

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE COPYRIGHT TERM EXTENSION ACT, H.R. 2589

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my remarks regarding H.R. 2589, the "Copyright Term Extension Act," which was passed by the House on March 25, 1998.

The writers, screen actors, and directors guilds have expressed concern about their inability to obtain residual payments that are due to their members in situations where the producer of the motion picture fails to make these payments, for example where it no longer exists or is bankrupt. The guilds may be unable to seek recourse against the exclusive distributors, transferees of rights in the motion picture, because those parties are not subject to the collective bargaining agreement or otherwise in privity with the guilds. Although the collective bargaining agreements generally require the production company to obtain assumption agreements from distributors that would effectively create such privity, some production companies apparently do not always do so.

Section 5 of H.R. 2589 would address this problem without interfering with the collective bargaining process and the ability of the parties to determine the terms of their relationships. It would, in certain circumstances, impose on distributors the obligations to make residual payments and provide related notices that are currently required by the collective bargaining agreements governing the motion picture. It does so by making the distributor subject to the applicable obligations under the assumption agreements, incorporating the applicable terms into the transfer instrument by operation of law. The provision would not affect broadcast and cable licensees because it excludes transfers that are limited to public performance rights.

The "reason to know" language is intended to be interpreted in light of common sense and industry practice. Because many motion pictures made in the United States are produced subject to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the distributor would ordinarily perform some check on whether the motion picture is subject to such an agreement, for example by inquiring of the producer. The provision would not, however, require a burdensome or exhaustive investigation. Publicly available information that indicates a work's status, such as records of a guild's security interest in the motion picture filed with the Copyright Office, would ordinarily provide "reason to know" within the meaning of the Act. The guilds may wish to provide an easily accessible source of information, such as a World Wide Web Site, that identifies which motion pictures are subject to a collective bargaining agreement. If the existence of such a site is made known in the industry, the listing of a particular motion picture would clearly give reason to know of that picture's status.

In order to protect distributors who have negotiated transfers based on misrepresentations, the provision makes the producer who fails to inform distributors of its collective bargaining agreement obligations liable to those distributors for any resulting damages. Disputes about the application of the provision and claims for damages from misrepresentation would be resolved in federal district court, with the court having discretion to award costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

TRIBUTE TO EL CAMINO REAL HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the students of El Camino Real High School, winners of the National Academic Decathlon title. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge this team of champions made up of Taimur Baig, Michael Beatty, Steve Chae, Nancy Fu, Bruce Ngo, Elana Pelman, Carina Yuen and Adi Zarchi, who were led by coaches David Roberson, Mark Johnson and Principal Ron Bauer.

The academic decathlon is the equivalent of an intellectual Olympics. Students are asked to compete in a variety of areas, including analyzing poetry, solving complicated trigonometry problems and answering questions about the lives of great composers. They are also tested on various aspects of global economies, including inflation, interest rates, the North American Free Trade Agreement and the International Monetary Fund.

The El Camino Conquistadors are to be commended for their dedication, hard work and discipline. In preparation for this grueling competition, students have spent 50 hours a week throughout this past year studying everything from music theory to chemical equations. In addition, each student also read "Jane Eyre" five times, and together the team took more than 450 multiple choice practice tests. Their success has been recognized on the front page of every newspaper in the area, by local radio and television stations, and most recently by President Clinton.

President Kennedy once said that we should think of education as the "... means of developing our greatest abilities, because in each of us there is a private hope and dream which, fulfilled, can be translated into benefit for everyone and greater strength for our nation." I would like to commend the Conquistadors for going after their dreams, individually and as a team. This commitment to their education and pursuit of their goals is an inspiration to other students, teachers and the rest of the country.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in offering our highest accolades to the students of El Camino Real High School.

ADDRESS OF AMBASSADOR ELIAHU BEN-ELISSAR AT THE NATIONAL CIVIC COMMEMORATION OF THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 23, Members of Congress joined with representatives of the diplomatic corps, executive and judicial branch officials, and hundreds of Holocaust survivors and their families to commemorate the National Days of Remembrance in the rotunda of the United States Capitol. This moving ceremony featured a stirring address by His Excellency Eliahu Ben-Elissar, Israel's distinguished Ambassador to the United States, who reminded us all of the horrors of the Holocaust and the need to ensure that the suffering of Hitler's victims will never, never be forgotten.

Ambassador Ben-Elissar, a native of Poland, has represented his nation in government and the diplomatic corps for over thirty years. A longtime public servant for his country, he has helped to guide Israel to the outstanding economic, political, and foreign policy accomplishments which have marked its first fifty years as a State. Ambassador Ben-Elissar was a Member of the Knesset for fifteen years, compiling an exemplary record as Chair of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee and as a member of Israel's delegations to the United Nations General Assembly and the Madrid Peace Conference in 1991. Prior to this outstanding service he played a significant role in the historic peace agreements with Egypt, first as the Director-General of the Prime Minister's office under Menachem Begin and later as Israel's first Ambassador to Egypt in 1980-81.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Ambassador Ben-Elissar's solemn and dignified remarks for the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to carefully note the observations of this fine statesman.

AMBASSADOR BEN-ELISSAR'S ADDRESS AT THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1998

In the late 20s and early 30s of this century no one paid attention to Hitler. In spite of his growing influence over the masses in Germany, no one really cared to take a good look at his ideas and plans described in detail in "Mein Kampf." When the general boycott of the Jews was declared in Germany on April 1, 1933, and subsequently, all Jewish physicians, lawyers, and professionals were prohibited to practice their professions, no one thought it was more than a temporary measure taken by an interim government. No one really reacted when, in 1935, the infamous laws on race and blood were adopted in Nuremberg.

No country in the world declared itself ready, at the Evian Conference on Refugees, in July 1938, to take in a significant number of Jewish refugees from Germany and the recently annexed Austria. The Kristalnacht, in

• 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.

November 1938, opened the eyes of some, but then, when gates to a safe haven were rapidly closing, when for the first time in history Jews were denied even the "right" to become refugees, the world remained silent. The only country to recall its ambassador from Berlin was this country—The United States of America.

There is a lesson to be learned—Whenever a potential enemy wants to kill you—Believe him. Do not disregard his warnings. If he says he wants to take away what belongs to you—Believe him. If he claims he will destroy you—Believe him. Do not dismiss him and his threats by saying he cannot be serious—He can!

In 1945, the world was at last liberated from the yoke of the most evil of empires ever to exist in the annals of human history. But for us it was too late. We were not liberated. By then we already had been liquidated.

In 1948, we actually arose from the ashes. Destruction was at last ending. Redemption was at hand. After two thousand years of exile, wandering and struggle the State of Israel was reborn.

We look back with indescribable pain on the terrible tragedy that has left its mark in us forever. Had the State of Israel existed during the 30s, Jews would not have had to become refugees. They could have simply gone home to their ancestral land. They would have not been massacred. They would have had the means to defend themselves.

Yesterday, the general staff of the Israeli army convened in Jerusalem at the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial. Tough soldiers vowed that the Jewish people will never be submitted to genocide again.

Today, while we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the State of Israel and commemorating the Holocaust, in the presence of United States senators and representatives, survivors, members of my Embassy and commanders in the Israeli Defense Forces, may I state, that for us, statehood and security are not merely words, for us, they are life itself—and we are determined to defend them.

THE NORTH MIAMI FOUNDATION
FOR SENIOR CITIZENS' SERVICES

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 6, 1998, the North Miami Foundation for Senior Citizens' Services will recognize the many volunteers who have provided assistance to the area's elderly for nearly a quarter century. This will be their 20th annual Volunteer Recognition Luncheon.

In 1997, the volunteers donated 18,601 hours of chore service, 34,615 hours of friendly companionship visits, and 60,186 telephone reassurance calls. In addition, 6,750 hours of special projects were conducted by local organizations and schools. Truly a community partnership, these volunteer hours are equivalent to 42 full-time staff positions.

The overwhelming commitment of the Foundation's volunteers is inspiring and should serve as an example of what is possible when a community truly cares. The character of a community is directly reflected in the efforts of its citizens to assist those who are most in need. In this instance, North Miami, Miami

Shores, Biscayne Park, and Miami-Dade County have demonstrated their mettle.

As these United States celebrate Older Americans Month during May, I tip my hat to the efforts of the North Miami Foundation. Theirs is a noble commitment.

MONMOUTH COUNTY URBAN
LEAGUE FIFTH ANNUAL EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY AWARDS DINNER

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 30, the Monmouth County Urban League held its Fifth Annual Equal Opportunity Awards Dinner at Gibbs Hall Officers Club at Fort Monmouth, NJ.

This year's Founder's Awards were presented to Dr. Donald Warner, Superintendent of the Red Bank Regional High School, and Mr. Jack Kaye, Vice Chairman of the Shrewsbury State Bank, for their dedicated services over the last five years. The Corporate Award was presented to Monmouth Medical Center and Core States National Bank, in recognition of their strong support for the last five years which has contributed significantly to the Urban League's success. The Community Service Award was presented to The Asbury Park Press for "Crossroads," a weekly column that deals with multi-cultural issues of interest to the people of Monmouth County. Finally, the Youth Award honored three outstanding high school seniors for their achievement and community service: Aaron Rouse of Monmouth Regional High School, Corrine Burton of Long Branch High School, and Laura C. Nieves of Long Branch High School.

Mr. Speaker, the Monmouth County Urban League is a non-profit agency with its headquarters in Red Bank, NJ. It was officially chartered by the National Urban League of July 1995. The Monmouth County Urban League is one of 115 affiliates of the National Urban League, which was founded in 1910 to assist African Americans and other people of color to achieve economic and social self-sufficiency. The mission will be achieved by forming partnerships with other organizations that target the unmet needs and gaps in service with a strategic focus in Health Education and Prevention, Advocacy, Youth, Economic and Community Development along with Community Mobilization.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege to pay tribute to all of these fine award recipients, and to cite the accomplishments of the Monmouth County Urban League in the pages of THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO JANET AND HENRY
ROSMARIN

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Janet and Henry Rosmarin for their

bravery, their commitment to the community, and their dedication to ensuring that our memories of the Holocaust will never be forgotten or silenced. Through all of their hardships they have endured not only to survive, but to live such full lives that their example of love and loyalty to themselves and others is a high standard that the rest of us can only hope to achieve.

Henry was Henryk Rosmarin and Janet was Jadzia Jakubowicz when they met in her father's apartment in the little shtetl of Czeladz in Poland. Henryk was there for High Holiday services that were being held in secret by Jadzia's father because they had been banned by the Nazi administration. She laughed two years later when he proposed that "When this is all over we should find each other and we should get married and make a life together." Just a few weeks after his marriage proposal they were forcibly deported from their homes.

Janet spent years in Auschwitz and Birkenau while Henry was sent to Gross-Rosen and Buchenwald. Henry survived by using his harmonica and his voice to entertain his captors in return for his life. Both of them lost most of their families, but true to his word Henry returned to Czeladz where he searched for months before finding Janet.

That is where a fairy tale would end, but to sum up the following two years of searching and resettlement, and the fifty years thereafter, in a phrase like, "They lived happily ever after," would understate both the Rosmarins and the realities of our times. There have been good times, homes and children, but also a struggle that has followed them though their lives together. Their lives have been tightly bound with the life and history of the Jewish people.

In Southern California they founded a synagogue with Temple Ner Maarav and a life's purpose with the Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Project. Henry contributes to the Temple Choir with the musical talents that allowed him to survive the concentration camps, and uses his music to speak for those who did not. Similarly, for the Shoah foundation, he serves as a goodwill ambassador, speaking on its behalf and reviewing Visual History contributions, especially those recorded in Polish.

Simon Wiesenthal said that, "survival is a privilege which entails obligations. I am forever asking myself what I can do for those who have not survived. The answer that I have found for myself is: I want to be their mouthpiece, I want to keep their memory alive, to make sure the dead live on in that memory." The Rosmarins have formed a new community to replace the one that they lost so many years ago in Poland. They have not allowed their suffering to prevent them from living life and loving God. Their efforts to preserve the testimonies of Holocaust survivors are a service to all of us who can listen so that we may never forget our part, or those who can no longer tell us of their sufferings.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Janet and Henry Rosmarin. They are an example of strength, love, and devotion to us all.

ADDRESS OF MR. BENJAMIN A. MEED AT THE NATIONAL CIVIC COMMEMORATION OF THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 23, Members of Congress joined with representatives of the diplomatic corps, executive and judicial branch officials, and hundreds of Holocaust survivors and their families to commemorate the National Days of Remembrance in the rotunda of the United States Capitol. The touching words of Mr. Benjamin Meed, one of the most prominent and active survivors in the United States, reflected the emotional and poignant focus of the ceremony: "Children of the Holocaust: Their Memories, Our Legacy." Through poetry and personal reflections, Mr. Meed affected us all.

As a survivor of the Holocaust myself, I was especially moved by Mr. Meed's remarks. He delicately spoke:

Many survivors became part of this great country that adopted us, and we are grateful Americans. Although we are now in the winter of our lives, we look toward the future, because we believe in sharing our experiences—by bearing witness and educating others—there is hope of protecting new generations of men, women and children—who might be abandoned and forgotten, persecuted and murdered. . . . Knowing that the impossible is possible, there is the chance that history can be repeated—unless we are mindful.

