

India to focus its resources on development at home, where half the people live below the international poverty line, instead of trying to intimidate its neighbors to extend its empire.

The Council of Khalistan recently issued a press release on this issue which speaks strongly and responsibly about measures America can take to make it clear to India that we will not allow it to turn the subcontinent into a theater of nuclear combat. I support the measures outlined in this release and I would like to place this release in the RECORD.

**SANCTION INDIA FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS
TEST—PRESIDENT CLINTON SHOULD CANCEL
VISIT TO INDIA**

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 11—Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, today strongly condemned India for its test of three nuclear devices and called on the Administration and Congress to impose sanctions on India for that test. He also urged President Clinton to cancel his scheduled visit to India.

"India has been pursuing nuclear domination in South Asia for quite a while," Dr. Aulakh said, "even though it is under no military threat." According to a British documentary entitled "Nuclear India," India uses only 2 percent of its development budget on health and 2 percent on education, but 25 percent of its development budget goes to nuclear development. India is one of the five largest recipients of U.S. aid. "It is time for the U.S. government to place sanctions on this imperialist state," he said.

India has refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), Dr. Aulakh pointed out. "Without India's agreement to this treaty, how do we know that India won't spread its nuclear-weapons technology around to hostile countries like Iran?" he asked. India has provided heavy water and nuclear submarines to the Iranian regime, according to newspaper reports.

"This nuclear test poses a serious danger to the world," Dr. Aulakh said. "India has ballistic missiles currently aimed at Pakistan and it shows signs of a country preparing for a military attack," he added. "India can no longer deny its ambition to achieve hegemony in the subcontinent, backed by nuclear weapons," he said. He pointed out that two leaders of the ruling BJD recently called for Pakistan and Bangladesh to become part of India. "I view this nuclear test as an effort to scare India's neighbors into submission to its dreams of hegemony," he said.

"Sanctions against South Africa led to the end of apartheid," he said. "Sanctions against India will bring about an end to its aggressive nuclear weapons development."

Dr. Aulakh called on President Clinton to cancel his visit to India. "Why should the President of the United States grant his symbolic blessing to this aggressive action against all the countries of South Asia?" he asked. "We all want to have good relations with India, but it must pay the price for its destabilizing test," he said. "By cancelling this visit, the President can make it clear that America will not support Indian military aggression or Indian hegemony in the subcontinent."

"The best way to keep India from using its military resources to achieve dominance in South Asia to support Punjab, Khalistan and all of the subcontinent in their struggle for freedom," Dr. Aulakh said. "Punjab, Khalistan is a natural buffer between India and Pakistan. Sikhs are committed to make Punjab a nuclear-free zone now and in the future. We will not and cannot tolerate nuclear weapons in our homeland and the Sikh Nation will do all in its power to make all of South Asia nuclear-free."

**A BILL TO AMEND THE FEDERAL
ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT OF 1971**

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to make a technical correction to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971. The bill clarifies the right of non-citizen nationals of the United States to make contributions in connection with federal elections.

Mr. Speaker, I represent the territory of American Samoa, the only U.S. soil in the Southern hemisphere. Persons born in American Samoa of non-citizen U.S. parents are given the status of U.S. national. These individuals are nationals of the United States, but not U.S. citizens. They owe their allegiance to the United States, serve in the U.S. military, carry U.S. passports, and have the same access to the United States as do U.S. citizens. They are not foreign nationals or aliens. Approximately 90% of the residents of American Samoa are non-citizen U.S. nationals. This status can be acquired only by birth in American Samoa or by birth in a foreign country from parents, one or both of whom are U.S. nationals.

Federal law currently specifies that U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens may make contributions to candidates for federal office. If federal law were interpreted to prohibit non-citizen U.S. nationals from contributing to federal elections, the vast majority of the residents of my Congressional district would be prohibited from contributing to candidates running for the office of delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives from American Samoa. Additionally, the non-citizen U.S. nationals residing in the states of the United States, estimated to be between 35,000 and 100,000, would also be prohibited from contributing. I do not believe this was the intent of Congress when it passed the Federal Election Campaign Act. At that time, there were many fewer U.S. nationals in the United States, and the position of delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives from American Samoa did not exist.

Several years ago, out of concern that then current law could be interpreted to prohibit non-citizen nationals from making political contributions, I requested and received an opinion from the Federal Elections Commission indicating that political contributions could be accepted from non-citizen nationals. This administrative clarification of an ambiguous law has been the basis upon which I have relied in accepting funds in my Congressional district.

Federal court opinions in recent years have led to increased flexibility in the use of some campaign funds, and publicized violations of federal election law in the 1996 presidential campaign have prompted efforts in Congress to change the current system.

