

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS

HON. DICK CHRYSLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. CHRYSLER. Mr. Speaker, on this important day of remembrance, I would like to submit the following Memorial Day Address which was given by Mr. Walter Adams, past president of Michigan State University.

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS

(By Walter Adams)

On Memorial Day, we pay homage to the men and women who died for our country—from 1776 through two world wars, Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf. This year, the 50th Anniversary of Victory in Europe and Victory over Japan, we pay special tribute to our dead in World War II—the men and women who fought on land, on sea, and in the air.

The campaigns in North Africa and Italy were anything but a cakewalk. Nor were the battles in Western Europe where I served—first with the 83rd Infantry Division and later with the 11th Armored Division. In France, D-Day was June 6, 1944. According to the plans of supreme headquarters, the British were supposed to take the town of Caen on the first day of the landing. Caen was not liberated until July 8—more than a month later. St. Lo which was the major objective in the U.S. sector was not liberated until July 18. And the Battle of Normandy which was just a slice of France was not concluded until August 22 of 1944—after 200,000 allied casualties.

My own division, the 83rd Infantry, relieved the 101st Airborne at Carentan. The first objective assigned to us was a little town 12 miles to the south. It took our division close to a month to negotiate those 12 miles. Hedge row by hedge row, yard by yard, inch by inch. [For those of you who do not know what a hedge row is, it is an earthen wall surrounding a cow pasture, square or rectangular, 6 feet high, with thick shrubbery growing on top of it. It was impenetrable. The 83rd had on one side a marsh which could not be negotiated by tanks. On the other side, was a field that the Germans had flooded deliberately. So there was no maneuverability. Tanks could not operate. It was a job for the infantry. The dogfaces of the infantry.] In that one month, the 83rd lost 5,000 out of the division's 15,000 men.

After Normandy, the 83rd went on to fight in the Battle of the Bulge, the Rhineland, and Germany. It suffered the fifth highest number of casualties among the divisions operating in the ETO.

In March of 1945, I was transferred to the 11th Armored Division which was spearheading General Patton's drive through southern Germany. On its way, the Division liberated three concentration camps—an experience that none of us will ever forget. These camps were the ultimate example of man's inhumanity to man—the ultimate illustration of the consequences of discrimination, bigotry,

and hatred directed against groups of people who were considered undeserving of life—Jews, communists, socialists, Russians, Poles, gypsies, homosexuals, etc., etc. If any of us needed an explanation of why we were fighting and the evil we were fighting against, these camps provided incontrovertible evidence.

Last year, the 11th Armored Division Association received a letter from a survivor of the notorious Mauthausen concentration camp that the 11th Armored liberated on May 5, 1945—three days before V-E Day. It came from a Pole by the name of Jerzy Adamczek. I'll read an excerpt from it: "I was arrested by the Germans in 1944 and sent to the Mauthausen concentration camp. The weeks there seemed to be months, and months years. And finally, the Russian and American armies approached the camp. The 11th Armored of the 3rd U.S. Army got to us first. God bless those boys and bless the fifth of May. I was 16 at the time. During the liberation of the camp, I looked death in the face. I was so weak and my body so exhausted that I lay two or three days more on the pile of dead bodies without showing any sign of life. Some people thought I was dead like the others. But on the seventh or eighth or May, I can not remember which, some American soldiers would not give up on this so-called pile of dead bodies. A young American soldier about 25 years old saw that I moved slightly. He picked me up—the bundle of skin and bones. There was barely a spark of life left but he carried me on his back to the square at the concentration camp where other such half-alive men were gathered. I am now a man of 66. Since that time I have always said, I have two fathers: my biological father who was killed in 1944 during the Warsaw uprising and the American soldier who picked me from the dead. I don't know his name. I need your help. Please help me find that American so I can be at peace with myself and say thank you." That, my friends, was what the war in Europe was all about.

A word about the war in the Pacific. On August 15, this year, we shall be celebrating V-J Day—our victory over Japan. There are some who now want to rewrite history and to call it V-P Day—Victory in the Pacific day—perhaps because of vague guilt feelings about our use of the atomic bomb or because of a reluctance to offend the Japanese who are now our allies. I think that such revisionism would be a brazen mockery of the soldiers who died on Truk and Iwo Jima, on Okinawa and in the Philippines, and to the sailors forever entombed in the U.S.S. Arizona. The historical record cannot be sanitized. The facts are that some of the worst atrocities of WW II were committed by the Imperial Japanese Army. It slaughtered Chinese civilians for sport; it raped and enslaved Korean women to improve the morale of its soldiers; it conducted grisly biological warfare experiments on prisoners of war. It is a well documented fact that the Japanese "beat [prisoners] until they fell, then beat them for falling, beat them until they bled, then beat them for bleeding. They denied them medical treatment. They starved them. . . . They watched them die by the tens of thousands."

No wonder that only one out of three Allied POWs survived Japanese captivity. [Gavin Daws, Prisoners of the Japanese: POWs of World War II in the Pacific, 1994] Yet, after 50 years since V-J Day, the Japanese Government has still not seen fit to apologize publicly to the victims of these atrocities or to their families. In those 50 years, the Japanese Government has still not informed its school children that the long road to Hiroshima started with the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

In the Pacific as in Europe, I think that World War II shall remain a symbol of a quintessential confrontation between good and evil. I think the United States and its allies deserve eternal gratitude for ridding the world of that evil. I think it is incumbent on us never to forget the human sacrifice that this entailed. It is incumbent on us never to forget the men and women who died in that noble cause.

(Walter Adams, Past President of Michigan State University, served in the U.S. Army from 1943 to 1945. He landed in Normandy with the 83d Infantry Division and completed his combat service with the 11th Armored Division as aide-de-camp to the Division commander, Maj. Gen. Holmes E. Dager. After the Battle of the Bulge, he received a battlefield commission as a 2nd Lieutenant. He was awarded the ETO campaign ribbon with five bronze campaign stars as well as the Bronze Star Medal for heroic conduct.)

TRIBUTE TO FORDHAM EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH ON ITS 80TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the members and friends of Fordham Evangelical Lutheran Church who on Sunday, November 12, will celebrate 80 years of spreading the Gospel of Jesus Christ in my South Bronx congressional district.

In 1915, Rev. Oscar Mees saw the need for a Lutheran church in the fast-growing neighborhood of the South Bronx. He acquired the property of a small church, which had been forced to close on 2430 Walton Avenue, to establish the new Lutheran Church.

Rev. Frederick H. Meyer, the first pastor of Fordham Lutheran Church, led the congregation for 33 years. During his service, the number of worshippers outgrew the size of the church and a larger structure was erected. The architectural beauty of the new building aroused the admiration of many New Yorkers.

During the 1920's, services were offered in German and English to better serve the ethnic groups who were part of our fast-growing community. And, in the 1940's, sad days were endured by the congregation after the loss of 5 of the 85 members who served in the Armed Forces during World War II.

● 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.

Throughout the years, the church has been blessed with effective ministers, organists, and many members who have dedicated many years of service. During difficult financial times, members and friends of the church tested their strength, and through hard work, successfully kept the church open to the service of the community.

The eight pastors who had faithfully served the church brought many changes in the programs offered to accommodate the needs of the community. They are by name, Rev. Frederick H. Meyer, Rev. Carl F. Pohlmann, Rev. Hilbert J. Wuebbens, Rev. David Langseth, Rev. Jerrett L. Hansen, Rev. Kurt M. Friederich, Rev. Patrick W.F. Cabello Hansel, and most recently, Rev. Katrina D. Foster.

Today, Rev. Foster continues to lead the church and its vital role in our community. Currently, the church celebrates services in Spanish and English, has a Youth and Luther League program, and a Sunday school program for children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the ministers, members, and friends of Fordham Evangelical Lutheran Church on their 80th anniversary in the South Bronx community.

**FIRE CHIEF RICHARD TREMITIEDI
HONORED FOR 35 YEARS OF
DEDICATION AND SERVICE**

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Fire Chief Richard R. Tremitedi, a Hoboken firefighter for 35 years. A testimonial dinner will be held in his honor today in East Rutherford, NJ.

Chief Tremitedi joined the fire department in 1960. Through the years, he rose through the ranks by attaining the highest score on every promotional test that he took. In March 1990, he became Fire Chief of the city of Hoboken and he has served in that capacity with pride and dedication.

Chief Tremitedi's many achievements include writing the city's smoke detector ordinance as head of the Fire Prevention Bureau during the 1980's. The ordinance required property owners to place fire detectors in common areas as well as in each apartment. This made buildings safer places for everyone.

In the 35 years that Chief Tremitedi served as a firefighter, he has touched the lives of many people. The career of a firefighter is truly a noble one. There are not many people that are courageous enough to enter burning buildings on the verge of collapse to put out fires. However, people like Chief Tremitedi and other firefighters dedicate their lives to doing just that. Firefighters are genuine heroes who risk their lives to help others. Many people owe their safety and security to Mr. Tremitedi. He has created a better and safer environment for the residents of Hoboken.

In September, 1995, Chief Tremitedi officially resigned as Fire Chief. He leaves behind a tradition of valor and dedication. He is truly a remarkable man who has served the com-

munity with all his heart. He was always available to answer the call of duty. Chief Tremitedi will continue to serve as a member of the State Fire Master Planning and Research Advisory Council. He also plans to write a book about managing the costs of fire protection.

It is an honor to have such a brave and dedicated man serving my district. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Richard R. Tremitedi for his service and dedication to the community.

**IN HONOR OF MAJOR LINDA
SCHWARTZ**

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Veterans Day, Major Linda Schwartz will receive the Connecticut Department of Veterans Affairs Commendation Medal. Linda Schwartz truly embodies the spirit of this prestigious award, which is given "to those select few who have distinguished themselves through their service to Connecticut veterans and their families." I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this outstanding individual who has done so much to address the needs of our veterans not only in Connecticut but across the country.

