

Los Angeles Times detailing a new strategy by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that essentially ends enforcement of our immigration laws at job sites across the country. According to both these reports, the INS is ceasing to conduct raids on places of employment suspected of hiring illegal aliens.

The new INS strategy demonstrates a fundamental shift in the way we enforce our immigration laws. By ending workplace raids, the strategy strips away any deterrent to hiring illegal immigrants and virtually ensures we will never find and deport those that successfully make it across the border illegally. Mr. Speaker, perhaps we should title the new INS plan the "Home Free Strategy." As one INS field manager recently put it, illegal aliens know that "if you get through the border, you're home free. Everybody recognizes that, and the aliens know that by now."

Officials at the INS claim that they are re-directing efforts—due to limited funding—toward apprehending criminal aliens, alien-smuggling rings and document fraud. While I support a new, focused effort to address these problems, I do not endorse the false and misguided strategy of abandoning one effort for another.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind my colleagues that the Border Patrol has nearly doubled in size over the last five years and that Congress appropriated a record \$4 billion for the INS last year alone. While virtually every other federal agency is enduring smaller and smaller budgets, the INS is one of the few that has consistently received increases in funding. Congress is working hard to ensure that the INS has the resources to enforce our immigration laws and protect our border. Yet instead of working to capture and deport illegal aliens wherever they are, the INS comes up with excuse after excuse as to why they cannot do their job. That is absolutely unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, I adamantly oppose the new "Home-Free Strategy" employed by the INS and I urge them to reverse course.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF FAIR  
LAWN

**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 16, 1999*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Borough of Fair Lawn on its 75th anniversary as an independent municipality in the State of New Jersey. The people of Fair Lawn this year are celebrating the many virtues of their wonderful community. Fair Lawn is a good place to call home. It has the outstanding schools, safe streets, family oriented neighborhoods, civic volunteerism and community values that make it an outstanding place to live and raise a family.

On this occasion, I want to specifically acknowledge the outstanding leadership of Fair Lawn's elected officials. Fair Lawn has always enjoyed a history of good, sound local government—a tradition carried on today by Mayor David Ganz, Deputy Mayor Matthew Ahearn and Borough Council members Florence Dobrow, Edward Trawinski and Joseph Tedeschiand.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The community now known as Fair Lawn was home to the Lenni-Lenapi Indians before it was settled by the Dutch in the early 1700s. In 1784, it became part of a larger area incorporated as Saddle River Township. Farming was the predominant industry until the 1880s, when the railroad was built. The rail line, along with a trolley to Hackensack that opened in 1906, began to transform the area into a suburb for Paterson mill workers. The new transportation links also brought Fair Lawn more industry of its own. The Fair Lawn Center neighborhood along the Passaic River and River Road quickly developed as a commercial center, while industry began building factories along the river and more new homes followed.

The growth of industry and homes brought increased population, and the new residents' children quickly began to overcrowd the small, wooden schoolhouse on Bergen Avenue. School crowding was so bad that children in the rapidly expanding Columbia Heights section had to attend Hawthorne schools.

So many parents were dissatisfied with the educational facilities provided by Saddle River that they started a movement to secede from the township. Initial efforts met with bitter opposition from farmers concerned that creation of a new borough would lead to higher taxes. The Fair Lawn Improvement Association campaigned in favor of secession while opponents formed the Saddle River Township Taxpayers Association.

The argument came to an end on April 5, 1924, when residents voted in a special election to secede from Saddle River Township and form a separate borough. The New Jersey Legislature approved the move later that year.

Fair Lawn holds a place in the history of urban planning as home to Radburn, one of the nation's first planned communities, built in 1928. The 149-acre "Town for the Motor Age" contained single-family homes and duplexes, townhouses, semi-attached houses and apartments, and was intended to be self-sufficient. The corporation behind the project went bankrupt during the Depression, but the neighborhood served as a model for scores of planned communities around the world.

Fair Lawn expanded slowly through the pre-war years before hitting its greatest period of growth during the 1940's and 1950's. Vast areas of farmland were developed for single-family homes and several large garden apartment complexes. The population grew from 9,000 in 1940 to an estimated peak of about 37,000 in 1968. Fair Lawn Industrial Park on Route 208 was developed during the 1950s with several additions in the following decade. Among the Industrial Park's corporate residents are internationally known firms such as Kodak, Nabisco and Lea & Perrins.

