whether there are only a handful or hundreds of people who have been prosecuted for unknowingly hunting over a baited field. Frankly, I was angry when I heard the testimony of a retired Fish and Wildlife Service agent who responded to this question from the subcommittee chairman: "Have I ever charged someone for hunting over bait and I truly believed they didn't know the area was baited? Yes, but they were very few and far between." Since this agent had the option of just issuing a warning to these individuals, I am aghast that he chose to cite them anyway.

Third, our bill includes a number of refinements and modifications dealing with soil stabilization practices, accepted agricultural operations and procedures, and the alteration of a crop or other feed for wildlife management