

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ISRAELI TERRORIST GROUPS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw to the attention of my colleagues my recent correspondence with the Department of State on the subject of Israeli terrorist groups operating within the United States. Earlier this year, I wrote the Department to inquire about United States policy towards two Jewish settler organizations, Kach and Kahane Chai, which have been outlawed by the Israeli Government. Despite their outlaw status in Israel, these groups continue to operate and raise funds freely in the United States. I am including the State Department's preliminary response as well as its final response. I hope my colleagues find this correspondence of interest.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, March 18, 1994.

Hon. WARREN M. CHRISTOPHER,
Secretary, Department of State,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER: I write to inquire about U.S. policy toward the activities, including fundraising, in the United States of Israeli groups identified by the Government of Israel as terrorist organizations.

As you know, on March 13, Israel outlawed two Jewish settler organizations, Kach and Kahane Chai, which have been responsible for a number of violent incidents in the West Bank. Many members of these organizations are U.S. immigrants to Israel, and I understand these groups maintain offices and significant fundraising operations in this country. We may now find ourselves in a situation in which groups defined by the Israeli Government as terrorist organizations and prohibited from operating in Israel, have safe haven and can organize and fundraise here in the United States.

I would like to know your views on this issue, the status of interagency discussions on this matter, and where you see United States policy heading. In addition, I would appreciate your responses to the following questions:

1. What is U.S. policy on activities in the United States of groups who advocate violence overseas?

What are the implications for U.S. policy to have certain groups which operate in the United States designated as terrorist organizations by Israel?

2. Which agencies are involved in the interagency working group that is looking at this issue?

How are these various agencies coordinating their efforts?

Which agency has primary jurisdiction over this matter?

3. What are the preliminary findings of the interagency working group?

What current laws can be applied against these groups to curtail any activities inconsistent with U.S. policy?

What legislation, if any, is needed?

Is there any precedent for action in the United States against groups which espouse terrorism overseas?

What effect would the proposed ban on providing material support to terrorists, currently pending in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2333, the State Department Authorization bill, have on efforts to curtail these groups' fundraising activities?

What other groups might be affected by the adoption of this legislation?

Are there potential First Amendment problems with restricting the fundraising activities of these groups?

To what extent would such restrictions involve curtailing the ability of members of these organizations to enter the United States?

4. What consideration has been given to curtailing or targeting: violations of the Foreign Agents Registration Act; violations of certain organizations' tax-exempt status; illegal transfers of funds overseas; or immigration infractions.

I appreciate your consideration of this matter and your response to these questions. I look forward to your early reply.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, March 31, 1994.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of March 18, regarding U.S. policy toward activities in the United States by Israeli groups identified by the Government of Israel as terrorist organizations.

We are working to provide a full response to the many issues and questions you raised, some of which are still under study and require coordination with the Justice Department and other agencies. We will get back to you quickly with as comprehensive a response as possible. If in the meantime we can be of further assistance on this issue, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,
Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, May 16, 1994.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House
of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in further response to our March 31 letter regarding your questions of March 18 about the implications for U.S. policy and laws of Israel's designation of Kach and Kahane Chai as terrorist organizations. I am responding on behalf of the Secretary and we also have discussed this response with the Departments of Justice and Treasury.

In your letter you accurately observed that many members of these organizations are U.S. immigrants to Israel. We would also note that many maintain American citizen-

ship, and this does have a bearing on some of the issues you raised.

We would like to make clear that the U.S. Government strongly opposes not only terrorism, but activities in support of terrorist groups, regardless of the professed cause or the nationality or ethnic background of the groups and their supporters. The extent to which the U.S. Government can deal with some of these activities, however, is limited under existing law.

In response to your specific questions:

1. We oppose activities in the United States in support of terrorist violence overseas. Attacks by terrorists are crimes regardless of the motivations of the terrorists.

We take seriously the Israeli government's designation of these groups and others as terrorist organizations, just as we do when other governments reach similar conclusions about groups operating in their countries. Of course we make our own assessments and we are currently reviewing the matter with other agencies to determine what steps can be taken under U.S. law.

2. The federal agencies involved in these matters include the Departments of State, Justice, and Treasury, and the Internal Revenue Service. Although there is no working group per se, all appropriate elements of the Executive Branch are in close cooperation on this matter. The State Department, which is the lead agency in international terrorism matters, has taken the initiative in starting these particular interagency consultations. Insofar as the enforcement of U.S. domestic laws is concerned, the Justice Department has the lead. Other federal agencies with an interest are the Treasury Department, in connection with overseas and domestic financial transactions, and the Internal Revenue Service, in connection with the enforcement of U.S. tax laws.

3. Federal agencies are considering all available laws, including those relating to the activities mentioned in your fourth question. The Foreign Agents Registration Act may be of limited utility in combating terrorism because of its various limitations and also because it can be complied with through the simple acts of registration and reporting. Other laws, such as those involving the illegal transfers of funds or immigration infractions, are potentially more useful law enforcement tools in this context, but depend on law enforcement officials being able to detect violations and develop evidence sufficient to support prosecutions.

The Administration has not yet determined what, if any, new legislation would be useful, and is therefore not proposing any new initiatives at this time. In this regard, as reflected in one of your sub-questions under Question #3 which asked about potential First Amendment problems with legislation restricting the fund raising activities of these groups, we are conscious that any legislation in this area must take into account relevant First Amendment considerations.

The Senate amendment to the State Department Authorization Bill, mentioned in your question, would make it a federal offense to provide, within the United States, funds, financial services, weapons, documents, or the other forms of material support for specific acts of terrorism which violate U.S. law. It was carefully drafted in that

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

manner to minimize disputes over potential First Amendment problems that could arise from broader efforts to ban fund-raising on behalf of particular organizations or types of organizations. Working with congressional staff, State Department representatives discussed and helped refine the scope of this amendment with House staff members before it was first passed by the House in 1991. We believe the amendment would be a very useful step in our efforts to counter support for terrorist activities and strongly urge its early adoption. The amendment is also contained in the Senate version of the 1994 crime bill and we appreciate any support for its adoption in the conference on that legislation.

Regarding the effectiveness of existing legal restrictions in preventing entry into the United States by members of terrorist organizations, Section 212(a)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act renders excludable from the United States aliens when there is reason to believe they have engaged in terrorist activity, or are likely to engage in terrorist activity in the United States. "Terrorist activities" and "engage in terrorist activity" as defined for the purposes of this provision, include fund-raising, training, and providing financial services and weapons. These immigration restrictions would not apply to persons who have American citizenship, as do a good number of Kach and Kahane Chai members.

4. The options mentioned in your fourth question, such as dealing with possible violations of tax-exempt status, are all potential tools to combat terrorism. Their effectiveness in particular cases may be limited, in part because these laws were not primarily intended or designed to inhibit the activities of terrorist organizations. Nonetheless, in cases where U.S. law enforcement authorities can develop evidence sufficient to bring civil or criminal actions under these laws, the Department of Justice has assured us it will not hesitate to bring such prosecutions where warranted.

As the questions you raise illustrate, this is a complex issue, especially when American citizens are involved. We will continue to explore ways of utilizing existing legal measures and developing new ones if possible. We appreciate your interest and if you have further questions or suggestions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,
Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

**MR. AND MRS. HAZEL C. STOKES—
50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY**

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mr. and Mrs. Hazel C. Stokes of Florence, SC, on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Stokes' half century of devotion to each other was celebrated at a June 4, 1994 reception at St. Paul United Methodist Church, hosted by their children, grandchildren and in-laws.

The couple were married June 1, 1944 in Florence. Mrs. Stokes, the former Ethel Cockfield of Pamplico, is a retired secretary

from McLeod Informary. Mr. Stokes is retired from the railroad.

Mr. Speaker, I join the Stokes' family and friends in wishing them many more happy years together.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT D.
METZGAR

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Robert D. Metzgar on being named to the Council of Fellows at The Pennsylvania State University Erie, The Behrend College.

Mr. Metzgar's nomination was accepted earlier this month by University President Joab Thomas. Mr. Metzgar will be joining the advisory board which is comprised of 60 business, industrial, and professional leaders from the surrounding area.

Mr. Metzgar spent 1½ years at the Penn State Behrend Campus, before graduating from the University Park Campus. This nomination testifies to the pride Mr. Metzgar feels for the university, not to mention his dedicated service. From covering his office walls with Penn State memorabilia to having the pleasure of seeing both his daughters graduate from the university, he has always held a great fondness for Penn State. As a member of the Penn State Alumni Association and a member of both the University's Nittany Lion Club and the President's Club, Mr. Metzgar is involved with the university on a business level as well as a recreational one.

Mr. Metzgar also contributes to Pennsylvania's business community holding positions with various boards and organizations in the Warren area. He presently sits on the board of directors and is treasurer of the Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Association while also serving on the advisory board for the PNC bank in Warren. He is currently president and owner of North Penn Pipe & Supply, Inc. in Warren.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate Robert D. Metzgar of Warren, PA, for having been named to the Council of Fellows at the Penn State University, Behrend Campus. It is my privilege to recognize Mr. Metzgar's dedication to his alma mater and wish him luck in his newly appointed position.

A TRIBUTE TO FORMER RALEIGH,
NC MAYOR, AVERY UPCHURCH

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, the recent death of former Raleigh, NC, Mayor Avery Upchurch has left all citizens of my State's capital area poorer.

Avery Upchurch was a remarkable public servant. In a political era that too often rewards style over substance, Avery was a worker who cared much more about making

government work for the people than about grabbing headlines for himself.

Under his leadership, the Raleigh city government reached out to every group and segment of the community. Avery never shirked his responsibility to lead and to make the tough choices, but he always made sure that all citizens had the opportunity to be heard and to have their views and interests considered seriously.

Moreover, during the Upchurch administration, city government operated in the full light of day. Whether individuals or groups agreed with his decisions or not, they at least had confidence in the process that produced those decisions.

Although Raleigh is not in the congressional district I represent, I came to know Avery Upchurch well during the past 12 years because of his intense interest in the people of the entire research triangle area. He worked hard and effectively to promote economic development and job growth throughout the triangle, and his advice on transportation matters was especially valuable to me.

Avery Upchurch was always determined but never ill-tempered, always inclusive but never indecisive, and always a leader but never arrogant. He will be missed by everyone who cares about Raleigh and North Carolina.

The News & Observer perhaps said it best in an editorial about Avery Upchurch's career and legacy:

He was not flashy, nor was he a fiery orator who left volumes of colorful quotes in his public wake. He was more a worker, a do-er, an achiever. The city he served was better for his service. The friends he knew were richer for his friendship. No more satisfying epitaph can be written.

I hope that my State will be fortunate enough to have more leaders like Avery Upchurch in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO FORMER RALEIGH,
NC MAYOR, AVERY UPCHURCH

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few moments today to pay tribute to Avery Upchurch, mayor of Raleigh, NC from 1983 to 1993, an exemplary public servant with whom I worked closely and from whom I learned much, a constituent whom I was honored to represent, and a friend. Mayor Upchurch died recently after a brave bout with cancer, and I want to remind my colleagues of just how much he contributed to Raleigh and to North Carolina.

Avery Upchurch grew up in southwestern Wake County and moved to Raleigh when he was in high school. From the time he opened his well-known gas stations on Glenwood Avenue and Peace Street as a young man, he was active in trying to foster business opportunities in the area. Indeed, a great part of the success Raleigh and the research triangle have enjoyed in recent years can be attributed to Mayor Upchurch.

Mayor Upchurch presided over the city at a pivotal time—when it was undergoing the

transformation from a government town to a growing, thriving, diversifying American city—and he knew that it could not grow without adequate infrastructure and a vision of economic development. He championed critical elements in Raleigh's growth, from the World Trade Center at Research Triangle Park, to mass transit and highway improvements, to downtown revitalization, to major water supply projects at Falls of the Neuse and Jordan Lake. Ultimately, these efforts spearheaded by Major Upchurch earned the research triangle area the designation by Fortune magazine as the number one place in the country to do business. And they will have a lasting impact not only on the triangle, but on our State as a whole.

