advertisement in The Times. It had no proposals except for a ''dialogue,'' which already has gone on a half-century.

The word ''legalization'' was not used. Legalizers and their financial quartermasters know Americans are 87 percent against legalization. So now they use camouflage phrases like ''harm reduction''—permitting drug abuse without penalty, the first step toward de facto legalization.

One signer told me that she did indeed favor legalization but that in such campaigns you just don't use words that will upset the public.

I have more respect for her, somewhat, than for prominent ad-signers who deny drug legalization is the goal. And for signers who, God help us, do not even know the real goal, here's a statement by Dr. Ethan Nadelmann, now George Soros' chief narcotics specialist and field commander, in 1993 when he still spoke, unforked, about legalization:

''It's nice to think that in another 5 or 10 years . . . the right to possess and consume drugs may be as powerfully and as widely understood as the other rights of Americans are.'' Plain enough?

The conference is finished, legalizers are not. Hours after publication of this column, masses of denunciatory E-mail letters to the editor will arrive at The Times. Judging by the past, the web-site chiefs will announce gleefully that virtually all the letters The Times printed supported them, and how much that publicity would have cost if they had to pay for it. Anti-drug letters will arrive too late.

Now, I have a problem. Knowing that Americans are so against legalization and the multiplication of addition, crime and destroyed souls it will create, I ask myself why I write about legalizers at all. They live by publicity, which can mean more millions from Mr. Soros and a few other backers.

But the legalization minority includes many intellectuals, academics, journalists and others with access to lecture rooms, print and TV. So consistently do they spread their falsehood that the drug war has failed that even some Americans who want to fight drugs believe there's no use trying. America still suffers agonizingly from illegal drugs, but as President Clinton told the U.N., overall U.S. drug use has dropped 49 percent since 1979, cocaine use has dropped 70 percent since 1985, crime usually related to drugs has decreased five years in a row.

Yet the anti-drug movement has never rallied to tell Americans about the legalizers, identities and techniques. Washington and the U.N., including Mr. Arlacci, have even softened their language—such as not using the phrase ''drug war'' anymore.

Washington's big new anti-drug ad campaign will be useful, but not very, unless it not only urges parents to talk to children, but parents to talk to other parents, about the legalizers, in or out of camouflage.

Surely it is time for the President to dissect America's legalizers and publicly point the finger at them. If he is too delicate, or politically fearful, the rest of us will have to do the job of denying them acceptability or cover; it's worth the space.

THE U.S. CATHOLIC BISHOPS ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CUBA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am attaching for my colleagues' review a recent joint statement from the United States Catholic Conference and the Catholic Relief Service regarding humanitarian assistance to Cuba. Few organizations have done more to help the Cuban people in these times of intense shortage on that island nation. I call your attention to the references to U.S. policy toward Cuba, particularly as expressed in a recent release by the Bishops of Cuba.

USCC—CRS STATEMENT ON HUMANITARIAN AID TO CUBA: JUNE 6, 1998

Just one year ago, June 6, 1997, we bishops, representing the United States Catholic Conference's Committee on International Policy and the Board of Catholic Relief Services, wrote to President Clinton urging the resumption of direct flights from the United States to Cuba, especially for the delivery of humanitarian aid. On March 20th of this year, the President finally lifted the ban on direct flights, allowing Catholic Relief Services once again to send shipments of medicines and other humanitarian aid to the Cuban Church's relief and development agency, *Cáritas Cubana*. We applaud these actions.

We are intensely proud of the close relationship of solidarity and cooperative action that has developed between the Church here and in Cuba. The most concrete expression of this solidarity is the provision of critically needed medicines, medical supplies and equipment and other goods, donated by private individuals and corporations in this country, delivered Cuba by Catholic Relief Services, and distributed there by *Cáritas*. Although these efforts can meet only a fraction of the needs experienced by many in Cuba today, the Church in both countries is committed to doing all it can to alleviate suffering and give hope in a time of discouragement.

There are legislative proposals in the U.S. Congress seeking to address the problem of the dire shortage of many things in Cuba. Some call for an end to the U.S. restrictions on the sale of food and medicines, others propose grants of money or matériel by our government to the needy in Cuba, through the instrumentality of non-governmental groups such as the Catholic Church and its agency *Cáritas*. We welcome these efforts to reach out to our Cuban brothers and sisters in need. The Cuban Bishops' Conference, however, in a statement issued last month, has made clear its firm intention of avoiding any politicization of its humanitarian role in the present crisis and has thus indicated that it will not receive or distribute aid coming from governments. This has been the policy of the Cuban Church in the past and will continue to be so for the foreseeable future.