Linda Schwartz' work on behalf of our veterans has earned her the respect and admiration of all who know her. A deeply caring and compassionate woman, she has devoted herself to meeting the needs of Connecticut's homeless veterans. She brought the "stand down" concept to Connecticut in 1992 and has been an integral part of the success of this yearly event which gives homeless veterans access to a wide range of programs and services. Linda also co-founded "project partnership" in which the Vietnam Veterans Assistance Program has renovated houses for homeless and disabled veterans in conjunction with rehabilitation services at the West Haven VA Medical Center.

A skilled nurse who served with distinction in the Air Force, Linda has applied her medical background to the many health issues facing our veterans, including the effects of agent orange and post traumatic stress syndrome. Indeed, she is known nationally for her leadership on issues related to veterans health care and women veterans, and has testified numerous times before both Houses of Congress. She has also been appointed to several Federal advisory committees, including, most recently, the VA Advisory Committee on Women Veterans. Linda has also served as the president of the Vietnam Veterans Assistance Fund since its inception in 1989, and as acting director of government affairs for Vietnam Veterans of America.

It has been my great honor to work closely with Linda on a number of issues affecting veterans in my district. Linda's dynamic leadership and enthusiasm were instrumental in forging a partnership between veterans groups and Connecticut's labor unions to help Connecticut veterans enter the work force through an apprenticeship program. The West Haven

VA Center, the Painters Union and the Carpenters Union have now joined together in a cooperative effort that I believe should serve as a model across the country.

Whether working with the local VA center or testifying before Congress, Linda Schwartz has been a tireless advocate for our veterans. I commend her for all that she has done for the veterans in my district, and congratulate her on this well-deserved honor.

**TRIBUTE TO SEABURY DAY CARE
CENTER**

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Seabury Day Care Center, a community-based center, which today celebrates 25 years of service educating and taking care of the children in my South Bronx congressional district.

Twenty-five years ago a group of parents organized to make a difference in our community. They recognized that the problems facing inner-city neighborhoods were detrimental to the community, and decided to provide our young ones with a sound environment in which to live, grow and learn.

This group of parents worked diligently to provide education programs for children. In recognition of their accomplishments they won a special award and were able to open on November 9, 1970 the Seabury Day Care Center. The center would be able to serve 85 preschool children ages 2 to 5 and 40 after-school children ages 6 to 12 with a staff of 33.

Under the direction of Mrs. Genevieve Brooks, who served as president until 1990, the center was able to expand many of its educational programs. A special grant awarded by the Bronx Council on the Arts has made possible a cultural program for 40 children ages 9 to 13.

A separate grant also enabled many of the staff members to continue their training and enroll in classes at Columbia University, Lehman College and New York University. Even after the funding for this purpose was no longer available, many of the staff people continued their studies.

Mr. Speaker, I commend all of those who have been involved in making this center a role model for early childhood development and education.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the efforts of the many parents and members of our community who for 25 years have been able to provide our children with the quality education that they deserve at the Seabury Day Care Center.

STEPHEN R. GREGG, A GREAT
WAR VETERAN AND OUTSTAND-
ING CITIZEN

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great man, Stephen R. Gregg, who distinguished himself in combat in World War II and was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor. Today, Mr. Gregg will be honored at a Veterans Day Ceremony to be held at City Hall in Bayonne, NJ.

This week's ceremony caps a host of honors bestowed on him as a result of his brave deeds which include the naming of a Hudson County Park in his honor. On October 22, 1995 the Bayonne County Park was renamed the Stephen R. Gregg, Congressional Medal of Honor Recipient Park at a ceremony in his honor.

Mr. Gregg, a native of Bayonne, served in our Armed Forces as a young U.S. Army lieutenant. While engaged in the Italian campaign and on the battlefields of southern France, Mr. Gregg won the Nation's highest military honor.

On August 27, 1944, Sergeant Gregg risked his life to save his fellow countrymen. Near Montelinar, France, Sergeant Gregg and his platoon were advancing on the enemy positions when suddenly someone fired upon the leading scout. Sergeant Gregg rushed to the aid of his riflemen who were engaged in fire. The Germans threw hand grenades at close range wounding several soldiers. While dodging hand grenades, Sergeant Gregg with a machine gun as his only shield boldly led a group of medics up a hill to rescue the soldiers that had been wounded. Despite all the crossfire and hand grenades being thrown at him, Sergeant Gregg risked his life to help his fellow countrymen. Sergeant Gregg stood there firing into the enemy positions while the wounded were removed to safety. In January, 1945, Mr. Gregg received a battlefield commission as a second lieutenant. Shortly afterwards on March 14, 1945 General Alexander Patch presented Mr. Gregg with the Congressional Medal of Honor. Mr. Gregg is one of the few soldiers to have received this great honor while in the field. Among his military decorations are the Silver Star, Purple Heart with cluster, French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star, Bronze Star, Combat Infantry Badge, and many other campaign medals.

I am certain my colleagues will rise with me and pay tribute to this gallant man. As a dedicated citizen, a courageous soldier, and a true American hero, Mr. Gregg embodies the best of American patriotism. Mr. Gregg is a man who has risked his life and contributed his skills to helping maintain and fight for the freedom that America cherishes so much.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE VIRGINIA BEACH VOLUNTEER COUNCIL

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, every year, millions of Americans give their time, talents, and skills, without pay, to their communities. I rise today to salute the work of the Volunteer Council of the city of Virginia Beach, VA, which is in my congressional district. The volunteer council is the city's umbrella organization of volunteers representing more than 30 city- and State-related agencies.

America's greatest deeds come from the basic decency and compassion of her people. This decency and compassion is the bedrock upon which the volunteer workers of the city of Virginia Beach have developed innovative and effective volunteer partnerships to take on the most difficult challenges that we face as a society.

Since 1985, "more than 40,000 volunteers have contributed over 7 million hours of public service and provided over 77 million dollars, worth of services that would not otherwise have been provided." Volunteerism has been increased in Virginia Beach by more than 200 percent during that period. Through its network of volunteers, the volunteer council has been instrumental in fighting poverty, drug abuse, illiteracy, teen pregnancy, and the alienation of young and old. Volunteers of all ages have worked in the city's libraries, recreation centers, fire stations, rescue squads, patrol cars, and neighborhoods.

By serving others, the volunteers of Virginia Beach have enriched their community. The success of the volunteer council is a reflection of the personal successes of thousands of community volunteers. The volunteer council has been instrumental in promoting the basic values that form the heart of voluntarism. The council and the citizen volunteers of Virginia Beach continue to show that success in life is the sum not of our possessions but of how we help our neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I insert into the RECORD certain materials documenting the proud accomplishments of the Volunteer Council of the city of Virginia Beach.

VOLUNTEERS IN VIRGINIA BEACH CITY GOVERNMENT

In 1978, the Virginia Beach City Council established a Volunteer Council to help city agencies develop innovative and effective volunteer partnerships. Since that time, volunteers have played a vital role in the delivery of services and community development.

Since 1985, more than 40,000 volunteers have contributed over 7 million hours of public service and provided over \$77 million dollars worth of services that would not otherwise have been provided. Volunteerism has been increased in local government by more than 200%.

In 1994, nearly 7,000 volunteers (the equivalent of 621 full-time employees, or 12% of the total workforce) donated more than a million hours to enhance the quality of life, address human needs, increase productivity, and improve city services. In a city of 421,000 people, such strong community spirit and kinship are remarkable.

November 9, 1995

The Volunteer Council is the city's umbrella organization of volunteers and paid staff representing more than 30 city and state-related agencies. With an annual budget of \$28,000, the Council provides support in training, recruiting, public relations, recognition and the use of technology. The Council provides overall coordination and liaison with the city administration and City Council.

Volunteers of all ages can be found in over 200 volunteer opportunities in Virginia Beach city government . . . in libraries, recreation centers, fire stations, ambulances, museums, courts, municipal offices, health clinics, shelters, patrol cars, environmental offices, and neighborhoods. Selected volunteer highlights from 1994 illustrate the depth of scope:

Some 852 EMT's and cardiac technicians, the nation's largest all-volunteer rescue squad, saves lives by responding to 26,000 emergency calls annually.

Social Service volunteers help people in crisis by providing respite care for abused and neglected children; offering day care for children from violent homes; aiding foster children; helping the homeless; teaching families to become self-sufficient; and distributing food and clothing to those in need.

Volunteers, ages 9-82, at the Marine Science Museum help educate 400,000 visitors annually about Virginia's marine environment and aid injured marine animals.

CARE volunteers help empower at-risk neighborhoods to overcome crime and social problems through leadership development.

Reside With Pride volunteers keep people aware of the need to maintain houses and neighborhoods. They help needy and/or elderly citizens with home improvements.

In an innovative twist, non-violent inmates of the Virginia Beach jail volunteer for city services to reduce their time served and help increase work skills.

Auxiliary police officers patrol neighborhoods protecting citizens from crime. Volunteer firefighters work side-by-side with the paid force to protect life and property.

Clean Community volunteers promote litter prevention, recycling, beautification and environmental awareness through projects like Earth Day, Adopt-A-Highway, Clean the Bay Day, and Backyard Stewardship plantings.

Juvenile court volunteers assist in courtrooms, help victims of spouse abuse, and educate first offenders.

City volunteers help prevent drug and alcohol abuse. They stimulate disabled infants, teach crafts to seniors, combat illiteracy, register voters, teach wheelchair sports, and help fellow citizens in a variety of programs.

As cities across the nation face the challenge of "doing more with less" Virginia Beach's volunteer program offers a beacon of hope. Volunteer/Staff partnerships keep vital services available for those who need them most.