Mr. Speaker, I share this mission with Mr. Meed. We must never, ever forget.

Benjamin Meed was born in Warsaw, Poland. He worked as a slave laborer for the Nazis, survived in the Warsaw Ghetto and was an active member of the Warsaw Underground with his wife, Vladka. A member of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council since its inception, he chairs the Museum's Days of Remembrance Committee. He is President of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors and a leader of a number of other organizations. Mr. Meed founded the Benjamin and Vladka Meed Registry of Jewish Holocaust Survivors permanently housed at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Mr. Speaker, insert Benjamin Meed's Days of Remembrance address for the RECORD.

CHILDREN OF THE HOLOCAUST: THEIR MEMORIES, OUR LEGACY

Members of the diplomatic corps, distinguished members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, members of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, distinguished guests, fellow survivors and dear friends, welcome to the 19th national Days of Remembrance commemoration.

First, let me take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the members of the United States Congress for their strong support of the Holocaust Memorial Museum. The enormous success of the Museum and its educational and Remembrance programs is due, in large part, to your efforts on our behalf. Thank you.

We gather together again to remember those whom we loved and lost in the pit of hell—the Holocaust. We dedicate this commemoration to all the precious children of

the Holocaust, their memories, our legacy. More than a million and a half children—almost all of them Jewish—were struck down without pity. They were murdered simply for who they were, Jews.

The young ones, who were silenced forever, were the hope and future of our people. We will never know the extent of human potential that was destroyed—the scientists, the writers, the musicians—gifted talent burned to ashes by German Nazi hate.

At such tender ages, our children grew old overnight. They quickly learned how to conceal pain and how to cover up fear. More importantly, with natural compassion, they comforted those around them. The writer and educator Itazek Katznelson was so touched by an abandoned little girl caring for her baby brother in the Warsaw Ghetto that he composed a poem about her. And I quote:

Thus it was at the end of the winter of 1942 in such a poor house of shelter for children, I saw the ones just gathered from the streets. In this station, I saw a girl about five years old.

She fed her younger brother—and he cried. The little one was sick.

In a diluted bit of jam, she dipped tiny crusts of bread

and skillfully inserted them into his mouth. This my eyes were privileged to see see—

to see this mother of five years, feeding her child

and to her soothing words.

How can we survivors forget these martyred children? Their lives, their laughter, their gentle love, their strength and bravery in the face of certain death are still part of our daily lives. Their acts of courage and resistance remain a heroic inspiration. Their cries to be remembered ring across the decades. And we hear them. They are always in our thoughts in our sleepless nights, in our pained hearts.

Like all survivors, there are many horrible events that I witnessed, but one particular event deeply troubles me and hounds me. It was in April, fifty-five years ago, almost to this day. Passing as an "Aryan" member of the Polish community, I was in Krasinski Square near the walls of the Warsaw Ghetto. Inside the Ghetto, the uprising was underway. Guns and grenades thundered; the ghetto was ablaze. From where I was standing, I could feel the heat from the fires. There were screams for help from the Jews inside the walls. But the people surrounding me outside the walls went about their daily lives, insensitive and indifferent to the tragedy-in-progress. I watched in disbelief as, across the Square, a merry-go-round spun around and around to the joy of my Polish neighbor's children, while within the Ghetto only a few yards away, our Jewish children were being burned to death. To this day, the scene still enrages me. How can one forget the agony of the victims? How can we explain such moral apathy of the bystanders?

Many of us were children in the Holocaust. Whether by luck or by accident, we survived. Liberation by the Allied Armies restored us to life, and our gratitude to the soldiers will always remain. The flags that stand behind me from the liberating divisions of the United States Army and from the Jewish Brigade are far more than cloth. In 1945 and today, they are the symbols of freedom and hope for us survivors. Today we are bringing history together.

Liberation offered new opportunities and we seized them. The transition was very brief. We helped to create a new nation—the State of Israel, which celebrates its 50th anniversary this year. Our history might have been very different if only Israel had existed 60 years ago. Nevertheless, we are here, and

Israel is our response and Remembrance of the Holocaust. Mr. Ambassador Ben Elissar, please convey to the people of Israel our commitment and solidarity with them.

Many survivors became part of this great country that adopted us, and we are grateful Americans. Although we are now in the winter of our lives, we look toward the future, because we believe in sharing our experiences—by bearing witness and educating others—there is hope of protecting new generations of men, women and children—who might be abandoned and forgotten, persecuted and murdered. We remember not for ourselves, but for others, and those yet unborn. Knowing that the impossible is possible, there is the chance that history can be repeated—unless we are mindful.

The task of preserving Holocaust memory will soon pass to our children and grandchildren; to high school and middle school teachers; to custodians of Holocaust centers; and, most importantly to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. But monuments of stone and well-written textbooks are not enough. Personal dedication to Remembrance—to telling and retelling the stories of the Holocaust with their lessons for humanity—must become a mission for all humankind, for all generations to come.

In these great halls of Congress, we see many symbols of the ideals that America represents—liberty, equality and justice. It was the collective rejection of such principles by some nations that made the Holocaust possible. Today, let us—young and old alike—promise to keep an ever watchful eye for those who would deny and defy these precious principles of human conduct. Let us remember. Thank you

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, the partisan rhetoric coming out of the House of Representatives has reached new heights. An overwhelming amount of time, money and energy is being spent by both sides of the aisle on the investigation campaign finance abuses during the 1996 elections. Recent actions by members of the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee has created more cynicism among the public over our ability to do anything about this issue, other than score political points. It is time, Mr. Speaker, to direct attention to fixing the obvious problems in the current system.

The Freshman members of the 105th Congress have made campaign finance reform a top priority for this Congress. Unlike previous classes of Congress, my colleague and I have committed ourselves to working cooperatively to make changes in the system. We have put aside our differences and drafted a bill, H.R. 2183, which enjoys bipartisan support and will address the most obvious abuses in our current campaign finance laws.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the House of Representatives to follow the lead of the newest members of this body. It is time to put aside the partisan differences and support a campaign finance bill which will begin to take the influence of big money out of the political system, H.R. 2183. The people of my district will not accept "no" for an answer.

NEPTUNE HIGH SCHOOL HALL OF
FAME DINNER

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 30, the Neptune Township Education Foundation, Inc., and the Neptune Township Board of Education, hosted the Neptune High School Hall of Fame Dinner at Mike Doolan's Restaurant in Spring Lake Heights, New Jersey.

It is a great honor for me to join with the Neptune Township Education Township Foundation and the Board of Education in paying tribute to the distinguished inductees: Patricia Battle, Robert Davis, Jr., Ermon Jones, William King, 2nd, Harry Larrison, Jr., Lawrence Lawson, Joseph Palaia, Haydn Proctor and James Ward. All nine of these exceptional individuals have contributed significantly to our community, in Neptune, in Monmouth County and throughout the State of New Jersey, through their distinct talents and abilities. The nine awardees represent a broad cross-section of the community, a testimony to the diversity that is one of our greatest strengths. But all nine have at least two things in common: a strong record of accomplishment and a sincere desire to give something back to the community. They have all richly earned the honor of being inducted into the Neptune High School Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to these fine leaders of the Jersey Shore area in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO CANTOR NATHAN
LAM

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Cantor Nathan Lam for his contribution to the music of Israel.

Geoffrey Latham once wrote that "Music is the vernacular of the human soul." As an internationally renowned musician, Cantor Lam has shared his gift of music with individuals across the world. His outstanding talent was evident from a young age; by his sixteenth birthday he had been engaged by a leading congregation to serve as a cantor for the High Holy Days.

Cantor Lam went on to study privately with several renowned teachers in almost every area of vocal music. As the cantor at the prestigious Midway Jewish Center in New York City, he began his own commissioning program. In 1976, Cantor Lam assumed his post at Stephen S. Wise Temple, which is now the largest synagogue in the world. Over the past 22 years, he has developed numerous musical programs.

At Stephen S. Wise Temple, Cantor Lam has trained a new generation of cantors, sharing with them his love of music and commitment to the Jewish community. The temple has established a scholarship in his name, enabling these exceptional students to follow in his footsteps. Cantor Lam is also a well known

voice coach with a national reputation, working with some of the biggest names in the music industry today.

Cantor Lam has performed in concerts across the world, appeared on television both nationally and internationally, performed opera and sung his vast Jewish repertoire in a multitude of public appearances. He has released a number of recordings, including "Legacy," which represents a landmark collaboration between the talents of the National Symphony of Israel and the kind of Jewish musical innovation exemplified by Cantor Lam, and other well known composers. In addition, Cantor Lam has been featured in a multitude of articles and television shows.

As we celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Israel, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the remarkable accomplishments of Cantor Lam, along with his commitment to Jewish life and Israel. Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring one of the preeminent musicians of our time, Cantor Nathan Lam.

"THE LONG WAY HOME"—ACAD-
EMY AWARD WINNER FOR BEST
DOCUMENTARY FEATURE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the artists responsible for the Holocaust film "The Long Way Home," which recently won the Academy Award for Best Documentary Feature. This magnificent project, which reflects the splendid talents of some of Hollywood's most brilliant geniuses, approaches the Holocaust from an angle often ignored by historians and storytellers alike, recounting the moving and tumultuous experience of Jewish refugees from the time of Hitler's fall in 1945 to the birth of the State of Israel fifty years ago last week.

It is a history of a three year period marked by the tragedy of its horrific origin and guided by the hope that the suffering of Jews would, at long last, end in the ultimate victory of the Zionist cause. It is an account of a numerically (but not spiritually) depleted people trying to cope with the destruction of its families and lives, struggling to shape its future against the mountainous obstacles of poverty, bigotry, and confusion. Most of all, "The Long Way Home" is a story about the dignity and determination of survivors who refused to surrender their values and ideals, regardless of the costs.

During the Spring of 1945, the Third Reich came to end. Advancing American, British, and Russian forces rolled across Europe, freeing its citizens from years of tyranny and liberating the most notorious centers of Nazi crimes, the concentration camps. One by one they fell, Buchenwald, Dachau, Mauthausen, Bergen-Belsen, providing Allied soldiers with vivid and unfiltered evidence of the atrocities of Hitler's "Final Solution."

Even after the extent of the German crimes became known, however, several questions remained unanswered, most notably: Where could the survivors go? How could they put their lives back together? How would they be accepted by Germans and the rest of the world community?

Many of the persecuted Jews remained in "Displaced Persons Camps" for many months, some to be rehabilitated under the watchful care of American and British doctors and others simply because they had no other place to live. While the conditions were no doubt preferable to the concentration camps, many Jews were left in a continued state of danger, homelessness, and confusion. The barbed wire remained, and overcrowding and destitute living conditions prevailed throughout the DP sites. Former Nazis and other displaced German nationals were often mixed together with the Jewish population, causing violence and bitter bigotry.

For those Jews who attempted to return to their pre-war homes, the situation was even worse. Their families had been murdered by Hitler's thugs; their former neighbors were embittered by years of war and suffering; and, as in Germany during the Depression, the temptation of a Jewish scapegoat was often too great. In a village near Vilna, Lithuania, five Jewish survivors were found murdered. Found in their pockets was a message written in Polish stating that "this will be the fate of all surviving Jews."

While many Holocaust survivors, including myself and my wife, were fortunate to be welcomed into this wonderful country, not all refugees were blessed with this option. Due to xenophobia and fears of Communist infiltration, even the existing legal immigration quotas were not filled. In other nations, outright bigotry prevented Jewish resettlement. Most Jews remained in Europe, locked behind the gates of DP camps or wandering amidst the remains of their pre-war lives, looking beyond the horizon for a land of their own, a homeland where they would be free from the struggles that had so painfully burdened them and their ancestors. They longed to create an independent Jewish state in their biblical mandate of Palestine.

"The Long Way Home" tells the beautiful and inspiring story of the achievement of the Zionist dream. With exceptional archival footage and gripping first-person interviews, it recounts the struggle from the concentration camps to the kibbutz, from Auschwitz to Jerusalem. It stirringly documents the attempts of refugees to enter Palestine, and the unyielding British opposition to the Zionist movement, which showed itself in the Royal Navy's interception of refugee ships and its deportation of their occupants to camps located in the 100-degree heat of Cypress. To the great credit and pride of the American people, it also documents the courageous and unabated support which President Harry S. Truman exhibited in his support of the Jewish people and their future State of Israel. As "The Long Way Home" inspiringly chronicles, this great man rejected anti-Semitic pressures and, guided by his most noble principles, led the fight in the international community for the establishment of a Jewish homeland.

This extraordinary film is a tribute not only to Holocaust survivors and the founders of Israel, but also to the outstanding talents of Hollywood's finest and most creative individuals. Writer-director Mark John Harris possesses an understanding of history matched only by his superior film making talents. Co-producer Richard Trank, cinematographer Don Lenzer, and editor Kate Amend also contributed to this masterpiece, as did the moving score of composer Lee Holdridge. Some of

the most celebrated stars of the motion picture industry devoted their time, energy, and prodigious abilities to "The Long Way Home," most notably narrator Morgan Freeman and featured voices Edward Asner, Sean Astin, Martin Landau, Miriam Margolyes, David Paymer, Nina Siemaszko, Helen Slater and Michael York. Together they created, in the words of the Los Angeles Times, "an eloquent saga of historical importance" and "a major accomplishment."

