

These comparisons, however, do not change the fact that there are still several problems in the area of religious liberty in Russia that should be noted and corrected, especially if a considerable sum of U.S. taxpayer money still continues to go to Russia. In the East-West Church & Ministry Report of Winter 1999, Mark Elliot and Sharyl Corrado of the Institute for East-West Christian Studies write:

Implementation of the 1997 law to date has been uneven. At least in the short run, a number of factors appear to have worked against consistently harsh application Still life since the passage of the law has not been easy for many who wish to worship outside the folds of the Moscow [Russian Orthodox] Patriarchate. The first 15 months of the new law included at least 69 specific instances of state harassment, restriction or threat of restriction against non-Moscow Patriarchate religious communities in the Russian Republic.

For instance, I wonder if it was a coincidence that a few days after the Presidential Determination, the Russian Federation Ministry of Justice rejected the application of the Society of Jesuits for official registration. For that matter, most of the property seized by the Communists from the Roman Catholic Church in Russia has not been restored.

In the city of Moscow, which is considered a liberal jurisdiction, the Jehovah's Witnesses have been subjected to a protracted trial that threatens to return them to "underground" status.

In Stavropol, the local Moslem community has not only been refused the return of a mosque that had been seized by the Communists, but also been prevented from holding worship services in other quarters. A provincial official justified this policy by saying that Moslems only make up 10 percent of the population in the city.

These are only a few of the most prominent cases of concern. In rural areas, local officials attempt to hinder worship activities by a number of subterfuges, ranging from the refusal to rent city property to religious groups without their own premises to outright threats and eviction of missionaries.

Therefore, while I believe the Presidential Determination is, by and large, acceptable at this time, I would emphasize the reference to "continued and close monitoring" of the situation. In my opinion, the Administration has done a good job of monitoring the Russian religious liberty situation, and I trust these efforts will continue. As Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I urge the Russian government to take every appropriate step to see that religious freedom is a reality for all in Russia, and I know the Congress will continue to follow this issue closely.

IN MEMORY OF THE REVEREND
SEAMUS O'SHAUGHNESSY

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1999

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of the late Reverend Seamus

O'Shaughnessy, a well known champion of civil rights, peace activist, and 29-year Archdiocese of Miami priest who died earlier this month at Little Flower Catholic Church in Hollywood. Father O'Shaughnessy will be remembered as an outspoken and passionate advocate for minority rights.

Born in 1940 in Limerick City, Ireland, Father O'Shaughnessy learned about the Archdiocese of Miami through a recruitment offer, came to our city, and was assigned as the assistant pastor of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary in Perrine. Subsequently, he served in other parishes, and he helped to organize the First National Black Catholic Congress in 1987.

Reverend O'Shaughnessy formed a local chapter of Orita Rite, a group that recognizes the rites of passage into adulthood of young people of color. This active priest often wore kente cloth when speaking at his Catholic Church.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to pay tribute to a priest who was so vigorous in advancing minority rights. Father O'Shaughnessy will be missed by his congregation and his many friends in the community.

ARSON AWARENESS WEEK

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1999

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remind all Americans and especially West Virginians that this week is Arson Awareness Week. As a member of the Congressional Fire Service Caucus, I support the efforts of the International Association of Arson Investigators and their West Virginia Chapter who will celebrate the IAAI's 50th Anniversary this year.

The IAAI in cooperation with the United States Fire Administration educates the public about the hundreds of innocent people who die each year and the millions of dollars of property damage caused by the arsonist's match. I am proud of what the West Virginia Chapter of the IAAI has done to control arson. The Chapter provides advanced training for police, fire and insurance personnel. They also work to educate West Virginians about how arson affects their lives.

The intentional burning of homes, businesses and cars has long been a problem. Even more outrageous was when our places of worship came under attack. I proudly worked with my colleagues in a bipartisan effort to prevent more church burnings. Through the efforts of the Congressional Fire Services Institute, an educational program was presented nationwide for church leaders. The West Virginia Chapter of the International Association of Arson Investigators conducted many of these programs.

I am proud of my long relationship with the West Virginia Fire Service. I know that many of our firefighters risk their lives extinguishing these intentionally set blazes. That is why I will continue to work to prevent arson so our fire fighters won't be endangered. Mr. Speaker, I join with all members of Congress in reminding Americans that we must work together to prevent arson.

IN RECOGNITION OF CABERNET
SAUVIGNON

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to recognize the Cabernet Sauvignon winegrape, indisputably the grape that put California and the United States on the international wine map.

Cabernet Sauvignon will be celebrated in my hometown St. Helena, California from May 10 to May 16 by the California Cabernet Society, the Culinary Institute of America, and the Wine Spectator Greystone Restaurant, and it's fitting that we honor the "king" of red wines.