I found in Mayor Upchurch an affable and able colleague who never shirked a demanding task and constantly sought Federal, State, and local cooperation to accomplish common goals. His constituents admired his folksy style and accessibility, referring to him as the "drive in Mayor" because of his willingness to listen to those visiting his gas station about issues of importance to the city. They elected him to an unprecedented five terms as mayor.

Avery Upchurch was a model public servant. With modesty and quiet good humor, he served the city of Raleigh and its environs with vision, dignity, and grace. His is a legacy we will long value and remember, and from which we will benefit for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the July 2 editorial tribute from the Raleigh News & Observer be reprinted at this point in the RECORD.

THE PEOPLE'S MAYOR

Avery Upchurch was a nice man, a really nice man. If ever there were proof that life isn't fair, it is in his premature death from cancer, after he had completed 10 years of good leadership as Raleigh's mayor. Upchurch had earned some years at the beach, some relaxation. Instead, he spent these last months battling a fearsome disease.

Many memories, many emotions now wash over those he touched in his years of public service.

And service is what was most important to Upchurch. He really saw his positions on the City Council, and later as mayor, as a trust bestowed by his friends, the citizens. Some—thousands—he knew from his gas stations, where he was known to work even in his mayoral days. Others got to know the mayor through his civic work. All came away impressed with the ruddy, stocky Upchurch.

He wore authority well—with command, but with no arrogance. That was evident in council meetings, and in the many hundreds of community meetings in which he was involved each year. Upchurch was aware of being in charge, and he could get fed up, but he recognized that the responsibility of his position compelled him to bend over backward to balance order with fairness. Everyone felt that at least they had a say.

The mayor also was a champion of better race relations. He did not wait for crisis—he sought to involve people from all neighborhoods and backgrounds and social stations in decision-making. Some would quarrel with his decision; few would claim the decision was made in a vacuum.

Nor were decisions made in secret. One reason that Raleigh's City Council remains comfortable operating in the spotlight today

is Avery Upchurch. Though he at times would have been more at ease behind closed doors, the mayor recognized that government simply can't work that way. So he demanded openness of himself and others—and he did not tolerate secrecy in city agencies.

He was not flashy, nor was he a fiery orator who left volumes of colorful quotes in his public wake. He was more a worker, a doer, an achiever. The city he served was better for his service. The friends he knew were richer for his friendship. No more satisfying epitaph can be written.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK H. OGAWA

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Frank Ogawa—a dedicated public servant, outstanding civil rights leader, and loving husband and father—who passed away earlier this month in Oakland, CA. Having been friends with Frank and having served with him on the Bay Area Air Quality Management District Board for many years, I know he will be sorely missed. But I also know that his contributions to the city of Oakland, the bay area, and the Asian-American community will endure for generations to come.

Frank Ogawa was a remarkable person because he could take personal misfortune and turn it into a positive learning experience for himself and others. When Frank and Grace Ogawa were forced to sell their belongings and live in internment camps during World War II, they had to sleep on straw mattresses in horse stalls for 6 months before being shipped to a camp in Utah to spend another 3½ years in confinement. Despite this mistreatment and injustice, he never lost faith in the United States. Just the opposite—he strived to prove his loyalty to his country and became an internationally recognized champion of Asian-Americans in the process.

After World War II, Frank Ogawa returned to Oakland and succeeded in breaking a series of social and racial barriers. When local residents objected to him moving into an exclusive neighborhood, he responded by becoming an integral part of their community and joining a host of previously all-white organizations like the Rotary Club.

Having served 5 years on the Oakland Parks Commission, Frank Ogawa was elected to the city council in 1966, making him the first Japanese-American to hold a council seat in a major city in the continental United States. He held that position for 28 years until his passing—the longest tenure in Oakland's history.

From his council seat, he earned a reputation as an even-handed leader who worked diligently to improve cultural awareness, enhance Oakland's economy, expand its port facilities, and establish relations between Oakland and other countries, especially Japan. In fact, Frank Ogawa was largely responsible for establishing a sister city relationship between Oakland and Fukuoka, Japan.

Mr. Speaker, Frank Ogawa was one of the finest individuals I have ever had the privilege to know and his passing is a great loss for his family, his community, and our Nation. I ask

my colleagues to join me at this time in paying tribute to him, the life of purpose he led, and extend our deepest sympathies to his wife Grace and the family he loved so much.

A TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA LARSON

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the outstanding citizenship of Patricia "Corky" Larson of Riverside County, CA. Corky, who has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to her family, career, and community throughout the years, will be honored on August 11, 1994, by the California Inland Empire Council, Boy Scouts of America "The Distinguished Citizens Award."

Corky graduated from my alma mater the University of California at Los Angeles with a bachelor of science degree in 1949. Over the years she has been committed to her six children, and in recent years she attended the Citrus Belt Law School in Riverside, CA. In 1990 Corky earned her juris doctorate and was admitted to the California Bar.

The field of education has been the focus of Corky's efforts in her community, and throughout the years she has been committed to serving the schools of Riverside County. Corky has demonstrated outstanding leadership by serving as former president of the Palm Springs Board of Education, and the Riverside County School Board Association. Following this she was elected as the fourth district supervisor for the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, and she is currently serving as the board chairman.

Corky's dedication to her community goes far beyond her career. She is currently serving as a member of many organizations including the executive committee of the Coachella Valley Association of Governments, the Riverside County Housing Authority, and the Riverside County Transportation Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Corky's family, and her community by honoring this special woman for her extensive and dedicated service. Corky has and she continues to serve the people of her community and it is only fitting that the House recognize her today.

A PERFECT TEAM SCORE

HON. DAVE MCCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. MCCURDY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to commend the six U.S. high school students who recently won the International Math Olympiad in Hong Kong.

By defeating nearly 70 other teams from all around the world; by achieving an unprecedented perfect team score, and by reversing years of domination by teams from China and Russia, these young Americans—from Illinois,

Maryland, Massachusetts, and New York—have shown all of us what can be achieved through investments in math and science education.

Their challenge was to win an international competition, and they succeeded brilliantly.

Our challenge in Congress is to make this kind of excellence in science and math, for boys and girls alike, the norm rather than the exception. That will only happen if we recognize the importance of these subjects to our national economy. It will only happen if we make the commitment that all American young people should have access to the best science and math education in the world.

Inspired by the example of these young scholars, let us make that commitment.

MR. AND MRS. CALIPH FONVILLE
LEWIS—25TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mr. and Mrs. Caliph Fonville Lewis of Florence, SC, on the occasion of their 25th wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis reaffirmed their vows before family and friends on June 18, 1994, in Christ Prayer Chapel in Mullins. The couple was honored later with a luncheon reception.

Mrs. Lewis, the former Ina Harrelson, works at Champus of Florence. Mr. Lewis works in the maintenance department of McLeod Regional Medical Center.

Mr. Speaker, I join the family and friends of the Lewis' in wishing them many more happy years together.

TRIBUTE TO LIBRARIAN BARBARA
LYDON

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, Barbara Lydon, a long time resident of South Boston and librarian at the William E. Russell School for the past 13 years, was honored on June 21, 1994, for her many years of service to the children of Boston. Mrs. Lydon has had the newly renovated library named in her honor.

Over the years, Mrs. Lydon has worked tirelessly to instill a sense of curiosity and love for learning in students from kindergarten until the fifth grade. Her undying sense of service has gained her respect and love from parents, students, and teachers alike.

I am proud to represent Mrs. Lydon and those like her who unselfishly serve their community with dedication and happiness.

I would like to include the following article, dated June 30, 1994, from the South Boston Tribune.

SOUTH BOSTON WOMAN HONORED

(By Brian Wallace)

In 1981 Barbara Lydon, a lifelong resident of South Boston, accepted a position as Li-

brarian at the William E. Russell School. Thirteen classes have graduated since that September day in 1981. And, for thirteen years their librarian, Barbara Lydon, has filled those young minds with a love for reading and a love of life.

Now, I have written stories about politicians, athletes, organizations and even parades. I have never before written about a librarian. The problem is that often times we prioritize the wrong professions. We glamorize those people who can hit a baseball until its cover comes off. We glamorize the guy whose only claim to fame is that he knocks other people out with a single punch. And many of those whom our Society sees fit to glamorize can not live up to Society's expectations. We have seen that over and over again. But a librarian? Absolutely. And not just any librarian.

Barbara Lydon has dedicated her life to this admirable profession. She has molded hundreds of young boys and girls minds to the importance of books and of learning. Which to parents is a lot more important than learning the batting average of 3 twenty year old millionaires whose only concession to young boys and girls is that they might only charge them \$5 for an autograph, instead of the \$10 they usually charge.

So, why am I writing this? Because on Tuesday June 21st the graduating students and the staff at the William E. Russell School put up a bronze plaque honoring the contribution that Barbara Lydon has made to the children of the Russell School. The newly renovated Library at the Russell, will now and forevermore be known as the Barbara F. Lydon Library. Quite an honor for quite a lady and the very first time such an honor has been bestowed on an active staff member. I would personally like to congratulate Barbara Lydon and silently wish that our Society had a lot more like her.

TRIBUTE TO RYAN GLASS OF
CHAPEL HILL

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the achievements of an outstanding young North Carolinian, Ryan Glass of Chapel Hill.

Ryan, who is 11 years old, recently won an essay contest at his school, Durham Academy. His excellent essay on the Pledge of Allegiance earned him invitations to present his work before several Exchange Clubs in Durham, where it was warmly received.

Ryan has made such a deep impression on those who have heard his essay that he was invited to read it at the National Exchange Club's annual convention. He is scheduled to appear at the club's "One Nation Under God" breakfast in Boston this Friday.

I believe that all Members of the House will agree that Ryan's accomplishment is especially noteworthy, particularly for an 11-year-old whose family only came to the United States several years ago.

Ryan's essay certainly demonstrates his understanding of the history of his adopted country, the role of the Pledge of Allegiance, and the meaning of citizenship in our Nation. I hope that it will inspire all who read or hear it, especially those of Ryan's generation.

It is also important to recognize the contribution of those Exchange Club members who have provided a forum for Ryan to present his tribute to the Pledge of Allegiance. I am particularly grateful to my friends in the Durham Exchange Club, Ed Bumann and Aubrey Wheeler, for their efforts on behalf of Ryan.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Ryan Glass for his patriotism as well as his superb essay. I recommend his essay highly, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

"I Pledge Allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Imagine how moving it must have been on the 12th of October 1892, on the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, when 6,000 public school children in Boston first recited this solemn promise of loyalty to our country!

I wonder how much money American children today would manage to raise if they were asked to help buy United States flags for their schools? Well, in 1888 the children must have liked the idea, because they collected enough money to buy 30,000 flags after reading about this project in their weekly magazine, *The Youth's Companion*! This magazine had more ideas for the children. It wanted to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival. Two men from the magazine, Francis Bellamy and James Upham planned a school celebration called "Columbus Day" where children across the country would raise their new American flags over their schools and together say something to honor the flag. The president, Benjamin Harrison liked the idea and made Columbus Day a national holiday.

Francis Bellamy wrote his salute. It was one sentence long and it read: I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

What do you think some of these difficult words mean? Well, a pledge is a promise. But what do you think allegiance means? It means to love and be true to something, and that something was this nation or country. Indivisible refers to the fact that this country could not be broken apart even during the civil war 30 years earlier. After the war even the slaves had liberty, and there was supposed to be justice for all.

In a short time this pledge was being said every morning at school and it became known as the Pledge of Allegiance.

In the next 20 years the country changed a lot. Automobiles—the Wright Brothers' Flier—new states joining the nation—the 1st World War—and now the pledge also needed a change. In 1923 it was decided to add to the first line so that it would read: I pledge Allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

Now no one could wonder which flag they meant. It was also decided that everyone should say the pledge with their right hand against their hearts.

In 1939, after a lot of arguing the United States Flag Association declared that Francis Bellamy was the official writer of the Pledge.

In 1942 on its 50th birthday Congress made the pledge official. It couldn't be changed by anyone but the government.

Sadly some people did not like to have to pledge allegiance to anyone but God and so

in 1943 the Supreme Court ruled that no one could be forced to say it.

In 1954 a congressman wanted to add the words "under God" to the pledge, the way Abraham Lincoln had spoken about the United States in the Gettysburg Address. The words "one nation under God" were added and this was the pledge's last change.