Most of all, I would like to recognize my dear friend Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean and founder of the Simon Wiesenthal Center and the co-producer of "The Long Way Home." Rabbi Hier has devoted his life to ensuring the eternal remembrance of the Holocaust, and it was most appropriate that he accepted the film's Academy Award. As he looked out to the many prestigious guests and the hundreds of millions of worldwide viewers, he let no soul forget the purpose and meaning of his documentary: "This is for the survivors of the Holocaust, who walked away from the ashes, rebuilt their lives, and helped create the state of Israel. G-d bless them."

Mr. Speaker, the Kennedy Center, in cooperation with the Simon Wiesenthal Center, will present a screening of "The Long Way Home" tonight. I encourage my colleagues to attend, and I ask them to join me in celebrating the inspiring men and women to whom "The Long Way Home" is dedicated.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STUDENT
OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARSHIP
ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the Republican District of Columbia School Vouchers Act. It was brought to the floor on false logic and ignores the real problems in public education.

Let's take the Republican argument at face value for a minute. If public schools in the District of Columbia are unable to educate our children, as my colleagues claim, is the solution to remove 2,000 of them and place them in private schools? What do we do for the 76,000 students left behind?

In fact, these 75,000 will have to do with less funds available to help their education. It will cost \$7 million to educate these 2,000 students in private schools—but this bill does not allow for additional funds to help the remaining children. How else could this \$7 million be spent? The money could pay for after-school programs in each and every D.C. public school, 368 new boilers, could rewire 65 schools, upgrade plumbing in 102 schools, or buy 460,000 new textbooks.

The people who live in the District of Columbia do not want this bill. The people of the District of Columbia did get the chance to vote on vouchers when the issue was placed on the ballot. It was defeated by a margin of eight to one.

The residents of our host city do not deserve to be experiments for right-wing think

tanks that promote ideas favored by the Christian Coalition and the religious right.

If my colleagues on the other side are truly interested in helping students enrolled in public schools, I offer some suggestions for them. Why don't we increase the funds available for teacher salaries? How about holding teachers to educational standards of their own to make sure that those who teach our children are actually qualified to do so? What about providing a textbook in every core subject for every school child in America?

What about adopting the President's plan to improve our educational infrastructure? We need to make sure that school classrooms are not falling apart and students have the resources they need, whether they be textbooks or access to the Internet, to be able to succeed in today's world.

My Republican friends could make a strong stand for education by adopting these policies. Instead they shower us with rhetoric about helping children, when this is really an attack on public education across the country.

The schoolchildren of the District of Columbia deserve our help and need our assistance. This is the wrong move, the wrong idea, and the wrong time and place. I urge my colleagues to take a real and meaningful stand for children and education.

THE YEAR 2000 PROBLEM

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, by now we have heard about the problems that will ensue in less than two years if computer systems across the nation are not updated. In the past, computers were programmed to assume all years were in the 1900s, so when the year 2000 rolls around, most systems will incorrectly interpret the last two digits and read it as 1900. This could have a profound effect on our daily lives: automatic banking functions may fail, medical systems could malfunction, and power systems might stop working.

If this problem is not remedied, it will most likely have a devastating impact on our economy. Today's Wall Street Journal reports that "the U.S. may experience a \$1 trillion drop in nominal GDP and a \$1 trillion loss in stock market capitalization." Mr. Speaker, I don't see how our economy could possibly survive these losses.

For years experts have been aware of the Year 2000 Problem, but nothing has been done to remedy the situation. The President and Vice President have ignored this dilemma, despite their claims to make technology a top priority in both terms of their administration. We need leadership in this effort, and we are not seeing it come from the White House.

Imagine the disaster that could result if air traffic control devices simultaneously fail when the clock strikes midnight on January 1, 2000. Clearly this is not an issue that we can take lightly. Mr. Speaker, it is up to us to do our part and make sure that government computers are updated and to educate the public on this potential crisis. I commend the Senate for

taking the initiative to form a Special Committee to oversee this transition. It's time the Administration begins doing its part to combat the Year 2000 Problem.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD AND
BARBARA ROSENBERG

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Richard and Barbara Rosenberg for their outstanding commitment to strengthening the Jewish community in the Conejo Valley and for their support of the State of Israel. They will be awarded the Builders of Freedom Award in recognition of their dedication.

We are told in the Talmud that "He who does charity and justice is as if he had filled the whole world with kindness." For over 18 years Richard and Barbara have been dedicated members of Temple Etz Chaim, as well as social activists in the Jewish community. They have each worked to improve our community.

Barbara has served the Temple on the Board of Directors as Vice President of Ways and Means, Social Action and currently Youth Activities. She also holds positions on the Membership, Ways & Means and Religious Education Committees.

An avid supporter of education, Barbara has served on the Board of the Los Angeles Hebrew High School for the past three years. There she has worked to solidify the Jewish community through a Jewish Federation/Valley Alliance sponsored "Mitzvah Day." This program has brought other Conejo Valley congregations and Jewish organizations together for service to the community. During her two years as president of the Religious School Parent Volunteer Group, Barbara was instrumental in its reorganization so that it could better make a difference in the community.

Richard has served on the Temple Board as Vice President of Development, and was actively involved in both the building process and the solicitation of funds for the new building. He has served on the Men's Club Board, has been an active participant in many of its programs from picnics to sukkah building and has labeled, sorted and mailed the temple bulletin for almost 18 years.

We are told in the Talmud that "When you teach your son you teach your son's sons," and both Richard and Barbara Rosenberg have taken that commitment to education seriously. In addition to their work to fortify the Jewish community as a whole, they have also raised their children with a love of Judaism and a commitment to "make a difference" in the world. They are strong supporters of the State of Israel and have traveled there on several occasions. For their work they have been awarded the Builders of Freedom Award.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Richard and Barbara Rosenberg. Their dedication to charity and the strengthening of community makes them role models for us all.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT RICHARD C. LEVIN OF YALE UNIVERSITY AT THE NATIONAL CIVIC COMMEMORATION OF THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 23, Members of Congress joined with representatives of the diplomatic corps, executive and judicial branch officials, and hundreds of Holocaust survivors and their families to commemorate the National Days of Remembrance in the rotunda of the United States Capitol. The keynote address at this solemn ceremony was delivered by the distinguished President of Yale University, Dr. Richard C. Levin's meaningful words served to remind us all of our communal responsibility to educate our children and grandchildren.

Dr. Levin is the twenty-second President of Yale University. Prior to his outstanding service in this office, he added to the University's unparalleled reputation through his efforts as the Frederick William Beinecke Professor of Economics at Yale. In addition to teaching a wide variety of courses on subjects ranging from the oil industry to the history of economic thought, President Levin served on dozens of major committees and rose in the administrative ranks to become the chairman of the economics department and the dean of the graduate schools at Yale before his October 2, 1993 inauguration as President of the University.

Mr. Speaker, I insert President Levin's thought-provoking remarks for the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to take note of their meaning and importance.

"BLESSED IS THE MARCH. . ."

(By Richard C. Levin)

The main camp at Auschwitz was situated, not in remote isolation, but in a densely populated region. To the east, immediately adjacent to the camp, was a pleasant village, complete with a hotel and shops, built to house SS troops and their families. One mile farther east was the town of Auschwitz, intended by the very men who ordered the construction of the camps to be a center of industrial activity, a focus of German resettlement at the confluence of three rivers, with easy access to the coal fields of Upper Silesia.¹

In his chilling work on the origins of Auschwitz, Robert-Jan van Pelt documents the Utopian vision that drove the systematic planning for German colonization of the East. In December 1941, Hans Stosberg, the architect and master planner, sent his friends a New Year's greeting card. On the front he wished them "health, happiness, and a good outcome for every new beginning." The card's central spread depicted his drawing for a reconstruction of the central market place in Auschwitz. The inscription on the back of the greeting card connected Stosberg's current project with National Socialist mythology:

"In the year 1241 Silesian knights, acting as saviors of the Reich, warded off the Mongolian assault at Wahlstatt. In that same century Auschwitz was founded as a German town. After six hundred years [sic] the Führer Adolf Hitler is turning the Bolshevik menace away from Europe. This year, 1941, the construction of a new German city and

the reconstruction of the old Silesian market have been planned and initiated."

To Stosberg's inscription, I would add that during the same year, 1941, it was decided to reduce the space allocated to each prisoner at the nearby Auschwitz-Birkenau camp from 14 to 11 square feet.

How, in one of the most civilized nations on earth, could an architect boast about work that involved not only designing the handsome town center depicted on his greeting card but the meticulous planning of facilities to house the slave labor to build it?

This is but one of numberless questions that knowledge of the Holocaust compels us to ask. In the details of its horror, the Holocaust forces us to redefine the range of human experience; it demands that we confront real, not imagined, experiences that defy imagination.

How can we begin to understand the dehumanizing loss of identity suffered by the victims in the camps? How can we begin to understand the insensate rationality and brutality of the persecutors? How can we begin to understand the silence of the bystanders? There is only one answer: by remembering.

The distinguished Yale scholar, Geoffrey Hartman, tells us, "the culture of remembrance is a high tide. . . . At present, three generations are preoccupied with Holocaust memory. There are the eyewitnesses; their children, the second generation, who have subdued some of their ambivalence and are eager to know their parents better; and the third generation, grand-children who treasure the personal stories of relatives now slipping away."²

The tide will inevitably recede. And if there are no survivors to tell the story, who will make their successors remember and help them to understand? Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, along with those of sister museums in other cities, are educating the public about the horrors of the Shoah. Museums, university archives, and private foundations are collecting and preserving the materials that enable us to learn from the past, and it is the special role of universities to support the scholars who explore and illuminate this dark episode in human history. Our universities have a dual responsibility: to preserve the memory of the Holocaust and to seek a deeper understanding of it.

This is a daunting and important responsibility. To confront future generations with the memory of the Holocaust is to change forever their conception of humanity. To urge them to understand it is to ask their commitment to prevent its recurrence.

In the words of Hannah Senesh, the 23 year-old poet and patriot executed as a prisoner of the Reich in Budapest, "Blessed is the match that is consumed in kindling a flame." May the act of remembrance consume our ignorance and indifference, and light the way to justice and righteousness.

FOOTNOTES

¹Robert-Jan van Pelt, "Auschwitz: From Architect's Promise to Inmate's Perdition," *Modernism/Modernity*, 1:1, January 1994, 80-120. See also Deborah Dwork and Robert-Jan van Pelt, *Auschwitz: 1270 to the Present*, New York: W.W. Norton, 1996.

²Geoffrey Hartman, "Shoah and Intellectual Witness," *Partisan Review*, 1998:1, 37.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the Centennial of the oldest social work training program in the nation, I hereby offer congratulations to the Columbia University School of Social Work. Evolving from a summer program organized by the Charity Organization Society in New York, the school of Social Work has a long and distinguished history of pioneering research, informed advocacy and exceptional professional training.

It is a remarkable accomplishment that social workers have played key roles in every major social reform movement, from settlement houses to labor reform, to the New Deal, to civil rights and voter registration. Many of the things we take for granted today—Social Security, child labor laws, the minimum wage, the 40-hour work week, Medicare—came about because social workers saw injustice, acted, and inspired others.

Throughout the century Columbia's faculty, students and alumni have worked tirelessly to address both the causes and symptoms of our most pressing social problems. National movements, such as the White House Conference on Children and the National Urban League, have emerged from projects undertaken by the School's faculty and administrators in cooperation with professional and community organizations. The entire nation has benefitted from the work of people like Eveline Burns (Social Security); Mitchell I. Ginsberg (Head Start); Richard Cloward (welfare rights and voter registration); Alfred Kahn and Sheila B. Kamenman (cross-national studies of social services) and David Fanshel (children in foster care).

As your School, and indeed the social work profession, move into their second centuries, they will be challenged to respond to social change, new social problems, family change, and evolving societal commitments. Now more than ever, we will need well-trained and dedicated social workers to work with troubled children and families, organize communities for change, conduct cutting-edge research, administer social programs, and alleviate society's most intractable problems.

It is with appreciation and admiration that I extend my best wishes to the Columbia School of Social Work on its Centennial and look forward to its future activity and achievement.

HONORING DETECTIVE WILLIAM CRAIG, NORTH MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 15, 1998, Detective William E. Craig will retire from the North Miami Police Department after a quarter-century of protecting its citizenry. He has received numerous commendations during his service and is highly regarded by his peers.

Detective Craig, who has been with the Detective Bureau for nearly his entire career, was instrumental in forming North Miami's Major Case Squad when the city began investigating their own major crimes. Detective Craig has investigated all types of cases: burglaries, robberies, sexual batteries, and homicides.

Detective Craig was selected as North Miami's "Officer of the Month" several times during his career and was twice named its "Officer of the Year" in 1984 and 1994. He was chosen as the Dade County Police Benevolent Association's "Officer of the Year" in 1994, when his investigative skills led to the arrest of two separate serial killers.

In addition to his qualities as an investigator, Detective Craig also possesses a genuine concern for victims and their families. His compassion toward elderly victims is especially notable.