H.R. 34, a bill to prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from making contributions or expenditures to candidates for federal office passed the House by a vote of 369-43, with one member voting present, on March 30, 1998. If H.R. 34 were to become law, the delegate from American Samoa would be prohibited from receiving political contributions from the vast majority of the residents of

his or her Congressional district. This is a consequence which I consider unfavorable and which would move the campaign finance system further from the voters in American Samoa. Additionally, I believe that if H.R. 34 were to become law, it would favor the incumbent delegate from American Samoa and work to the detriment of any challengers.

As it now appears that campaign finance legislation will be considered by the House this spring, I wish to bring the issue of non-citizen U.S. nationals to the attention of my colleagues and offer a legislative remedy.

The number of U.S. nationals in the United States and its territories is comparatively small, but this is no reason to ignore this technical problem which could have a significant impact on future elections for the delegate from American Samoa, and which could also, should H.R. 34 or similar language be enacted into law, ensnare candidates for other federal office who unknowingly accept contributions from U.S. nationals.

I urge my colleagues to support this technical change to the Federal Election Campaign Act.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. CLARIFICATION OF RIGHT OF NATIONALS OF THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Section 319(b)(2) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441e(b)(2)) is amended by inserting after "United States" the following: "or a national of the United States (as defined in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act)".

TRIBUTE TO WALTER HOFFMAN

HON. BILL PASCHELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. PASCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Walter Hoffman of Wayne, New Jersey, who is being honored this evening by the Wayne Democratic Organization.

Walt was born in Newark, New Jersey on December 21, 1924. He was raised in Glen Ridge and East Orange, and was active in scouting activities, including Assistant Scout Master and Explorer Adviser, Walt was also co-captain of his high school's track team.

Walt is a Marine Corps veteran, having served his country during World War II in the Pacific Theater of Operations from 1943 to 1946. Upon leaving Marines, Walt attended the University of Michigan where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science in 1948. Pursuing a career in law, he attended the University of Chicago Law School and earned his J.D. in 1950. He was also Associate Editor of the law school's Law Review.

Walt has an accomplished and distinguished career in both law and public service. He was a trial attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in 1951 and a staff attorney for the House Ways and Means Subcommittee Investigating Administration of Internal Revenue Laws from 1951-52. From 1955 to 1985, Walt sought out the private practice of law and was a senior partner in his own firm for 26 of those years. During this time, however, he still remained active in public matters. Walt served

as Chair of the Arms Control and Disarmament Committee and Vice-Chair of the International Courts Committee from 1974–78. He was founder and Executive Vice-President of the Campaign for United Nations reform from 1975–91 and Executive Director and Executive Vice-President of the World Federalist Association from 1985–93. Walt also was appointed by House Speaker Thomas Foley to the United States commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the United Nations, serving from 1992–93, Chair of the International Organizations Interest Group from 1995–96, and President of the Center for U.N. Reform Education from 1993–96.

In addition to his vast experience in governmental affairs, Walt also has a strong teaching background. He has taught courses on Political Science, American Government, Political Theory, and Law at such institutions as William Paterson College and Ramapo College. Currently he is an Adjunct Professor of American and International Studies at both Ramapo College and William Paterson University. Walt is also serving as Legal Counsel to the World Federalist Association and Treasurer of the Center for U.N. Reform Education.

Walt has also been active politically, having served as Councilman for the Township of Wayne from 1964–71. He was also a Democratic candidate for mayor in Wayne as well as the State Assembly, and served in numerous capacities for Presidential candidates Eugene McCarthy and Norman Cousins.

Walt is married to the former Lois Johnson, and together they will celebrate their 50th Wedding Anniversary this June. They have three adult children: Anne Ferruggio, who is Minister of St. Paul's United Church of Christ in Allentown, PA; Laura Calixte, who is the Chief Window Clerk at the Pequannock Post Office; and Charles Hoffman, who is a mortgage banker with Northwest Mortgage Company. Walt and Lois also have three grandchildren: Sylvianne Calixte, who is a student at William Paterson and Raymond and Gregory Hoffman, who are in the 4th and 1st grades respectively, in Havertown, PA.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Walt's family and friends, and the Township of Wayne in recognizing Walter Hoffman's many outstanding and invaluable contributions to our society as he is being honored this evening by the Wayne Democratic Organization.

PRaising THE NATIONAL CHURCH
OF THE NAZARENE

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the National Church of the Nazarene on the occasion of its 80th anniversary celebration.

A little more than eighty years ago, in the shadow of the Nation's Capitol in Northeast D.C., a small group of dedicated Christians, who believed in and had experienced "the blessing of entire sanctification" attended a series of tent meetings where they heard this doctrine preached. This "Holiness Movement" was not generally accepted by the established churches of that day and, in many cases,

these people were resented for this belief and met with opposition in their own churches and were often dismissed from them.