501 years have passed since Columbus discovered America.

217 years ago the United States was born. 101 years ago the pledge was written.

A lot has changed but one thing has not and that is that people across this Nation still promise to love and protect this wonderful country of ours, the United States of America.

CONGRATULATING JOHN C. STUBENRAUCH

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity today to congratulate Mr. John C. Stubenrauch as he prepares to retire after 35 years of service to the citizens of Hamilton County.

Mr. Stubenrauch graduated from Xavier University in 1958 and began working as a caseworker with Hamilton County Human Services that September. John began his career as a caseworker and rose through the ranks to his current management position as area supervisor in the income maintenance division of the department. Most of John's career has focused on the disabled and the elderly. His expertise in the area of Medicaid and nursing home vendor payments will be sorely missed.

I join John's family, friends, and colleagues in congratulating him on a job well done. I wish him all the best in retirement.

THE LAWMAN'S LAWMAN: SHERIFF NORMAN COPELAND

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the much decorated sheriff of the largest county in the Eighth District of Missouri. Norman Copeland has dutifully served his neighbors in many capacities for nearly a half-century, but now the time has come in his opinion for the Cape Girardeau County Sheriff to move on to personal endeavors and enter the life of retirement. Norm Copeland's life and service illustrates how an individual's integrity and unwavering principles come together to make them a born leader.

His dedication to public service began when he was only 20 years old. In 1948, Norman Copeland joined the U.S. Army. He served in Germany where he earned the Army Occupation Medal. His tour of duty continued in Korea where he earned the Korean Service Medal with two Bronze Service Stars, the Bronze Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, and the National Defense Service Medal.

Following military service, Norm made the transition with his "hands on" experience with the Army Highway Patrol, military police, and artillery detachments to law enforcement. During a 29-year career with the Missouri Highway Patrol, he received a citation for bravery from the National Police Officers Association in May 1968. As a corporal in the patrol, he heroically rescued a woman from a burning airplane—saving her life, while risking his own.

In March 1986, another challenge awaited Norm Copeland. At that time, high employee turnover and internal problems plagued the Cape Girardeau County Sheriff's Department. County commissioners turned to the Army veteran and distinguished highway patrol officer, made him sheriff with the mandate to turn things around. He did. In Sheriff Copeland's 8 years of leadership, the department has regained the respect of the community, county officials, and others around the State. In fact, I would put the Cape Girardeau County Sheriff's Department professionalism and diligence up against any other law enforcement unit, rural or urban.

Norm has helped to computerize the entire department, a must in this instant communications and high technology day and age. The 911 emergency phone system is in place. The county jail also has been modernized and new administration procedures are in place; included in that is ongoing training for state-of-the-art law enforcement and investigation.

While serving the citizens of Cape County for nearly a decade, Sheriff Copeland has made a name for himself around the State. He's a member of the Missouri Sheriff's Association, Missouri Police Chiefs Association, president of the southeast Missouri Drug Task Force, president of the Cape-Bollinger County Major Case Squad, director of the Cape County Narcotics Enforcement Unit. In addition to his professional development and leadership in these various law enforcement organizations, Sheriff Copeland also has contributed his services to a number of social and civic organizations. One of his very special causes is in service to the handicapped.

As crime continues to be one of the top concerns of all Americans, we need more role models and effective leaders in law enforcement like Norm Copeland. Through his tireless efforts and selfless dedication, Cape Girardeau County and southeast Missouri has become a safer place to work and live.

While all of us who had the opportunity to work with Norm through these years will truly miss him, we want to personally thank him for putting his duties to his fellow Americans and neighbors above himself. Sheriff Norman Copeland's commitment to his department and his colleagues is unsurpassed. I wish him all the best in health and happiness, and the full enjoyment of his family as he now passes his badge and enters retirement.

TRIBUTE TO DANNY MURTAUGH

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Danny Murtaugh, a baseball

hero from Delaware County, PA. Danny, born and raised in Chester, PA, was one of Major League Baseball's all-time great managers.

Danny managed the Pittsburgh Pirates for a total of 15 seasons, in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. Under his careful leadership the Pirates compiled an impressive record of 1,115 wins and 951 losses, a .540 winning percentage. His teams were so powerful and so productive at the plate that they were given the nickname the Pittsburgh Lumber Company.

Simply winning games, however, wasn't enough for Danny Murtaugh. In 1960 and 1971, he managed the Pirates to two World Championships. His hard work and talent as a manager were twice recognized by Major League Baseball when he was named Manager of the Year in 1960 and 1970.

In 1977, the Pittsburgh Pirates retired the number forty (40) in honor of Danny Murtaugh and his remarkable career. Through all of this fame and success, however, Danny remembered his roots. When his storied career ended, Danny returned to Delaware County where he became a longtime resident of Ridely Township.

Recently, Danny Murtaugh's accomplishments have been recognized by the baseball fans of Delaware County. Fans young and old are circulating petitions urging the Veterans Committee of the Baseball Hall of Fame to induct Danny into his rightful place in Coopers-town, NY among baseball's greatest heroes.

Throughout his career, Danny Murtaugh was a quiet but effective leader. A motivator who moved men to accomplish great deeds, he was truly one of the game's great managers.

Today, I join my fellow baseball fans in the Delaware Valley in urging the Baseball Hall of Fame Veteran's Committee to honor Danny Murtaugh with his induction into this elite class of baseball great.

MR. AND MRS. GUY VASSY DAVIDSON—50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mr. and Mrs. Guy Vassy Davidson of Effingham, SC, on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Vassy renewed their vows on June 5, 1994, at Elim Baptist Church and were honored with a reception after the ceremony.

The couple were married on June 9, 1944. Mrs. Davidson, the former Frances Ruth Hill, and Mr. Davidson are both retirees of Florence Public School District 1.

Mr. Speaker, the Davidsons' half century of devotion to each other should be commended and I join their family and friends in wishing them many more happy years together.

CELEBRATION OF CAPTIVE
NATIONS WEEK

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize this week, July 17-23, as the 35th Anniversary of Captive Nations Week.

Once again, we celebrate the anniversary of President Eisenhower's proclamation that our country and its citizens value democracy, freedom, and national self-determination. This week represents the importance we place on these principles and sends a strong message to countries that remain captive of suppressive governments.

Captive Nations Week was first commemorated in 1959, but remains relevant to our geopolitical interests today as well as our Nation's security in the future. Foreign powers who do not respect the basic liberties of their people must come to realize that this country intends to achieve real stability in our international community. This stability requires placing value in human rights, free market economies and political freedom.

This week we are reminded that the freedoms we take for granted are still being sought by the peoples of the remaining captive nations under communist party dictatorship. As an Advisory Committee supporter of Captive Nations Week, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing this very important commemoration.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FIREFIGHTERS
WHO DIED

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commemorate the 14 firefighters who died on the South Canyon fire near Glenwood Springs, CO, on July 6. These brave men and women, 13 of them employees of the Forest Service and one of them an employee of the Bureau of Land Management, died to protect lives, homes, and natural resources. They were experienced firefighters, some of the very best in the world, and for years they had contributed to our Nation by risking their lives to fight fire. They made the ultimate sacrifice for their cause. In this time of mourning, we should remember to appreciate the dedication, courage, and hard work that they gave to our country over the years.

Because of this tragedy, Don Mackey, Roger Roth, James Thrash, Robert Browning, Jon Kelso, Kathi Beck, Scott Bleggha, Levi Brinkley, Bonnie Holtby, Rob Johnson, Tami Bickett, Doug Dunbar, Terri Hagen, and Richard Tyler are no longer with us, but they certainly will live on in the hearts of all who knew them. Furthermore, they will live for generations to come in the positive changes in how we manage fire that will come about as a result of their sacrifice. The best tribute we can give to them is to work diligently to understand

why this tragedy happened and to grow from what we learn. This was the most significant single incident loss of Federal forest firefighters in over 40 years. Regrettably this past week three additional Federal firefighters lost their lives in a helicopter mishap. As we start what threatens to be a serious forest fire year it is with great concern that I recognize the significant risk and potential loss of life that is faced throughout the 1995 fire season by the professional Federal and State firefighting teams on the lands.

We must rededicate ourselves to improving the way we fight fires. We need improvements in fire safety, in fire leadership, and in integrating fire into the ecosystem. These deaths can prevent future deaths and can result in stronger, more ecologically sound fire management. We owe this commitment to those who died and to the friends and families they leave behind.

TRIBUTE TO PETE LICARI

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Peter Paul Licari, a long-time associate in government and community affairs as well as a long-time friend. Pete recently lost his battle with cancer. Amazingly, as he battled cancer, he continued to remain active to the end as a supervisor for the third district in Sutter County, part of the district which I represent.

Pete was elected to the county board in 1990 following a long career in education. He was noted as a unifying and calming force on the board, bringing together diverse viewpoints and establishing a positive rapport among members. Pete was a dedicated worker and committed public servant. He never gave less than 100 percent of himself to his work and for the people of Sutter County and its progress and well-being.

His commitment to the community was evident in the many extra responsibilities he assumed. Pete served on the Board of the Sacramento Area Council of Government and was an active member of the Yuba City Kiwanis Club, Seniors in Retirement, and the Amici Italiani Club.

While Pete Licari brought dedication and skill to his work with Sutter County, he made a further contribution to the community and to children during his many years as an educator. Pete was a popular teacher with the Yuba City Unified School District, 12 years as an industrial arts instructor, and 17 years as a vocational education coordinator. During his early years with the district he also doubled as a school bus driver. Pete would take on any task with his usual good nature and great willingness to do the job. His commitment to education extended to active involvement in the California Teachers Association. Pete served as president of the Yuba City Unified Education Association and also with various regional education groups.

Pete Licari, born in Biwabik, MI, was foremost a devoted husband, father, and grand-

father. Following service in the Army Air Corps during World War II and earning a BA degree from San Jose State University, Pete and his wife Lois settled in the Yuba-Sutter area. Pete and Lois stayed here together for the next 37 years as they reared three daughters, Barbara, Karen, and Shirley, and two sons, Paul and Douglas. He cherished the time that he spent with his grandchildren. He had a close extended family of three brothers and three sisters. Nowhere was the family love more evident than at the memorial service for Pete this past May which was highlighted by words of love and remembrance from one of his sisters and a grandchild.

Pete's death has left a void in the community, which will feel the loss of a great public servant and a loyal friend. Pete was a special person and he has left an indelible mark on the lives of the many people he touched.

SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENCY
ACTS OF 1994

HON. MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, when we held our conference on the future of entitlements in Montgomery County back in December, we began a dialog, a dialog committed to taking an honest and serious look at our entitlement programs and revisiting each program to make sure that it is meeting its designed purposes and serving the people in the best possible way.

We began a dialog in the name of our children's future and, equally as important, in the name of securing the very programs which define us as a great nation, a nation that cares about its elderly and cares about those that have been left behind, and in the name of securing the vitality of those programs which have saved millions of Americans from poverty and preserved their dignity.

There were many then who did not want us to begin this conversation. Those who see danger when we move our Nation from what is politically popular to what is fiscally responsible.

In April of this year, the Social Security trustees reported, that unless Congress acts, the Social Security trust fund will not be able to meet its commitments in 2013. The trustees said that Congress should take action now, not wait until it's too late. Instead of passing an even greater problem on to the next generation.

The purpose behind my most recent legislative proposals is to act on my commitment to securing the vitality of the Social Security system today and insuring that a solvent Social Security system is in place for our children and our children's children.

I, along with Representative TIM PENNY of Minnesota, am sponsoring four pieces of legislation being referred to as "The Social Security Solvency Acts of 1994."

Our plan calls for four specific proposals, two designed to protect the Social Security system and put faith back in the system, and two designed to create an environment of truth in our Social Security system.

The first two proposals make the monetary adjustments necessary to achieve financial solvency for the program.

We do this in two ways.

Our first bill extends the retirement age, very gradually, beginning in 1999 at 4 months each year, until reaching 70 in the year 2013.

Our second bill creates a flat-rate COLA, or cost-of-living adjustment. This simply creates a COLA that is equal for most of those receiving benefits, while protecting those at the bottom of the benefit ladder.