The position of the U.S. Catholic Conference and Catholic Relief Services is identical with that of the Bishops of Cuba. We pledge to do all we can to encourage private contributions of medicines and other needed goods to Catholic Relief Services for distribution by *Cáritas Cubana* to help lessen some of the suffering brought on in recent years. As we stated following the January papal visit, ''ending the restrictions on the sale of food and medicines, as legislation currently in both houses of the U.S. Congress calls for, would be, in our view, a noble and needed humanitarian gesture and an expression of wise statesmanship on the part of our elected leaders.''

Just a few days ago, on Pentecost Sunday, the Cuban Bishops issued an important pastoral statement, ''The Spirit Desires to Breathe in Cuba,'' recalling the urgent plea issued by the Holy Father during his visit that the world open up to Cuba and Cuba to the world. The bishops observe that ''at this time the world is opening up to our homeland, we reject any economic siege against our country, as well as any attempt to isolate it.'' The Cuban Bishops call equally for Cuba to open up to the world, for ''an internal opening of the Cuban society,'' requiring that ''human rights . . . be fully respected.'' We pray that the government of Cuba and the government of the United States will reverse those policies of each that have contributed, in very different ways, to the suffering of the Cuban people.

Most Reverend Theodore E. McCarrick, Archbishop of Newark, Chairman, USCC Committee on International Policy; Most Reverend John H. Ricard, SSJ, Bishop of Pensacola, Chairman, CRS Board of Directors.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1998

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, June 14, the Committee to Honor Raoul Wallenberg in Parsippany, New Jersey will gather to dedicate a sculpture in honor of the Swedish Diplomat. The statue is located in Smith Field Park, and will serve as a daily reminder to all of the legacy of the ''Angel of Budapest.''

The statue by artist Edward Adams, titled ''Courage and Compassion,'' is a monument to the life and work of Rodney Wallenberg, a Righteous Gentile whose courage and selfless action saved the lives of over 100,000 Hungarian Jews during World War II.

I was honored to be a part of this project since its start, and to be able to help make this statue a reality. I want to commend the hard work and dedication of Murray Laulicht, the President of the United Jewish Federation of Metro West. He first wrote me three years ago, inviting me to participate in this important effort. He and many others gave generously of their time and their efforts to complete this memorial. I also want to commend Harry Ettlinger, the co-chairman of the Committee, for his work in putting the ceremony together.

Raoul Wallenberg was a man of rare courage and selflessness who recognized the outrage, injustice and evil acts being waged on Jewish people living in Nazi-dominated areas of Europe. He risked his life to save the lives of strangers. His actions during the waning days of World War II, in the face of a Nazi Party that was growing ever more desperate and brutal, make him an example for us and for future generations.

Raoul Wallenberg's ingenuity and creativity was the key to his success in saving over 100,000 Hungarian Jews. His tactics ranged from the traditional (building 30 ''Swedish houses'' which served as a safe haven for Jewish families) to the illegal (using bribes, threats and extortion to provide passes to Jews in the ghettos, on the death march and on the trains to concentration camps).

In an age where courage is often a forgotten virtue, Raoul Wallenberg is a model for all of us. When faced with adversity, he responded nobly. When called to help his fellow man, he gave willingly of his time. We all benefit from the legacy of Raoul Wallenberg. We can all learn from his example of courage, strength and righteousness.

It is my hope that the statue will serve as a daily reminder that, in a world where evil exists, there are among us the good and the just fighting for all our salvation and freedom.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN CANTIUS CHURCH, WINDBER, PA

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1998

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute before the U.S. House of Representatives to the St. John Cantius Parish in Windber, Pennsylvania, as it celebrates its 100th Anniversary today.

The St. John Cantius was the first Catholic Church in Windber, from which sprang all the other Catholic Parishes serving the Windber area today.

St. John Cantius, originally established in 1898 as the Immaculate Conception Parish, has a fascinating early history that classically demonstrates how immigrants from many different countries who came to America—and particularly to our area of western Pennsylvania—at the beginning of this century were united by their faith. The church was the central entity that helped bind these people together, overcoming different cultural backgrounds, language barriers, and traditions to create a strong, cohesive community. Even the clergy themselves came from different countries and spoke different languages. This strength and unity served these faithful people well as they struggled to make their way in America, overcoming the hard realities of the grueling daily worklife in the farming and coal mining regions that built and fed this country.

The St. John Cantius Church has not only endured, but has thrived and multiplied, increasing the numbers of its parishioners as well as parishes and preserving the tradition of devotion to family and faith for succeeding generations. In addition, it has provided its community with strength and support throughout all the trials and tribulations of this century, from the hardscrabble days of the Industrial Revolution, when the area's miners and steelworkers endured long work hours, low pay and abysmal working conditions, even through the Great Depression. It supported and comforted the people of the community through many wars that saw many of its young men head off to distant lands to defend their country and its ideals of freedom, sometimes never to return. It has held its community together through more modern struggles—the decline of the steel industry that brought lasting economic hard times and crippling unemployment. Through it all, the St. John Cantius Church has been a constant in the lives of the people of Windber—a source of support and sustenance, spiritually and in many other ways.