At the core of volunteerism in Virginia Beach city government is a commitment to community, a willingness to serve others, and a desire to actively participate in self governance. Most of all, Virginia Beach volunteers are people helping people . . . neighbors helping neighbors . . . to build a better community.

VIRGINIA BEACH VOLUNTEER COUNCIL: 10-YEAR SUMMARY

Year	Volun- teers ¹	Hours	FTE ²	Value
1985	2,095	425,365	205	\$3,223,501

VIRGINIA BEACH VOLUNTEER COUNCIL: 10-YEAR
SUMMARY—Continued

Year	Volun- teers ¹	Hours	FTE ²	Value
1986	2,841	515,569	248	3,818,434
1987	3,151	542,757	261	4,420,009
1988	3,396	663,144	319	5,893,397
1989	3,516	723,082	348	7,478,465
1990	3,833	772,532	371	8,263,903
1991	4,933	835,352	402	9,201,753
1992	5,000	1,001,213	481	10,923,339
1993	5,500	1,066,028	513	11,335,348
1994	6,791	1,291,024	621	13,064,851

¹ Average Per Quarter.

² FTE=Full Time Equivalent.

VETERANS DAY COMMEMORATION
OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
WORLD WAR II

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the men and women who served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. These brave men and women fought to protect the freedoms and liberties enjoyed by every citizen of this great country. It is because of their valiant efforts that we triumphed over tyrants and dictators. It was these men and women who answered the call of our Nation to go to war. I commend these individuals for their patriotic and unselfish deeds in our Nation's time of need. We are proud of our veterans who defended the United States of America.

On November 10, 1995, the city of Montebello's Department of Parks and Recreation will join Americans across the country in concluding our commemoration of the 50th anniversary of World War II. During this year's Veterans Day ceremony we will pay tribute to the World War II veterans from the Montebello American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars posts.

Mr. Speaker, it is with honor and privilege that I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the following veterans to whom we owe a tremendous debt:

Serving in the U.S. Army: Henry Aldana, Joe A. Alderette, Art Alvarado, Marcelino Alvarado, Richard Aragon, Gene Baldoni (E.T.O.), Henry Barrio, Ernest Bolieu, Willfred Burnan, Albert Bustamonti, Daniel Castillo, Ralph Castillo (PAC), Oscar Celaya, John Chacon (PAC/E.T.O.), Joe Duran (E.T.O.), Telesforo Escamillo, Carlos Esqueda (E.T.O.), Alex Esquivel (E.T.O.), Robert Estrella, Jesse Flores, David Fuentes, Rosario Galindo (PAC), Alex Garcia, Manuel Garcia, Frank J. Gustelum, Fidel Guterrez, Manuel Haro, Billy Knox, Tom Laper (Army Medical Corps, E.T.O.), Marcus Lozano, Angel Magana (PAC/E.T.O.), Gregorio Martinez, Robert McGrath (PAC), Charles Meese, Joe Moreno (Army Air Force, PAC), Jack Mottola, Ernest Mungia, Leonard Mungia (Army Air Force), Al Nudo (PAC), Manuel Ocampo, Nejamin Ortega, John Osenenko (E.T.O.), Florencio Quesada, Rudolph Rangel, Alexander Renteria, Martin Renteria (E.T.O.), Phillip Rodriguez, Val Rouleau (PAC), Richard Salas (E.T.O.), Frank Saldivar (E.T.O.), Saul Sancedo, Fernando

Sarabia, Charlie Seja (PAC), Joaquin Sepulveda, Robert Sera, Manuel Sevedra (PAC), Mike Soto, Ann Vargas (WAACS), Ross Vasquez, Arturo Vega, Law Westgard (E.T.O.), and Gerald Wyckoff.

Serving in the U.S. Navy: Tony Armento, S.R. Arroyo, George Castuita, John Caudillo, Albert Couso, Wade Downing (PAC), Joseph Encinas, Robert Figuerora (IPAC/E.T.O.), Cruz Lopez, Henry Lopez (PAC), M.C. Lopez (Navy CB, PAC), Paul Mack (PAC), Father Charles Massoth, Rudolph Mezeria (PAC), Alex Sepira (E.T.O.), Richard Tafoya, Louis Tarango, Dominick Tinti (PAC), Frank Tudisco, Joe Urtusuastequi, Susanne Urtusuastequi, and Charles Weinstock (E.T.O.).

Serving in the U.S. Air Force: Ted Carmona, Fred Quinn, Joe Salas, Joseph Schiffhaver (E.T.O.), D.J. Spada, and Manuel Villegas.

Serving in the U.S. Marine Corps: Ray Franco and Anieseto Gutierrez (PAC).

Serving in the U.S. Coast Guard: Kent Armstrong, Leopoldo Cruz, and Florence Marcsak.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP JOSEPH A.
FRANCIS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man that I deeply respect and admire for his devotion to God, for his grace and dignity, as well as for his years of valued service to the people of this community. Bishop Joseph A. Francis, who has announced his retirement from the active ministry, has been an extremely active member of the Catholic Church since he was ordained in the Society of the Divine Word in October 1950.

Bishop Francis dedicated himself to humanity. He has been generous in giving his time to people, he has a way of making everyone in his presence feel special. He has served as both a teacher and administrator in secondary schools and colleges throughout the country. He has received numerous honorary degrees and served on the boards of trustees of many fine institutions of higher learning. His resume and list of achievements are as impressive as his bearing and his humility. As a result of his work in the community, Bishop Francis has been the recipient of numerous prestigious awards and commendations.

Bishop Francis has been and continues to be an advocate for the least fortunate members of our society. During his tenure in the archdiocese of Newark he touched many lives including mine and he has made an impression that we will never forget.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all of my colleagues join me in paying tribute to Bishop Joseph A. Francis, a wise man and good man who achieved great things.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM T.
ATKINSON

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an accomplished international researcher, William T. Atkinson of Decatur, IL. William graduated from college in 1934 with a degree in chemistry, and like most chemists of his day, he started to work in a local pharmacy. On one particular day, he displayed a simple act of kindness that changed his career and his life. When word of his kindness became known to the family of the individual he had helped, they sought to return the favor not only with money but by offering William a job at Henry Ford's research laboratory. This was a young chemist's dream come true.

This opportunity presented William a whole new world in which to invent and he did so with great success. So great was his success that one day, Mr. Ford, himself, presented William with a bag of soybeans and told his bright young chemist that they—soybeans—ought to be good for something. William immediately set forth in his quest to find some beneficial use for the soybean.

Who could know at the time that so much would come from something that seemed so simple. He developed a soy fiber that was used in automobile upholstery during World War II. From 1950 to 1965, he spent his years perfecting his discovery of a textured vegetable meatlike substance called soy protein which contains 50-percent protein and 50-percent carbohydrates, a.k.a. the veggie burger. In 1968, he won the Food for Peace Award in Paris, France, for this discovery. Today, soybean protein and its byproducts are used to help feed people around the world.

William not only excelled in the laboratory, but also in his personal life. William had a strong commitment to community and family, as an active member of Our Lady of Lourdes and the 55 Club of the church and a member of the St. Vincent DePaul Society. Last, but not least, he was the proud father of Dennis, Lois, Mary Beth, Ruth, and loving husband to Elizabeth for 57 years. William will be missed by family and friends, but will always be remembered for his many good works and his outstanding accomplishments.

LOBBYING REFORM

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge all my colleagues to support a complete ban on gifts from special interest lobbyists. Since arriving in Congress, I've made it my office policy not to accept any gifts from lobbyists or allow any of my staff to do so. Earlier this year, I was one of 32 Members who signed a Common Cause pledge saying that lobbyist gifts were forbidden in my office. Every Member should take this pledge.

It's important because the American people continue to lose faith in Congress. In addition to the intense partisan bickering and gridlock that have become the hallmarks of this institution, Americans are appalled by the cozy relationship that exists between lobbyists and Members of Congress.

They perceive—often correctly—that Members ignore the needs of the average person while bending over backwards to meet the needs of monied special interests. They feel shut out, ignored, and disengaged from the democratic process.

We need to rebuild and restore public trust in Congress and its Members. And there can be no better way to begin this process than by giving up lobbyist-provided meals, tickets, vacations, food baskets, and golf outings that have come to symbolize what's wrong with Washington and the way it operates. These gifts should be flat out eliminated. Every Member of Congress earns a generous salary. It's more than enough to live on and serve the interests of the people who are paying it—the taxpayers.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in taking the pledge to do away with gifts from lobbyists. Support the gift ban and get back to work for the people who sent us here.

GREAT PLAINS AND PANHANDLE HEALTH SERVICES

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the dedicated professionals in the home health care industry. Across the Nation, one of the great concerns is the fear of not being able to receive high-quality yet affordable health care. In the search for one of the most effective ways to provide this, one need not look to the future, but rather to our history and to the oldest tradition of health service delivery—home health care. This time-honored tradition of allowing the elderly, disabled, and ill to remain in the comfort of their own homes and receive the medical assistance they need has proven to be one of the most cost-effective and beneficial prescriptions a doctor can dispense.

Allowing a patient to stay in their own familiar surroundings allows them to retain their dignity and sense of independence, while still receiving quality medical services. It also allows them to be surrounded by loved ones and family which helps to maintain the ever important family union which can play such a key role in helping to recover from an illness.

In the United States today, home health care is regaining the popularity which it once had. As the desire for this important care increases, home care agencies across the country have met the challenge and now offer a full range of valuable services from skilled nursing and social services to physical, occupational and speech therapies. Nationwide there are over 17,500 agencies which help provide home care and this proven alternative to lengthy hospital stays now accounts for an

estimated \$27 billion of the resources spent on health care, as they provide services to over 7 million Americans.