These proposals will restore stability to a system teetering on the edge of financial disaster and enable the trust fund to have sufficient money to meet its commitments when our children enter into the system.

Our next two proposals restore truth to the way we report the Social Security trust fund. The Federal Government has been less than truthful with the American people concerning the Social Security trust fund for too long.

Bringing truth to the way we talk about the system and more information to those receiving benefits will lead to a more informed and honest debate and result in better public policy and a more secure and solvent Social Security system. These next two proposals are designed to help us do just that.

Our third bill will inform beneficiaries how much they have received in Social Security benefits compared to their contribution. We will require that the Federal Government send earnings statements not only to those contributing to the Social Security system now, but also to those persons as they begin to collect their benefits. These earnings statements will compare contributions to actual benefits received thus far.

Our fourth bill will bring truth to the concept that the Social Security trust fund is off-budget, or off-line. We have been depleting the Social Security trust funds to pay the operating expenses of our Federal Government for quite some time. This uses the trust fund to mask the true budget deficit and hides the truth concerning the trust fund * * * that it just isn't there.

These four proposals, the Social Security Solvency Acts of 1994, provide a reasonable solution to a very serious problem that if not addressed now, will leave us with no Social Security system in the future. Our proposals do nothing that will jeopardize those currently retired or soon to retire.

While some are proposing to once again raise payroll taxes to fix the system, our proposals contain no tax increases. Rather they make modest adjustments to put the Social Security system back on firm footing in a fair, equitable, and gradual manner.

Back in December at our "future of entitlements" conference: I said that we must be honest with the American people concerning these programs which are so important to all of us. We must also be honest with ourselves: only a bipartisan effort will enable us to enact real entitlement spending reform. We must face the issue of entitlement spending now so that our children do not have to pay the price for our lack of action. This is one step in a long journey toward that goal.

INTRODUCING THE INTEGRATED CHILD HEALTH CARE NETWORKS ACT OF 1994

HON. LYNN SCHENK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Ms. SCHENK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my good friend and colleague from the State of California [Mr. LEHMAN] to introduce the Integrated Child Health Care Networks Act of 1994.

Mr. Speaker, across our Nation there is great change in health care delivery. More and more Americans are enrolled in health care networks based on capitated managed care. However, because children account for only 11 percent of national health care spending, financial incentives often lead health plans to focus on the needs of adults. Parents are left to ask the question: "How can we ensure that our children have access to the full range of appropriate health care?" The Integrated Child Health Care Networks Act seeks to answer that question.

The American Academy of Pediatrics and the National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions have issued a joint statement describing their vision of integrated child health networks—networks that bring together pediatricians, family physicians, children's hospitals and others to focus on the special needs of children.

We need to encourage the development of these integrated networks both as part of larger health plans and as independent networks. The Integrated Child Health Care Networks Act takes three steps in this direction. It would require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to define integrated child health care networks. It would require health plans in which children are enrolled under Medicaid to demonstrate how they fulfill this definition. And, it would authorize funds for demonstrations across our country.

Both the Ways and Means Committee's and the Education and Labor Committee's health care reform proposals include requirements that health plans give children access to both pediatric primary and specialty care providers. These provisions are consistent with the intent of my legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I think we can all agree that children should be made a priority in our health care system. Regrettably, this is not the case today. Children are captive consumers of health care—they can not receive health insurance on their own, and they truly have no voice in the quality of the care they receive. In my hometown of San Diego, we are blessed with a wonderful children's hospital which thrives despite an enormous burden of uncompensated care. Children's Hospital of San Diego offers a wide range of general and specialty care to all children—regardless of their ability to pay. I wish that every community could have providers of this quality—unfortunately many do not because there is insufficient financial incentive.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that in general I do not favor broad mandates or restrictions on managed care delivery systems. Over the past few months, we have seen successful efforts

in various committees to place enormous, burdensome restrictions that would threaten the viability of managed care. I do not support efforts to unravel the managed care networks which are fast becoming the rule, rather than the exception across our country.

However, I do believe that the Federal Government has a responsibility to ensure that these networks serve the very special needs of those who can not speak for themselves—our children. Children can not demand that their health plan offer a sufficient number of pediatric specialists; they lack the raw purchasing power to demand access to the broadest range of services. And, sadly, parents are often incapable of exercising such influence on behalf of their children. The Integrated Child Health Care Networks Act represents a narrowly drawn effort to ensure that children's needs are not ignored by our health care system.

As I mentioned, Mr. Speaker, both the Ways and Means Committee and the Education and Labor Committee have included provisions in their versions of health care reform legislation that are consistent with the intent of my legislation. I urge all my colleagues to pay special attention to our children in our national debate on health reform.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

UCSF MEDICAL CENTER NAMED SEVENTH-BEST U.S. HOSPITAL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring recognition to the University of California at San Francisco Medical Center on the occasion of being ranked one of the Nation's top hospitals according to the July 18, 1994 issue of U.S. News & World Report's survey. I applaud the efforts of the chancellor, Joseph Boyd Martin, UCSF researchers, doctors, and all health professionals whose efforts made UCSF one of our country's greatest medical institutions.

To qualify for the best of the best, hospitals had to place within the top 10 in at least 4 of 16 specialties. Membership on the elite list also required that a hospital must be affiliated with a medical school, be a member of the Council of Teaching Hospitals, have a ratio of interns and residents to beds of .25 or more, or score nine or higher on a technology index that represents one of the nine objective indicators of quality. UCSF has passed these tests with flying colors.

The University of California at San Francisco Medical Center was named as the seventh-best hospital in the United States, and the UCSF-affiliated San Francisco General Hospital was named as the best center for AIDS care for the third year in a row. UCSF is cited as one of the top 10 hospitals in AIDS, cardiology, endocrinology, gastroenterology, neurology, and ophthalmology. UCSF was also recognized as one of the top 40 for its excellence in geriatrics, gynecology, pediatrics, orthopedics, otolaryngology, rheumatology, and urology.

The University of California at San Francisco has been a leading academic health science institution in the fight against AIDS since the discovery of the disease in 1981. Many of the important developments in basic science, clinical treatments, and health policy are the result of the tremendous efforts of UCSF researchers. UCSF is credited, along with two other laboratories, with the isolation of the AIDS virus in 1983. The University is also credited with the 1982 discovery that the deadly disease could be transmitted through blood transfusions.

The UCSF Center for AIDS Prevention Studies sponsors many programs that range from primary prevention among middle school children to coping effectiveness training among HIV-positive people in the hope of slowing the disease's progression. Many of the UCSF medical students teach high school students about AIDS, participate in Balboa High School Teen Clinic on AIDS, and volunteer their time to teach sex and health education.

I am confident that Dr. Joseph Martin, with the expertise he has brought to UCSF, will continue this fine tradition of excellence in the practice of medicine.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my most heartfelt congratulations to Dr. Martin and the UCSF Medical Center for their outstanding achievement in becoming one of the Nation's top 30 hospitals.

MR. AND MRS. WINSTON SAWYER—
50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mr. and Mrs. Winston Sawyer of Darlington, SC, on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer's half century of devotion to each other was celebrated during a June 11, 1994 cookout, hosted by their children. The Sawyers were married on May 24, 1944.

Mr. Speaker, I join the Sawyers' family and friends in wishing them many more happy years together.

LET'S NOT KILL OUR
TECHNOLOGICAL LEADERSHIP

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, as drafted, the GATT implementing legislation includes a provision that will fundamentally change our present patent system. Today U.S. patents are protected 17 years from the time they are granted. The GATT proposal is to make this 20 years from the time of filing. This seemingly benign change would supposedly harmonize our system with Japan and Europe.

This is not as simple or benign as it seems. Changing the beginning of the term from the

grant date to the filing date will have a tremendously adverse and unintended effect on small inventors and U.S. competitiveness.

Achieving patent harmonization to meet the GATT does not necessitate the proposed changes. GATT only calls for a minimum of 20 years from filing patent term. Therefore, the GATT goals can be met by increasing the length of the patent term to 20 years from the date of grant. Alternatively, the law could also be changed so that it protects the inventor for 20 years from filing or 17 years from grant, whichever is longer.

Mr. Speaker, 50 distinguished inventors, 15 of whom are members of the National Inventors Hall of Fame, have written a letter to President Clinton expressing their fears concerning the proposed changes in U.S. patent law. I commend to my colleagues the following letter from these inventors. If, after reading this letter, you agree that the U.S. patent law should not be effectively shortened to "20 years from filing" you may contact my office or Congresswoman BENTLEY to sign a letter to President Clinton to make U.S. patent terms 20 years from the time of grant.

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT CLINTON
FROM AMERICA'S INVENTORS

HON. WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON: We represent a cross section of inventors who have developed inventions ranging from simple consumer products to breakthrough technologies all of which have contributed to our country's economic growth, standard of living, health, and technological leadership. Most of us are not only inventors but technology entrepreneurs. We share your concerns about the growth of the U.S. economy and your vision for America's continued greatness, but we are concerned about unnecessary changes being proposed to the patent laws in the GATT enabling legislation.

The U.S. patent system was established in the Constitution by our founding fathers. It is a unique and crucial part of our free enterprise system. It has made the U.S. the world leader, not just in pioneering new product concepts and technologies, but bringing them to market. It is not a coincidence that some of those who framed our form of government were inventors: Benjamin Franklin, a founder of the science of electricity, invented bifocals and the Franklin stove. Thomas Jefferson, the first Patent Commissioner, invented a cryptographic system that was used by the United States during World War II. Lincoln, the only president to be issued a patent, a patent litigator, and a technology president who promoted several new technologies into use in the civil war, declared "patents added the fuel of interest to the fire of genius."

Nobel Laureate Robert Solow estimated that 90 percent of the U.S. economic growth is the result of technological advances. Whole industries have sprung up from the inventions of Edison, Bell, and the Wright brothers. A review of the signatories of this letter demonstrate that today inventors are still creating new companies and new industries. U.S. technological leadership is based on American inventors' willingness to challenge the conventional wisdom and our patent system which supports them in that effort. The loss of the vitality of our patent system will threaten our technological leadership.

It is the people of the U.S. who benefit from the high growth, high paying industries

which are created by inventors and technology entrepreneurs.

We understand that the enabling legislation for the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) includes administration language that would change the present patent term from 17 years from the date of issuance to 20 years from the date of filing. While most patents take 2 or 3 years to issue, important patents, especially those in new technologies, take longer—often a decade or more. One of Gordon Gould's laser patents took 29 years to issue. The proposed change would start the clock ticking before the patent issues, thus encouraging delaying tactics by those who don't want the patent to issue, penalizing inventors for patent office delay, and significantly reducing the worth of the patent and the incentive to invest in developing the invention.

The patent system, like the First Amendment, is a critical element of the Constitution, designed to protect and encourage those who advocate change. The proposed modifications to the patent law appear to have been inserted in response to requests from those threatened by technological change they can't control.

President Clinton, you yourself understand the difficulty innovators face. Indeed, you quoted Machiavelli on the subject:

There is nothing more difficult to carry out, nor more doubtful of success, nor more dangerous to handle, than to initiate a new order of things. For the reformer has enemies in all those who profit from the old order and only lukewarm defenders in those who would profit by the new order. * * *

The proposed patent changes would rob the U.S. of its technological leadership by tilting the playing field even more against pioneers and in favor of the copiers.

It is crucial that any proposed patent law changes be in a separate bill, apart from GATT. Such proposals should be voted on ONLY after OPEN Congressional hearings. Congress should have the benefit of testimony from not just patent lawyers but inventors—especially those who have founded companies based on their inventions. If Congress is to change the patent laws, it must understand how the patent system works from the perspective of not just big companies and patent lawyers, but from inventors such as us.

Passing GATT requires a minimal change to the current patent system. GATT makes no reference to filing or issuance dates. The U.S. patent system would comply with GATT by making the patent term expire 20 years from issue. We adamantly oppose any part of the proposed "TRIPS" legislation that is not absolutely required by GATT. We urge you to ask Congress to hold hearings on any on how to strengthen the patent system.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL HECKEL

(for Intellectual Property Creators
and the Inventors listed below).