For twenty-five years, Detective Bill Craig has been a teacher, comedian, partner, leader and especially, friend to all in the North Miami Police Department. As he moves forward into the next stage of his life, I wish him God-speed.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI SHIMON AND
CAROL PASKOW

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rabbi Shimon Paskow and his wife Carol for their lifetime support of the State of Israel.

Cicero once observed how "dear, sweet and pleasing to us all is the soil of our native land." Rabbi Shimon and Carol Paskow have served both the United States and Israel with uncompromising loyalty and unending energy. This year, in recognition of their efforts, Rabbi Shimon Paskow and his wife Carol will be awarded the Golden Shofar Award by the State of Israel Bonds. Together, they have led thousands of people to Israel, helping these individuals and their families create a bond to the Jewish homeland that will last a lifetime.

Throughout his exemplary career, Rabbi Shimon has done outstanding work for the Jewish community at home and abroad. In 1960, Rabbi Shimon entered the United States Army and served as a Jewish chaplain in France and Germany and was honored by the Commanding General of the Fourth Logistical Command and the National Jewish Welfare Board. Later, he served as Deputy Command Chaplain in Alaska and the Reserve Jewish Chaplain for Tipler Army Medical Center in Hawaii. In 1993, he was decorated by the United States Army with the Meritorious Service Award.

Returning to California, Rabbi Shimon has enriched the lives of hundreds of teenagers, college students, and young couples through his community involvement. He has served as the spiritual leader of Temple Etz Chaim for almost 30 years, and under his guidance the temple has grown by leaps and bounds, expanding membership from just under 100 families in 1969 to just over 700 families today. But Rabbi Shimon's influence has not been bound by temple walls. He has reached out to Jewish communities in both Ventura County

and across the country. As a member of the Community Relations Committee of the San Fernando Valley Area Council, he was appointed by the Mayor to serve on a Community Advisory Committee. He was one of the first activists instrumental in gaining interest in the plight of Russian Jews. Through this effort, Rabbi Paskow has helped thousands of Jews escape Russian persecution and migrate to Israel and other Western countries.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, as we near the celebration of Israel's 50th anniversary as a free and independent state, please join me in paying tribute to Rabbi Shimon and Carol Paskow for their volunteerism on behalf of the State of Israel and its people.

NORTHSTARS DANCE ENSEMBLE
DAZZLES WASHINGTON, DC

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Northstars Dance Ensemble for wins in the national dance titles of the Marching Auxiliaries of America Southeast Championships and the Showcase America Unlimited State/National Championships.

The Northstars have been competing on a national basis since 1980 and have won many regional and national titles.

This season the Northstars' impressive national titles were coupled with the prestigious honor of being selected by the American Dance/Drill Team to represent them in a performance in front of the Reflecting Pool in Washington, D.C. and to march in the Cherry Blossom Festival Parade on Easter Weekend.

Our Central New York community is proud of the hard work and dedication displayed by the talented members of the Northstars Dance Ensemble. I am equally proud of the support received by their parents and community.

Members of the 1998 Northstars Dance Ensemble are Captain Nicole Proscio, Co-Captains Heather Brownell and Kerri Styn, Stephanie Anderton, Dawn Bombard, Sandra Brewer, Allison Brown, Emily Brown, Laura Buchanan, Micki Downs, Renee Hunt, Stephanie Keiser, Erica Laverne, Lyndsey Ludovici, Cathy Mauro, Cindy McCartney, Melissa Messano, Katie Mulrooney, Karen Russo, Angelina Savinelli, Sara Slifka, Sara Warner, Hilary Woznica, Christine Yott, Director/Choreographer Marian Lillie, Assistant Director Cristine Fix, and Creative Staff Kim Miller, Debra Holden and Barb Keck.

Congratulations to the members of the Northstar Dance Ensemble for their impressive achievements.

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE
MILES LERMAN AT THE NA-
TIONAL CIVIC COMMEMORATION
OF THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 23, Members of Congress joined with

representatives of the diplomatic corps, executive and judicial branch officials, and hundreds of Holocaust survivors and their families to commemorate the National Days of Remembrance in the rotunda of the United States Capitol. Miles Lerman, the respected Chairperson of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council and one of America's most distinguished advocates for Holocaust remembrance, delivered a moving speech devoted to the theme of this year's ceremony, "Children of the Holocaust: Their Memories, Our Legacy." Mr. Lerman eloquently and emotionally described the tragic death of 1.5 million children at the hands of Hitler's storm troopers, and, by telling the story of one young victim, conveyed to the audience the extent of our society's void because of their loss.

Miles Lerman has served as Chairperson of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council since 1993. A member of the Advisory Board of the President's Commission on the Holocaust, he was appointed to the first United States Holocaust Memorial Council in 1980 by President Carter. Prior to his appointment to lead the Council, Mr. Lerman directed its International Relations Committee and served as National Chairman of the Campaign to Remember. During the Holocaust, he fought as a partisan in the forests of southern Poland. He and his wife, Chris, a survivor of Auschwitz, rebuilt their lives in the United States; they have two children.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Miles Lerman's thought-provoking address for the RECORD, and I implore my colleagues to read them and appreciate them.

MILES LERMAN'S REMARKS, NATIONAL DAYS
OF REMEMBRANCE, CAPITOL ROTUNDA—
APRIL 23, 1998

Distinguished Ambassadors, Honorable Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen.

As the Honorable Ambassador, Eliahu Ben Elissar pointed out to you, the State of Israel is celebrating its 50th anniversary of independence.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Council was pleased to mark this occasion by including the flag of the Jewish Brigade in the presentation of the flags of the American liberating units.

On behalf of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, I would like to extend our best wishes on this special anniversary to the people of Israel and to the State of Israel.

It is our most fervent hope that the peace negotiations between the State of Israel and the Palestinian Authority will come to an understanding which will bring peace to this troubled region.

Happy anniversary and may your efforts for a permanent peace agreement be crowned with full success.

The theme of this year's National Days of Remembrance is remembering the children and fulfilling their legacy.

So let remembrance be our guide.

One of the expert witnesses called to testify at the trial proceedings of Adolf Eichman in Jerusalem was the world renowned historian Professor Salo Baron.

In his expert testimony, Professor Baron made the case not only for the terrible losses that the Jewish people suffered at the hands of the Nazis but he more specifically underscored the great loss that humankind at large has suffered for having been deprived of the potential talents and brain power of the one and a half million children who perished in the Holocaust.

Professor Baron stressed a point that the world is much poorer today because of these great losses.

He was bemoaning the losses of the future scientists and scholars who did not get to research. He was bemoaning the future composers who did not get to compose; the teachers who did not grow up to teach; and the doctors who never go to heal.

One and a half million murdered children is such a staggering number that it is most difficult to comprehend. This is why I thought that perhaps singling out and remembering the tragedy of one child would symbolize the great loss of all the children who were annihilated by the Nazis.

So today let us remember Deborah Katz.

In the Holocaust archives there is a letter written in 1943 by a Jewish girl by the name of Deborah Katz. She was nine years old when she and her family were taken out of the ghetto and loaded into cattle trains destined for the death camp of Treblinka.

Her parents managed to pry open a small window of the box car and threw the child out hoping that a miracle would happen and she would survive.

A Catholic nun happened to pass by and found the injured child. She brought her to the convent and hid her among the sisters who gradually nursed Deborah back to health.

The child was in comparative safety and she had a good change to survive.

One morning, however, the nuns woke up and found a letter on Deborah's bed and this is what the nine year old child wrote.

"It's bright daylight outside but there is darkness around me. The sun is shining but there is no warmth coming from it. I miss my mommy and daddy and my little brother, Moses, who always played with me. I can't stand being without them any longer and I want to go where they are."

The following morning Deborah Katz was put by the Gestapo on the next trainload—destination—the gas chambers of Treblinka.

Today, I want to say to little Deborah, if you can hear me, poor child, and I know that you can. I want you to know that there is no more darkness, thank God. The sun is shining again and warming little children like you. And what is most important, dear child, I want you to know that you did not die in vain. You have touched the hearts of many decent people, far far away from the place where you lived and died.

There is a museum in Washington where within the last five years more than ten million visitors came to remember the horrors of those dark days.

You are not forgotten, little Deborah, and you will serve as an inspiration to many children throughout the world to make sure that in years to come, no child of any people, in any country, should ever have to go through the agonies and pains that you have suffered.

DON'T LET FRAUD BLEED MEDICARE: OPPOSE EFFORTS TO GUT THE FALSE CLAIMS ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, there is a move afoot to re-open Medicare and other federal health care programs to gross waste, fraud and abuse. The legislative Trojan Horse in question is the "Health Care Claims Guidance Act," (H.R. 3523) which would erect huge new barriers to federal prosecution of cases that target claims submitted with reckless disregard, deliberate ignorance or actual knowledge that the claim is false.

I strongly urge my colleagues not to support—or to withdraw their support—for this pernicious legislation.

The False Claims Act is the primary mechanism used by the Department of Justice to recover money paid out for services that Medicare doesn't cover, or that have no medical record to back them up. It's a civil, not a criminal statute, and has been used since Abraham Lincoln's administration to punish contractors who defraud the government. In the 1980's, the False Claims Act was used against defense contractors who overbilled the government by millions of dollars for items like those infamous toilet seats. Last year, the Department of Justice used the law to recover about \$100 million in health care actions. Measured against the roughly \$100 billion that Medicare pays out every year in hospital claims, that's a relatively modest amount.

But that figure may rise in the future, because the False Claims Act is now being used more effectively to crack down on providers who deliberately overcharge Medicare through upcoding, unbundling, and other rip-off schemes. An alarming book by Harvard economist Malcolm Sparrow, "License to Steal," documents how unscrupulous providers can devise billing strategies that pass muster under Medicare's claims processing system. It is precisely these kind of over-aggressive, sophisticated billing practices that the federal government is trying to stop using the False Claims Act.

That's why the effort by the American Hospital Association to create a "free fraud zone" for providers who wished to overbill Medicare by as much as \$11.4 billion every year is so offensive. The kind of cases that are brought under the False Claims Act are NOT innocent billing mistakes. I like to call H.R. 3523 the Columbia/HCA Protection Act, since even AHA admits that if the bill were enacted, it could be used to get the poster child for health care fraud off the hook!

In addition to dismissing pending cases, the bill includes a "material amount" provision that Justice Department officials say would effectively shut down most False Claims Act cases. Simply put, the bill's proposed threshold of 10% would prohibit the government from bringing suit at all—unless the disputed amount exceeded 10% of the hospital's billing to Medicare or Medicaid for the entire year. So in effect, a large provider like Columbia could submit hundreds of millions of dollars in false claims every year—no questions asked. That's a form of immunity that the tobacco industry might well envy.

We must not go down that route. We must not enact legislation like the Health Care Claims Guidance Act that raises the government's burden of proof and makes hospital compliance plans into escape hatches for providers who fraudulently bill. I strongly believe, and I know the Administration does too, that providers who deliberately scam the system must be punished.

On the American Hospital Association's web page is an announcement that AHA is "working with state metropolitan associations to identify a hospital that would be willing to be a plaintiff in a court case against the Justice Department." Let 'em sue. Any decent court will throw out a case that attempts to roll back the legal and proper use of the False Claims Act in recovering taxpayer's money that was inappropriately paid to hospitals for services

that have no medical record to back them up. Congress should also throw out H.R. 3523, which Senator GRASSLEY has called a "misguided missile in the war against fraud."

I'd like to make a point about how the False Claims Act is being used to stop patient abuse. In 1996, the law was successfully used to bring suit against three Philadelphia-area nursing homes that were found to be denying wound care and nutrition to three residents. In plain English, the nursing homes were starving the residents and ignoring their very serious skin ulcers, while continuing to submit false claims to Medicare and Medicaid. The amount of claims money involved was not large. But the statute was effectively used to stop the horrendous abuse of helpless, frail people, and to severely punish the nursing home.

Experts say that the Philadelphia nursing home settlements are helping to establish a clear precedent for use of the False Claims Act in poor quality of care cases. But if H.R. 3523 is enacted, the law's present deterrent value against patient abuse would be nullified.

The sheer toll that fraud and overpayment exacts on federal health programs each year makes it imperative that the federal government use every means available to fight back. The False Claims Act is a critical part of our current legislative arsenal, since it harnesses the energies of whistleblowers who are in a position to observe bad billing practices that the best computers can never detect. After all, if a claim looks okay, Medicare requires intermediaries and carriers to pay it within 14 days.

It is perhaps not surprising that just as the federal government steps up its anti-fraud efforts, doctors and hospitals are beginning to complain loudly that they are somehow being "unfairly targeted." This response from providers may even signal a certain level of fear that the federal government's no-questions-asked payment policy is changing. As it must: The latest report from the HHS Inspector General shows hospitals were paid \$6 billion too much last year. Physicians were also paid \$6 billion too much, and overpayments to home health agencies reached \$2.5 billion. Fraud costs Medicare billions every year that it can ill afford to lose, and it must be stopped.

A back-of-the-envelope calculation shows that if fraud ceased today, the five-year savings would amount to more than \$100 billion. That's enough to extend the life of the hospital insurance trust fund by an additional seven years, and is nearly equal to what the Balanced Budget Act saved last year! The government's war against Medicare fraud has only begun, and the IG's audit makes it clear that no one who supports a "zero tolerance for fraud" policy can support H.R. 3523.