This growing segment of our health care industry deserves to be recognized for its continuing effort to provide affordable and quality care to those in need. We, in Congress and throughout America, can lead the effort to recognize home care agencies and the valuable and cost-effective health care resources which they provide. I call on all Americans to support these valuable agencies and providers who work to enhance the lives of those ill and disabled who are in need of home care assistance. In so doing, I salute all who provide home health care.

RETIREMENT OF BERNICE COLEMAN-LEWIS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to acknowledge the retirement of Mrs. Bernice Coleman-Lewis from the U.S. Customs Service. Bernice worked for the Customs Service for 25 years. She rose through the ranks from the position of clerk typist to ultimately become a customs liquidating officer at John F. Kennedy International Airport.

During her tenure with Customs, Bernice was instrumental in helping to ensure that the National Treasury Employee Union [NTEU] became the union for Customs employees. She also became the executive vice president of the NTEU. Bernice was also a member of the Quality Circle in Customs. Always mindful of giving back to the community, Bernice participated in the Customs mentor program for inner city youth, and served 2 years as vice president of the Sentinel Society, Inc., a minority Government employee organization.

Mrs. Lewis has also been active in community organizations, including the 835 Ocean Avenue Tenants Association. She served as the secretary of St. Catherine Chapter 758, for the order of the Eastern Star, and she became a member of Bridge Street A.M.E. Church of Brooklyn in 1994.

Now that she has retired, Bernice is attending State University of New York [SUNY], in Old Westbury, and was accepted into the education program. Mrs. Coleman-Lewis aspires to teach in the Amityville school system on the elementary level.

Bernice is a proud parent of four children, two girls, April and Raisa, and two sons, Ajene and Malik. She is also the long time companion of Nathaniel Lewis. It is my distinct pleasure and honor to introduce Mrs. Bernice Coleman-Lewis to my House colleagues.

LEGISLATION WHICH IS GOOD FOR
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
AND THE CITY OF CORPUS
CHRISTI, TX

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I introduce today a bill to create a win-win situation for the Federal Government and the city of Corpus Christi, TX.

Mr. Speaker, the 104th Congress has made much of reducing the size of Government, saving taxpayer dollars and moving the decision of Government back to States. The administration's reinventing government proposals accomplish the same goals. As a part of the latter, the Vice President has directed the Bureau of Reclamation to initiate a program of title transfer of water supply projects to move ownership of these projects from the Federal Government to the States or local entities.

I introduce this legislation today on behalf of the State of Texas, to create a process so the State or our public agencies may purchase and accept title to the Bureau of Reclamation projects in the State. This bill has the full support of the Texas State legislature, which recently passed a resolution, signed by the Governor, accepting the responsibility for this process of title transfer.

Most importantly, Mr. Speaker, I introduce this legislation at the request of the city of Corpus Christi. The city supports title transfer and wants local responsibility for the Nueces River project, locally known as the Choke Canyon project.

In 1976, the city of Corpus Christi and the Nueces River Authority contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation for the construction of the Choke Canyon Reservoir-Nueces River project—on the Frio River near Three Rivers, TX. The primary purpose of the project was to provide an additional water supply for the city of Corpus Christi through the year 2040. Since the project was completed in 1982, however, studies have determined that the current supply to the city from the project is less than was promised, and additional water supplies will be required by the year 2003. The local sponsors are proposing that the repayment agreements be recalculated to reflect the diminished water supply from the project, as well as the expenses to the local sponsors in acquiring additional water supplies to compensate for the projected shortfall in the Choke Canyon/Lake Corpus Christi system. After reallocating project costs and/or negotiating a fair settlement of project repayment obligations, the local sponsors are prepared to initiate a project buy-out and transfer of title utilizing a discounted prepayment of their fair share of project costs.

Mr. Speaker, our local citizens are taking a very responsible approach to this situation. They are offering the Federal Government a substantial cash payment up front, they are offering to purchase and protect thousands of acres of sensitive land as mitigation for the original project and they are accepting the responsibility for the future operations and maintenance of the project. As the Corpus Christi

Water Engineer James Dobson pointed out in recent Congressional hearings, there are significant benefits to the legislation I offer today:

For the Federal Government, these include: Immediate access to large amounts of capital from early payoffs; avoidance of long term liabilities for Federal share of project O&M costs; avoidance of other future liabilities; continued compliance with Federal project objectives; and reduced federal administrative expenses.

For the local sponsors the benefits include: Long range economic savings by prepayment of debt; freedom from expenses caused by excessive Federal involvement in the project management; and local decision making on resources used locally.

Mr. Speaker, I want to point out to my colleagues, I introduce this legislation on behalf of a very responsible community in terms of its approach to water resources. As Mayor Mary Rhodes recently pointed out:

I want to emphasize that we are not talking about an area that places disproportional demands on its water resources. Texas Water Development Board studies show that Corpus Christi's per capita water use is one of the lowest in the state for a major city—only 155 gallons per capita per day. Our industries are very water efficient—in the petroleum refining and petrochemical sectors, facilities in the Corpus Christi area use only 40 to 60 percent as much water per barrel of product as similar facilities in other parts of Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I urge strong support for this legislation. It is responsible, it addresses a serious local need, it fulfills expressed goals of both the 104th Congress and the administration, but most importantly—it makes sense.

RETIREMENT OF KANSAS CITY POLICE CHIEF STEVEN BISHOP

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Steven Bishop, who is retiring on December 1, 1995 after serving a distinguished 25 years with the Kansas City, MO Police Department, the last 5 years as chief of police.

Throughout his tenure, Chief Bishop has demonstrated an admirable willingness to face the toughest issues. Shortly after taking office, Chief Bishop appointed a task force of Police commanders, clergy and community leaders to study ways in which officers could better communicate and work with citizens to deter crime. A community policing force eventually was established, partnering neighbors with officers throughout our community.

His ongoing pursuit to build a safer community is further evidenced by his work on the Governor's Commission on Crime and the President's Committee on Drug-Free Schools. These and other anti-crime efforts have earned him national recognition. Among Chief Bishop's honors was a special appearance at President Clinton's State of the Union Address earlier this year at which the President paid tribute to him for his outstanding efforts and leadership.

Chief Bishop's interest in law enforcement began well before his days as police chief. In

1970, 3 years after leaving the Marine Corps as a Vietnam veteran, Bishop graduated from Central Missouri State University with a degree in police administration.

While serving as a police officer, Bishop continued to develop his skills and abilities by earning a master's degree in personnel management from Central Michigan University and attending numerous training conferences and seminars. Over the years, he participated in the sergeants supervisory leadership course, the officer survival seminar, the national hostage negotiations seminar, the national organized crime training seminar, and the 147th session of the F.B.I. National Academy.

Not surprisingly, Bishop's impressive aptitude and positive attitude soon won him respect and promotions. He advanced to the rank of sergeant in 1975, captain in 1980, major in 1987, lieutenant colonel in 1989, and chief of police in 1990. He was only 43 years old when he was sworn in to head the department on June 14, 1990.

Chief Bishop's list of accolades includes being named the Ad Hoc Police Officer of the Year in 1988 for his efforts to fight drugs on the City's East Side, and the ABC News "Person of the Week" for his work to foster better relations between the police and the community.

In light of his 25 years of outstanding service to the Kansas City Police Department and the people of Kansas City, I know that my colleagues in the House join with me in honoring Steven Bishop. We certainly wish Chief Bishop all the best in his future endeavors. His leadership will be sorely missed in my district. Thanks, Chief.

RED RIBBON DRUG AWARENESS WEEK ACTIVITIES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise to acknowledge the excellent work, and important efforts, against drug abuse that the annual Red Ribbon Drug Awareness Campaign represents across America, each and every year around this time.

The work that the many community organizations, and groups are doing as part of this annual drug awareness program and the importance of the educational message of a drug-free society, especially for our young people, is vital in this day and age of rising drug use.

A recent University of Michigan study on the latest alarming rise in drug use, especially among the young, made it clear that each new generation must learn the hard lessons of drug abuse. That learning can and must be accelerated through valuable drug awareness programs.

These programs, and efforts like the Red Ribbon Awareness effort, help provide the opportunities for those hard and costly lessons to be learned by each new generation before it's too late, and our young are on the road to addiction and ruin.

In March of this year, former First Lady Nancy Reagan, famous for her own well rec-

ognized and effective, just say no, drug educational efforts, testified before our House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, in which she said, "After great strides that were made just a few years back, I'm worried that this Nation is forgetting how endangered our children are by drugs."

Let us together not permit America to forget that drug prevention, through education of our young, is critical to avoiding devastating long-term costs and damage from drug abuse by our children and future generations.

It was gratifying to note that President Clinton announced that there will be a teenage drug use White House conference in January to address the alarming rise in youth drug use.

Our young people, I know, will surely benefit from the valuable learning and awareness from these efforts of Red Ribbon Week, such as that of the Orange County Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Council, and other important programs throughout the mid-Hudson region of New York State.

A POINT OF LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: MARGARET ROSS

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay homage to Margaret Ross, who on August 31, 1995, ended her 32-year career with the New York City Board of Education. She is an individual who selflessly dedicated her life to children and parents. Throughout her professional career as a social worker, supervisor, and administrator she has been viewed by all whose lives she has touched as a knowledgeable, fair, and caring person. Margaret Ross is an outstanding citizen and deserves to be recognized as a great "point-of-light" for all Americans.

This longtime resident of Crown Heights, NY, in central Brooklyn, Ms. Ross is involved in many activities that contribute to the betterment of the community. She is a current member and past president of the Sterling Place Civic Association; a member of the Sterling Community Revitalization Corp.; a member of the Medgar Evers College Community Council; a member of the Brooklyn Women's Political Caucus; executive member of Thurgood Marshall Democratic Club; and an elected official of the Democratic Party serving as State committeewoman of the 43d assembly district. Ms. Ross serves as an executive member of the Coalition for Community Empowerment which was founded by Congressman MAJOR OWENS and is the leading policy setting organization for the African-American community in Brooklyn.

