

his Comedy Night. This event is absolutely unique. There is nothing like it anywhere in the world. And, if this fundraiser is unique, it has nothing on Stu Bykofsky.

We all know that politics sometimes has its lighter moments. But Stu's Comedy Night is one of the few times during which the laughs are on purpose. It is a bipartisan, indeed a multi-partisan event—one that moves candidates from the heat of battle to the heat of the stage lights for one night each year. At this show, candidates for political office stand up and tell jokes. In its eight years, more than \$50,000 has been raised for the kids served by Variety Club.

The mission of the Variety Club of the Delaware Valley is to provide programs and services to children with disabilities. It serves children between birth and 18 years of age with temporary or permanent disabilities resulting from injury, illness, or congenital conditions. It serves children with disabilities residing in parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

"Stu Bykofsky's Candidates' Comedy Night" will help Variety Club buy medical equipment, wheelchairs, hearing aids, and run its summer camp for disabled kids. Mr. Speaker, if not for the Variety Club, untold number of children in my district, and throughout our region would live much more difficult lives. And if not for Stu Bykofsky, the Variety club would have a much more difficult time helping those kids. I know that all my colleagues will join me in congratulating Stu and the Variety Club for all their hard work.

HONORING THE 111TH SECURITY  
POLICE SQUADRON, PENNSYLVANIA  
AIR NATIONAL GUARD

**HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 6, 1998*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and give thanks to the 111th Security Police Squadron, Pennsylvania Air National Guard. These admirable Pennsylvania citizens provided heroic assistance during the 1996 Olympic games in Atlanta, Georgia when a bomb exploded in Centennial Park.

Approximately 1300 Security Policemen and women were assembled by the Air National Guard Bureau to serve as a uniformed presence on the streets of Atlanta along with various other Olympic sites. This brave group of men and women were the eyes and ears of a special civilian force that maintained security. Twenty-six of these Security Police were the men and women of the 111th Security Police Squadron from Willow Grove Air Reserve Station, Pennsylvania.

During their Friday night shift, on July 25, 1996, a bomb went off in the Olympic Park area. This tragic event was alleviated by the commitment and dedication of the 111th Security Police Squadron. They assisted Atlanta police officers with the evacuation of the park while clearing the crowds that had assembled around the disaster area. The squadron ensured that the emergency roads were opened for ambulances, fire trucks and police cars, in addition to other emergency vehicles. Atlanta's inbound and outbound roads were cleared by members of the 111th Security forces which

made for a rapid entrance and exit of emergency vehicles. In turn, this ensured that those who were injured in the explosion were transported to nearby hospitals for immediate medical attention.

These proud Pennsylvania civilians assisted in bringing peace and order to the turmoil in the streets of Atlanta after the devastating bombing. Approximately 120 injured people were transported to area hospitals while the Olympic Park site was secured and the fearful masses were calmed. Amazingly, the Security Forces patrolled their afternoon shifts the very next day.

The members of the 111th National Guard should be applauded for their noble efforts to provide for the well-being of their fellow citizens. Their devotion proves that they are true American heroes. I ask you to join me in thanking these brave men and women for their commitment in keeping our nation safe.

INTRODUCTION OF THE  
FEDERALISM ACT OF 1998

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 6, 1998*

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with Representatives MIKE CASTLE, GARY CONDIT, TOM DAVIS, KAREN MCCARTHY, and ROB PORTMAN are introducing the "Federalism Act of 1998."

This legislation will codify two executive orders on federalism: Executive Order No. 12612 issued by President Ronald Reagan on October 26, 1987 and Executive Order No. 12875 issued by President Bill Clinton exactly five years later. President Reagan's executive order helped bring clarity to the division of responsibilities among federal, state, and local governments. President Clinton's executive order sought to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates on state and local governments. Both executive orders affirmed the need to consult with state and local governments prior to undertaking any new federal agency actions.

Unfortunately, it appears that the current administration failed to abide by its own policy, when it issued a new executive order on federalism earlier this year. On May 14, 1998, the administration issued Executive Order 13083 with little or no consultation of state and local officials prior to its issuance.

A careful review of this new executive order reveals both substantive and stylistic changes, that from the state and local perspective, present a retreat from the two previous executive orders the new order replaces. On the issue of preemption of state and local laws, for example, President Reagan's executive order sought to limit preemption to only problems of national scope and not common to the states—it should be done only to the minimum level necessary. President Clinton's first executive order on federalism clearly stated that mandates should not preempt state and local law unless health, safety and national interests are at stake. President Clinton's new executive order, however, makes preemption permissible in problems of national and multi-state scope and then expands the list of policy areas provided in his first executive order where preemption is permissible.

State and local officials are seriously concerned that the new executive order threatens their current relationship with the federal government and undermines their position and status within our republican form of government.

In response to these concerns we need to repeal Executive Order 13083 and provide state and local officials with an opportunity to sit down with the administration and iron out a new policy on federalism. The starting point for drafting any new executive order should be the two existing executive orders. The legislation I am introducing today with my colleagues, from both sides of the aisle, takes us to this starting point.

From this starting point, it may be entirely appropriate to consider other legislative changes that strengthen the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act and judicial review of agency actions. But, before we consider these changes, let us agree on preserving the commitments, safeguards and procedures established by both President Reagan's executive order and President Clinton's first executive order on federalism by codifying them as federal law.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI LEIBISH  
LEFKOWITZ

**HON. JERROLD NADLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 6, 1998*

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rabbi Leibish Lefkowitz, who passed away on August 1, 1998. Rabbi Lefkowitz, an esteemed leader of the Satmar community, earned the respect and gratitude of countless citizens whose lives he touched. Rabbi Lefkowitz was born in St. Peter, Hungary on June 20, 1920. In 1941 he married Dinah Fischer, and graduated from the Yeshivah of Rabbi Rosner in Sekelhid, Hungary the following year. After escaping from a Budapest prison in 1944, he and his wife overcame immense challenges and arrived in the United States in 1956. Rabbi Lefkowitz established a crystal and gift store on the Lower East Side of Manhattan. This store eventually evolved into the Crystal Clear Industries Enterprise, now one of the largest crystal companies in the U.S.

Rabbi Lefkowitz became the lay leader of the Satmar community in 1970. Rabbi Lefkowitz held many leadership positions within the community. He served as president of numerous educational and service organizations, and was well known for his philanthropy and leadership. He was the president of both the United Talmud Academy and Beth Rachel of N.Y. State, which educates over 18,000 students. Rabbi Lefkowitz was also the president of the Satmar Congregation Yetev Lev and leader and president of the United Jewish Organization located in Williamsburgh. Rabbi Lefkowitz also founded and became the mayor of the Kiryas Joel Village, located in Monroe, N.Y.

Rabbi Lefkowitz did not reserve his generosity only for his many public endeavors, he was also well-known for his compassion he exhibited to every person he encountered. He was deeply kind and caring, and he will be missed sorely by all who were touched by him.