I've probably introduced more legislation in this area than any other member of Congress—13 bills in the 105th Congress alone. A bill that I will shortly propose would give back to HCFA an authority it used to have—the ability to adjust base payments to Medicare HMOs every year, based on the previous year's documented overpayment or underpayment. Right now, the Congressional Budget Office says Medicare will overpay HMOs by \$31 billion over the next 10 years! HCFA has always had the flexibility to adjust payments for Medicare managed care plans—until the Balanced Budget Act took it away last year. That's a legislative mistake that must be fixed soon, or taxpayers will be outraged.

McCARRICK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
OF FALL RIVER, MA RECOGNIZED FOR EXCELLENCE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to my colleagues' attention the recognition bestowed on McCarrick Elementary School of Fall River, Massachusetts, which was recently chosen as a Title I Distinguished School. McCarrick is located in the second largest city in my Congressional District in an area which unfortunately has high levels of unemployment and other social problems that have often been barriers to educational achievement. However, because of the hard work of the entire McCarrick community, the school has compiled a strong record of achievement over the past few years.

McCarrick has developed an effective curriculum with a heavy emphasis on literacy, professional development partnership with other community institutions, and, above all, commitment to the growth of every student. This focus and commitment has allowed McCarrick to be one of only 109 schools across the country honored this year as a Title I Distinguished School by the National Association of State Coordinators of Compensatory Education in partnership with the U.S. Department of Education. The criteria on which the selections were based are 1) opportunity for all children to meet proficient and advanced levels of performance; 2) professional development; 3) coordination with other programs; 4) curriculum and instruction to support achievement of high standards; 5) partnership among schools, parents and communities; and 6) three years of successful achievement data. A special award ceremony recognizing all the honorees will take place today at the International Reading Association Conference in Orlando, Florida.

Mr. Speaker, it is a paradox of government that those who do the most for others frequently get the least recognition, and I can think of no example of which this is more true than our public schools. All public schools face a constant battle to provide the best possible education they can, more often than not with inadequate financial resources. This is particularly true for schools with high percentages of low income students, where additional instruction in basic academic skills, including English proficiency, is often necessary. So, I think it is particularly appropriate to honor in this fashion the Title I schools that have done such a good job, and I congratulate the staff, students and families who have done so much to make McCarrick a successful institution of learning. Because I believe it is important to both recognize quality public education and to emphasize how important and effective the Title I program is, insert the school's mission statement and some additional background on its curriculum for printing in the RECORD.

MISSION STATEMENT

The McCarrick School is striving to provide a safe, attractive, physical environment that fosters learning. Our aim is to provide an atmosphere of encouragement in which each child can maximize his/her potential. Everyone works to promote a climate that is conducive to the intellectual, social, and

emotional growth of each child. We wish to acknowledge the individual learning styles of children, thereby producing students that read, write, compute and critically think to the best of their ability.

In this increasingly technological world the ability to write with organization and clarity is more important than ever. Our goal is to have every child—with no exception—communicate fluently, using the written word.

Our vision is to enhance the curriculum through technology. Every child shall be computer literate, and know how to access information. We want to prepare students to be active well-rounded citizens of the twenty-first century. In order for them to lead productive, fulfilling lives, we must begin the process of making them lifetime learners.

OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL CHILDREN TO MEET PROFICIENT AND ADVANCED LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE

In the Spring of 1996, we decided to adopt a Title One Schoolwide Program. In retrospect, it was the single most important, educational decision in the school's short history. It opened the doors to systemic change. The springboard for this process of change was propelled by our invitation to attend the first New England Conference for Schoolwide Programs. We shared a genuine feeling of mission to use literacy as the integral part of our schoolwide program, both across subject areas and grade levels. In order to accomplish this we needed to better use our available resources. These include: Title One Schoolwide Program, Reading Recovery, First Steps, part time reading teacher, adoption of a new math program, hands-on science kits and two graduate social work interns in the MSW program at Boston University.

CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION TO SUPPORT ACHIEVEMENT OF HIGH STANDARDS

The staff of the McCarrick School believe in high standards for all. Our logo is a light-house, and our motto is "We Shine!" We have a unified thematic approach which weaves itself into all areas of the curriculum. To help us in this approach we use many programs.

The Title I Schoolwide Program enables each child to receive help at his/her level. Because of our school-wide program there is more open dialogue. Teams of teachers meet with the Title I teacher and supervisor to coordinate students' writing skills. This reduces fragmented learning and makes us a more cohesive unit.

Reading Recovery is a safety net for first graders at risk. It is a data-based, highly prescribed method of one-on-one tutoring that targets children needing more specific instruction to develop reading strategies.

Our Reading Teacher is on staff for three days a week. She offers instructional support to small groups of children who require intervention to maintain grade level skills.

We have adopted a Hands-on Math program that is proving highly successful. Manipulatives are the key to this innovative approach. The students acquire mathematical concepts and creative problem-solving skills.

Our Science Program is a Hands-on Approach, exercising critical thinking, data based prediction, and utilizes kits of materials sent out and collected by the Office of Instruction. The students participate enthusiastically in the projects and experiments.

The Title I nurse will instruct all grades K-5. Focusing on need, areas to be discussed will be hygiene, dental, safety, drug awareness and self-esteem. A contact, by the nurse, has been made to the Fall River Police Department. A safety officer will visit

all classrooms and offer additional advice on personal safety and drug awareness.

Our principal, Mary Whittaker, a Licensed Independent Clinical Social Worker is privileged to be a Field Instructor for the Boston University School of Social Work. She supervises the clinical training and field work of two NSW candidates each year, which affords the school a gamut of Social Services not available to most. The graduate interns work with individuals, groups, and families, providing counseling and therapeutic intervention.

The staff of McCarrick believe strongly that an appreciation for the Arts is essential to the education of every student. The principal was appointed to the Executive Board of the Zeiterion Theatre in New Bedford. This enables the school to have free admission to cultural events, and very inexpensive hands-on theatrical/musical workshops given directly at the school.

TRIBUTE TO VICTIMS OF
ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the following testimony inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. On May 15, 1996, this testimony on the Armenian Genocide was submitted to the House Committee on International Relations by Levon Marashlian, Professor of History at Glendale Community College, California:

In 1919, a political body called The National Congress of Turkey confirmed the overwhelming American evidence that the Armenians of the Ottoman Empire were victims of a mass destruction during World War I. The National Congress of Turkey declared that the "guilt" of the Turkish officials who "conceived and deliberately carried out this infernal policy of extermination and robbery is patent," those officials "rank among the greatest criminals of humanity."

The official Turkish gazette "Takvimi Vekayi" published the verdict of the post-war Ottoman trials of those officials. The Turkish court ruled that the intention of the Ottoman leaders was "the organization and execution" of the "crime of massacre."

German Ambassador Johann Bernstorff, whose country was allied with Turkey, wrote about "Armenia where the Turks have been systematically trying to exterminate the Christian population." Raphael Lemkin, who coined the word genocide in 1944, specifically cited the "genocide of the Armenians."

Those who today deny the Armenian Genocide are resorting to academically unsound revisionism, in order to prevent the moral act of remembering this crime against humanity. In the process the deniers are doing a disservice to the majority of today's Turkish people. By keeping the wounds open with their stonewalling tactics, by making it necessary to have hearings like this, they force the Turkish people to continue wearing like an albatross the negative image earned by a circle of officials who ruled eight decades ago.

A consideration of House Con. Res. 47, which remembers "the genocide perpetrated by the governments of the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923," would provide a good opportunity to draw a distinction between the guilty and the innocent Turks, to remember also the Turks of decency who oppose their government's policy of inhumanity.

At a time today when so many people in our own society too often shirk their individual responsibility to make personal choices based on principles and values, it is a good lesson for us to recall the years when American witnesses and Turkish civilians made the personal choice to resist a wrong and save human lives, when a few Turkish officials even chose to object, even though doing so could have endangered their own lives.

One was Ottoman Senator, Ahmed Riza. In December 1915 he courageously condemned the policy to destroy and deport Turkey's two million Armenian citizens and expropriate their assets, which authorities were carrying out under the cover of a legislative fig leaf euphemistically called the Abandoned Properties Law.

"It is unlawful to designate" Armenian properties as abandoned, declared Senator Riza, because they did not leave their properties voluntarily. They were "forcibly" removed from their homes and exiled. "Now the government is selling" their possessions. "Nobody can sell my property if I am unwilling to sell it. This is atrocious. Grab my arm, eject me from my village, then sell my goods and properties? Such a thing can never be permissible. Neither the conscience of the Ottomans nor the law can allow it."

Mr. Chairman, during a debate on the Senate floor in February 1990, your colleague Robert Dole championed another resolution commemorating the Armenian Genocide (SJR 212), and declared, "it's finally time for us to do what is right. Right. We pride ourselves in America" for "doing what's right, not what's expedient."

In this case, doing what is right does not exact a big price. The frequently heard argument that a commemorative resolution will harm American-Turkish relations is not credible. It ignores the fact that the relationship is much more in Turkey's favor than America's. Not doing what is right, on the other hand, is tantamount to rejecting mountains of documents in our National Archives, testimonies that refute the denial arguments generated in Ankara and, most disturbingly, promoted in prestigious academic circles here in America.

This denial recently spurred over 100 prominent scholars and intellectuals, including Raul Hilberg, John Updike, Norman Mailer, Kurt Vonnegut, and Arthur Miller, to sign a petition denouncing the "intellectually and morally corrupt . . . manipulation of American institutions" and the "fraudulent scholarship supported by the Turkish government and carried out in American Universities.

A typical example of the powerful evidence in the US Archives is a cable to the State Department from Ambassador Henry Morgenthau: "Persecution of Armenians assuming unprecedented proportions. Reports from widely scattered districts indicate systematic attempts to uproot peaceful Armenian populations and through arbitrary arrests" and "Terrible tortures," to implement "wholesale expulsions and deportations from one end of the Empire to the other," frequently accompanied by "rape, pillage, and murder, turning into massacre . . ."

And the persecutions continued even after World War I ended in 1918. "It was like an endless chain," reported Edith Woods, an American nurse, in 1922. "The children would often be dead before I had taken their names. Forty to fifty of the older women died each day. . . . Their mouths were masses of sores, and their teeth were dropping out. And their feet, those poor feet, bleeding feet. . . . Deportation is sure death—and a far more horrible death than massacre. Unless one sees these things it is difficult to believe that such monstrous cruelty and barbarity exist in the world."

Ms. Woods' testimony ripped to shreds the web of denial being woven by Turkish officials in the early 1920's. She also exposed the new atmosphere of insensitivity at the American Embassy in Istanbul which contradicted the overwhelming sentiment of American public opinion and the spirit of Congressional resolutions in favor of Armenians that were passed during those days. This American woman made the personal choice to speak up against the response at her own Embassy, a policy imposed by acting ambassador Admiral Mark Bristol, who, driven obsessively by commercial interests, was colluding in a cover-up crafted by Turkish authorities.

Allen Dulles, the State Department's Near East Division chief (and later CIA Director), found it hard to keep things under wraps as Bristol requested. "Confidentially the State Department is in a bind," Dulles cautioned in April 1922.

"Our task would be simple if the reports of the atrocities could be declared untrue or even exaggerated but the evidence, alas, is irrefutable and the Secretary of State wants to avoid giving the impression that while the United States is willing to intervene actively to protect its commercial interests, it is not willing to move on behalf of the Christian minorities."

And the evidence mounted. In May 1922, four American relief workers, Major Forrest D. Yowell of Washington DC, Dr. Mark Ward of New York, Dr. Ruth Parmalee of Boston, and Isabel Harely of Rhode Island, were all expelled from their posts in Turkey because they too chose to do what is right, they protested the ongoing persecutions. Major Yowell said Armenians in his district were "in a state of virtual slavery," with "no rights in the courts."

Dr. Ward quoted Turkish officials. One Turk declared: "We have been too easy in the past. We shall do a thorough job this time." Another remarked: "Why do you Americans waste your time and money on these filthy Greeks and Armenians? We always thought that Americans knew how to get their moneys worth. Any Greeks and Armenians who don't die here are sure to die when we send them on to Bitlis, as we always choose the worse weather in order to get rid of them quicker."

Not all Turks were so cruel. A British diplomat reported that another American in Turkey, Herbert Gibbons, knew of prominent Turks who protested the "unparalleled inhumanity:" but they were "beaten and sent away" for intervening. The Mayor of the Black Sea city of Trabzon had no sympathy with the government's policy and did what little he could. The Governor also opposed the "massacres and persecutions," but was powerless to stop it. His predecessor tried and was removed.

Gibbons thought the government's policy was "a calumny upon the good Turks, of whom there are many," Massacres never broke out spontaneously, since "Christians and Moslems ordinarily get along very well." The massacres were ordered, as part of a plan "to make Turkey truly Turkish."

Yet there are "humane and kind hearted Turks," Gibbons stressed, and there are "Mohammedans who fear God and who are shocked by the impious horrors of the extermination policy."

Revisionists today say in that effect Americans like Forrest Yowell, Mark Ward, Ruth Parmalee, Isabel Harley, Edith Woods, Herbert Gibbons, and Ambassador Henry Morgenthau were either liars or misguided.

