

1971 to be judge of the Superior Court, Sacramento County. In 1971, Governor Reagan appointed Justice Puglia to the California Court of Appeal in the Third Appellate District. Later that same year, he was elevated from Associate Justice to Presiding Justice. He has served there ever since.

In recognition of his skills as attorney and judge, and for his service to his community, state, and to the legal profession, Justice Robert Puglia has received honorary doctorates in law from Lincoln Law School and the McGeorge School of Law. Justice Puglia was also active in numerous state and local bar activities, including service on several committees on the California Judges Association as well as serving as its president, and as a member of the California Judicial Council. In 1984 he was President of the American Bar Association.

Outside of his long and distinguished career, Robert Puglia is husband to Ingrid, and father to four children, Susan, Peter, David, and Thomas.

I take great pleasure in commending the Honorable Robert Puglia for his outstanding record of judicial leadership, his long and distinguished record of public service, and his outstanding display of civic leadership. He is indeed a man worth emulating and one who exemplifies the standards those in his chosen profession seek to uphold.

#### TRIBUTE TO RUBY "ALICE" FINN

##### HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding life of a friend from my district, Mrs. Ruby "Alice" Finn of Campo, California. Alice recently passed away and I would like to take a moment to commend the dedication she had for her family and country.

Alice married John W. Finn in 1933 while he was serving in the U.S. Navy. They were stationed all over the country and world, including San Diego, Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Japan and China. On December 7, 1941, John was a Chief Aviation Ordnanceman at Kaneohe Bay on the windward side of Oahu, when the Japanese military attacked on their way to Pearl Harbor. During this attack, John was seriously wounded but refused medical treatment and would not leave his position until ordered to do so, earning him the prestigious Congressional Medal of Honor. With Alice by his side, John was given this honor by Admiral Chester Nimitz aboard the *U.S.S. Enterprise*, making her the first woman ever allowed aboard a "U.S. Man of War" during a wartime situation and in a war zone. Alice stayed with John during the remainder of his tour of duty in Hawaii working as a military mail-censor.

Alice and John came to the beautiful backcountry of San Diego in 1958. On their ranch, they raised one son and took the time to help those in need by serving as foster parents to several of the local Native-American Indian children who were alone. When Alice passed away this last December, she was laid to rest in this area amongst the surroundings she helped make beautiful and near the people she loved.

Mr. Speaker, in a time where indifference is often chosen over concern, Alice exemplified

the meaning of caring for those around you. Whether it be standing beside her husband during time of war or reaching out to those in need, Alice was a person who put others before herself. Thank you Alice for giving us an example of the type of person we all should strive to be.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall No. 18, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would've voted "aye" on S. Con. Res. 7.

#### FREEDOMS IN PERU

##### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I introduced this resolution in the 105th Congress to express concern over interference with freedom of the press and the independence of judicial and electoral institutions in Peru. I am reintroducing this resolution today because my concerns have not been allayed.

I have been one of Peru's strongest supporters in Congress. Under President Alberto Fujimori's presidency, Peru has also become a good partner in the war against drugs. Now that coca prices in Peru have dropped to historically low levels, there is a real chance to help farmers grow legitimate crops. I have been pleased to encourage our European allies to join us in seizing this opportunity to promote meaningful alternative development in Peru.

Nonetheless, I am concerned that the independence of Peru's legislative, judicial and electoral branches is being increasingly compromised. We must, of course, continue to fully engage Peru in our important bilateral relationship, particularly in our shared fight against drugs and terrorism. However, despite these very positive aspects in our relationship, the United States should not be expected to turn a blind eye to interference with freedom of the press and the independence of judicial and electoral institutions in Peru.

The continuing actions taken by the government of Peru against Baruch Ivcher, the Israeli-born owner of television station Channel 2, have become emblematic of government interference with freedom of expression in Peru. It is chilling that these acts of blatant intimidation were precipitated by Channel 2's exposes of abuses—including alleged torture and murder—by Peru's intelligence service.

Recently, President Fujimori overruled his military-run Interior Ministry and publicly supported a decision to issue a new Peruvian passport to Mr. Ivcher. While the Peruvian government says this is a positive step, Mr. Ivcher and members of his immediate family are still being subjected to arbitrary criminal prosecutions. It is time for President Fujimori to exercise the decisive leadership that is his hallmark and properly resolve this very troubling case.

This resolution resolves that the erosion of the independence of judicial and electoral branches of Peru's government and the intimidation of journalists in Peru are matters for concern by the United States. It would be very unfortunate if these trends were to undermine Peru's hard won stability and progress.

This resolution also calls for an independent investigation and report on threats to press freedom and judicial independence in Peru by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States. I believe that it is most appropriate for the Inter-American community to look into these matters.

I am pleased that the distinguished ranking Democratic member of our Committee, the gentleman from Connecticut, SAM GEJDENSON, has joined me in co-sponsoring this resolution.

I am including for insertion at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a recent opinion column by Mr. Baruch Ivcher published on February 4 in the New York Times and an editorial by The Washington Post published on the same day.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 4, 1999]

PERU'S ENDANGERED DISSIDENTS

(By Baruch Ivcher)

On July 13, 1997, the Government of Peru took my Peruvian citizenship away. Now it is asking Interpol to arrest me, my wife and my daughter. What was my crime? Believing in freedom of the press.

When Channel 2 in Lima, of which I was the majority shareholder, broadcast reports on the use of torture by the intelligence service, military involvement in drug trafficking and—this was the piece de resistance—the million-dollar income of the head of the intelligence service, the Government of President Alberto Fujimori apparently decided the station had to be silenced and I had to be punished.

I was a foreign-born Jew, and that seemed to be all the ammunition they needed. I was accused of treason and of selling Israeli arms to Ecuador when it was having border clashes with Peru. Within days, the Government "discovered" that my naturalization 13 years before had been a "fraud." It took my nationality, and with it all my rights in Channel 2 (now a reliable supporter of the regime).

I fled the country and have been sentenced to 12 years in prison in absentia. Peru has issued Interpol warrants for my arrest and—as if that weren't enough—the arrest of my wife and daughter, and the Government is now prosecuting my defense lawyers. The Government is deaf to appeals from Peru's Cardinal and groups like the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

Why won't President Fujimori listen? Why has the persecution against me and others instead gotten worse?

It is possible that the military and the intelligence service have so much control now that Mr. Fujimori is hamstrung. But it is also true that Mr. Fujimori wants to be elected to an unconstitutional third term next year. When Peru's Constitutional Tribunal ruled in May 1997 that he could not run again, he had the judges who voted against him removed. To win that third term, Mr. Fujimori seems determined to blast away any obstacle.

One method is Government-orchestrated campaigns of harassment and intimidation, like the current one against Angel Paez, an investigative reporter. Jose Arrieta, who was head of Channel 2's investigative unit, suffered the same abuses and has been granted asylum in the United States. Vicious smears