I am deeply honored to join in celebrating this wonderful occasion with the parishioners and clergy of St. John Cantius. May the church as well as the community it serves continue to grow and prosper for another one hundred years.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1998

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I was detained on June 10 for rollcall vote 225. As a supporter and cosponsor of earlier bankruptcy reform legislation, had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

IN HONOR OF THE HISTORICAL EXHIBIT OF OLD YORKVILLE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a respectful tribute to Zion-St. Mark's Lutheran Church, the last German-speaking church in the Yorkville area in my district.

The church has organized an historical exhibit of old Yorkville to commemorate the history of the area which used to be known as ''German Town.'' It was formed as a middle and eastern European melting pot. As more and more high-rises and other large buildings have been built in recent decades, the character of the area has changed and some of the old-world charm has been lost.

Also to be prominently featured at this exhibit is a commemoration of the Slocum Disaster, the most lethal fire in American history and one of the world's greatest maritime tragedies. On June 15, 1904, the parishioners of St. Mark's church on 6th Street in Manhattan held their annual picnic. Since the festivities included a boat ride on the General Slocum, 1,446 members of the congregation boarded for a trip to Locust Grove on Long Island. Tragically, the boat caught fire. According to reports, the loss of life was disproportionately high because the boat's life vests and life boats were old or useless and there had been no fire-drills. 1,021 people died.

Because this disaster took such a heavy toll, the Lower East Side's German community was suddenly greatly reduced in number. Many of those remaining were too saddened to stay, and decided to move uptown, to Yorkville. The members of the St. Mark's congregation eventually merged with the Zion Church on East 8th Street. The church is now known as Zion-St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

Many accounts have been written of the terrible Slocum Disaster. This exhibit will allow people to remember the many fine contributions of the German-American community before and after this horrible event wiped out so much of their population. It will commemorate the victims, honor the survivors, and highlight some of the history of Germans in New York City. Finally, the exhibit will recall the days of old Yorkville, from the 18th Century through the 20th. This area was once a landmark section of New York and has quite a story to tell.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to the congregation of Zion-St. Mark's Lutheran Church, to the Ladies Aid Society, and to Kathryn A. Jolowicz.

TRIBUTE TO JACK PARTON

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1998

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to commend Jack Parton, of Hebron, Indiana, for his exemplary service to Indiana's First Congressional District. Since 1982, when Jack was serving as the District 31 Director of the United Steelworkers of America, he has organized an annual golf outing to raise money for the National Kidney Foundation. This year, in honor of his great efforts and activities on behalf of the Kidney Foundation, Jack was honored by the foundation during the Cadillac Invitational Golf Tournament, on June 15, 1998 at the Broadmoor Country Club in Merrillville, Indiana.

The 16th annual 'Kidney Days Golf Outing' fundraiser for the National Kidney Foundation will be held on August 21, 1998. The event will take place at five golf courses in Northwest Indiana and is expected to include almost one thousand participants. Profits will be given to the Kidney Foundation to help the ailing and needy, with expected proceeds to be in excess of $4,000. In the previous 15 years of this event, over $100,000 has been raised and donated to the National Kidney Foundation.

A strong leader of the United Steelworkers of America, Jack first joined in the union in 1959 as a member of Local 1014 at U.S. Steel's Gary Works, where he served two terms as its President. Jack was elected Director of District 31 in 1981, and he was subsequently re-elected in 1985, 1989, and 1993. In 1995, District 31 was re-organized into District 7, which now encompasses all of Illinois and Indiana, and Jack served as its first director. In March of 1998, Jack was installed once more as the District 7 Director. Dedicated to the union, Jack has assumed numerous important responsibilities, including chairing contract negotiations with Inland Steel, Ryerson, Acme Steel, Northwestern Steel & Wire, and LTV Steel, where he serves as Secretary of negotiations. In addition, Jack established the District 7 Labor/Management Safety and Health Conference, which was the first district-level conference of its type in the USWA. In 1996, Jack served as the Secretary of the 1996 Convention Officers' Report Committee.

Jack, while deeply committed to his work, is also dedicated to his family. He often travels back to Virginia to visit his mother and spend time with his other relatives. His future plans include working to facilitate the unification merger of the United Autoworkers and the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers with the United Steelworkers of America. Together with other union leaders, Jack will ensure that the membership of these three unions unites to form one comprehensive, united, and strong voice for working men and women. This newly invigorated union will be dedicated to serving, protecting, and aiding its membership.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in paying tribute to one of the region's true humanitarian leaders, Jack Parton. Jack's service to his community, co-workers, and union is worthy of the highest praise and emulation. Northwest Indiana is lucky to have such