Remembering the atrocities against the Armenians would show respect for those Americans who spoke up, and respect as well for Turks like Senator Riza who also chose to oppose the injustice. A recognition of the

Armenian Genocide by the US Congress would be a step toward helping erase described in 1951 as "this black stain on the forehead of the Turkish people."

Encouraging Turkey to face the facts of its history would help lift the cloud of controversy which haunted it for decades. It would help eliminate the deep roots of Armenian-Turkish enmity, paving the way to normalized relations, and it would give Armenia the sense of security many Armenians feel is necessary if they are to respond to Russia's regional policies with more independence and balance. The prospects for American commerce and regional stability would be strengthened by a recognition of the Armenian Genocide.

Acknowledging the Armenian Genocide also would show that Congress cannot condone the brazen contradiction of its own Archives and the dangerous corruption of America's academic institutions. It would send a strong signal to all deniers of genocide, especially to deniers of the Holocaust. Mr. Chairman taking a stand against the denial of the Armenian Genocide would be entirely consistent with the successful resolution "Deploring Holocaust Deniers" which you so wisely introduced last December, in which you too did what is right, by calling denial efforts "malicious." Such language is applicable to the denial of the Armenian Genocide as well.

Mr. Speaker, when weighing the merits of the arguments on both sides of this issue, it would be useful to keep in mind a letter sent to Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes in 1924 by Admiral Bristol, a man who was called "very pro-Turk" by Joseph Clark Grew, Washington's first Ambassador to Ankara. Even the pro-Turk Admiral acknowledged "the cruelties practiced upon the Armenians by Turks acting under official orders, and in pursuance of a deliberate official policy." For that policy, wrote Admiral Bristol, "there can be no adequate excuse."

HONORING STUDENTS IN FREE ENTERPRISE

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding organization in our country called Students In Free Enterprise.

Students in Free Enterprise (SIFE), is a non-profit organization located on over 500 college campuses across the United States. SIFE has continually encouraged the free enterprise system through educational programs since its inception more than 20 years ago. Students in the organization dedicate their time and resources to helping others. SIFE's mission is to provide college students the best opportunity to develop leadership, teamwork and communications skills through learning, practicing and teaching the principles of free enterprise. SIFE is not only involved with the encouragement of free enterprise, but has also worked closely with international charitable organizations. Students involved in this organization gain valuable leadership, communication and business skills by teaching others, especially at risk youth.

The Students In Free Enterprise organization is a valuable asset to the citizens of our

country. In honor of their many charitable and civil contributions, I join my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recognizing May 12, 1998 as National Students In Free Enterprise Day.

I congratulate SIFE as they continue their mission of helping people achieve their dreams through free enterprise education.

A TRIBUTE TO BLUE RIBBON
WEEK

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the dedication and fine work of the many peace officers serving the cities and County of San Bernardino in California. To recognize the work they do to protect and serve our citizens, the week of May 11, 1998 has been designated as Blue Ribbon Week. Inland Empire Chapter 67 of the International Footprint Association—an organization made up of police, attorneys, and local business people—is a leading sponsor of this worthy effort.

Blue Ribbon Week has been established to show public confidence for all peace officers and law enforcement agencies and to provide a moral boost for the men and women who display a badge in the name of protecting our local communities. During the week of May 11th, each citizen displaying a blue ribbon will demonstrate support for every police agency now serving both the cities and County of San Bernardino.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me in remembering the brave, devoted peace officers who willingly put their lives on the line every day. Blue Ribbon Week is an appropriate means of recognizing the many law enforcement personnel in San Bernardino County. It is only fitting that the House join Inland Empire Chapter 67 of the International Footprint Association and the many citizens of California's 40th district in paying tribute today to these dedicated men and women.

IN MEMORY OF AL McNABNEY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sadness that I learned of the passing of Al McNabney last week. I knew Al well, enjoyed our conversations and highly regarded his opinions on local and national concerns. California has lost a tireless leader whose many contributions as an environmental activist will be remembered and revered by the citizens of Contra Costa County and all who knew him.

Al McNabney was an outstanding citizen whose passion for the environment began with an interest in birds and later developed into active memberships with a variety of advisory councils and environmental organizations, including his service as Vice President of Conservation for the Mt. Diablo Audubon Society. Al is remembered as a respected source of in-

formation about most conservation issues, and he wrote many letters to me about his personal environmental concerns and pending legislative policy issues. His vision for the development of the Delta Science Center, a state-of-the-art facility for environmental research, education and recreation, will soon become a reality and a valuable resource for the citizens of my district.

My heart goes out to Al's wife Helen, to whom Al was married for 57 years, his family and his friends. Al will be sorely missed, but his contributions toward environmental conservation will be enjoyed for generations to come. I ask that the following article from the Contra Costa Times, "Al McNabney Battled for Nature in East Bay" be printed below in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Contra Costa Times, May 3, 1998]

AL McNABNEY BATTLED FOR NATURE IN EAST BAY

(By Abby Collins Sears)

WALNUT CREEK.—There may never be another environmentalist like Al McNabney in Contra Costa County, say friends, fellow advocates and even opponents.

The man was synonymous with environmentalism in the East Bay. He died Friday morning of natural causes.

Al belonged to more environmental organizations, projects and advisory councils than Heather Farm Park has trees, the Delta has islands or Mount Diablo has trails, he said in a January interview. He knew because he monitored them for more than two decades. "He was a great environmental warrior," said Walnut Creek resident Steve Barbata, who knew Al for 12 years after meeting him at an environmental event.

"Even before that, I was always aware of his eminent presence," he said. "He made the environment more tolerable for all life forms."

HEAVILY INVOLVED

Funny thing was, Al rarely got outdoors.

In his later years, the Rossmoor resident used most of his energy to read land-use studies, attend meetings and write letters. On average, he wrote more than 25 letters a week to developers, politicians and public agencies. He also subscribed to 37 conservation publications and would read every page. When one saw Al in action at a city planning commission or the county Board of Supervisors meeting, you would know that was no exaggeration. He would spew facts and figures at bullet speed—without forgetting to flash a smile.

"He was exceptionally competent and always very thorough," said Martinez resident Ted Radke, a member of the East Bay Regional Park District board. "He earned a great deal of respect from everybody he came into contact with, whether people agreed with him or not."

DEFUSING TENSION

Several people commented that one of Al's greatest talents was infusing dry humor into heated discussions.

"He would defuse steamy or difficult situations with humor," Barbata said. "He knew people learned better through humor than pointed criticism. He was a master of it."

His presentation were often facetious. He often gave a spiel about the bugs and bees, birds and flowers, water and soil, animals and trees—yet steely facts would glint through the friendly fluff.

Al's passion to save the county's natural milieu from eradication began about 30 years ago with a simple affinity for a bird. Every day, he passed the pet shop near his former San Francisco home. Eventually he made

regular stops to admire one bird—a green Amazon parrot.

One day the owner suggested Al take it out of the cage. It bit him. But the owner said he handled the bird very well. So he bought that parrot, and soon after, another.

LOVE OF BIRDS

Al then read everything he could about parrots, an interest that expanded to other birds.

He even took a job studying hospital systems in Australia so he and his wife, Helen, could spend their free time studying the country's native species.

Al and Helen were two lovebirds themselves. Even after 57 years of marriage, they still exchanged affectionate glances and coy grins. Helen matched Al's clever witticisms with her own gentle quips.

She said she appreciated numerous qualities about him, but was shy about commenting on her husband out of respect for his humble and private character.

Helen's only half complaint was having to put up with his bird Coco, a talkative African gray parrot that he had for more than 30 years. She and Coco could never hold a conversation.

VOLUNTEERED AFTER RETIRING

After retiring in the late 1970s, Al said he had nothing better to do so he volunteered with the Mt. Diablo Audubon Society. It was the beginning of his environmental work.

"They sounded like they had something to do with birds, and by then I was pretty well steeped into bird life," he had said in the interview earlier this year.

The organization made Al vice president of conservation, and he fought to maintain ecological equilibrium ever after. That involvement sprouted into other environmentally related issues, such as overseeing effects of Tosco refinery emissions, and developing the Delta Science Center, a proposed research, education and recreation facility that became his pet project the past five years.

"He called it a world-class center," said Radke, the park district board member. "He wanted everyone involved with it to think big. It was a dream of his, which will someday soon become a reality."

MANY MEMBERSHIPS

Al was also a member of the Sierra Club, CalFed, Advocates for Bird Conservation, Committee for the American Federation of Aviculture, Commission for Endangered and Exotic Species, Committee on the Conservation on International Trade and Endangered Species, and the Lindsay Wildlife Museum. Al also watched over practically every development plan proposed in Contra Costa, making him the county's environmental conscience.

He said he had lived so long that his many lives all helped in his role as an effective activist. Al was a hospital administrator for medical facilities in San Francisco and Tucson, Ariz., and he was once a labor leader and belonged to the American Arbitration Association.

MODEST ACTIVIST

But when asked about other accomplishments, he was always self-effacing.

"There's not a huge rush of people wanting the job and the environment is going to pot in a hand basket," he said a few months ago. "As long as I can negotiate, talk and walk I'm going to keep doing it."

Helen said there will be no services because her modest husband wouldn't have wanted it. She plans to privately scatter his ashes.

"I thought of doing it in the Delta or Shell marsh or maybe Mount Diablo," Helen said. "I'll have to really think about it because he truly loved all those areas so much."

IN HONOR OF PULASKI POST 30

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Polish Legion of American Veterans Pulaski Post 30 in Cleveland, OH on its sixty-fifth anniversary.

Founded in 1993, Pulaski Post 30 has served the community as a patriotic, civil, and religious center. These veterans have established themselves as a viable force in the Tremont area, dedicated to public service. Through the years, members of the Pulaski Post have serviced veterans at local veterans hospitals with thousands of hours of assistance. The post is dedicated to community programs, such as encouraging members and others to participate in donating blood to the Red Cross. Pulaski Post 30 has a distinguished uniformed rifle and ritual squad that carries out patriotic ceremonies and performs in parades and funerals. Throughout the years, many of the Pulaski Post's members have succeeded in public service or in the private sector, including distinguished elected officials, judges, doctors, and accountants. This organization has clearly distinguished itself as an important community force in the Tremont area.

My fellow colleagues, join me in saluting a patriotic organization, committed to upholding American values: Pulaski Post 30 of the Polish Legion of American Veterans.

THE LYME DISEASE INITIATIVE
OF 1998

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing comprehensive legislation—The Lyme Disease Initiative of 1998—to jump start a world-class, coordinated campaign to fight Lyme Disease. This \$100 million federal initiative will, for the first time, establish a prominent, coordinated federal role in Lyme Disease research, treatment, and education. Various agencies within the federal government have done some good work in the Lyme issue, but these short term efforts have been hampered by a lack of interagency coordination, inconsistent funding and limited agency staff attention. The Lyme Disease Initiative changes all that.

Five year plan of action.—First, my bill calls for a 5 year plan to be established by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and outside experts to advance the treatment of and a cure for Lyme Disease. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, various agencies within the Defense Department have all worked on Lyme disease. Too often, however, the left hand does not know what the right hand has discovered and true advancement is hampered.

For example, in 1994 I pushed through a provision directing the DOD to conduct \$850,000 in Lyme Disease research. Tick

borne diseases remains a continuing concern for DOD, particularly with many of our soldiers at risk of tick bites. Regrettably, much of DOD's valuable research under this study never made its way to our other health experts at the Department of Health and Human Services. My new legislation will correct this problem.

Four public health goals.—Sadly much of our Lyme research has been hit and miss with no clear cut goals and no specific purpose for federal expertise and resources. My bill sets out four critical public health goals that will advance the Lyme research efforts:

Goal #1: Develop an objective detection test for Lyme that can determine whether an individual bitten by a tick has Lyme Disease. Designates a reliable detection test as the single most important public health goal.

Goal #2: A review of CDC's reporting and surveillance systems. Among the changes to be considered are (1) a more uniform system of reporting and (2) collecting and analyzing Lyme case data that does not currently meet CDC's strict surveillance criteria.

Goal #3: More accurate and timely Lyme diagnosis. A study shall be initiated to examine patterns of diagnosis and treatment of patients.

Goal #4: Physician Education. A full-scale effort shall be taken to educate treating physicians on how to properly diagnose and treat Lyme Disease.

Other major provisions in the bill include:

Section 4. Establishing a Lyme Disease Taskforce to provide advice and expertise to Congress and federal agencies on all areas of Lyme Disease policy.

Section 5. Requiring Annual Reports be submitted to Congress on the progress of NIH, CDC, and DOD with respect to the goals and programs funded and specified in this bill.

Section 7. \$100 Million Over Five Years. An authorization of \$100 million over five years is needed to ensure sufficient resources for consistent, critical scientific, medical research. The bill authorizes: \$45 million in additional authorization for the National Institutes of Health, \$40 million in additional authorization for the Centers for Disease Control, and \$15 million in additional authorization for the Department of Defense.

Section 8. Lyme Disease Vaccines. The bill urges the Food and Drug Administration to conduct a rapid and thorough review of new Lyme Disease vaccine applications so that people who are already suffering are given new hope.