Margaret Ross' dedication transcends professional, personal, and religious domains. Realizing her knowledge, skill, and compassion early in life, Ms. Ross utilized her talent to empathize with people in need. Upon graduating from undergraduate school, she worked as a caseworker in the Department of Welfare. For a short time thereafter, Margaret Ross worked as a psychiatric social worker in Kings County Hospital and then joined the Bureau of

Child Guidance of the New York City Board of Education. Subsequently, she became a supervisor of school social workers and 6 years ago, chairperson of the committee on special education in district 13.

In an effort to embrace her fellow professionals and to further develop her craft, Margaret Ross is also an active member of the National Association of Social Workers. Currently, she serves on the executive committee of the political action committee. Margaret Ross joined Delta Sigma Theta Sorority at Morgan State University and has continued her affiliation with the Brooklyn alumnae chapter to the present day. She currently serves on the social action committee of the Brooklyn chapter.

Ms. Ross began her service to her community and church early in life. She patterned herself after her mother, Alice Debnam, who was a prominent member of Concord Baptist Church. Widowed in her early 1940's, Mrs. Debnam kept Margaret and her two sisters centered with strong religious values and an emphasis on education and a work ethic. After attending Public School 44 and Girls High School in Brooklyn, Margaret Ross received her bachelor of arts degree from Morgan State University. This led her to Howard University where she received a master of social work degree. Subsequently, she attended Brooklyn College for a master's degree in administration and supervision. Margaret Ross is married to Kenneth Ross of Trinidad and Tobago; and they have one daughter, Joann. Ms. Ross is the aunt of Assemblyman Roger Green. Along with her sisters Theopia Green and Ruth Gray, Ms. Ross will continue in the family tradition of service and commitment to the community.

It is unfortunate for the children of district 13 that Ms. Ross no longer lends her special touch to the New York City Board of Education. As she becomes accustomed to a well-deserved retirement, it is certain, however, that she will continue in some capacity as an inspiration to colleagues, parents, children, and staff. Her professional know-how and her sharp political savvy have in no way lessened her personal warmth and caring. In the 11th Congressional District she is appreciated as a great pillar of dedication and empowerment. Margaret Ross is a "point-of-light" providing a bright and glowing inspiration for all to follow.

A TRIBUTE TO TOM BATES

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the work of California Assemblyman Tom Bates on the occasion of the tribute dinner in his honor on November 11, 1995. His distinguished record in the California Legislature includes 214 bills signed into law and a public policy legacy that spans 24 years. His foresights in putting forward innovative, visionary bills has earned him the strong support of his constituents who have reelected him 10 times to the assembly, often with more votes than were cast in any other assembly district.

First elected in 1976, Mr. Bates has played a central role in the framing of virtually all progressive social service policy in the State. He is the lead Democrat in the assembly on welfare reform issues affecting those with disabilities, foster care, senior services and the myriad social issues that confront the State. His work has touched the lives of disadvantaged Californians, helping to build a State that recognizes the potential of all its citizens.

He served as chair of the assembly human service committee for 12 years—the longest any legislator has ever chaired that committee. He is currently the committee vice chair. We have benefited nationally from Tom Bates' work as well. He convened the first hearings in the country on the feminization of poverty and founded and served as cochair of the Joint Task Force on the Changing Family, the first such legislative task force in the country. These initiatives sparked national discussion and action on the need to support today's changing families.

He has shared his expertise in social welfare with legislatures throughout the country, chairing the National Conference of State Legislatures Committee on Children and Families and cochairing the NCSL on welfare reform.

Among his many accomplishments in social service legislation are laws to provide the first State funding for independent living centers, establish innovative mental health programs, provide integrated long-term care services to the elderly, strengthen child support laws and help families move from welfare to work.

First and foremost, Tom Bates is an environmentalist. He has served on the assembly of natural resources committee for 19 years, longer than any current member of the legislature. He has consistently received a 100 percent proenvironment voting score. Under his guidance, key policies have been adopted to preserve and enhance the environment. An outspoken advocate of open space preservation, he has been instrumental in creating, preserving and developing nearly two dozen parks and recreational areas in California's East Bay communities. Most notably, he carried the legislation to create the Eastshore State Park which, when completed, will be one of California's premier urban waterfront parks, running along San Francisco Bay shoreline from Oakland to Richmond.

At a time when many elected officials govern by poll results, Tom Bates is guided by an innate sense of fairness, a commitment to equality and an unyielding willingness to work on the behalf of his constituents. California and the Nation owe him a debt of gratitude for his energetic, visionary and far reaching public service.

OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGE

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, for many years now, I have joined my colleagues in congratulating the leaders of the Republic of China on Taiwan on their national day. This year, I wish to draw my colleagues' attention to an excel-

lent book written by Frederick Chien, the Republic of China's Foreign Minister.

Taiwan has worked hard to normalize relations between themselves and the Chinese communists, motivated somewhat by fear of military invasion. After summer missile tests, the People's Republic of China are threatening other tests if Taiwan does not abandon its pragmatic diplomacy.

In recent years, in exercising pragmatic diplomacy, Taipei has been able to maintain diplomatic relations with nearly 30 countries and to increase their official representation in other countries. Furthermore, pragmatic diplomacy has also allowed Taipei to make great progress in joining international organizations. The ROC became an official member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in November 1991 and was granted observer status in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in September 1992. Meanwhile, Taipei seeks to return to the United Nations.

Foreign Minister Chien's success in implementing pragmatic diplomacy is carefully documented in his new publication: "Opportunity and Challenge", published by Arizona State University. I enjoyed reading Minister Chien's analysis of the post-cold war era and the implications for countries such as Taiwan. The book offered fascinating reading about Chien, a well-bred diplomat, educated in China and at Yale—whose leadership in the late 20th century came at a critical juncture in history. Chien's dedication to his country, to his wife Julia, their children, and his friends, represents the sum total of "Opportunity and Challenge."

"Opportunity and Challenge" is a chronicle of Minister Chien's successes and disappointments during the last 6 years in the ROC's foreign ministry. It is a must reading for anyone interested in the Republic of China's recent diplomatic history. No one individual has occupied a more pivotal place in ROC's diplomatic annals than Fred Chien.

Congratulations to Fred and best wishes to the Republic of China on its national day.

HOLY SAVIOR CHURCH

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Holy Savior Church of Wilkes-Barre, PA. This milestone will be commemorated at a banquet on November 12, 1995, and I am proud to have been asked to participate in the celebration.

As one approaches the city of Wilkes-Barre, it is difficult not to notice the twin spires of this beautiful Gothic church. Since 1895, the stone and brick structure has stood as a monument to those whose faith and hard work erected it as a place of worship. The parish began under the able leadership of Rev. John J. Curran. Its parishioners were mostly immigrant coal miners. After working all day in the mines, the miners would come to the construction site to help build the church. Father Curran was a staunch advocate of labor and stood with the miners during the famous strike of 1902.

In fact, President Theodore Roosevelt turned to Father Curran for help in resolving labor disputes with miners during the early part of this century. After Father Curran entered into the labor dispute negotiations, the mineowners surrendered some of their demands and the miners won their first labor victory. A friendship developed between Father Curran and the President, and Roosevelt became a frequent visitor to the parish.

In addition to having a long history of national significance, the Holy Savior Church was blessed to have benefited from the leadership of Msgr. Andrew J. McGowan. During his tenure at the Holy Savior Church, Monsignor McGowan provided spiritual guidance to the many people who came from all over northeastern Pennsylvania to hear his messages. Monsignor McGowan is well known throughout northeastern Pennsylvania as a community leader who brings the values of the church to everyday concerns of ordinary people.

Mr. Speaker, Holy Savior Church is a landmark of great historical significance in northeastern Pennsylvania. It is a tribute to early parishioners who sacrificed so much to build a place to worship and to its modern day parishioners who carry on the tradition of faith in our community. I am pleased to have had the opportunity to bring the proud history of the Holy Savior Church to the attention of this Congress.

SPEECHES BY NICARAGUAN
PRESIDENT VIOLETA B. DE
CHAMORRO

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere on a matter near and dear to my heart—the state of democracy in Nicaragua.

President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, who is a dear friend to me and my wife Priscilla, visited our country in September and delivered two speeches—one at the Department of Commerce, and another at the Center for Democracy. I'd like to submit the text of those speeches into the record, and ask that my colleagues take a look at them.

Mr. Speaker, I testified before the subcommittee to emphasize that Nicaragua is well along in the process of turning itself around. Are there problems in Nicaragua? Absolutely. It has only been 5 years under Democratic rule. The road is still long. There will never be an absolute destination. But under the leadership of President Violeta Chamorro, Nicaragua has undergone wrenching changes of which any one of us would be proud.

SPEECH BEFORE THE CENTER FOR DEMOCRACY

Mr. Kelly, President of the Board of Directors of the Center for Democracy, Professor Allen Weinstein, President and Executive Director of the Center for Democracy, Members of the Government of the United States of America, Honorable Senators and Representatives, friends: I would like to thank you for your invitation to share with you this

evening in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Center for Democracy. I would like to express to you my sincere recognition for all the support you have given the democratic process in my country. This support has included observing the historic elections of February 25, 1990 and supporting the National Assembly on legislative matters.

I am thrilled to be at this forum, where dialogue is practiced and promoted with the joint action of parties and countries that favor both democracy and the well-being of the persons of the world.

The Center for Democracy is expanding the frontiers of freedom in diverse continents, helping societies in transition build a legal framework based on the Rule of Law and a market economy. I can tell you that Nicaragua is one of these examples.