Members of the National Inventors Hall of Fame and some of their inventions: Dr. Frank Colton, Enovid, The first oral contraceptive; Raymond Damadian, M.D., The Magnetic resonance imaging scanner; Gertrude B. Elion, D.Sc., leukemia-fighting & transplant rejection drugs. Nobel Laureate; Dr. Jay Forester, Random access computer core memory; Gordon Gould, Optically pumped laser amplifiers; Dr. Wilson Greatbatch, The cardiac pacemaker; Leonard Greene, Aircraft stall warning device; Dr. Robert Hall, High-voltage, high-power semiconductor rectifiers; Dr. William Hanford, Polyurethane; Dr. James Hillier, Electron Lens Correction Device; Jack Kilby, Monolithic integrated circuit; Robert Ledey, M.D., The full body cat

scanner; Dr. Irving Millman, Hepatitis B vaccine & test to detect hepatitis B; John Parsons, Numerically controlled machine tools, and Dr. Robert Rines, High resolution image scanning radar, internal organ imaging.

Members of the American Collage of Physician Inventors: Dr. Arnold Heyman, Bard/Heyman urethral instrument system; Dr. Charles Kileman, Surgical Staplers; Dr. Robert Markison, Sailboard hand rip for windsurfing and surgical instruments; Dr. Lloyd Marks, Cardiac patient monitoring detector, and Dr. Leo Rubin, Implantable defibrillator combined with a pacemaker.

Other Inventors: Ron Ace, Lightweight photochromic eyeglass lenses; Dr. Sall Aisenberg, Ion assisted deposition of diamond-like thin films; Dr. Paul Burstein, Rocket motor inspection, system; Tom Cannon, Computer Kiosk for selecting and printing greeting cards; Charles Fletcher, The Hovercraft; Dr. Richard Fuisz, Rapidly dissolvable medicinal dosage unit; Elon Gasper, Speech synthesis with synchronous animation; Charles Hall, Waterbed; Paul Heckel, Card and rack computer metaphor; Dr. A Zeer Hed, Freeze ablation catheter; Anthony Hodges, RSI preventing computer keyboard; Walter Judah, Ion exchange membrane; Ron Lesea, Telecommunications equipment and electronic ballasts; Michael Levine, Magistrate thermostat, One screen programming used in VCR Plus; Lawrence B. Lockwood, Interactive multimedia information system; Wallace London, Clothes hanger lock for suitcases, (*London v. Carson Pirie Scott*); Edward Lowe, Kitty Litter; Cordell Lundahl, Stakhand Hay Handler and other Farm Machinery; Paul MacCreedy, The Gossamer Condor and Gossamer Albatross airplanes; Jacob Malta, Musical bells (*Multa v. Schulmerich*); George Margolin, Microfiche readers, folding pocket calculators; Stan Mason, Shaped disposable diaper, microwave cookware, granola bar; Kary Mullis, Polymerase Chain Reaction, Nobel Laureate; Tod Nesler, Non-fogging goggles for sport and the military; John Paul, Electronic ballasts; Bob Polata, Composite masking for high frequency semiconductor devices; Dr. Richard Pavelle, Method for increasing catalytic efficiency; Peter Theis, Automated voice processing; Coye Vincent, Ultrasonic Bond Meter, and Paul Wolstenholme, Self erecting grain storage system.

The Intellectual Property Creators Coalition: ALPHA Software Patentholders, Paul Heckel President; American Collage of Physician Inventors, Dr. Kileman, President, Donald Banner, Patent Commissioner under President Carter; The Inventors Voice, Steve Gnass, President; National Congress of Inventors Organization, Cordell Lundahl President and United Investors Association of the USA, Dr. Jenny Servo President.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK PROCLAMATION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I rise once again to commemorate America's observance of Captive Nations Week.

During the past few years, the world has seen unprecedented ideological and political changes across the European and Asian landscapes. Totalitarian governments and empires

have collapsed, igniting the sparks of democracy and freedom. However, despite these immense strides of political and ideological progress, the world has not yet been completely purged of the evils of totalitarian dictatorship. As stated in the proclamation below, the people for 14 nations of the world still remain under the manipulative bureaucracies of communist dictatorships.

As Americans, who ardently espouse and cherish those exact freedoms being withheld from these nation's citizens, it is imperative that we, as a nation, continue to strive for their realization of democracy.

It is in this spirit of patriotism, democracy, and responsibility that States and cities across America declare the week of July 17-23, 1994, to be Captive Nations Week and issue the following captive nations proclamation:

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the dramatic changes in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Africa and Central America have fully vindicated the conceptual framework of the Captive Nations Week Resolution, which the United States Congress passed in 1959, President Eisenhower signed as Public Law 86-90, and every president since has proclaimed annually; and

Whereas, the resolution demonstrated the foresight of the Congress and has consistently been, through official and private media, a basic source of inspiration, hope, and confidence to all the captive nations; and

Whereas, the recent liberation of many captive nations is great cause for jubilation, it is vitally important that numerous other captive nations remain under Communist dictatorship and the residual structure of Soviet Russian imperialism; among others, Cuba, Mainland China, Tibet, Vietnam, Idel-Ural (Tatarstan etc.) the Far Eastern Republic (Siberyaks); and

Whereas, the freedom-loving peoples of the remaining captive nations (well over 1 billion people) look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom and to its people as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence from Communist dictatorship and imperial rule; and

Whereas, in 1993, reaffirming P.L. 86-90, the Congress passed the Friendship Act that authorizes the construction of an international memorial honoring the Victims of Communism in our Nation's capital, which President Clinton signed as P.L. 103-199; and

Whereas, the Congress by unanimous vote passed P.L. 86-90, establishing the third week in July each year as Captive Nations Week and inviting our people to observe such a week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities, expressing our great sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of the still remaining captive peoples.

Now, Therefore, I _____ do hereby proclaim that the week commencing July 17-23, 1994 to be observed as Captive Nations Week in _____ and call upon the citizens of _____ to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating their efforts for the peaceful liberation of the remaining captive nations.

In Witness Whereof, I hereunto set my hand caused the Seal of the _____ to be affixed this _____ day of July _____, 1994.

As of today, July 21, 1994, the following States have issued proclamations: Kansas, Illinois, Tennessee, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, Kentucky, Alaska, New York, Connecticut, Mississippi, Idaho, Louisiana, and Massachusetts.

CRITICIZING CUBA'S SINKING OF A BOAT FILLED WITH REFUGEES

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, once again, Castro has shown his stripes. In one of the most brutal assaults on innocent civilians in this hemisphere, a boat-load of 72 Cuban refugees was sunk 8 days ago when Cuban Government ships rammed their vessel and fired high-pressure water cannons at them.

According to the Miami Herald, the ship, the *Marzo 13*, had sailed for 45 minutes and was 7 miles from Cuban shores, when the boat was met by the Cuban fire-fighting vessels. Reports indicate that people were sent flying overboard and slamming against walls and railings as powerful hoses shot their water against the tugboat.

Although the refugee passengers pleaded with their pursuers to end the assault and spare their lives, the Cuban ships continued the attack. In the end, more than 30 people had died before the survivors were rescued.

This tragedy represents only the latest offense against basic standards of human rights committed by Castro's government. I applaud President Clinton for correctly characterizing this act as just "another example of the brutal nature of the Cuban regime."

Mr. Speaker, there are those in Washington who continue to oppose the stiff sanctions imposed on the Cuban Government by the Cuban Democracy Act. Let this ruthless act be a lesson to them: Only clear and firm pressure by the United States will bring about long-awaited change in Havana.

APOLLO, PA, CELEBRATES FIRST MOON LANDING

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago today Americans sat glued to the flickering images of Neil Armstrong and "Buzz" Aldrin taking their first tentative steps on the Moon. Nowhere was this historic event celebrated more than in the town that shared its name with the missions that took man to the Moon—Apollo, PA.

In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the first Moon landing, Apollo, PA, is holding a week-long celebration. The hard-working people of Apollo may not get the recognition of the astronauts who thrilled us with their courage and daring on these space adventures, but their everyday efforts to improve their community and raise their families also make them American heroes, because it's the patriotic spirit of the citizens of Apollo, and so many other small communities across the United States, that make our Nation great.

Twenty-five years after Neil Armstrong took "one small step for man—one giant leap for mankind" on the *Apollo 11* mission, I'd like to salute the people of Apollo, PA, who are celebrating their community spirit at the same time

they celebrate the anniversary of man's first steps on the Moon.

**AUTHENTICATING DOCUMENTS
CONCERNING A STATEMENT
MADE BY JOHN TAYLOR OF THE
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION**

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have requested that the Committee on Government Operations Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer, and Monetary Affairs authenticate, without waiving its privileges, documents concerning a statement made by Mr. John Taylor of the Food and Drug Administration at a hearing held by the subcommittee on May 28, 1986. I thank the subcommittee for the enclosed response:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, July 20, 1994.

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN,
U.S. Representative,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ACKERMAN: You have asked that the Subcommittee, without waiving its privileges, authenticate the documents in its file concerning a statement made by Mr. John Taylor of the Food and Drug Administration at a hearing held by the Committee on Government Operations Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer, and Money Matters. Federal Efforts to Identify and Remove Contaminated Wines: Hearing before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Reps., 99th Cong., 2d Sess., (May 28, 1986).

The Subcommittee's documents on file reflect the following:

1. The following statement by Mr. Taylor, in response to a question, is found on page 129-130 of the unedited transcript:

Mr. HORTON * * *

One question I wanted to ask was that your testimony on page 4 implies that you evaluated the health risk in choosing the method of testing foods by concentrating on those most likely to contain residues. Don't you think that BATF should have acted similarly in targeting the most highly contaminated wines rather than refusing to establish any priorities in the matter?

Mr. TAYLOR. Based upon what was in the BATF testimony and the impression they got from what we had said regarding health hazards, and we could have done a better job on our original assessment to them, what Mr. Drake assumed we were saying that everything was contaminated to the point at which we required a recall, they acted improperly with the information we had given them.

2. Mr. Taylor's unedited testimony was sent to him, on June 4, 1986, together with a Subcommittee memorandum form (sent routinely to all witnesses) which stated: "Only minor or technical corrections for the purpose of improving clarity or correcting obvious misstatements of fact are permitted. Changes which alter meaning are not permitted." (Original emphasis).

3. A document in our file, page 130 of the unedited testimony of Mr. Taylor's response, quoted above, with his proposed changes, reflects the following at lines 3021-24 (the pro-

posed changes are in brackets []): "original assessment to them, where [what] Mr. Drake assumed we were saying that everything was contaminated to the point [at which] we had [required] a recall, they acted improperly [properly] with the information we had given them." Also, a little yellow 3M "self-stick removal note", which is adhered to page 130, is addressed to me from Steve McSpadden, counsel to the Subcommittee, and states: "Faye—Let me know if Taylor tries to change this page and the next one (pp. 130-31). Thanks S." Finally, on the same page, there is a notation in writing in ink pen, with an arrow drawn pointing to Mr. Taylor's proposed change striking the "im" from "improperly," the following: "Change disallowed. Rewording changes meaning and alters it. Original transcript reflects accurately what was said by witness. S. McSpadden, 7/1/86."

Under the Rules of the House the documents referred to herein are Subcommittee documents on file in the Subcommittee's offices.

Sincerely,

DORIS FAYE BALLARD,
Clerk.

FIRST, SAVE THE SCHOOLS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the following editorial by former Assistant Secretary of Education Diane Ravitch to all of my colleagues. I strongly agree with the author that instead of simply providing more money for unnecessary and wasteful education programs we must replace the current failing education system with a framework which gives parents a greater role in their child's education as well as the freedom to choose where to send children to get the best education possible, and at the same time allows local education authorities the flexibility and freedom from burdensome overregulation so that they can be creative and innovative in introducing reforms.

We must change the focus of current education reform effort from supporting the education bureaucracy to actually helping America's children establish a pattern of lifetime learning and becoming the best and the brightest in the world.

[From the New York Times, June 27, 1994]

FIRST, SAVE THE SCHOOLS

(By Diane Ravitch)

New York City's public school system needs to be reinvented from the ground up. Organized a century ago and never seriously revamped since then, it has become a bureaucratic monster that wastes vast sums that should be spent on instruction. But what is worse than wasting money is wasting lives.

