who better exemplifies what it means to be dedicated than Terry VanSumeren. For the past 32 years, he has been wholly committed to the people of Hampton Township. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join with me to congratulate the outstanding accomplishments of Terry VanSumeren and to wish him continued health and happiness.

TRIBUTE TO THE TEACHERS, PARENTS, ADMINISTRATORS AND STUDENTS OF HOLLOW HILLS FUNDAMENTAL SCHOOL

HON. ELTON GALLEGGY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 27, 1999

Mr. GALLEGGY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the parents, students, faculty and staff whose dedication to excellence has earned Hollow Hills Fundamental School, in my hometown of Simi Valley, CA, recognition as a national Blue Ribbon School. Hollow Hills Fundamental School is a shining example of what can happen when teachers, teachers and administrators collaborate on the best approaches for providing a quality education. The school’s motto—Committed to Excellence—is not merely a slogan. It’s a way of life that other campuses would be well served to follow. A combination of a structured, consistent learning environment with an emphasis on basic skills and traditional American values ensures intelligent, socially responsible students and future adults.

Mr. Speaker, the school will be honored at the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library in Simi Valley on Tuesday. It’s a particularly fitting example of what can happen when responsible students and future adults.

In addition to stressing basic reading and math skills, the school also emphasizes art, music and technology, guaranteeing students a well-balanced education.

Hollow Hills also stresses attributes that unfortunately are missing in many schools today: personal responsibility, diligence, courtesy, respect to authority, punctuality and respect for the law. These ingredients are just as important to raising intelligence and socially responsible adults.

Mr. Speaker, as our nation works in concert to better our education system, it would serve us well to study the successes of our Blue Ribbon Schools. They are the best of the best and a key to our future. I know my colleagues will join me in applauding Hollow Hills Principal Leslie Franklin, her entire staff, and the parents and students of Hollow Hills for raising the bar and setting a strong example for others to follow.

HONORING OUR FALLEN MILITARY PERSONNEL AT GLENDALE CEMETERY

HON. GENE GREEN
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 27, 1999

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this weekend, in a solemn ceremony at Glendale Cemetery, families will gather to honor those who gave their lives so that future generations may live in freedom. America bows its head in thanks to our fallen heroes. With flags at half-mast, with flowers on a grave, and with quiet prayers, we take time to remember their achievements and renew our commitment to their ideals.

Across our country, Americans will be holding similar ceremonies in remembrance of those who have died under the colors of our Nation. We will remember the brave men and women whose sacrifices paved the way for us to live in a country like America. We will remember the families of our fallen heroes, and we will grieve for their losses. We will remember the men and women who are now serving in our Armed Forces.

Throughout our history, we have been blessed by the courage and commitment of Americans who were willing to pay the ultimate price. From Lexington and Concord to Iwo Jima and the Persian Gulf, on fields of battle across our nation and around the world, our men and women in uniform have risked—and lost—their lives to protect America’s interests, to advance the ideals of democracy, and to defend the liberty we hold so dear.

For more than 200 years, the United States has remained the land of the free and the home of the brave. The NATO military operations in the former Yugoslavia have reaffirmed that international peace and security depend on our Nation’s vigilance. Even in the post-Cold War era, we must be wary, for the world still remains a dangerous place.

This spirit of selfless sacrifice is an unbroken thread woven through our history. Whenever they came from, whenever they served, of fallen heroes know they were fighting to preserve our freedom. On Memorial Day we remember them, and we acknowledge that we stand as a great, proud, and free Nation because of their devotion.

EXPOSING RACISM

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 27, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in my continuing efforts to document and expose racism in America, I submit the following articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REPORTS: STATE OFFICIALS WILL ADMIT THAT RACIAL PROFILING EXISTS
TRENTON, N.J. (AP)—State law enforcement officials this week will grudgingly admit that state troopers unfairly target minority motorists, according to published reports.

Officials in Gov. Christie Whitman’s administration told several newspapers that a report prepared by the Attorney General’s office will acknowledge that some troopers have engaged in the practice known as racial profiling.

The same officials said the state will drop its appeal of a 1996 court decision asserting that troopers demonstrated race bias in making arrests along the New Jersey Turnpike in Gloucester County.