Building democracy in Nicaragua has been a very difficult and misunderstood task. Upon beginning my presidential mandate on April 25, 1990, I found a country that was destroyed by war, a result of the ideological imposition that the Sandinista Government attempted in my country.

Our democratic transition took place in the midst of weapons. I found an army of more than 90,000 members facing another 22,000 combatants. The civilian population had more than 200,000 weapons of war in its possession at that time. Exile, imprisonment and confiscations of goods were the means with which to confront the opposition to democracy. Freedom of the press and political rights were suppressed. I inherited a collapsed economy. State centralization practically did away with the initiative of the citizenry and the benefits of a free market. Under the economic model of the Sandinista decade, the State took over commerce, banking, insurance and production. The result was an economic regression that took us back to the 1940s, and left us an enormous foreign debt, one of the highest in the world in relative terms. Rationing cards, weekly devaluations, confiscations and long lines at supply centers were coupled with the lack of liberties and became the main symbols of that time. As part of this sad outlook, we Nicaraguans inherited a culture of violence. Dialogue had been the absent protagonist in our history.

My first mission as President was to reestablish public liberties, abolish compulsory military service and foster a true reconciliation and unity among the Nicaraguan family in order to heal the wounds of war.

Today, political debate takes the place of gunshots, our Branches of Government are truly independent and we have managed to subordinate military authority to civilian authority. The gigantic army I inherited has been transformed to a force of 14,000 people, the smallest in Central America. We have approved a new Military Code that establishes the national and apolitical nature of the army. For the first time in the history of our nation, a head of the army abandoned the post peacefully. We took the school textbooks that taught addition by means of weapons and tanks and replaced them with books espousing civilian and patriotic principles. Many military installations were transformed into schools and universities.

The reconciliation, that I do not tire of asking from the Nicaraguan people, has allowed us to incorporate in the National Police, militants of the former Nicaraguan Resistance. The armed and security forces that formerly carried the name of the Sandinista party, today have become the National Army and National Police. Thousands of weapons

that previously were in the hands of civilians have been recovered, destroyed and buried.

Economic reforms have put an end to a Centralist State. Private initiative has assumed the role and the challenges that make it the main agent of development. Since 1991, 10 new private banks, one Stock Exchange and one Commodities Exchange have been established in our country in a show of confidence and the entrepreneurial spirit of the Nicaraguan people. Three hundred fifty private enterprises, which constituted close to 30 percent of the Gross Domestic Product, have been privatized. We have been successful in eliminating the hyperinflation we inherited and in maintaining one-digit levels in price increases. We have also reduced our foreign debt or restructured it to increasingly more flexible terms.

Given the conditions of poverty I inherited, we are concentrating our efforts on children and women, who carry most of the family burden in our country. I have given special priority to primary education and preventive health, while integrating community participation and that of civilian society in these tasks.

I would like to clearly underscore that Nicaragua today has an economy with great potential. For the first time in 11 years, our Gross Domestic Product grew by 3.3 percent in 1994 and this year we will have a greater increase. Nicaragua now has appropriate and firm legislation for the protection of foreign investments. We have subscribed to bilateral treaties for the promotion of investment with different countries, including the United States of America.

These important achievements have only been possible thanks to the solidarity we have found in friendly countries that have not deserted us. I would like to especially acknowledge the broad bipartisan support that the United States has shown us. By such support, you understood that democracy in Nicaragua is irreversible. Those who compare the Nicaragua of the past with the Nicaragua of today, transformed as it is by democracy, may appreciate how costly it has been to arrive to where we are today. We need to continue receiving support for our democratic process in order to meet the great challenges that face our society today. We will continue strengthening our economic development, confronting absolute poverty and perfecting our democratic institutions.

Upon completing my term, on January 10, 1997, I would like to leave the property issue resolved, which is one of the most difficult and complex problems that I inherited from the previous regime. The property issue affected more than 170,000 families and close to 25 percent of the arable land in Nicaragua. Today I can tell you that we have taken significant steps to finding solutions to this situation.

My dear friends, we Nicaraguans are entering a new era in our history. We are heading toward an electoral process in 1996 that will enable us to take one of the most important steps in the consolidation of democracy. The challenge we face is to preserve peace, strengthen justice and the rule of law and further establish economic and social development, eliminating extreme poverty and fighting unemployment. Only absolutely free and honest elections can lead us to a true consolidation of democracy. I call on the international community to support us in the diverse aspects of the elections we will be holding towards the end of 1996. We are confident that we will continue to count on the support of the United States and the leaders of the Center for Democracy.

I would like to conclude by saying that the bipartisan consensus that the Center for Democracy has promoted in relation to Nicaragua has not been in vain. This celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Center for Democracy is also a source of great pride and satisfaction for my country. I would like to offer you a simple yet significant gift of a destroyed weapon, which symbolizes the peace and reconciliation of Nicaragua. May God bless the friendship between our two peoples. Thank you very much.

REMARKS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
(By Her Excellency Violeta Barrios de Chamorro)

Allow me Mr. Brown to thank you for your kind invitation to participate in this breakfast and the opportunity to exchange viewpoints on some areas of common interest.

During the last few years, Central America has been making impressive progress in the opening up of its framework of trade and its economies. In fact, the reduction of tariffs, the elimination of non-tariff barriers, economic deregulation, improvements in the framework of investment policies and progress in the protection of intellectual property rights, among others, are contributing to the perfection of our instruments of integration.

In this context, it is important to highlight accession of all Central American countries to the World Trade Organization, a commitment that will bring regional trade norms into line with the disciplines that govern international trade. This development also represents a fundamental step in the creation of the Americas Free Trade Zone, which is the objective we established for ourselves in the Summit of the Americas held in Miami in 1994.

This set of policies and actions is contributing to a better commercial growth in the region; in 1994 intra-regional trade surpassed the historic levels reached in the last decade. Our principal trade partner is the United States, on the export as well as import levels, thanks to the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

This success notwithstanding, with the emergence of NAFTA, the region together with the Caribbean countries perceives potential disadvantages as a result of a diversion of trade and investment. For this reason, we support initiatives that promote NAFTA parity and we support free access of our products, which today face restrictions.

Although our commercial relations show important growth, they are not necessarily a reflection of the flow of investment. I therefore, consider that we must redouble our efforts to promote the potentials of investment in Central America.

When Mr. Pablo Pereira, our Minister of the Economy and Development, returned from the Meeting of Ministers in Denver, he reported to me in detail on two events of special importance to our country that took place in that city.

(1) The signing of Bilateral Investment Treaty between the United States and Nicaragua.

(2) A working session with you where we responded to your initiative of holding a Forum on Trade and Investment at the Central American level with an invitation to stage such a Forum in Managua.

I now have the pleasure of reiterating that invitation to you and to tell you that in Nicaragua we will welcome you, your assistants and the important business people that accompany you, with open arms.

From the outset, we believe this event will be important, not only to give the Bilateral

Investment Treaty its own dimension, but also to provide a magnificent opportunity to examine, within a Central American context, concrete perspectives on trade and investment between our subregion and the United States.

In this same vein of ideas, allow me to suggest the creation of a U.S.-Central America Business Development Council, a body that will promote business ties, providing the private sector with the major role befitting it in our societies.

Mr. Brown, distinguished guests, Central America is a region that has abandoned war and violence and has initiated the irreversible consolidation of its democracies. I am proud to point out that, toward the end of next year, we will hold in Nicaragua, the fairest, most free elections in our history. These elections will mean a political transition without interruption, guaranteeing our democracy. Pacification, reconciliation and development have been the central themes of my Government, under the difficult circumstances I have had to govern.

In my country we put an end to the hyperinflation of the 1980s, launched a highly successful process of privatization, reduced the foreign debt and made considerable progress in the solution of the property issue inherited by my Government. We also began an intensive process of export diversification and, in general, have laid the groundwork for a better transformation of production with economic and social equity. Nicaragua is a stable country, currently open to foreign investment and willing to gradually assume the responsibilities imposed by economic globalization and international competition. Our convictions, our principles, as well as our laws grant complete security and protection to foreign investment.

I invite the American business people to discover Nicaragua. Here, among us, we have examples of business people and businesses that know that in our country in particular, and Central America in general, significant opportunities for trade and investment are taking place.

Come to Nicaragua. Come to Central America, we are waiting for you.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY A. FOSTER

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my constituent, Mr. Larry A. Foster of Forest Park, who recently passed away. His passing at the young age of 54 is a loss that is felt, not by just his family and friends, but by the community he lived in, loved, and served over the years. He will be greatly missed.

Larry was born in Atlanta but moved to Clayton County at an early age. He was a star athlete at Forest Park High School where he played lineman, participated in two State championship football games and was named all-State lineman of the year. His talent on the playing field, combined with his academic performance in the classroom, won him a scholarship to Auburn University. He later transferred to Virginia Military Institute where he also played football.

He served his country with honor and distinction in the U.S. Marine Corps. Larry spent

13 months of his 3½ years in the Corps in Vietnam. After leaving the Marines as a lieutenant, he returned to his beloved Georgia where he taught school and coached football at Hapeville and attended night law school at Emory University.

When the night school program ended, Larry faced a difficult choice. The choice he made shows us a great deal about this man's character and determination. He left his secure job of teaching and the coaching he loved, to enter Emory as a full-time law student.

After graduation, he started a legal career that grew and flourished through the years. He joined a well-known private law firm in Clayton County, but he also found the time to serve his community and State in so many other ways. From 1973 to 1989, he served as the Clayton County School Board attorney and from 1989 to 1993 he was the attorney for Clayton County. At various times during his career he also served as city attorney for both Riverdale and Morrow.

His love of education led him to the Georgia Board of Education where he served for 14 years. During his time on the board, Larry played a major role in shaping the State's "no-pass, no play" rule, which requires student athletes to maintain their grades to be eligible to play competitive sports. He was a champion of local school superintendents and principals, pushing for better training programs and better benefits to keep school leaders from leaving the State.