Each year the California Cabernet Society stages a Spring Barrel Tasting to showcase the most recent vintage. This year's tasting will, for the first time, kick off an entire week, Cabernet Week, highlighting this varietal and offering consumers the opportunity to taste rare and older offerings of America's most treasured grape.

Cabernet Sauvignon, Mr. Speaker, has a long and distinguished history in California and the United States dating back to the late 1800's. It is a remarkably steady and consistent performer throughout much of the state. In certain areas, it is capable of rendering wines of uncommon depth, richness, concentration and longevity. It rises to the greatest heights in Napa Valley and its smaller appellations such as Calistoga, Oakville, Rutherford, and the Stags Leap District. It also performs exceptionally well in the mountains on both sides of the valley, and in select vineyards in Alexander Valley, Dry Creek Valley, Sonoma Valley, Sonoma Mountain, Paso Robles, and in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

I need not remind my colleagues that the renowned 1976 Paris tasting rocked the international wine world by placing California Cabernet Sauvignon on the same playing field with Bordeaux. Indeed, a few of California's offerings were judged as superior wines. A 1973 Stag's Leap Wine Cellars' Cabernet Sauvignon scored highest when matched against French Bordeaux, which is also made from the Cabernet Sauvignon grape. In fact, American wines made a very strong showing throughout the competition. The Paris tasting gave international recognition and much-needed momentum to American vintners, American wines, and American methods of grape growing and wine production.

Cabernet Sauvignon has come a long way since 1976 and has become a model inspiring vintners in France, Italy, Spain, South Africa, Chile, Australia and New Zealand to adopt our New World technology and technique. Cabernet produces wines of great intensity and depth of flavor. A \$1.5 billion business in California, Cabernet Sauvignon is the most regal of all wines and is second only to Zinfandel in total red-wine acreage. Because of the high esteem of Cabernet and the way it complements a meal, a huge proportion of the varietal wines are sold in the best restaurants worldwide.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is fitting and appropriate at this time to honor Cabernet

Sauvignon, the king of red wine. I raise my glass to the California Cabernet Society, the Culinary Institute of America and the Wine Spectator Greystone Restaurant for their tremendous generosity to the community and their meritorious service, and I wish them well this coming Cabernet Week.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTIN BLAKE
HORNE

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1999

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Arizona's finest young people, sixth-grader Justin Blake Horne of Booth-Fickett Math/Science Magnet School in Tucson. We all too often complain that today's young people don't care about their communities or their schools. I think the following articles from *The Arizona Daily Star* and *The Tucson Citizen* show just how committed to others in their community some of our young people truly are.

[From the *Arizona Daily Star*, Mar. 19, 1999]
KODAK LIKES TUCSON KID'S CRIME DETERRENT
IDEA

(By Sarah Tully Tapia)

Sixth-grader Justin Blake Horne knew exactly how to push the buttons of Kodak's CEO.

The 12-year-old invoked company tradition in asking George Fisher to bankroll his idea: Give school monitors cameras so they can take pictures of suspicious activity such as last fall's string of attempted child abductions in Tucson-area schools.

"I have heard it said, 'A picture is worth a thousand words,'" Justin wrote to Fisher, chief executive officer of the Eastman Kodak Co. "Of course, my idea would be totally experimental, however, where would Kodak be if George Eastman did not undertake to perform experiments?"

Fisher accepted the challenge, donating 50 cameras and sending Justin a handwritten note. "Your idea seems interesting and we are always experimenting with new thoughts," Fisher wrote, adding that he wants progress reports.

Yesterday, Justin delivered 10 cameras to Kellond Elementary School. He plans to give 10 each to four more schools, including his own, Booth-Fickett Magnet School.

In his letter, Justin explains that in one of the attempted kidnappings, a monitor spotted someone approaching a child, but the man drove off before the monitor could get a good look at the man, car or license plate.

If Kodak donated cameras—worth \$15 to \$17 each—monitors could snap pictures of the vehicles and suspects for evidence, Justin wrote.

At Kellond, Justin gave Principal Marcia Baab explicit instructions for his "deterrent program," saying the cameras must be used only for security purposes and must be turned in to the police immediately. He plans to write instructions for all the schools.

"He'd got it so organized, I can't even mess up," Baab said.

The school had four instances of suspicious behavior in the fall, but no one could provide police a good description of the perpetrator.

The school resource officer said the cameras could help.

"It's good to see someone else being proactive besides us," said Officer Judy Augustine.

Justin said he hopes the mere presence of cameras will keep criminals away from the schools.

"I actually am not expecting pictures. It's kind of odd," Justin said. If it works, he said he's like to see the program go national.

This isn't the first time Justin has taken such an initiative.

In second grade, he wrote to a stapler company for parts to repair his teacher's broken stapler, which she was going to throw out. They sent him parts, staples and other goodies.