Attorney General Peter Verniero’s office said his findings on the State Police’s training and practices are due out Tuesday or Wednesday.

The report is expected to confirm what civil rights activists said they have known for years:

“Racial profiling is the worst-kept secret in New Jersey,” Black State Police Council of New Jersey executive director Rev. Reginald Jackson told The Star-Ledger of Newark for Tuesday’s editions. “I don’t think anybody reasonable will say that it doesn’t happen.”

State Police leaders have consistently argued that the agency does not engage in racial profiling. The issue cost State Police Superintendent Col. Carl Williams his job earlier this year and threatens to impact the political fate of both Whitman, who is expected to run for the U.S. Senate, and Verniero, who has been nominated for the state Supreme Court.

State officials face a Wednesday deadline to decide if they want to continue their appeal of the 1996 decision in state Superior Court in Gloucester County. The court decision, which could affect dozens of pending criminal cases, found evidence of racial profiling.

The newspaper reports come one day after state officials announced official misconduct indictments against the two troopers involved in last year’s controversial shooting along the Turnpike in Mercer County.

Troopers John Hogan and James Kenna allegedly made false statements on the race of motorists they pulled over. Such data was being gathered in a State Police traffic stop survey prompted by the 1996 court decision.

Authorities said the indictments against Hogan and Kenna were not directly related to their involvement in the shooting near Exit 7A. Three young minority men were wounded when the troopers fired 11 shots at their van. The troopers said the van had backed up toward them suddenly.

Lawyers for Hogan and Kenna have said the pair are being used as scapegoats in the broader debate over racial profiling. Another lawyer who often represents troopers, Philip Moran, suggested that the real blame lies with the State Police top brass.

“The problem with this is that they indict the troopers at the bottom end,” Moran told the Philadelphia Inquirer for Tuesday’s editions. “They don’t indict the supervisors—who taught them to profile, who required them to profile, and who congratulated them for profiling.”

The four occupants of the van have said they plan to file civil rights lawsuits against the troopers and the State Police.

The indictments against Hogan and Kenna may prompt courts to dismiss criminal
Sweating reformers and continued monitoring of the terrorists has turned over to the Naval Criminal Investigative Service to determine whether it should be investigated the allegations and is considering probable cause. I did tell him that if the battalion commander has investigated nothing to the inmate-generated threat, the school superintendent said Monday.

``Some parents picked up on that, in the interest of the safety of their children, parents kept them from school,''' Koebernick said. ``It was just rumor generated.''

John William King, 24, an avowed white supremacist, was convicted and sentenced to death in February for Byrd's murder. Co-defendant Lawrence Russell Brewer, 22, faces the same fate when his capital murder trial begins May 17. A trial for the third defendant, 21-year-old Shawn Allen Berry, has not been scheduled.

**DEFENSE BEGINS CASE IN TRIAL OF TWO WHITE SUPREMacists**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Defense attorneys for two white men accused of murder and conspiracy to set up a whites-only nation have tried to deflect the prosecution's incriminating testimony by suggesting that others were responsible for the crimes.

This week, the defense gets to provide jurors a clearer view of its strategy for freeing Chevie Kehoe and Daniel Lee, both 26, of the charges in federal court.

Kehoe, of Coville, Wash., and Lee, of Yukon, Okla., are charged with racketeering, conspiracy and murder. They are accused of killing three members of Arkansas gun dealer William Mueller's family as part of the plot.

Prosecutors say the two wanted to overthrow the federal government to set up a new nation in the Pacific Northwest, resorting to polygamy, gun trafficking, armed robbery, bombings and murder to carry out their plan.

The defense, which claims Kehoe and Lee are not dangerous racists, was scheduled to begin its case today.

Defense lawyers decided to delay opening statements until after the prosecution rested, which it did last Tuesday after Cheyne Kehoe and Lee killed Mueller, his wife, Sarah Powell, and her 8-year-old daughter Sarah Powell. Other crimes mentioned in the indictment include a 1996 bombing of the Spokane, Wash., City Hall; a 1997 Ohio shootout with police that was videotaped and broadcast nationally; and the slayings of two associates.