Service to the community went beyond his legal expertise, however. He was a member and past president of the Southlake Kiwanis Club, the past president of the Clayton County Bar Association, and past district director in the Boy Scouts where he was active for many years.

Larry will be greatly missed. He will be missed by his wife, Mary Jo, to whom he had been married since 1968, and by his two children, Rachel Foster and Larry Allen Foster, Jr. He will be missed by his mother, Frances Foster, and his three brothers, Paul, Donald, and Terry.

His loss is also a great loss to the people of Clayton County and the State of Georgia. He touched the lives of so many people—his fellow classmates and athletes in his youth, the men he served with and led in the U.S. Marine Corps, the students he taught and the football players he coached while a teacher at Hapeville school, his fellow attorneys, teachers, principals, superintendents, youngsters in the Boy Scouts.

The list goes on and on. Larry will be missed. His all-too-short life exhibited the grit, the determination, professionalism and service for which we all should strive in our lives. He was more than just a constituent, he was a friend. I am proud to have known Larry Foster, and I will miss him.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS JOSLIN

HON. RANDY TATE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Francis Joslin of Washington State.

At 11 a.m. on Saturday, November 11, when we pause to remember the military veterans of our Nation who have fought to preserve our freedom, Francis Joslin should be in our thoughts. During World War II, Mr. Joslin exhibited the kind of courage and perseverance that most Americans of the postwar generations can scarcely imagine.

As an 18-year-old Army recruit in the spring of 1941, Mr. Joslin was sent to the Philippines, where he was assigned to a coastal artillery battery. When World War II began on December 7, he was transferred to the 31st Infantry. He was among the American defenders of the Philippines who fought the Japanese invasion force from Luzon to Bataan.

When Bataan fell on April 9, 1942, he and a small group of soldiers fled, swimming to the island of Corregidor, where he fought on until it too was surrendered on May 6. He was taken prisoner.

By escaping to Corregidor, Mr. Joslin had avoided what was later named the Bataan Death March. But with the fall of Corregidor, he was to begin 3 years of imprisonment, slave labor, and torture that most of us probably would not have endured. At the time of his capture, he was 6-foot-2 and weighed 190 pounds. At his liberation on August 15, 1945, he weighed but 105 pounds.

At first imprisoned in Manila, Mr. Joslin, suffered from malaria for which he was given no medicine, was beaten and was not given enough food to sustain his health. He witnessed horrid acts of torture against fellow prisoners who had escaped to try to find food.

Then that winter he and 1,500 of his fellow soldiers were moved to frigid northern China, where they were used as forced labor at a tannery and in lead mines. Survival again became a daily challenge. During that winter of 1943, they supplemented their inadequate rations by eating grass and capturing wild dogs.

In the summer of 1944, suffering from fatigue and malnutrition, Mr. Joslin lost consciousness in the mine. When he awakened outside the mine 3 days later, his guards believed he had tried to escape. He was taken back to the mine and forced to stand naked for 2 days without food or water. That was followed by 2 days in solitary confinement, again without food or water.

Shipped to Japan, he spent 10 days in solitary confinement without food or water and was repeatedly beaten. At the end of this chapter of his ordeal he was tried by a Japanese court for escape and sabotage and sentenced to life in solitary confinement.

Mr. Joslin spent the last year of his confinement in an unheated, windowless cell in Japan. The cell was 5 feet wide and 10 feet long. The ceiling was 5½ feet high. A 40-watt electric bulb lighted the cell 24 hours a day. He received one rice ball and a canteen of water each day.

Mr. Joslin's solitude and prayers were interrupted only by beatings he received after Allied bombing raids. One day his guards removed him from the cell, placed his leg on a table and stabbed it repeatedly to see if they could make him scream. He was afraid that if he cried out that he would be shot. So he kept his silence. His untreated wounds grew infected.

Finally in an August 14, 1945, radio broadcast, Emperor Hirohito told his people that the war was lost. The doors of the prison were opened the next day, and Mr. Joslin struggled his way to a United States prisoner of war camp where he was eventually liberated by Australian troops and shipped home to San Francisco for treatment.

Mr. Joslin served his country for many more years in the Army and later in the Air Force. He is now retired, after 24 years of military service, and living in my home county, Pierce County, WA.

A modest man, Mr. Joslin's story remained unknown to most of his family and friends until recently. When he recently wrote down his wartime experience at the request of his family, they were moved to honor him on the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Japanese surrender at a special gathering.

As we near Veterans Day in this 50th anniversary year of the end of World War II, it is fitting that we take note of the personal sacrifice and bravery of Francis Joslin and other former prisoners of war like him. In a profound sense our Nation owes that generation of heroes a debt which we can never repay. Please join me in acknowledging their special contribution to our country's history and offering a humble thank you.

HONORING VETERANS DAY

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, today, there are over 28 million living veterans. They are among the reasons that the United States is the mightiest, wealthiest, most secure nation on the Earth today. They are the reason that the United States has been, and will continue to be, the bastion of support and solace for those in a world searching for freedom and human rights.

This Veterans Day, in addition to honoring veterans from all wars, we are also celebrating the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. We particularly remember the veterans who fought in that war so that the world would be free from Hitler's tyranny.

From a personal perspective, my family, like many others, is indebted to the American men and women who served in the Allied forces during World War II. Without them, I am not sure I would be here today. My mother and father spent the war fleeing and hiding from the Nazis. I was born in a displaced persons camp in 1948 after the war. If the Allied troops had not stopped Hitler's cruelty 50 years ago, would the war have been over by 1948? What would the map of the world look like today? I prefer not to dwell on these questions. In-

stead, on this Veterans Day, I wish to express my unending gratitude to these men and women.

As a Member of Congress, I am pleased to be in a position to honor our veterans. They willingly went to war to defend our country and our way of life. Now the Federal Government has an obligation to provide the benefits that were promised to these men and women. We must honor that commitment. That is why I have consistently supported legislation in Congress to expand and preserve benefits for our Nation's veterans. It is ironic that in the year of the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, some people in Congress have advocated breaking our commitment with our veterans by cutting their benefits. While I understand the need to get our fiscal house in order—balance the budget and reduce the deficit—I do not believe that doing so on the backs of veterans is the answer.

Veterans Day is a time to remember all those men and women who gave their lives and livelihoods for their country. It is a time to honor those individuals who survived these armed conflicts and it is a time to reflect on how we can continue, in time of peace, the tradition of hard work for our Nation that these brave men and women established in time or war. Most importantly, we must reflect on how best to thank our veterans for their contributions to making this country the greatest democracy in the world.

NEW JERSEY JOURNALIST ACQUITTED BY TURKISH MILITARY COURT

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express by heartfelt relief that fellow American Aliza Marcus was acquitted by a State Security Court in Turkey today. The charges which had been brought against her raised serious questions about Turkish leaders' stated commitments to democracy, and her trial generated substantial interest in the United States and among Members of Congress. Perhaps more than any recent case, the trial of this Rutgers journalist from New Jersey heightened awareness about restrictions on free speech in Turkey. Her case was specifically protested in report language on the recently passed foreign operations appropriations bill. Yesterday 9 Senators and 38 of my House colleagues joined me in an urgent appeal to the Turkey's President Demirel on behalf of Aliza Marcus and others charged with or imprisoned for speech crimes.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the acquittal of Ms. Marcus, I am also encouraged by steps Turkey has recently taken to alter article 8 of the antiterror law, which has frequently been used to criminalize free speech. The release, since October 30, of up to 80 persons detained under article 8 is a significant positive development which offers further hope that this restrictive law, and others like it will soon become anachronisms in Turkey, as they have become in other European States.

Unfortunately, however, the Government of Turkey continues to routinely charge, convict, and imprison individuals for speech crimes. I would point out that four Kurdish members of Turkey's Parliament remain imprisoned for speech crimes, including Leyla Zana, who today was awarded the European Parliament's Sakharov prize for freedom of thought. It is sadly ironic that 1 day before the State Security Court acquitted Ms. Marcus, charges were brought against eight leaders of one of Turkey's most respected human rights organizations, the Human Rights Foundation. I recently met with the foundation's president, Yavuz Onen, when he was here to accept an award on behalf of the foundation.

Mr. Speaker, another troubling issue underscored by Ms. Marcus' case relates to the role of the military-sponsored State Security Courts. These legacies of military law pose serious questions about judicial independence in Turkey and the role of the military in Turkey's political life. These courts continue to be responsible for the imprisonment of Turkish intellectuals, journalists, and others, and are increasingly viewed as a major impediment to Turkish democracy.

Mr. Speaker, as long as the Government of Turkey maintains and uses laws to restrict free expression, and as long as hundreds of political prisoners remain in jail, questions about the Government's stated international human rights commitments will remain. Given the high priority Turkish leaders have placed upon Turkey's entry into the European Customs Union, recent reforms seem to reflect more of a commitment to good public relations than to principles of democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I have always supported the strategic, economic, and political foundations upon which our vital partnership with Turkey are based and have supported the Turkish Government's right to combat terrorism. Yet if we support these objectives to the detriment of human rights, we are doing a disservice to the people of Turkey and are undermining our own long-term policies in the region.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. J. ALFRED SMITH, SR.

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you and my colleagues a tribute to Dr. J. Alfred Smith, Sr., who has contributed 25 years of valuable service and leadership to the community as the senior pastor of the Allen Temple Baptist Church. One cannot speak of the virtues of Allen Temple without recognizing the tremendous contributions of Dr. Smith. I can only do justice to Dr. Smith by including his lifelong dedication and achievements.