Five years ago, the State Commissioner of Education reported that 63 of the state's 77 worst schools were in New York City. This year Chancellor Ramon Cortines identified 40 schools as "educationally bankrupt." Too many of New York's poorest children spend their days in huge buildings designed in an era when factory method of production was much admired; today, reformers agree that schools need to be on a smaller, human scale,

capable of meeting the needs of students from diverse and often adverse backgrounds.

The educational results bear the reformers out. Fewer than half the city's ninth graders graduate within four years. Of those who do, nearly 40 percent enter the City University of New York, and only a quarter of those pass all three of its tests of minimal reading, writing and math skills.

Now Mr. Cortines plans to send specialists to the 40 failing schools once a week, retrain the teachers and even replace principals if necessary. And Edward Costikyan, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's special adviser on schools, is proposing that much of the system's sclerotic central bureaucracy be dismantled.

All this is good, but much more must be done, and soon. Even an energetic, hands-on Chancellor like Mr. Cortines lacks the tools to bring about the dramatic changes that are needed to overhaul bad schools. The goal of school reform must be to ensure that every child gets a good education, now.

To make that happen, the system's very structure must be drastically altered. The city's borough presidents favor a plan to create borough school boards; others would redistribute power among the central board and community school boards. But such proposals ignore a simple fact: boards don't educate children; schools do.

The following four reforms, taken together, would allow better schools to flourish and would close the doors of bad ones.

Good schools should be allowed to become independent public schools by a majority vote of parents and staff. Though the school system spends an average of \$7,500 per pupil, only \$2,500 goes to classroom instruction. The creation of independent schools would shift dollars away from the bureaucracy.

As independent schools, they would control their budget and personnel. Every school would get an allocation based on enrollment, and schools with poor and handicapped students would get extra Federal and state funds. Schools would buy goods and services at the best price, either from the Board of Education or elsewhere. If a window was broken, the principal could hire a local glazier for prompt repairs. (The board is currently 40,000 work orders behind.)

Each school would be accountable for its performance, and each would regularly be audited and evaluated by educational authorities with the power to cancel the school's independent status if it was misused.

Britain started this reform in the late 1980's, and hundreds of British schools are now free to make repairs, buy their food services and manage their budgets, while accepting responsibility to prepare students for the national curriculum and tests.

As a result of efforts by reformers like Deborah Meier, principal of Central Park East in East Harlem, and former Chancellor Joseph Fernandez, New York City has nearly 50 small schools that operate with unusual autonomy because they have temporary waivers from the United Federation of Teachers. But these schools do not control their budgets, and they have only a tiny fraction of the city's students.

Nine states, including California, Massachusetts and Michigan, have already passed legislation to encourage "charter" schools—public schools exempt from most rules and regulations. A dozen more are considering similar measures. New York's State Legislature should, too.

The Board of Education should be permitted to award contracts to run schools and

create new ones where needed. Potential contractors—colleges and universities, successful public or private schools, museums, hospitals, businesses, unions, community groups, groups of teachers—could bid to manage schools identified as educationally bankrupt. In other schools, dissatisfied parents, by majority vote, could petition the board to solicit outside managers.

Prospective contractors would present their plans and goals to the community, which would then make recommendations to the chancellor. And contractors could compete to offer new kinds of schools for dropouts or children with special needs.

Neither the state commissioner nor the city chancellor now has the resources or personnel to do much more than offer technical assistance to low-performing schools. Under this proposal, either official could invite successful contractors to bid for the management of failing schools.

Children in educationally bankrupt schools should be offered scholarships to use in any accredited school—public, private or sectarian. Schools accepting these scholarships would have to meet city educational standards. Would it be constitutional to include religious schools in a public scholarship program? Probably, as long as the choice of school was made by the family or student. Parochial schools already get public funds to educate the handicapped and to run Head Start programs.

The role of the public authorities must change. The State Legislature should reconfigure the role and functions of the city Board of Education. The integrity and effectiveness of the overall scheme depends on it.

Instead of running everything, the educational authorities would evaluate the quality of education provided by others. They would set citywide standards and administer tests. They would audit and monitor independent public schools and contractors.

They would have the power to award management contracts and the power to cancel them. They would negotiate a citywide contract with the unions so that each school could select its own team and shape its own program without infringing the rights of teachers.

They would provide information and research to help parents and students make good choices. They would manage a corps of inspectors to help improve schools. They would represent the city school district in seeking funds from Washington and Albany. They would continue to manage schools that were neither self-governing nor managed by contract.

This strategy, with its complementary parts, aims to reinvent public education. The idea is not to privatize education but to allow public authorities to engage every resource, public and private, in the quest for good schools for all children. It encourages bad schools to close or change managers. It enables good schools to be self-governing, free of wasteful bureaucracy. It allows students and parents to choose their schools. It gives the central or borough authorities plenty to do, while withdrawing from them the power to control what happens in every school. And it promises to replace a moribund, rule-bound system with innovation, diversity and cooperation between the public and private sectors.

The basic principles of renewal in this approach are autonomy, choice and quality. In each school, the adults are personally and professionally responsible for the success of every student. Furthermore, everyone who works in or attends a school would be there

by choice. Forced assignments—whether of teachers or pupils—destroy the morale of a school. A school functions best when everyone wants to be there.

The best way to assure equality of opportunity is not by imposing one model on everyone but by insisting on a high level of performance from a diversity of providers, subject to watchful public authorities. The system we have serves adults, not children. Let's reverse that formula.

THE FOUNDING OF A CITY: CELEBRATING THE BIRTH OF SIGNAL HILL

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to take you back to a time when oil was the true king. I am going to talk of the year 1924, when a community took its destiny by the reins and became a separate city.

I have often been impressed with the tenacity and scrappiness that this city has shown, and now I am glad to introduce it to you. I am talking of a city that built itself almost overnight and, in 1994, 70 years later, still proudly looks over the hill onto the Pacific Ocean.

The city: Signal Hill in California's 38th Congressional District. The occasion: its 70th anniversary. Signal Hill did not develop out of mass planning. A combination of people and luck transformed this former unincorporated part of Los Angeles County surrounded by the city of Long Beach into one of the Nation's leading producers of oil.

Signal Hill was first inhabited by native Americans. The major tribe whose descendants live into this century are the Gabrielinos. They recognized its great advantages as a site for observing the coast and surrounding areas and for sending smoke signals.

The land was next occupied by the Spanish, and, in particular, by two Spanish landgrants, Rancho Los Alamitos—29,000 acres—and Rancho Los Cerritos—27,000 acres.

In the mid-1860's, Rancho Los Cerritos was sold to Flint, Bixby & Co., a partnership made up of Thomas and Benjamin Flint and their first cousin, Lewellyn Bixby. In 1883, the partnership combined with Lewellyn's younger brother Jotham and John Bixby, his first cousin, to purchase Rancho Los Alamitos in partnership with I.W. Hellman, a Los Angeles banker.

In 1896, Flint, Bixby & Co. was dissolved. The Flints took over the northern California land holdings. On June 13, 1896, the Bixby Land Co. was incorporated. Descendants of the original Bixbys—led by Lewellyn Bixby, Jr.—developed many commercial properties, including area around the traffic circle in the late 1940's.

During this period, and up until the early 1920's, the area which is now Signal Hill remained largely agricultural. Meanwhile, William Willmore, the man credited with founding the neighboring city of Long Beach, envisioned Signal Hill as an affluent community with panoramic views of the Pacific Ocean. However, his dreams failed to match reality and only a few expensive homes were built.

Signal Hill's population remained small until oil was discovered there in June 1921. This strike gave wings to Willmore's dream, and it would be oil—the black gold—not vistas, that would lead Signal Hill to cityhood.

The search for oil in Signal Hill began with the growing national dependence on petroleum. Companies such Union, Standard, and Shell searched for it in various parts of our Nation. In 1917, the Union Hill Co., drilled a 3,449-foot-deep well north of what is now the intersection of Long Beach Boulevard and Wardlow Road. However, the company came up dry. Later, it was found that Union Hill had missed one of the world's richest pockets of oil by about 150 feet. Fate was stalling the establishment of this city.

After another unsuccessful attempt by Standard Oil in 1919, the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co. geologist, D.H. Stromberg, urged his company to drill on Signal Hill. Shell began drilling and struck oil on June 23, 1921. It took 2 days to cap the resulting oil gusher. The Signal Hill oil boom was underway, and Signal Hill was about to become a city.

Signal Hill crude quickly became a prime export for southern California. Locally produced oil was shipped around the world to such nations as Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, and Nicaragua in Latin America, and the Philippines and New Zealand in the far Pacific. Meanwhile, with oil revenue wealth as the payoff, a political tug-of-war began between Long Beach officials and Signal Hill area residents, landowners, and oil companies.

Long Beach announced a planned barrel tax on all crude and other petroleum products produced within the city limits. Upon learning of this, the oil producers organized an independence movement to incorporate Signal Hill as a city under the laws of the State of California. They achieved success on April 26, 1924, and the city of Signal Hill had arrived.

Like other cities, Signal Hill has had it ups and downs. On its 70th birthday, it is coming into its own. In 1974, Signal Hill adopted a formal redevelopment plan which included about 60 percent of the city. And in 1982, the city redirected its redevelopment effort to focus on economic growth. Today, its commitment is to maintain quality residential and retail development, with personalized service remaining paramount. William Willmore would be extremely pleased to see his dreams realized in the community that Signal Hill has become.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and the rest of the House to join me in wishing Signal Hill a great 70th anniversary. Happy Birthday, Signal Hill.

DON'T CRY FOR ME, BRAZIL

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and console soccer fans in an important and vibrant section of my district, the Borough of Brooklyn.

Truly, we sport aficionados from Brooklyn have much about which we can rejoice. First, the Rangers championship, and the Knicks razor-close finish made us proud to be New

Yorkers. And, contrary to expectations, the United States did itself proud by hosting a terrific World Cup, with great enthusiasm and much participation from American fans.

And this year, before viewers from all corners of the globe, Team USA made every American proud by beating the odds and going significantly further than even the most optimistic among us could have hoped.

But also, Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my Brooklyn constituents in applauding another amazing team. Another team which beat the odds to get further than was thought possible. The team from Italy, former Motherland to so many of us here in Congress as well as Brooklyn, made us proud in their attempt to be the first team ever to win four World Cup championships.

After a dramatic one-goal victory over Bulgaria in the semifinals, the residents of Brooklyn poured into the streets to celebrate the valiant and emotional victory of Team Italia. The celebration expressed the passion for Europe's most famous team that has earned them one of soccer's greatest heritages. Pride and joy filled the streets as the "Forenza Italia" rallying cry was shouted by the spontaneous gathering. Freedom of expression was never better exemplified than during this outpouring of emotion.

Unfortunately, the valiant team from Italy, like the courageous team from America before it, fell to Brazil. One kick separated both teams from the glory of winning, but both teams will for ever be in our hearts.

Even though World Cup 1994 is finished and the team from Brazil was crowned champions, the applause for both Team Italia and Team USA's underdog efforts will be recognized long past World Cup 1998.

So, don't cry for us, Brazil—or even Argentina.

Unless, of course, you are crying: "Go USA and Forza Italia."

TRIBUTE TO DR. CHARLES GRICE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay homage to a man in my community who has retired after spending his career uplifting the lives of others. I speak of Dr. Charles Grice of Toledo, OH.

Having pursued his undergraduate, masters, doctoral, and postdoctoral degrees in education, Dr. Grice served as a university professor, and in the fields of mental health and child and family welfare. I have known him for several years, and value his counsel on issues in these areas.

Throughout his career, Dr. Grice has served as a mental health counselor for families in crises, and as a clinical therapist with the community mental health system. He also managed the Lucas County Children Services Board, and developed many innovative programs to better the lives of the children under his care including the organization of the Annual Foster Parent Recognition Program, self esteem programs for the children, adoption

mixers and Operation Thunderbolt to maximize the adoption and foster parent selection processes, and the establishment of an agency outreach center with the express purpose of minority recruitment.