**FOUR MEN PLEAD GUILTY TO CROSS BURNING**

ALEXANDRIA, La. (AP)—Four men pleaded guilty Monday to setting crosses afire in front of a north Louisiana home whose white owners took in an interracial couple and their family seeking refuge from a hurricane.

Gary Delane Norman, 25; James Norris Friday, 21; Matthew Ryan Morgan, 19, and Huey Kenneth Martin, 19, all of Goldonna, admitted to a federal civil rights conspiracy.

Each faces up to 10 years in prison and a $250,000 fine when sentenced July 21 by U.S. District Judge F.A. Little Jr. Mandatory sentencing guidelines are used in setting federal sentences, which are served without parole.

Authorities said crosses were burned in front of the house in Goldonna, where the family was staying on the nights of Sept. 27 and Sept. 28, 1998. The family had been given shelter after fleeing the approach of Hurricane Georges, authorities said.

The victims were a black man, his white wife and their children who were staying temporarily with the wife's sister after fleeing south Louisiana as Hurricane Georges approached.

The indictment alleged that one of the men said: ``No blacks sleep in Goldonna.''

Authorities alleged the scheme was hatched at a grocery store. After the cross was burned on the first night, a second, larger cross was built and burned the following night.

Whether a cross burning is illegal depends upon its purpose. Cross burning for ceremonial purposes is not illegal. But it is a federal crime to burn a cross for racial motives in an attempt to intimidate or oppress someone.

``While some may try to minimize this as nothing more than a prank, finding a burning cross on your front lawn in the middle of the night is no laughing matter,'' said U.S. Attorney Mike Skinner. ``It is a tactic of federal and intimidation, and when it interferes with federally protected rights to every citizen, those responsible will be brought to justice.''

**BASKETBALL COACHES SUE TEXAS CITY, POLICE OVER DETAINMENT**

(By Sonja Barisic)

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—A women's basketball coach whose husband and an assistant coach have filed a $30 million lawsuit alleging racial bias after being detained by police in Lubbock, Texas.

The lawsuit filed Monday contends that the city and its police engaged in racially discriminatory behavior when they stopped

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**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

``I just wanted the peace of mind,’’ she told the Hour News she did not want the kinds of nasty rumors going around, but I just thought it was better to be safe. It’s just one day.’’

Ms. Holmes said that her daughter could return to school today. Earlier this month, state officials revealed that a racist prison gang member called other like-minded individuals to join Jasper on the anniversary of the Oklahoma City bombing and Branch Davidian fire for ‘‘Jasper tractor pull and drag racing event.’’

Officials also said that to be a veiled reference to the June 7 murder of a Jasper black man, James Byrd Jr., whose body was found to be a proposer being dragged behind a pickup truck for nearly three miles.

A pretrial hearing is scheduled today for the second of three white men accused in the murder of James Byrd Jr.

But at the Jasper County Courthouse on Monday, activity was slow. A handwritten sign taped inside the front door reminded the last person out to lock up.

An investigation nothing to the inmate-generated threat, the school superintendent said Monday.

Nevertheless, worried parents kept 1,080 students, or 32 percent of those enrolled at Jasper’s two elementary schools, the middle and high school, at home on Monday, said Doug Koebernick, superintendent of the Jasper Independent School District.

``Some parents picked up on that, in the interest of the safety of their children, parents kept them from school,’’ Koebernick said. ``It was just rumor generated.’’

John William King, 24, an avowed white supremacist, was convicted and sentenced to death in February for Byrd’s murder. Co-defendant Lawrence Russell Brewer, 22, faces the same fate when his capital murder trial begins May 17. A trial for the third defendant, 21-year-old Shawn Allen Berry, has not been scheduled.

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Complaints that Trumbull police have illegally targeted black and Hispanic motorists have prompted an FBI probe.

The investigation follows complaints from minority drivers and a memo by police Chief Theodore Weinberg that officers watch for people who don’t fit into the community.

MAJOR OPPOSES DESIGNATION PROGRAM

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Racial guidelines in a court-approved desegregation plan for the Milwaukee School District ought to be abandoned, Mayor John O. Norquist said.

The Chapter 220 program was adopted in the 1970s by the district in response to a federal lawsuit to bus black children to suburban districts. Hundreds of Milwaukee white children are ineligible for the state-subsidized transportation.