At Booth-Fickett, he arranged for police to bring a helicopter to the school. He convinced Iceoplex to donate 130 passes for students with improved grades and behavior.

A science whiz, Justin is already planning to put these activities on his application for MIT.

Justin's latest endeavor is attracting a lot of attention, including an interview on a Denver radio station and a planned visit from Congressman Jim Kolbe. Justin's ready for the spotlight to dim, as his classmates have ribbed him a bit.

But he has no intention of stopping.

"I want to help people and I don't want to be a slumball in life," Justin said.

[From *The Tucson Citizen*, Mar. 1, 1999]

CAN-DO KID'S IDEAS TURN INTO SOLUTIONS

(By Marty Bustamante)

Many people write to their congressman when they want something done.

Not Justin Blake Horne, who even at 12 years old is anything but like most people.

When the sixth-grader at Booth-Fickett Math/Science Magnet School identifies a problem, he goes right to the top in seeking a solution.

His most recent missive was addressed to George Fisher, chief executive officer of Eastman Kodak Co.

The problem: a rash of attempted abductions of Tucson schoolchildren.

His solution: 50 cameras for adult monitors to help catch the creeps.

"Even though there are after-school monitors . . . on the playground, the children are still in danger," Justin wrote Fisher.

"In one incident the monitor saw a stranger approaching a child and when he saw the monitor he ran quickly to his car and drove off. The monitor saw both the abductor and his car, however, she was unable to identify the individual, his automobile or the license plate."

His letter continued: "I have heard it said, 'A picture is worth a thousand words.' Of course, my idea would be totally experimental, however, where would Kodak be if George Eastman did not undertake . . . experiments?"

How could a big-time CEO turn down a request like that?

It turns out he couldn't.

Fisher, in a handwritten note to Justin, concurred that "we are always experimenting with new thoughts."

Fifty cameras soon followed the note, in which Fisher asked that Justin give him a progress report on the idea.

And Fisher offered a little advice: "It would seem you need to make it generally known that the monitors have cameras to fend off potential troublemakers."

Indeed, the cameras—which will be in the hands of 50 monitors soon, according to Booth-Fickett Principal John Michel—can also be used as a deterrent.

Michel, along with Justin's parents, Michelle and Howard Horne, is helping Justin make his plan work.

Justin is trying to make arrangements to get the film developed free, should a monitor catch a snapshot of a potential abductor.

Start-up of Justin's plan is being accelerated after a teen-age girl walking home from school was raped a few weeks ago and, in another case, some teen-age boys apparently tried to abduct another girl near a school.

Going right to the top to solve a problem is not new to Justin.

As a second-grader at Borton Magnet Primary, he found a nearly brand-new, but broken, stapler in his teacher's wastebasket.

Outraged, he told his teacher she shouldn't be throwing away Tucson Unified School District property.

She assured him she had bought the \$20-plus stapler with her own money.

Justin then persuaded her to give him a shot at fixing it.

He wrote a letter to "Mr. Stanley Bostitch," believing the two last names on the stapler were the first and last names of the owner.

In his letter, he explained that the stapler needed for the class-room was broken, but that his teacher did not have money to again buy one out of her own pocket.

He told "Mr. Bostitch" that he would attempt to fix it himself if the company would just send him a replacement spring.

Justin received not only a spring—and safety glasses—for the repair job but also two new staplers, a staple remover and a box of 5,000 staples.

He fixed the broken stapler, by the way.

Granted, a broken stapler is hardly a life-or-death situation. But Justin has been involved in those cases, too, as a second-grader.

During an escape drill from a portable classroom, which had only one door, he noticed his teacher's aide could not get out of the window as an escape alternative, as the limber youngsters could.

He came home shaking his head. "Would you believe one of my teachers got burned up today?" he asked his parents.

They asked him what he meant, and he explained.

Portable classrooms are 2 feet off the ground. The windows are 4 feet up the wall inside, making it a 6-foot drop.

The teacher's aide helped students get out, but nobody was there to help her.

A videotape of the drill was shown to Principal Robert Wortman, who called Robert O'Toole, TUSD director of fiscal and operational support, for help with the problem.

Justin's father said O'Toole explained he had \$700,000 in requests for repairs and \$70,000 to spend.

"He said there was no way it could get done, at least for now," the father recalled. Justin piped in:

"Have you seen what we're talking about?"

"Not really," O'Toole reportedly replied.

"Come out and I'll show you," Justin said.

And so the young boy and O'Toole went out to the portable, followed by Justin's father and the principal.

"You see, this is where we have to jump, and my teacher couldn't get out. She would have gotten burned," Justin told O'Toole.

"What if it was your mother. Would you want her to jump or burn up?"

O'Toole nodded in understanding, praising the boy.

Give days later, the Hornes got a call from the principal.