I am joined today by Rep. JIM MALONEY (CT), Rep. MIKE PAPPAS, Rep. JIM SAXTON, and Rep. SAM GEJDENSON in urging the relevant Committees to give this bipartisan legislation its due consideration. On the Senate side, I am pleased that Sen. CHRIS DODD will be introducing the companion legislation to my bill.

For too long, Lyme patients have suffered and languished under a medical system that cannot meet their needs because of unreliable diagnostic tests and incomplete physician understanding of this emerging infectious disease. My legislation will turn the tide and enable people to fully enjoy the outdoors once again without the fear of contracting a very serious disease.

THE LYME DISEASE INITIATIVE
OF 1998

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to join Mr. CHRIS SMITH in sponsoring "The Lyme Disease Initiative of 1998."

In my home state of New Jersey, Lyme disease has increased over 30% since 1996. As you may know, Lyme disease is an illness that results from a bite from an infected deer tick. Those infected with Lyme disease experience symptoms ranging from the flu to debilitating arthritis. First identified in Lyme, Connecticut almost two decades ago, there have roughly been 82,000 cases of Lyme disease reported in 48 states. Between 1995 and 1996 alone, the United States experienced a 13% increase nation wide in this disease. The ticks that carry Lyme, which are about the size of a poppy seed, feed at this time of year.

The State of New Jersey currently ranks third in the nation in cases of reported Lyme disease. According to statistics compiled by the Centers for Disease Control of counties in the United States, four of the five counties in the twelfth Congressional District of New Jersey are in the top seventy in terms of reported cases per 100,000 people.

The "Lyme Disease Initiative of 1998" will help to define and solve the growing epidemic of Lyme Disease in the United States. By creating a Lyme Disease Task Force, the accurate diagnosis of Lyme disease will be encouraged, more cases will be reported and better treatments will be proposed. Additionally, this legislation authorizes additional funding for Lyme research through the National Institute of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and the Department of Defense.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleague Mr. SMITH in presenting this bill to the United States House of Representatives. I believe it is an important step in battling the spread of Lyme Disease in our country.

THE CAMPUS OF LEARNERS:
BRINGING EDUCATION AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY TO PUBLIC HOUSING COMMUNITIES

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring your attention to a revolutionary Department of Housing and Urban Development program—the Campus of Learners Initiative, which is now being implemented in Union City, New Jersey. The mission of the Campus of Learners is to heighten the role of local Public Housing Authorities as a catalyst for residents to become self-sufficient. The initiative is designed so that local housing authorities have the resources to develop their own creative strategic plans to provide for education, job training, and employment opportunities through computer and telecommunications technology in campus setting.

I am proud to announce that the Housing Authority of Union City, New Jersey has responded to HUD's initiative by opening the

Hillside Pavilion Campus of Learners Center today, a three-level state-of-the-art building. Union City was one of only 25 PHA's in the United States chosen by HUD to launch the program.

This newly-formed community will serve as an example for other housing authorities wishing to provide high-tech training for their residents. On the campus, residents will learn computer skills to allow them to enter the local job market. This, of course, will greatly benefit local business owners who are in need of skilled employees. The Pavilion will also be a community center where residents can share in recreational and cultural activities.

My colleagues, I urge you to promote the Campus of Learners Program and use Union City as a model in your own communities. This program will transform public housing into a place of opportunity.

HONORING REVEREND NATHANIEL
BENGBA LEGAY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, on May 8 there will be a gathering in New Jersey to honor a very special person, Reverend Nathaniel Bengba Legay, who has won deep respect and admiration of all those he serves as pastor of the historic Clinton Memorial AME Zion church in Newark.

Born on the West Coast of Liberia, Reverend Legay came to America in 1970. He spent time in New York City before moving to Jersey City, New Jersey, where he joined Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church. He devoted his time and talents to serving as Lay Minister, Trustee, Class Leader, Sunday School Teacher, Youth Minister and Business Manager. Answering the call to ministry, Reverend Legay received his Exhorter's License on October 10, 1984 under the pastoral leadership of the late Reverend Dr. Andrew Wesley Mapp. He then received his Local Preacher's License on September 13, 1986 under the pastoral leadership of Reverend George W. Maize III at the Jersey City District Conference. He was admitted to the New Jersey Annual conference on Trial, at the Annual Conference convening at Metropolitan, Jersey City on May 17, 1987. Reverend Legay was ordained Deacon on May 15, 1988 in the New Jersey Conference and ordained Elder in 1989 at the Pee Dee Conference in South Carolina. Reverend Legay worked with the City of Jersey City Redevelopment Agency from 1974 to 1980 and at the Kislak Mortgage Company from 1980 to 1989. He worked full time while pursuing his college degree at Jersey City State College, where he received his Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics in 1977. He entered Hood Theological Seminary, Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina and received his Master of Divinity Degree in May of 1992.

His first pastoral charge was Drucilla A.M.E. Zion Church, in South Carolina, the City of Chesterfield, where he remained for five years before returning to New Jersey to join New Saint Mark A.M.E. Zion Church, Westwood New Jersey. It was in March of 1995 that Reverend Legay took his place at the Clinton Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church, where I had the

privilege to speak at the 175th Anniversary Celebration. The church was founded in the year that freemen left the U.S. to go to Liberia. Early records indicate that Essex County residents were involved in these early trips.

As a young person, although I belonged to another church, I found great joy in attending the Memorial progressive programs. There were athletic activities, including basketball and other sports, as well as social dancing. During that time, I remember that Reverend Nelson and Reverend Hogard pastored the church. Reverend Legay is a Life Member of the NAACP, the Urban League of Hudson County, a founding Board Member of the Greenville Steering Committee, the Board of Examiners and the Program Committee of the New Jersey Annual Conference, A.M.E. Zion Church. Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in sending our congratulations and best wishes to Reverend Legay and his fine family—his wife Gloria Jean Finnie Legay and their son, Nathaniel, Jr.

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD F. WHITE,
U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE—
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding individual from my community of Akron, Ohio, Judge Harold F. White. On May 1, 1998, Judge White celebrated his 40th anniversary of service as a United States Bankruptcy Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

At the same time, Judge White, after 40 years of uninterrupted service to the court, also achieved the distinction of being the most senior bankruptcy judge in the United States.

Having grown up during the Depression, Judge Harold White first began working as the manager of a paper route in his early teens, and later worked his way through college. He served four years in the Army during World War II and was decorated with the Purple Heart and four Battle Stars. Using the G.I. Bill, he attended the Akron Law School. He continued to serve in the Army Reserve and retired as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1960. Before his appointment in 1958 to the bankruptcy bench he worked as a county and city prosecutor. He also taught for 30 years as an Adjunct Professor of Law at The University of Akron.

Throughout his 40 years on the bench, Judge White has seen the bankruptcy code undergo profound change and has watched as bankruptcy filings increased to the record levels of today. He has presided over more than 60,000 cases ranging from multimillion dollar corporations such as Sun Rubber, Inc., Terex Corporation, and Revco D.S., Inc. to individual wage earning debtors. Regardless of the situation, Judge White recognizes that financial difficulties can happen to anyone and treats all debtors who appear before him with the same respect and dignity. He is, in fact, most satisfied when the honest debtor gets the "fresh start" contemplated by the bankruptcy code.

Hailing from Connecticut, Judge White prides himself on his conservative New England views and frugal nature. This background

has suited him well in his career as a bankruptcy judge. He is well known in our community for his habit of clipping coupons and sharing information on where to find a bargain. He frequently encourages his staff to learn to appreciate the wisdom of frugality. He has a sign in his office which reads "Totum Pretrim Pro Cista Frumenti Ne Solveris Umquam". Translated from Latin this means, "You should never pay full price for a box of cereal."

Through his work in the bankruptcy court, Judge White has earned the respect and admiration not only of those who have come before his court, but of our entire community. Although he officially retired in January, 1994, he was recalled for service through January, 1997, and remains on the job to this day.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to commend Judge Harold F. White on four decades of service to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court and to our nation.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM A. BURGA

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of the current President of the Ohio AFL-CIO, William A. Burga. Mr. Burga has devoted his life to the cause of the American worker.

Mr. Burga's devotion to the labor movement began when he was a steelworker at Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation in Louisville, Ohio. In Louisville, he organized a local chapter of the United Steelworkers of America. His outstanding leadership skills generated his appointment to the United Steelworkers International Union. Mr. Burga was involved in the Marion area as he served as AFL-CIO president there for two-terms. He also served as Massillon Trades and Labor Council, AFL-CIO, from 1987 until his election to the AFL-CIO presidency of Ohio.

During his tenure in office, Mr. Burga has supported numerous community activities and organized a statewide group against Issue 2, an issue that would have cut benefits for injured workers. Mr. Burga is dedicated to improving the lives of the American worker and we are all grateful for his efforts.

My fellow colleagues, join me in saluting a defender of the American worker, Mr. William A. Burga.

CONGRATULATING KITTY YOUNG
ON HER RETIREMENT FROM
CIVIL SERVICE

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Kitty Young. She is retiring after a distinguished career serving her community of Harker Heights which is in my 11th Texas Congressional District.

Kitty Young was born in Rupert, Arkansas, on August 16, 1919. She worked hard as a wife and mother during her husband Bob Young's military career.

Kitty Young was first elected to the Harker Heights City Council to replace her late husband. She served with distinction in that position for 15 years. She has also served as the mayor pro tem and has assumed mayoral duties of Harker Heights during the illness of the then mayor. Her vision has led to impressive city growth through annexation and through incorporation of a Water Supply District. City beautification and high housing standards have always been of great concern to her.

Besides her service on the City Council, Kitty Young was instrumental in establishing the local public library system, securing construction funds and obtaining grants and books.

Kitty Young is a founding member of the Harker Heights Ladies Service Club, a social and benevolent organization of women who live or work in Harker Heights. Under her guidance the annual "Garage Sale" was founded to benefit city charities, volunteer fire and police activities, and local schools.

For many years Kitty Young has opened her home to fundraisers for the CorBell Chapter of the American Cancer Society and helped raise thousands of dollars for research and patient support. She has also supported the Cancer Society by selling tickets and providing prizes and food.

Kitty Young has served on many boards and committees that aid education, health, police, and youth. An asset to her community, church, and country, she is an example of how a can-do spirit makes our communities great.

Members, please join me in recognizing Kitty Young for her distinguished role in the Harker Heights community.

TRIBUTE TO VICTIMS OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on April 24 we commemorate the massacre of Armenians in Turkey during and after the first World War. In what historians refer to as the first of this century's state-ordered genocides against a minority group, more than 1.5 million people were murdered. We mourn the dead and express our condolences to the descendants of those who perished. We must also reflect upon the meaning and lessons of their suffering and sacrifice.

In the more than eighty years since this unspeakable tragedy, the world has witnessed decades of genocide and ethnic cleansing. Civilian populations, defined by ethnic, racial or religious distinctiveness, have become the objects of persecution and genocide simply because of who they are—Armenian Christians, European Jews, Bosnian Muslims, the Tutsis of Rwanda. The range of victims—geographical, ethnic, religious and political—testifies to the universality of human cruelty and fanaticism. The response of the survivors, however, testifies to the indestructibility and the resilience of the human spirit, even in the face of the most virulent evil.

Like the phoenix of mythology, the Armenian people survived its bleakest days and

arose with renewed vigor. Independent Armenian statehood has been restored to guarantee the security and future of the nation, and serves as a beacon of hope to Armenian people everywhere. It is our fervent hope, Mr. Speaker, that future generations will not have to sacrifice as their ancestors have. It is also our hope that all parties to the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh will build on the now four-year-old cease-fire and renew their efforts through the OSCE process to reach a negotiated settlement. Nothing could honor the memory of the victims of 1915 more than an independent and flourishing Armenia living in peace with all of its neighbors, and moving and impressing the world with both the spiritual and material products of the unbreakable Armenian spirit.

IN HONOR OF THE ONE-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PAINTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 6

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

HON. STEVE C. LaTOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the establishment of the Painters District Council No. 6. This organization has effectively represented employees of the painting, glazing, and allied trades for 100 years. The council represents the ideals of the labor community with the highest standards.

At the turn of the century, as Cleveland began its transition into an industrial hub, the city began to expand at an astounding rate. New buildings rose, and with them rose the need for painters and decorators. The Painters District Council No. 6 that was founded in 1898 met the challenge. Painters, scenic artists, frescoers, and other artisans designed the decor that has graced the exterior and interior of Cleveland architecture for the last one-hundred years. These workers created artistic masterpieces in the Playhouse Square Theaters and the Cleveland Union Terminal. Their union, Painters District Council No. 6 effectively defended these workers' interests and kept their standard of living at the highest level.

Today, the artisans of the concil still contribute to Cleveland landmarks such as Jacobs Field and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. The Painters District Council No. 6 continues to defend their interests and upholds the tradition this strong labor union set 100 years ago.

My fellow colleagues, join me in commending the Painters District Council No. 6 for their one-hundred years of service to the labor community.

CONGRATULATING HALF HOLLOW HILLS HIGH SCHOOL EAST

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, yesterday schools from across the country com-

peted in the national finals of the "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" Program in Washington, D.C. I am proud to announce that the class from Half Hollow Hills, New York ranked among the top ten finalists in this competition.

As part of the rigorous program, students must demonstrate in-depth knowledge of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The students must defend their positions on relevant historical and contemporary constitutional issues through oral arguments before a panel of judges.