The lack of opportunity for white children encourages their families to move to the suburbs, Norquist said Monday, recalling how a white student ran for the Legislature adopted it while he was a state senator.

“I don’t think there should be any racial quotas,” he said. Some members of the newly elected Milwaukee school board propose ending the racial guidelines.

Gov. Tommy Thompson recommends the Legislature reduce the funding available to districts that participate in after-school programs.

School administrators and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People favor preserving the program.

More than 5,100 Milwaukee minority children attend suburban schools under the program this year while 540 suburban whites attend Milwaukee schools.

H.R. 1817: RURAL CELLULAR LEGISLATION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 27, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I’m introducing H.R. 1817, legislation to improve cellular telephone service in three rural areas located in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Florida.

Joining me as cosponsors are Representatives CAROLYN MALONEY and ANNA ESHOO.

Most rural areas of this country have two cellular licensees competing to provide quality service over their respective service territories. Competition between two licensees improves service for businesses, governments, and private users, at the same time, improves response times for emergency services.

Unfortunately, three rural service areas in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Florida do not enjoy the benefit of this competition. The Pennsylvania rural service area has only one cellular operator. The Minnesota rural service area and the Florida rural service area each have two operators, but one of the operators in each area is operating under a temporary license and thus lacks the incentive to optimize service.

The reason for this lack of competition is that in 1992 the FCC disqualified three partners that had won the licenses, after finding that they had complied with its “perfect” application rule under the foreign ownership restrictions of the Communications Act of 1934. Significantly, the FCC has allowed other similarly situated licensees to correct their applications and, moreover, Congress repealed the relevant foreign ownership restrictions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

In the 105th Congress, former Representative Joe McDade, joined by Representative ANNA ESHOO and former Representative Scott Klug, introduced H.R. 2901 to address this issue. In September 1998, the Telecommunications Subcommittee of the Commerce Committee held a hearing on FCC spectrum management that included testimony on and discussion of H.R. 2901. Later that month, the full Commerce Committee incorporated a modified version of H.R. 2901 into H.R. 3888, the Anti-Slamming bill. In October 1998, the House approved H.R. 3888, incorporating a further modified version of H.R. 2901, by voice vote on suspension (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Oct. 12, 1998, H10606–H10615). Unfortunately, the bill died in the Senate in the last few days prior to adjournment for reasons unrelated to the rural cellular provision.

H.R. 1817 is based on the rural cellular provision contained in H.R. 3888, as approved by the House. The legislation directs the FCC to allow the partnerships denied licenses to serve the Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Florida rural service areas to resubmit their application consistent with FCC rules and procedures. The partnerships would pay fees to the FCC consistent with previous FCC auctions and settlements with other similarly situated licensees. To ensure speedy service to cellular customers, the FCC would have 90 days from date of enactment to award permanent licenses, and if any company failed to comply with FCC requirements the FCC would auction the license.

The licensing proceeding would be subject to a 5-year transfer restriction, and the Minnesota and Florida licenses would be subject to accelerated build-out requirements.

H.R. 1817

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REINSTATEMENT OF APPLICANTS AS TENTATIVE SELECTEES.

(a) In General.—Notwithstanding the order of the Federal Communications Commission in the proceeding described in subsection (c), the Commission shall—

(1) reinstate each applicant as a tentative selectee under the covered rural service area licensing proceeding; and

(2) permit each applicant to amend its application, to the extent necessary to update factual information and to comply with the rules of the Commission, at any time before the Commission’s final licensing action in the covered rural service area licensing proceeding.

(b) EXEMPTION FROM PETITIONS TO DENY.—For purposes of the amendments to subsections (a) and (b) filed pursuant to subsection (a)(2), the provisions of section 309(d)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(d)(1)) shall not apply.

(c) PROCEEDING.—The proceeding described in this subsection is the proceeding described in subsection (c) of the Commission’s reApplications of Cellwave Wireless Services, Inc., AT & T General Partners L.P., and Great Western Cellular Partners, 7 FCC Rcd No. 19 (1992).

SEC. 2. CONTINUATION OF LICENSE PROCEEDING.

(a) AWARD OF LICENSES.—The Commission shall award licenses under the covered rural cellular telephone service in the areas described in subsection (c).