After honing his skills at the Children Services Board, Dr. Grice took on a great challenge—that of executive director of the Toledo Community Service Center, a homeless shelter for families. Under his compassionate direction, the center has flourished. During 7 years of leadership at the center, Dr. Grice has expanded residential capacity significantly, developed a preschool program, established health care services including mental health services for residents, implemented a preoccupancy counseling program which resulted in nearly all residents being able to obtain adequate housing, established pre-employment counseling so that 60 percent of the residents obtained employment, coordinated therapeutic health care and group counseling through local health care and educational institutions, implemented in-kind service programs with the National Black Caucus on Aged, Foster Grandparents Program, and the Girl Scouts, and instituted a parent-child-relationship program to increase self-esteem and promote positive role models for children. All the while he was creating new programs, he moved the center forward through staff development as well as building on the foundation of more conventional assistance programs so that the Toledo Community Service Center is truly a beacon of hope for families in need. It is quite likely that homeless families in northwest Ohio would have no place to go were it not for the efforts of Dr. Grice. The shelter is a warm and inviting temporary home where thousands of families have been helped to get back on their feet and remain productive members of our community. The Toledo Community Service Center is the only family shelter in northwest Ohio.

Dr. Charles Grice, while a man of distinguished letters, is more importantly a man of distinguished character. He is a community leader in the truest sense of the word. He builds coalitions of people and he instills pride and hope in the adults and children whose lives he touches. We thank him for the years he gave to us in northwest Ohio. We wish him the very best in retirement, and hope that he has the time to do all of the things put off until tomorrow. We wish him peace, solace, and the enjoyment of family and friends.

TAIWAN: AN ISLAND ON THE MOVE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, Bill Bridges, a good friend and former constituent of mine has just returned from a year in Taiwan. On leave from the journalism department of Franklin College, Bill worked as a senior copy editor for the Free China Journal. Before his return to the United States, his paper published an essay in which Bill discusses the ignorance and misperception with which Ameri-

cans view the exciting changes that have occurred on Taiwan in the last decade. I think that Bill Bridges' observations are worthy of Members' attention and ask that his essay be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Free China Journal, July 1, 1994]
TAIWAN IS NOT EXACTLY WHAT THE FOLKS AT HOME MAY THINK

(By William Bridges)

Westerners, especially Americans, ought to like Taiwan, for reasons that have little or nothing to do with its economic prowess.

But to like anything, you have to know about it. And mail from home suggests that many Americans are a few years behind in their perceptions of this place.

Item: A correspondent writes to say that he has the "perhaps stereotypical picture of a tiny country, suffering from overwhelming pollution at the hands of a rapacious military-political complex." But he adds later on that Taiwan citizens probably take better care of their public places than Americans do. This picture of Taiwan as both rapacious and tidy is somewhat off the mark on both counts.

Item: Another correspondent, who worked in Taiwan a few years ago, advised me to stock up on cheap, pirated literature. Sorry, Steve, the day's of building a library for next to nothing are gone. Taiwan is tough these days on copyright violators.

Item: A veteran newspaper friend writes to ask if there is any press freedom in Taiwan. Answer. You bet, with only a few lingering hangovers from the martial-law era that ended in 1987. But tough, accurate and investigative journalism seems in somewhat shorter supply.

I don't blame my correspondents for not being fully informed. The Republic of China on Taiwan leads a strange and isolated life internationally. Since the United States and many other nations refuse officially to admit its existence, the ROC's representatives are never seen at the United Nations. Its highest leaders never address Congress or speak at U.S. university commencements.

And because it is peaceful, prosperous and increasingly democratic, the world media find little to report. That little tends to be sensational—an earthquake or a slapping match involving a fistful of parliamentarians.

Here are a few things I'd like to tell friends back home about this exciting and endlessly absorbing place.

First, the energy. This is a country constantly on the go—tearing down, building up, going to school, zooming past on motor scooters, talking endlessly on cellular phones or the public ones that seem to be spotted every 20 feet along the sidewalks.

The traffic, which everybody deplores, is part of that energy. This foreigner had no trouble with it once he realized that he was a small, bipedal vehicle, often chugging along elbow to side-mirror with a car or motor scooter.

Taipei's taxi system is like an endless people-mover belt—wave your hand, hop in, and be whisked wherever you want to go. Close your eyes if you don't like close encounters of the vehicular kind.

The pollution is terrible—very close to that of Athens, which also lies in a basin that traps all the junk.

Tidy? No. This is not Switzerland or Tokyo. And Taipei is made messier by its effort to build an 85-kilometer subway all at once.

People. There are more of them per block than an Indianapolis native can imagine.

They are friendly, outgoing, helpful when approached. Stories about being elbowed out of the way in queues are exaggerated. Most people seem to be enjoying life—and certainly enjoying the endless variety of Taipei eating establishments.

Politics. Rambunctious, a little nutty at times—though maybe no more so than big-city ward politics in the United States. The democracy is genuine if imperfect.

Law and order. This is an interesting paradox. Taiwan streets are remarkably crime-free. But citizens routinely disregard inconvenient laws. As I waited for a bus to the opera the other night, a gray Mercedes parked 6-feet out in the street, blocking both a crosswalk and the bus stop. The driver ambled off to do a little shopping; nobody seemed to think anything of it.

Culture. The opera was an excellent concert production of Verdi's "Nabucco," with a local orchestra and chorus. It was followed a couple of nights later by the New York Philharmonic presenting Mahler's Ninth Symphony. The orchestra opened with a nice touch, playing both the ROC national anthem and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

I'm aware of being a partisan—that not every visitor would find all the things listed above endearing. I also could write a litany of complaints—the ways in which this is not like home.

But by and large, I think my countrymen would like Taiwan—if they had a chance to know about it.

IN HONOR OF A FILIPINO-AMERICAN WHO STRUGGLED FOR THE UNIONIZATION OF FARM WORKERS

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to honor the life of Philip Vera Cruz, a founding member of the United Farm Workers. With his death on June 10, 1994, Vera Cruz left behind a legacy of commitment and dedication to social justice.

Vera Cruz immigrated to the United States in 1926 from the Philippines with ambitions for a higher education and a career as a lawyer. He sacrificed those ambitions and chose to dedicate himself to supporting his family by working in the fields on the Pacific Coast.

In 1965, Vera Cruz joined the Agricultural Organizing Committee of the AFL-CIO and led a successful Filipino sit-down strike in the Coachella vineyards. Later that same year he joined forces with Cesar Chavez to form the United Farm Workers [UFW].

Vera Cruz held the position of vice president in the UFW and was the highest ranking Filipino officer. Upon his retirement from the UFW, Vera Cruz moved to Bakersfield and lectured frequently to college students on labor and social issues.

I wish to extend my sympathy to the Vera Cruz family. The spirit of Philip Vera Cruz lives on in the work of grassroots organizers all across the country. We are eternally grateful for his efforts.

NASA GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER: THE EYES AND EARS TO THE UNIVERSE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago, as man placed his first steps on the Moon the people of NASA Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, MD were there. Twenty-five years later as the planet Jupiter is pummeled by pieces of the Shoemaker-Levy 9 Comet, the Goddard Space Flight Center employees are there again. And as Spaceship Columbia circles the Earth, those at Goddard Space Flight Center are the first to hear of the new life spaceship cabin.

Goddard Space Flight Center is the eyes and ears to the universe, Mr. Speaker. As Astronaut Neil Armstrong placed the American flag on the Moon's surface and spoke of "one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," the images and the words of that historic moment were first relayed to NASA Goddard even before going to Houston or our own television sets.

NASA Goddard serves as the communication link to all our space efforts—be they the Hubbel telescope, Voyager One and Two, the Apollo Project, the Clementine Spacecraft and the space shuttle, Columbia.

As we today commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Lunar walk, let me commend the dedicated employees of the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center for the outstanding work they do—they are truly the eyes and the ears of the universe.

A COMMENDATION TO NEW MEXICO'S FINEST STUDENTS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. STEVEN SCHIFF

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the winners of the Congressional Certificate of Merit. These students, from the First Congressional District, are recent high school graduates honored for their outstanding academic, community and personal achievements. It gives me great honor to announce them to you today. Representing the following schools are:

Albuquerque Academy: Nancy Kaup; Albuquerque Evening High School: Joffre Junqueira; Albuquerque High School: Alexis Stanke; Albuquerque School on Wheels: Julie C de Baca; Bernalillo High School: Aaron Silva; Cibola High School: Devin Jelinek; Del Norte High School: Claire Gogal; Eldorado High School: Odelia Herrmann; Estancia High School: Tami Sue Wells; Freedom High School: Coryann Helms; Highlands High School: Michael Johnson; Hope Christian School: Averill Scumbato; La Cueva High School: Hayley Beth Melloy; Los Lunas High School: Talaya Blythe; Menaul School: Bryce

Ramsey Quillin; Mountainair High School: Tammy Barber; Paradise Christian School: Adam Wolf; Rio Grande High School: Marc W. Ahlen; St. Pius X High School: Jerome A. Hands; Sandia High School: Christina Walker; Sandia Preparatory School: Angela Campbell; Valley High School: Andrea Sigala; West Mesa High School: Christopher J. Carroll.

As a Member representing the First Congressional District of New Mexico, I, along with all New Mexicans, am proud of these individuals and wish them the very best in their future endeavors. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

BOB BENBOW—A CARING AND COMPASSIONATE VETERANS ADVOCATE

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a caring and compassionate veterans advocate and a dedicated public servant. Sadly, this past month, the Los Angeles area veterans community lost this champion. But the legacy of his work remains as an inspiration for all of us.

Robert V. "Bob" Benbow was the congressional liaison representative at the Los Angeles regional office of the Department of Veterans Affairs [VA]—a position which he had held since March of 1985 and a position in which he set an example for all public servants.

Bob served all the congressional offices in the Los Angeles VA region and their constituencies—not an easy job. But his dedication to his responsibilities, as well as his commitment to service, earned him the respect and the admiration of all. Once at a congressional seminar held by another Federal agency, the complaint was made that the host agency was not as effective as it could be. When that agency's representative asked for an example of an effective agency, the audience responded spontaneously in unison, "like Bob Benbow!"

Bob understood that the VA is often a very confusing agency, even for seasoned congressional staff members, and he worked hard to make it more accessible and less intimidating. Bob established the congressional seminars that have become annual events at the Los Angeles VA office. The purpose of these seminars reflects the kind of service that Bob prided himself and his agency on delivering: comprehensive information about the VA's programs and easy access to key VA staff members. According to the case workers on my staff, after attending one of Bob's seminars, "you could discuss a VA problem with a veteran and know what he was talking about."

Bob also implemented his own computer program to respond to congressional inquiries in a timely manner. As a result, congressional offices in the Los Angeles region have had a marked increase in their ability to serve their veterans constituency.

Bob's understanding of the VA came from his personal experience as a veteran. After graduating from San Diego State University in 1964 with a bachelor's degree in social sciences, he joined the Air Force and served

on active duty from October 20, 1964 through October 13, 1968. His service included a tour in Vietnam.

Bob began his career with the VA in 1974 as a Veterans representative on campus at San Bernardino Valley College in southern California. In 1976, Bob was reassigned to the Veterans services division in the Los Angeles regional office as Veterans Benefits Counselor. In 1985, he became the Los Angeles VA's Congressional Liaison Representative.

We mourn Bob's passing and the loss that it means to the many he served. But we celebrate his spirit and enthusiasm. He defined service to others in a way that inspires us all. He will be missed.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL GANG VIOLENCE PREVENTION WEEK

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in Chicago on December 7, 1983, 17-year-old Ginneria Major was murdered when she was caught in the crossfire between two brothers fighting over 85 cents. Since then, her mother, Betty Major-Rose, has founded "Parents Against Gangs" and has led a unrelenting war against this growing phenomenon of youth gangs that plagues our country and our young people. Other parents have followed her example and have started Parents Against Gangs chapters across the country. Mrs. Major-Rose has targeted gangs because the twisted, violent mentality that leads a teenage boy to spray a carload of family and friends with bullets is nurtured in gangs. The city of Chicago and our Nation owes her a great deal of thanks for her work and inspiration.

In Chicago, gang related homicides rose from 38 in 1980 to 101 in 1990. These startling statistics are similar in cities and towns throughout the Nation. Sadly, gangs are everywhere and gang recruitment knows no boundaries. A young person's race, sex, or ethnic background does not hamper their eligibility to join a gang. It does not matter if a child lives in a structured or broken home, or if she or he is rich or poor. All young people are at risk of falling prey to gang activity.