Out of these tent meetings, and the desire of this group to serve the Lord in "Holiness" in the Nation's Capital, a church was born. This church was the forerunner of the First Church of the Nazarene, which is now known as the National Church of the Nazarene, Washington, D.C. The name was changed in 1996 since "National" more appropriately described the true nature and mission of the church since its beginning in Washington. Its ministry and impact have been not only city-wide, but nationwide and worldwide.

From its humble beginnings at the tent meetings, the original group was determined to establish a Holiness Church in Washington. It first organized as the Wesleyan Pentecostal Church. As a result of differences, a portion of the group withdrew and formed the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene. Several other attempts were made to establish the church but, for a number of reasons this did not materialize. Five years later, through the efforts of an ordained Nazarene minister, Reverend Leewin B. Williams and a converted layman, Mr. F.F. Sweeney, the group reformed. The deep desire of this group to become a permanent organization caused the General Superintendent to appoint Rev. W.E. Suber as the first pastor. In the fall of 1917, with 22 charter members the church was formed and was incorporated as the First Church of the Nazarene, Washington, D.C. in July 1920.

Following the resignation of the first pastor, Rev. Williams, once again assumed leadership of the church. One of his first actions was to start a building fund. With \$3,500 in the building fund and \$450.00 in Liberty Bonds, the church purchased the Epworth Methodist Church building at 7th and A Streets, NE which had been significantly damaged by fire. After extensive renovation, singing "We're Marching to Zion," the entire congregation marched the four blocks to the new church. The mortgage on that property was burned in 1942. This building now houses the Unity of Washington, D.C.

In 1944, a building fund drive was initiated for a "National Church of the Nazarene in Washington, D.C. and a lot was purchased a few blocks from the church home. The members saved dimes, which were placed in a large bucket, to be used for furnishing the new church. In December 1950 a \$10,000 pipe organ was purchased from a radio station in Hagerstown, MD for the sum of \$3,000—the same amount that was in the bucket at the time. Today, this organ stands in the National Church of the Nazarene at 16th and Webster Streets.

In the 1940's, World War II brought many changes to the churches in Washington. Government workers and military personnel attended Sunday Schools and worship services. Some of them remained in the area after the War and made their homes here.

In the late 1940's, Rev. Roy Stevens became the pastor. It became obvious that the lot purchased for the new church would not be adequate and it was sold. A lot was purchased at 16th and Webster Streets, NW for \$22,000. However, because of the Korean War and the shortage of steel, the project was threatened with delay. After an extended period of prayer by the church and personal contacts Rev. Stevens made with government offi-

cial, sufficient steel was released for construction to proceed. On March 15, 1953, the new facilities, on 16th Street, representing a total investment of \$430,000, were dedicated. Fifteen years later the mortgage was paid in full.

During the early 1980's there was some thought that the future of the church would be best served by moving to the suburbs. After prayerful, careful analysis the church Board decided, unanimously, that this congregation should become a metropolitan church serving people of every race and culture and remain in Washington, D.C. A Hispanic Congregation began through a Portuguese Sunday School class taught by the wife of the Ambassador of Cape Verde. This congregation now totals 90–100 members. In 1993, a Haitian ministry was formed with 13 members. They now have 50–60 members in attendance on Sunday mornings. The African Christian Fellowship, which ministered to students who had come to Washington, D.C. from their homes in Africa, outgrew their facilities at National Church and now have their own in nearby Maryland. The church has sponsored refugees from several countries including Viet Nam, Hungary and the Philippines. At present, 30 different nationalities are represented in the church.

In 1995, under the leadership of the present pastor, Rev. Michael T. Burns, an extensive repair and renovation program was undertaken in the main sanctuary. Membership now stands at 463—14 of whom have been members for more than 50 years. One person has been a member for 69 years. An important undertaking, at present, is the development of the National Church of the Nazarene Foundation whose purpose is to maintain and perpetuate the ministry of the Church of the Nazarene in Washington, D.C. This will enable the church to develop more ministries that will create additional ports of entry into the church and to assist in its continuing commitment to reach the ever-changing and broadly diverse residents of the greater metropolitan Washington, D.C. area.

Mr. Speaker, over the years the National Church of the Nazarene has been a "sending" Church—where people have come for a period of time and prepared to become active leaders in other areas. Many have gone from its altars as ministers, evangelists, missionaries and laymen. I ask this body to join me in sending a special ovation and salute to the National Church of the Nazarene on the occasion of its 80th anniversary celebration.

HONORING THE RONALD
MCDONALD HOUSE OF HOUSTON

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Ronald McDonald House of Houston as it prepares to celebrate its first family reunion on the weekend of May 15th and 16th at the newly opened Ronald McDonald House in the Texas Medical Center.

The Ronald McDonald House gives a home away from home to the families of seriously ill children being treated at the Texas Medical Center. It is rightly known as "The House that Love Built." More than one hundred past Ronald McDonald House families from all over the