

FREEDOM FOR IRANIAN JEWS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to inform my colleagues of a resolution I am introducing today on behalf of the thirteen Iranian Jews now in custody on trumped up charges in Iran. In addition to the gentleman from California, Mr. SHERMAN, I am pleased that our distinguished Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. HASTERT, is an original cosponsor of this measure, as well as the Ranking Minority Member on our House International Relations Committee, the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. GEJDENSON.

Between January and March 1999, thirteen Jews were arrested in Iran and charged with spying for Israel and the United States. This is an outrageous charge that is without merit, having been denied by both our government and the State of Israel.

No evidence has been brought forth to substantiate these arrests, and no formal charges have been lodged after more than a year of consideration. Yet these thirteen individuals continue to face serious charges, and their trial was scheduled to begin on April 13th.

Secretary of State Albright has identified this case as "one of the barometers of U.S.-Iran relations", and countless nations have expressed their concern for these individuals, especially their human rights under the rule of law.

This resolution insists that Iran must show signs of respecting human rights as a prerequisite for improving its relationship with the United States; and therefore urges the Clinton Administration to condemn the arrest and continued prosecution of these thirteen people; demand that the fabricated charges be dropped and the men immediately released; and ensure that Iran's treatment of this case is a benchmark for determining the nature of current and future United States-Iran relations.

Accordingly, I urge our colleagues to support this resolution, whose text is printed below, since it sends a clear message to the government in Teheran that we will not countenance, nor will we remain silent, in the face of arrests of innocent individuals on trumped up charges.

H. CON. RES. 307

Whereas on the eve of the Jewish holiday of Passover in 1999, 13 Jews, including community and religious leaders in the cities of Shiraz and Isfahan, were arrested by the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran and accused of spying for the United States and Israel;

Whereas no evidence has been brought forth to substantiate these arrests, and no formal charges have been lodged after more than a year of consideration;

Whereas the Secretary of State has identified the case of the 13 Jews in Shiraz as "one of the barometers of U.S.-Iran relations";

Whereas countless nations have expressed their concern for these individuals and especially their human rights under the rule of law;

Whereas Iran must show signs of respecting human rights as a prerequisite for improving its relationship with the United States; and

Whereas President Khatami was elected on a platform of moderation and reform: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the Clinton Administration should—

(1) condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the arrest and continued prosecution of the 13 Iranian Jews;

(2) demand that these fabricated charges be dropped immediately and individuals released forthwith; and

(3) ensure that Iran's treatment of this case is a benchmark for determining the nature of current and future United States-Iran relations.

THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 2000

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to once again participate in the annual remembrance of the Armenian genocide. This year marks the 85th Anniversary of that terrible tragedy, which claimed the lives of over 1.5 million Armenians between 1915 and 1923.

The Armenian Genocide started in 1915, when the Turkish government rounded up and killed Armenian soldiers. Then, on April 24, 1915, the government turned its attention to slaughtering Armenian intellectuals. They were killed because of their ethnicity, the first group in the 20th Century killed not for what they did, but for who they were.

By the time the bloodshed of the genocide ended, the victims included the aged, women and children who had been forced from their homes and marched to relocation camps, beaten and brutalized along the way. In addition to the 1.5 million dead, over 500,000 Armenians were driven from their homeland.

It is important that we make the time, every year, to remember the victims of the Armenian genocide. We hope that, by remembering the bloodshed and atrocities committed against the Armenians, we can prevent this kind of tragedy from repeating itself. Unfortunately, history continues to prove us wrong.

So, Mr. Speaker, as we begin this new century, we must not forget the horrors of the past one. It is important to continue to talk about the Armenian genocide. We must keep alive the memory of those who lost their lives during the eight years of bloodshed in Armenia. We must educate other nations who have not recognized that the Armenian genocide occurred. Above all, we must remain vigilant.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Armenian-Americans—the survivors and their descendants—who continue to educate the world about the tragedy of the Armenian Genocide and make valuable contributions to our shared American culture. Because of their efforts, the world will not be allowed to forget the memory of the victims of the first 20th Century holocaust.

STATEMENT IN CELEBRATION OF THE LIFE OF REVEREND EARL NANCE, SR.

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Reverend Earl Nance, Sr. of St. Louis, who passed away on Tuesday, April 4, at the age of 89. While Reverend Nance was pastor of the Greater Mount Carmel Church for over 43 years until retiring in 1994, he will be most remembered for his active role in St. Louis politics and the civil rights movement of the 1960's.

Born in Alma, Arkansas, Reverend Nance attended both Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri and Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia. During his studies at Morehouse, Reverend Nance befriended the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., whom he would later invite to the city of St. Louis to speak at a civil rights rally of over 9,000 individuals in 1957. He would remain a close an active ally of Dr. King as the Civil Rights movement grew and progressed during the 1960's.

Politically, Reverend Nance played an active role in many organizations in the St. Louis community. While pastor of the Greater Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church, he served on the St. Louis School Board from 1966 to 1973. He would also serve as an advisor to four St. Louis mayors, including Raymond Tucker, A.J. Cervantes, Vincent C. Schoelmehl, Jr., and Freeman Bosley, Jr.

Reverend Nance will be remembered as both a friend and public servant of the highest integrity. The city of St. Louis, and all who are dedicated to the cause of racial harmony and equal opportunity, will long cherish the many contributions of this outstanding leader.

I would like to share the following articles about Reverend Nance's passing from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on April 6, 2000.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Metro, Thurs., Apr. 6, 2000]

PASTOR AND POLITICAL ACTIVIST EARL NANCE SR. DIES AT 89

(By Paul Harris)

The Rev. Earl Nance Sr., a longtime Baptist pastor and a community and political activist in St. Louis, died Tuesday (April 4, 2000) at Compton Heights Hospital after a brief illness. He was 89 and lived in St. Louis.

The Rev. Mr. Nance was pastor for 43 years of Greater Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church. His son, the Rev. Earl Nance Jr., copastor of the church, took over when his father retired in 1994.

The Rev. Mr. Nance and his son had a relationship that was more than just father and son—they were the closest of friends.

"It was definitely a strong relationship . . . and it remained so," Nance said. "I guess you could say we were like brothers, but you would always know who was the father. He was my role model, and he paved the way for me in the church and in the city."

Their lives had many other parallels. Both have been teachers in St. Louis Public Schools, have served on the St. Louis School Board and have served on the board of the Mathews-Dickey Boys' Club.

The Rev. Mr. Nance was an adviser to St. Louis Mayors Freeman Bosley Jr., Vincent