By 1970, the last large tracts of land had been utilized. The last farm in Fair Lawn was a 20-acre tract in the Industrial Park at Fair Lawn Avenue. In 1998 this tract started development as apartments.

What began as an agricultural hamlet has grown into a suburban town providing homes, schools, parks and shops for residents and jobs for thousands of workers in businesses, offices and industries. Fair Lawn today is a thriving, modern community with much to offer for everyone.

*March 16, 1999*

My colleagues, I am certain you would agree with my conviction that Fair Lawn is one of the finest communities in the State of New Jersey. This community is symbolic of traditional American values. The residents work hard, are dedicated to their families, support their schools and volunteer to help their neighbors. I ask all my colleagues to join me in wishing all its residents continued success.

HONORING SARA HOLBROOK

**HON. RON KIND**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 16, 1999*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a local hero from western Wisconsin. I want to honor Sara Holbrook who took courageous action to aid another citizen.

For the past three years the Eau Claire Fire Fighters Local Union 487, in conjunction with the Eau Claire Fire Department, have recognized area residents who acted bravely in emergency situations. The recipients of the Citizen Community Involvement Awards are citizens who put the safety and well being of their neighbors ahead of other concerns in a time of need.

Sara Holbrook is one of those extraordinary citizens. Sara turned fifteen on February 5, 1998. It was approximately 7 a.m. and Sara was preparing her 12 year old brother and herself for school when she heard someone pounding at the back door. When she opened up the back door she found a 16 year old boy who had been shot in the neck and side and was covered in blood. Sara without hesitation helped him onto a nearby couch and dialed 911. While they waited for the fire/rescue units she gathered towels to apply pressure to his wounds in an attempt to stop or slow the bleeding. Sara was very strong that morning. When the boy said to her "don't leave me," she did not and she did everything possible to better the life-threatening situation. She was not deterred by the possibility of the boy's assailant following him into the house or by the crying and confusion of the boy's four siblings who followed him into the house. Sara's courageous act on February 5, 1998, saved this young man's life.

On behalf of all the citizens of western Wisconsin I ask that the United States House of Representatives recognize Sara Holbrook for her courage and thank her for being a concerned and giving community citizen.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN  
KOSOVO RESOLUTION

SPEECH OF

**HON. JIM RYUN**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 11, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res 42) regarding the use of United States Armed Forces as part of the NATO

peacekeeping operation implementing a Kosovo peace agreement:

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, United States armed forces are being stretched too thin. They've been asked to take on peacekeeping missions in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia and now possibly Kosovo. President Clinton told Congress and the nation that the United States' deployment to Bosnia in 1995 would be over in one year. However, the mission in Bosnia has continued for four years with no strategic exit plan in sight and at a cost to the United States of \$10 billion. Not only are these peacekeeping missions costly, but they are degrading the overall readiness of our fighting force.

Mr. Chairman, 2,200 troops from the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU), currently stationed aboard Navy ships in the Mediterranean, will be part of the initial force moving into Kosovo as soon as an agreement is reached between the ethnic Albanians and the Serbian government. However, that unit is headed into its final month of a six-month deployment and scheduled to be home in North Carolina by May 13th. to be home by that time, the unit will have to leave Kosovo no later than mid-April. Mr. Chairman, that leaves the Administration with limited operations, the most prominent one being extending the length of the unit's deployment. How long will this unit be in Kosovo? How much longer will they be away from their families, beyond their already served six month deployment?

Mr. Chairman, for America's armed forces to sustain this Administrations' peacekeeping pace, the force must be augmented by an increased amount of part-time Reserve and National Guard personnel. Not only are Reserve and National Guard personnel being forced to leave their families more often, but they are also losing an increased amount of training and technical knowledge from their careers here in the United States. These military personnel are being forced to explain open-ended deployments to their employers who are becoming less willing to continually lose their skilled employees. Mr. Chairman, we will not be able to keep these individuals in the Reserves and National Guard if we continue to send them into peacekeeping situations around the globe. In the future, when Reserve and National Guard personnel have the opportunity to leave military service, they will choose their family's quality of life and their career over serving our country.