Clearly, gang activity is a national problem of drastic proportion and gang prevention strategies are greatly needed. Parents Against Gangs is devoted to combating gang problems by working with parents, churches, schools, neighborhood organizations, and the police. While the group sponsors school programs and support group meetings throughout the year, it has also sponsored "Gang Awareness Week" for the past 3 years.

Congressional interest in the problem of gangs is high but has lacked a unified national plan or policy. Today, I am introducing a bill to designate the week of September 12, 1994 as "National Gang Violence Prevention Week." During this commemorative week, we can focus on prevention initiatives that divert youth away from joining gangs and encourage participation in positive activities at school and within communities.

It is my hope that this commemorative will help bring communities and parents together to support our Nation's young people and help them to succeed in their lives and in school. We cannot afford to let America's children linger in the streets looking for something to do because if we do, trouble surely will find them and this would be a tragedy. I urge my colleagues to support this effort and cosponsor "National Gang Violence Prevention Week."

TRIBUTE GERARD C. SMITH

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Gerard C. Smith, one of America's principal architects of arms control policy, passed away earlier this month. Gerard Smith was a man who dedicated much of his life to the creation of a more peaceful and stable world in the various positions he held during a long and distinguished career: Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Ambassador at Large for Nuclear Nonproliferation, Chief U.S. Negotiator of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks [SALT], Director of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty negotiations, and U.S. Governor on the Board of the International Atomic Energy Administration.

Through Mr. Smith's insights, leadership, and dedication much of America's arms control and disarmament policy was created. It was his idea in the early 1960's to establish a hotline between Moscow and Washington. His efforts paved the way for the flourishing of arms control measures in the 1980's. Under his leadership ACDA was a strong, vital voice for arms control and disarmament. Mr. Smith was a devoted public servant, and his efforts to foster a more peaceful world places the country in his debt.

I would like to insert in the RECORD the comments of ACDA's current Director, John Holum, a worthy successor to Gerard Smith:

Gerard Smith was an outstanding public servant with an unsurpassed commitment to the cause of arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament.

As a former Director of ACDA and the Chief U.S. Negotiator of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and the ABM Treaty, Ambassador Smith led U.S. Government efforts to reduce tensions between the United States and the former Soviet Union, and paved the way for all the significant arms control and disarmament actions taken since.

His dedication to nonproliferation over the years and his work with the International Atomic Energy Agency helped inspire our focus on proliferation, which dominates world concerns in the current era.

We are forever grateful and indebted to Gerard Smith for believing in a strong Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) and the contribution it has and must continue to make to world peace and stability. His enduring contribution to the agency and to arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament will not be forgotten.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL EXPOSES INDIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, repression in Indian-occupied Khalistan continues. On July 7, Amnesty International issued its annual human rights report. In it, Amnesty strongly censured India's ongoing denial of basic liberties in the Sikh homeland, Khalistan. The report belies India's claim that there is "peace" in Punjab, Khalistan. The only "peace" there is enforced by the barrels of guns wielded by half a million occupying troops.

According to the report, "in Punjab [Khalistan], officials continued to falsely attribute deaths under torture to 'encounters' between armed militants or to 'escapes'."

The report also states that "in Punjab most 'disappearances' were carried out by the police." A recent case in point is that of Sukhwinder Singh Bhatti, a lawyer practicing in the district court at Sangrur. On May 12, Mr. Bhatti was abducted from a bus by men in plain clothes in an unmarked van with no numbered plates, the usual method of the Indian police. Mr. Bhatti has not been seen since. Efforts by family members and friends to locate him have been unsuccessful. The attorneys at the Sangrur court have gone on strike to protest Mr. Bhatti's disappearance. Mr. Bhatti's "crime" was that he defended Sikh youths brought to trial on political charges. He is the fourth attorney to disappear. Twenty-eight more lawyers who are in imminent danger of disappearing just like Mr. Bhatti have filed a complaint. I am including that complaint and the names of these 28 attorneys in the RECORD.

I have spoken previously about the case of Kanwar Singh Dhami, the Sikh activist whose wife was tortured and lost her unborn baby after Mr. Dhami refused to read a scripted "surrender" the regime had written for him. Unable to break Mr. Dhami any other way, the brutal Indian occupiers have now gone after his ex-wife, Surinder Kaur, seeking her testimony against Mr. Dhami. Mrs. Kaur is a language teacher in the government school in Dhamian Kalan in the district of Hoshiarpur. She has been harassed and pressured so much by the regime that she suffered a nervous breakdown.

Gurdev Singh Kaonke, the Jathedar of the Akal Takht, or high trustee of the Sikh religion, was murdered by Indian police last January. The Indian regime alleges that Jathedar Kaonke "escaped" from police custody, yet he never returned home. Jathedar Kaonke died as the result of brutal torture by the Punjab police. Yet calls to clean up the Punjab police were rejected by Punjab's chief minister on the specious grounds that it would hamper "anti-terrorist operations." The Amnesty report says that "no prosecution for human rights violations took place in Punjab [Khalistan]." The State Department reports that between 1991 and 1993, 41,000 cash bounties were paid to police officers for killing Sikhs.

Mr. Speaker, this is the true face of Indian "democracy."

Amnesty International also criticized India's National Human Rights Commission, which was created under heavy pressure from the U.S. Congress. The Commission's effectiveness is negated, the report says, by the fact that "the Commission's mandate effectively excludes investigation of particularly widespread violence committed by army and paramilitary forces."

India is being exposed as one of the most oppressive regimes in the world. Its continuing pattern of torture has caused the world to sit up and take notice.

On October 7, 1987, the free and proud Sikh nation declared itself the independent country of Khalistan. The leadership of the 21-million strong Sikh nation has declared their movement to be peaceful, democratic, and nonviolent. Yet India's brutal repression continues unabated.

On July 4, Afghanistan recognized Khalistan's independence. This country has come to the conclusion that real liberty for the Sikh nation will be restored only when Khalistan is free. Under the current repression in India, Khalistan appears to be the last viable option for achieving true liberty for the Sikhs. America looks forward to celebrating the day when Sikhs have this freedom. It is time for India to recognize the inevitable and end its brutal occupation of Khalistan.

ANNEXURE—A. LIST OF LAWYERS OF PUNJAB WHO ARE VULNERABLE TO POLICE WRATH CHANDIGARH HIGH COURT

1. P.S. Hundal.
2. A.S. Chahal.
3. Ranjan Lakhanpal.
4. Rajvinder Singh Bains.
5. Balwant Singh Guliani.
6. Navkiran Singh.
7. Prof. Bhupinder Singh.
8. Harbhajan Singh.
9. Baldev Singh Brar.
10. Daljit Singh Rajput.
11. Ashok Chauhan.
12. Arunjeev Singh Walla.
13. Harshinder Singh.

PATIALA

1. Jagmohan Singh Saini.
2. Birjinder Singh Sodhi.

ROPAR

1. Santokh Singh Gill.
2. Sarbjit Singh.

SANGRUR

1. Gurjeevan Singh.

LUDHIANA

1. G.S. Bal.

KAPURTHALA

1. Harjit Singh Sandhu.

MANSA

1. Ajit Singh Bhango.

JALANDHAR

1. Amarjit Singh Shergill.
2. Balbir Singh Cheema.

KHANNA

1. Jagmohan Singh.

ANAND PUR SAHIB

1. Gajjan Singh.

HOSHIARPUR

1. Harjinder Singh Dhama.

KHARAR

1. Anil Kaushik.

NABHA

1. Nikka Singh.

This list is inclusive not conclusive please.
COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN,
Washington, DC, July 8, 1994.

AMNESTY EXPOSES INDIAN TYRANNY AGAINST SIKH NATION

WASHINGTON, DC, July 8, 1994.—In its annual report released yesterday, Amnesty International censured ongoing human rights violations by the Indian government in the Sikh homeland, Punjab, Khalistan. The report strongly disputes the idea that there is "peace" in Punjab, Khalistan.

The report said that "in Punjab, most 'disappearances' were carried out by the police." This past December, Amnesty published a special report, *An Unnatural Fate: Disappearances and Impunity in the Indian States of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab*, which detailed 80 cases of 'disappearances' in the Sikh homeland, Punjab, Khalistan. According to journalists in occupied Khalistan, "for every case documented by a human rights organization . . . there are thousands which go unreported."

Yesterday's report also stated that deaths officially attributed to police "encounters" with so-called "militants" were mostly caused by police torture of Sikh political detainees. Notably, the report cited the case of Gurdey Singh Kaonke, the Jathedar of the Akal Takht or high trustee of the Sikh religion, who was brutally murdered by police in January after he allegedly "escaped" from police custody. He never returned home.

"Today India is under an international microscope," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "Amnesty's report flies in the face of everything the Indian government maintains about Khalistan. There is no peace in the Sikh homeland. This report proves that there is only peace enforced by the barrel of a gun."

Amnesty International also criticized India's National Human Rights Commission, which human rights activists have called an "eyewash". It said that the commission's effectiveness is negated by the fact that "the Commission's mandate effectively excludes investigation of particularly widespread violations committed by army and paramilitary forces . . ."

"India cannot expect to spill the blood of Sikhs with impunity," said Dr. Aulakh. "There is one human rights standard, and India is being exposed as one of the most bloodthirsty regimes in the world. The world community sees the brutality India inflicts on the Sikh nation. Afghanistan has just recognized Khalistan. Support for Khalistan is growing."

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROSTATE CANCER AND TREATMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1994

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, the Prostate Cancer Diagnosis and Treatment Act of 1994, which I am introducing today, is an important part of the campaign to reverse the rising incident of prostate cancer in American men.

Prostate cancer is not some unusual disease that you rarely hear about—it is the most

commonly diagnosed cancer among men, and the second leading cause of cancer death among men. As many as one in three men over 50 have a latent form of it. Look around this chamber—every third male member is a candidate. We all know a number of our colleagues who have been treated for prostate cancer, some of whom lost their lives to it.

Despite recent improvements in diagnosis and treatment, we are falling behind in our efforts to stop the spread of this disease. Already, prostate cancer is as prevalent and as deadly for men as breast cancer is for women. Experts are projecting a troubling growth in both the number of diagnosed cases and deaths per year. By the year 2000 researchers are predicting increases of 90 percent in diagnosed cases and 37 percent in deaths per year.

Mr. Speaker, we are improving our diagnostic and treatment capabilities with prostate cancer, but unfortunately we are not making these advances available to the population at highest risk—men age 65 and older.

Let me explain what is happening. Doctors have been doing digital rectal exams for prostate tumors for 50 years. These exams can detect some tumors as early as the second stage of growth, but often do not detect tumors until the disease has spread outside the prostate gland. Two-thirds of the prostate cancers detected today have spread beyond the prostate. When the disease is still confined to the prostate, you can remove the gland surgically and prevent its spread. If you do not catch the cancer until its late stages you can slow its growth with hormonal treatment, but you cannot eliminate it.

In recent years, researchers have developed a simple, inexpensive blood test that detects signs of prostate cancer in the blood. This prostate specific antigen or PSA test can detect cancers in the early stages when they are well-confined to the prostate, and when surgical removal of the prostate or radiation treatment can eliminate or shrink the tumor and prevent the spread of the disease. Some of our colleagues are with us today because they had a PSA test and sought early treatment. In recognition of its success in spotting early tumors, all the major specialty societies—including the American Cancer Society and American Urological Association—now recommend at least an annual screening with the PSA test for men over age 50.

Over 13 million American men are at the highest risk for prostate cancer and will not be screened with the most effective test when they show up for their annual physical. Why? Because we do not cover screening of this test under Medicare. Millions of veterans who use our system of veterans medical centers for their care are also not covered.

For advanced stage prostate cancer, Medicare and veterans programs do not cover a full course of hormonal therapy either, or the oral drugs that are part of the therapy. This bill would correct the problem and make sure that people get the standard treatment whether they are a veteran or a Medicare retiree.

Finally, the bill increases the amount of money we are spending on prostate cancer research—to search for causes and new treatments, and to identify the most effective treatments on the basis of patient outcomes and survival rates.