I commend the students from Hills east for their superior performance in this rigorous competition. The distinguished students on this team—David Abel, Rhea Abraham, Seth Abramowitz, Shriram Bhashyam, Tivona Biegen, Elsie Citrin, Jeff Firman, Jennifer Jenkins, Anne Kuo, Josh Martin, Alex Oren, Dominidor Pascual, Pratiksha Patel, Raquel Reinstein, Melissa Rosenzweig, Becky Rubin, Mike Scheine, Leah Schmelzer, Kathy Schmidt, Meri Shapiro, Ruthie Shek, Chad Silverman, and Lisa Weiser—all deserve heartfelt congratulations for their accomplishment.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Gloria Sesso, who played a great role in the success of the class.

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the "We the People" Program has provided curricular materials at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels for more than 75,000 teachers and 26 million students nationwide.

I commend these young constitutional experts for their great achievement. I am proud to represent them here in Congress and to have the opportunity to welcome them to our Nation's Capital.

A TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN NURSES DURING NATIONAL NURSES WEEK

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding group of dedicated health care professionals—the 2.6 million registered nurses in the United States.

These outstanding men and women, who stand at the forefront of modern medicine, will celebrate National Nurses Week, May 6–12, 1998. As far as this Member is concerned, all Americans who have ever been cared for or comforted by a nurse should celebrate during National Nurses Week.

According to the American Nurses Association, National Nurse Week was first observed October 11–16, 1954, the 100th Anniversary of the founding of modern nursing by Florence Nightingale during the Crimean War. National Nurses Day and Week was eventually moved to May to incorporate Florence Nightingale's birthday, which is May 12.

Registered nurses are in many ways the backbone of our health care system. In many states they now safely prescribe medicine and deliver babies. Studies have shown that higher the ratio of nurse-to-patients in a hospital, the lower the patient death rate. In short, registered nurses provide top-quality, cost-effective health care services for their patients.

Mr. Speaker, I salute America's nurses during the week of May 6–12, 1998 and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

IN HONOR OF THE ST. EDWARD'S
DEBATE TEAM AND COACH RICH-
ARD CHUNAT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of the St. Edward's High School Debate Team and its coach, Richard Chunat. For over thirty years, Coach Chunat has led the school's debate team to countless achievements, including recognition for excellence at the local, state, and national levels.

Over thirty years ago, Richard Chunat took the reins of the debate program at St. Edward's and has never looked back. As a teacher of English and speech, Coach Chunat provides a standard of excellence for the debate team. He has led the team to countless local titles, crowding the awards case at St. Ed's with over six hundred trophies. Under his leadership, the students have excelled in speech and debate, earning scholarships for their skills. As a coach, Richard Chunat was elected to the Ohio High School Coaches Hall of Fame for his exemplary service to the St. Edward's debate team.

Recently, two of Coach Chunat's students, Matt Perez-Stable and Jed Ware, continued the proud tradition at St. Edward's by performing remarkably well in the two-person team debate. Perez-Stable has received a full-tuition scholarship to Miami of Ohio; Ware has received a full-tuition scholarship to West Georgia State University. These two students exemplify the excellence that has become a tradition on the St. Edward's debate team.

My fellow colleagues, join me in saluting the St. Edward's High School debate team, Coach Richard Chunat, and students Matt Perez-Stable and Jed Ware for excellence in the field of debate.

HONORING DR. MICHAEL B. WALSH

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and the students, parents, teachers and administrators in honoring Dr. Michael B. Walsh upon his retirement as superintendent of the Smithtown Central School District. Dr. Walsh personifies that most effective educator who is not only recognized as a scholar in his field of specialization, but also is able to educate others through the effective example he creates in his own behavior.

His educational endeavors typify the true American success story. Beginning as a teacher of mathematics in the Levittown School District, Dr. Walsh quickly advanced through a series of leadership positions. As Chairman of the Mathematics Department of Smithtown Central High School, he introduced and supported several experimental programs that successfully enhanced the school's curriculum and resulted in increased student achievement. It soon became apparent to the leaders of the Smithtown Central School Dis-

trict that Michael Walsh possessed valuable and effective administrative and instructional talents that extended far beyond the area of mathematics and would serve to enhance the comprehensive program that was being offered by the district. Dr. Walsh became a Central Office Administrative Intern and went on to assume the positions of Assistant to the Superintendent for Central Administration and Administrator for Operations. In 1982, he joined the Amityville School District and, during a ten year tenure, served as the district's Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent. In 1992, he returned to Smithtown to assume the district's superintendency. Realizing the impact rapidly changing technology would have on our students' lives, he was most instrumental in developing a partnership with Symbol Technology in creating a wireless transmission component that would link the schools in a classroom setting.

Dr. Walsh's talents have been recognized outside the Smithtown District. He serves as an Adjunct Instructor of Educational Administration at the School of Professional Development at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. He is secretary of the Suffolk County School Superintendent's Association and is a member of the House of Delegates of the New York State Committee of School Superintendents.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in recognizing these honors Dr. Walsh so richly deserves. It is a most effective teacher who can create positive change in a classroom. Dr. Michael B. Walsh has had an impact far beyond the classroom and his great talents have enhanced and fulfilled our community.

THE ST. COLUMBA HEALTH
CENTER

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a project in my home state of New Jersey that deserves recognition: the St. Columba Health Center in Newark.

A pressing problem in our nation's cities is the lack of affordable, accessible health care to the children of working families. Thanks to a quarter of a million dollar grant by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation of Princeton, the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey School of Nursing has expanded its Health Center at the St. Columba Neighborhood Club and School.

The St. Columba Health Center serves the needs of the local Hispanic community by acting as a triage that effectively screens and treats less serious injuries and ailments, thus reducing reliance on expensive hospital services. A nurse practitioner provides on-site primary care through a collaborative practice agreement with UMDNJ pediatricians. The local University Hospital provides clinical and administrative support, as well as transportation of local patients who need complex treatments. By advancing primary pediatric and adolescent care at the St. Columba Health Center, the program hopes to expand the definition of urban child health care and serve as a model for future programs.

Education plays a key role at the health Center, as its members reach out into the school and community with needed information on the treatment and prevention of many health conditions. Examples include asthma, immunizations and domestic violence.

One major education component is the "Baby Think it Over Program," designed to combat high teenage pregnancy rates. For one week, participating seventh- and eighth-grade girls and boys must care for a computerized baby that is programmed to cry randomly, like a real baby. Only the student is allowed to provide around-the-clock care for the doll, which accompanies them at home, school, and even the mall.

During a recent visit, a past graduate of the program, Maria Rivera, told me how she received \$125 in play money—about the amount of a welfare check—and asked to develop a weekly budget for the baby's medical check-ups and to purchase diapers, formula, clothing, and other baby needs. In simulating these parental responsibilities, the purpose is to make the teens keenly aware of the consequences of unwanted pregnancies. And it works. As a result of this experience, Maria expressed a more realistic perspective on pregnancy and her intentions to delay having a baby until she is married.

The overall expected outcomes of the expansion of the St. Columba Health Center include better child health care models; decreased school absenteeism, emergency room and hospital admissions; and the reduction of teen pregnancies and STD rates, among many more.

Thank you to the volunteers and employees of the St. Columba Health Center, Neighborhood Club and School and who make a daily difference in the surrounding community. I also commend the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation for providing the vital financial support to this program and others across the nation.

A TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH AND DOROTHY
BUCHTA A CELEBRATION OF
50 YEARS OF MARRIAGE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and would like to extend my warmest congratulations to two dear friends of mine from my district, Joseph and Dorothy Buchta, as they celebrate 50 years of married life.

Joseph and Dorothy Buchta were married on June 12, 1948 at Our Lady of Holy Mount Church in Cicero, Illinois. They will soon be celebrating with their family and friends their 50th wedding anniversary.

As Joseph and Dorothy Buchta celebrate their anniversary, their example of 50 years of married life tells the world and each other that their love has grown deeper and stronger over the years. Their commitment to each other is an inspiration to all of us who will celebrate this happy occasion with them.

I would like to congratulate Joseph and Dorothy Buchta on their success and may their love, friendship and happiness grow more beautiful with every year that they share together.

GOOD WISHES, GOOD NEWS AND A
GOOD IDEA**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, please permit me to share with my colleagues the delightful story of a Larry McManus and his efforts to bring a small measure of gratitude to our collective conscience. Four years ago, Larry concluded that, as Americans, we fail too often to appreciate the good deeds of others. And so, with little fanfare, but with strong determination, Larry set out to establish National Write a Letter of Appreciation Week. This holiday is a gift free event held annually during the first week in March. I commend to my colleagues excerpts of a wonderful story authored by Chicago Tribune columnist Eric Zorn that captures the essence of Larry's mission.

THOSE WHO SHAPED YOUR LIFE DESERVE A
LETTER OF THANKS

In your past, there is someone who was very important to you but may not know it.

Is it a teacher who inspired you to better things? Is it a mentor who pushed you along when you most needed pushing? Is it a former neighbor or lost friend who gave wisdom and support? Is it a boss or a health-care professional or a pastor or a cop or a firefighter? Is it a famous person who took a moment to give you attention and encouragement, or an artist you never met but whose work lifted you?

Whoever it is, chances are good this person either doesn't remember you or have any idea that you remember him or her with such fondness. And chances are also good that it would make this person's day—big time—to hear from across the years: "Thanks for everything. You made a difference."

These are awkward words for all but the most demonstrative among us. They seem to require the excuse of an occasion, a landmark for reflection, yet too often that occasion is death—at which point such expressions, no matter how heartfelt, are tardy.

Larry McManus of suburban McHenry created a more timely occasion: National Write a Letter of Appreciation Week.

Simply, he suggests that you write letters to those who have gone out of their way at some point to brighten your life. He includes in his list of potential recipients notably friendly store clerks, waiters and waitresses, repair workers, bus drivers and dentists.

"Can you imagine how pleased these people would be if you took the time to write a

short letter acknowledging their kindness, concern or assistance?" McManus asked in one of his faxes.

"I have a hunch that gratitude and graciousness are connected," he continued. "By extending our feelings of gratitude to another we become, perhaps, by just a little bit, more gracious. I believe that writing a letter of thanks . . . is an antidote to what seems to me the coarsening of our national culture and spirit."

McManus' week, which he hopes will become an annual event, has received the endorsement of Gov. Jim Edgar and McHenry Mayor Steven Cuda. He also has the informal support of many McHenry County school officials, who he says have told him they will encourage students to participate and learn the value of both correspondence and expression of gratitude.

I come from a long line of educators and can report that my parents are always moved when they receive a kind remembrance from an old student—the older the better. It validates what they are doing far more than even the most positive end-of-semester student evaluation. Such a letter is where the echo is louder than the applause.

I wrote one about four years ago to Pete Seeger, the septuagenarian folkie. Dr. Seuss had just died, and I'd been struck by how pleased he would have been to have read and heard all the sentimental slop from grown-ups about how much his books had meant to them.

Seeger recordings gave me pleasure for years and helped inspire me to learn to play, however indifferently, several folk instruments. And I knew someday I'd wake up and read his obituary and regret never having thanked him. So, tactfully not mentioning the inevitability of his demise as my motivation, I wrote him a brief but warm letter of appreciation and received a friendly reply.

And now that Larry McManus mentions it, there are some other people I should probably write to next week. You, too?

IN MEMORY OF MARY
STRASSMEYER**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of an exceptional figure in the Cleveland media for nearly forty years, Mary Strassmeyer. Ms. Strassmeyer prided herself on her journalistic talent and her insight into the Cleveland social scene.

As a native of the Old Brooklyn section of Cleveland, Ms. Strassmeyer lived on the same street where she was raised for most of her life. Devoted to the Greater Cleveland area, she attended Notre Dame College in South Euclid, majoring in English and history. Ms. Strassmeyer began her journalistic career in 1956 at the Cleveland News as a reporter. After the paper dissolved in 1960, she joined the Cleveland Plain Dealer, a place she called home for over thirty years.

At first, Ms. Strassmeyer wrote travel pieces for the Plain Dealer and served as beauty editor. She was named Society Editor in 1965. She helped to develop a nationally-syndicated cartoon during this time and wrote articles on teen beauty. Ms. Strassmeyer created her famous social column in 1976 entitled "Today" which was later called "Mary, Mary." She also worked in broadcasting in the early 1980's with shows on radio and television, and received a law degree from the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law in 1981. She retired in 1997 and began to devote her time to her law practice and her travel agency.

My fellow colleagues, join me in saluting the life of a journalistic paragon, a woman who understood the social structure of Cleveland society: Mary Strassmeyer.

A CELEBRATION OF 50 YEARS OF
LOVE, HONOR AND RESPECT MR.
& MRS. JAMES RUZICKA**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1998

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my heartfelt congratulations to a wonderful couple from my district, Mr. & Mrs. James Ruzicka. Mr. & Mrs. Ruzicka celebrate 50 years of devoted love, honor and respect.

As Mr. & Mrs. James Ruzicka celebrate their anniversary, their 50 years of committed love, friendship and respect shows how love grows deeper and stronger through the years.

I would like to extend my warmest congratulations on their love and success to Mr. & Mrs. James Ruzicka as they celebrate their anniversary. May happiness be theirs in everything they do.