Mr. Chairman, a Kosovo peacekeeping mission will place a heavy burden on America's armed forces compromising their readiness levels, the quality of life of their families, and the national security of the United States. We cannot continue to ask our military to do more with less. Mr. Chairman, before the Administration decides to deploy troops to Kosovo, I ask that they lay out their plan in detail to Congress. The Administration should not be able to put the men and women of our armed forces in harm's way without explaining their reasons for doing so.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REPORT FROM INDIANA—CLARK COUNTY

HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 1999

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my "Report from Indiana" where I honor distinguished fellow Hoosiers who are actively engaged in their communities helping others. Today, I want to mention a truly gentelady from Clark County, Indiana who I had the privilege of meeting recently.

Mr. Speaker, it has always been my strong belief that individuals and communities can do a better job of caring for those who need help in our society than the federal government. The wonderfully kind and committed Hoosiers who I have met traveling around Indiana has not changed my view.

Ruthie and I have met hundreds of individuals who are committed to making our communities a better place in which to live and raise our children—we call them "Hoosier Heroes."

I met a genuine Hoosier Hero in Clark County, Indiana recently. She is Rhonda Haycraft. Rhonda has made Clark County a better community through her remarkable efforts on behalf of less fortunate members of the community. She has been a real force for good for her neighbors. Rhonda has worked very hard to make sure that needy children have the food and clothing they need to live in decency. She has even adopted a less-fortunate family, and looks after their welfare. Rhonda has given this family the most precious gift possible, hope.

She doesn't do it for the pay, which is zilch; she does it for the smiles and laughter. Unbelievably her devotion to service does not stop there. She is very active in her church through Sunday School and playing the organ. She is a true hero in my book, doing good works for others with no other motive than Christian charity.

Rhonda deserves the gratitude of her county, state, and nation and I thank her here today on the floor of the House of Representatives.

THE PRINTED CIRCUIT INVESTMENT ACT

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 1999

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my Ways and Means Committee colleague, Mr. MATSUI, in introducing the Printed Circuit Investment Act.

This simple and straightforward bill will allow manufacturers of printed wiring boards and printed wiring assemblies, known as the interconnecting industry, to depreciate their production equipment in 3 years rather than 5 years under current law. Printed wiring boards are those ubiquitous little green boards loaded with tiny wires and microchips which are the nerve centers of electronic items from television sets to computers to cellular phones.

The interconnecting industry, as with so much of the electronics industry, has changed dramatically in just the last decade. While once dominated by large companies, the industry now consists overwhelmingly of small firms, with many of them located in my home State of Illinois. The rapid pace of technological advancement today makes interconnecting manufacturing equipment obsolete in 18 to 36 months—tomorrow's advances will further reduce that time to obsolescence. To keep pace with these advances, companies in the industry spend billions of dollars each year on capital costs. Considering that this is an industry dominated by small U.S. firms competing in ever more competitive world markets, clearly we need a Tax Code that more clearly reflects reality.

The depreciation rules found in the Tax Code, of course, have not kept pace with the realities of this dynamic market. The industry currently relies on tax law passed in the 1980's, which was based on 1970's era electronics technology. Competitors to American firms in Asia, however, enjoy much more favorably tax treatment as well as direct government subsidies. We must remove the U.S. Tax Code as an obstacle to growth in this industry. The Printed Circuit Investment Act will take a step in that direction. Quite frankly though, I view this as a very modest step and would like to provide much more generous tax relief to these businesses, considering the fierce competition from foreign countries.

Mr. Speaker, the Printed Circuit Investment Act will provide modest tax relief to the interconnecting industry and the 250,000 Americans whose jobs rely on the success of this industry. I urge my colleagues to join me and Mr. MATSUI in providing this relief by cosponsoring the bill.

TRIBUTE TO BEVERLY AND HERB GELFAND

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 1999

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. DIXON, and I rise today to pay tribute to our dear friends, Beverly and Herb Gelfand, who this year are being honored by the Bureau of Jewish Education. Behind the remarkable rise in Jewish education in southern California—28,000 students, 2,000 teachers and 172 schools—are the Gelfands, who stand second to none in their commitment to the cause. Over the years they have willingly given of their time and resources in order that an increasing number of parents can send their children to Jewish day schools. Beverly and Herb are owed a huge debt of gratitude not only for their commitment to the growth of Jewish education, but to the strength of the Jewish community as a whole.