Dr. J. Alfred Smith, Sr. is the senior pastor of Allen Temple Baptist Church of Oakland, CA. He is a professor of Christian ministry at the American Baptist Seminary of the West and the Graduate Theological Union of Berkeley, CA, and is a visiting professor at Fuller Theological Seminary. He is president of the

American Baptist Church of the West and is past president of the Progressive National Baptist Convention, U.S.A. He has been distinguished pastor in residence at the School of Divinity of Howard University. Recently, he was guest lecturer at the School of Divinity of Duke University and the School of Divinity of Yale University—Hoskins Lectures on Ministry.

Dr. Smith has served as visiting professor at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, KY, and as lecturer at the School of Divinity of Harvard University. He has been adjunct professor and advisor of doctoral ministry students at the Pacific School of Religion and has served as adjunct professor of parish ministry at the American Baptist Seminary of the West. Dr. Smith is a member of the advisory boards of the School of Divinity of Howard University and the United Theological Seminary. He is also a member of the University of California, Berkeley Community Advisory Board, and the California State Legislator's Commission on the African American Male. He has served as acting dean of the American Baptist Seminary of the West, as a representative for seminarians, and as a member of the executive board of the National Council of Churches. He is the founding chairperson of the Bay Area Black United Fund.

Dr. Smith has traveled extensively to speak at churches, universities, and seminarians nationwide. He addressed the Baptist World Alliance when the body convened in Toronto, Canada, and Seoul, Korea. He served as preacher for the 1991 Bermuda Bible conference.

He has spoken in West Africa, Jerusalem, Sweden, Denmark, Mexico, Canada, Switzerland, and the Virgin Islands. In April 1989, Dr. Smith addressed the United Nations on apartheid in South Africa and the anti-apartheid efforts of African-American churches. In February 1988, Dr. Smith led a delegation from the United States on a fact-finding mission to Sierra Leone, where he and others have established a Baptist mission.

A native of Kansas City, MO, Dr. Smith is married to Jo Anne Goodwin Smith. He has been a licensed minister since 1948 and an ordained minister since 1951. He earned his doctor of ministry from Golden Gate Seminary, his master of theology American church history from American Baptist Seminary of the West, his master of theology in church and community and bachelor of divinity, both from Missouri School of Religion, and his bachelor of science from Western Baptist College. Under his leadership, Allen Temple Baptist Church has grown from fewer than 1,000 members in 1970, when Dr. Smith became its pastor, to over 4,000 members today. As senior pastor, Dr. Smith administers over 25 community and family oriented programs and services of the church.

Dr. Smith had published over 16 books which are used by seminaries, Bible students, teachers, and scholars worldwide. Recent publications include "Giving to a Giving God, Basic Bible Sermons," with co-author J. Alfred Smith, Jr., a chapter in "From Prison Cell to Church Pew," Gloria Skew and Gayraud Wilmord, eds., and a sermon in "Best Sermons for 1993," Dr. James Cox, ed. He is a contributing author of Holman Bible Publishers' "The Study Bible." Books by Dr. Smith

and Allen Temple include "Guidelines for Effective Urban Ministry," "Preaching as a Social Act" discuss Dr. Smith's personal theology.

Dr. Smith has earned over 125 awards, including honors from Stanford University, the Martin Luther King International Chapel of Morehouse College, the National Council of Negro Women, Alpha Phi Alpha, the Bay Area Free South Africa Movement, the U.S. Congress, and AFRICARE. He has been elevated to the 33d degree of Prince Hall, Free and Accepted Masons. He has received an honorary doctorate from Western Baptist College and the Inter-Baptist Theological Center. In 1990, Dr. Smith was awarded an honorary doctor of humane letters from the American Baptist Seminary of the West. The work of Dr. Smith and the Allen Temple Baptist Church have been featured in numerous media, including NBC's "Today Show," October 1991, Christianity Today, Ebony, the Oakland Tribune, the San Francisco Chronicle, the Los Angeles Times, the San Jose Mercury, and the American Baptist.

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO FATHER
GEORGE F. RILEY**

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to wish a happy 80th birthday to Father George F. Riley. It is rare to meet a man who is so dedicated to his community.

A native of Massachusetts, Father Riley has been an important part of the Villanova community for the past 35 years where he currently serves as the special assistant to the president of the university. In this position he is responsible for assisting the development and maintenance of a strong communication network between Villanova and the more than 75,000 alumni around the world.

Father Riley's positions in the field of teaching and administration is impressive. His positions include campus Peace Corps director; provincial secretary; archivist and vocation director of the Augustine Order which conducts Villanova and national director of the Alumni Fund. He also served for 21 years as vice president of university development. During his tenure he raised over \$83 million in grants and gifts for Villanova University.

In addition to his many works at Villanova University, Father Riley is involved in a number of other organizations. These include: a trustee emeritus of Merrimack College in Andover, MA, a commissioner at the Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission; member of the board of directors of the Higher Education Congress of Philadelphia, and the United Way.

Mr. Speaker, Father Riley has also been the recipient of several awards and honors. These awards include Man of the Year by the Hebrew Academy of Atlantic County, New Jersey; the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of the State of New Jersey; the Italian Press Club of Philadelphia; the Distinguished Community Service Award by the B'nai B'rith of New Jersey; the Rafter Football Memorial Award as

well as Philadelphia's prestigious Commodore John Barry Award by the American Catholic Historical Society.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in wishing Father George F. Riley a very happy 80th birthday with many more in the future. Father Riley is an illustrative individual dedicated to his church, education organizations, and community.

HAMILTON VERSUS HOLMES USED GOLF TO TRAMPLE RACISM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to provide my colleagues with a profile of courage and conviction used 40 years ago to overcome racial segregation on a golf course in Atlanta, GA. In a legal case that was heard before the Supreme Court, *Holmes versus Atlanta*, a blow was struck to desegregate public golf courses. This particular case was a precursor to another desegregation case heard by the Supreme Court, *Brown versus Board of Education*.

I encourage my colleagues to read the accompanying article about an epic and courageous battle waged by Alfred Tup Holmes:

(By Ken Liebeskind)

The philosophies of Alfred (Tup) Holmes and Georgia governor Marvin Griffin collided in the mid-1950's when Holmes and his family challenged segregation in Atlanta: not in the schools or work places, but on the golf course.

In 1951, Tup, his brother Oliver and their father, Dr. Hamilton M. Holmes, were turned away from the Bobby Jones course, one of seven public golf courses in Atlanta at the time, because they were black. Then, they launched what their lawyer, Roscoe E. Thomas, recently recalled was "the first desegregation suit in Atlanta."

The suit began in United States District court in 1953 and reached the Supreme Court two years later. Tuesday marks the 40th anniversary of the Court's decision in *Holmes v. Atlanta*, the case that desegregated public golf. (Discrimination still exists at many private country clubs, which continue to practice exclusionary membership policies based on race and religion.)

When most people think of desegregation, they think of *Brown v. Board of Education*. *Brown* was rendered a full year earlier, but the case filed by the Holmeses, all now deceased, had a more immediate effect. "The first scene of court-ordered desegregation in Georgia was a golf course rather than a school house," wrote the Atlanta historians Norman Shavin and Bruce Galpin in "*Atlanta: Triumph of a People*."

Holmes v. Atlanta began in the aftermath of the incident at the Jones course when Tup Holmes and a community committee decided

to bring suit against the city. They won a hollow victory in 1954 when District Court Judge Boyd Sloan ruled that blacks had a constitutional right to play golf, but only in accordance with the city's "separate but equal" doctrine. He ordered the city to devise a system to accommodate blacks while "preserving segregation."

The city offered to let blacks use the public courses Mondays and Tuesdays which was agreeable to some. "They said this was enough, we don't need to go further because it could jeopardize our jobs," Gary Holmes, one of Tup Holmes's sons, recalled last week.

But Tup Holmes "didn't have that fear," Gary Holmes said of his father, who died in 1967. "He was a mover and shaker, bold enough to do that kind of stuff." An amateur golf champion and a black union steward at his job at Lockheed Aircraft, Holmes was determined to fight on to win full use of city courses.

The case moved to an Appeals Court in New Orleans, where Thurgood Marshall and the N.A.A.C.P. intervened. But when the Court ruled the original decision had given the plaintiffs "all the relief they asked for," the Holmeses were forced to take their fight further, all the way to the Supreme Court.

The Court accepted the case in the 1955 fall term, a year after *Brown*, when it was "knocking down all kinds of things," according to Jack Greenberg, a Columbia University Law School professor who was the long-time director of the N.A.A.C.P.'s Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Greenberg worked with Thurgood Marshall on the Holmes case. "The Court was saying, 'Haven't you got the message?'" In fact, the Court quickly overturned the previous rulings in *Holmes*, sending it back to District court for a decree in favor of the plaintiffs.

The decision was applauded in an editorial in *The New York Times* of Nov. 9, 1955: "The court's perfectly logical position is that desegregation means desegregation, not segregation on an equal basis." But the Atlanta Constitution wrote, "A majority of Southerners will be shocked and angered by this decision."

Griffin and other segregationist politicians condemned the decision and vowed to fight it. The Mayor urged the city to sell its course to private individuals who presumably could have kept them segregated. The town of Leland, Miss., sold its course to the Lions Club for \$1 to avoid the challenge of integration.

But when Judge Sloan got the case again, he ordered the city to desegregate its courses "immediately." The Holmeses took their game public the very next day.

Dec. 24, 1955, was "a happy day in town for black folks," said Gary Holmes, who was 12 at the time. But the joy in the community was tempered by a fear of white retaliation.

TRIBUTE TO MARTIN KEARNS

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Martin Kearns honored November 10 by the officers and members of Division 4 of the New York City County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Durow's Restaurant in Queens, New York.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kearns is an outstanding Irishman, a distinguished Hibernian, a retired insurance executive, a director of the St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee and a renowned civic and church leader. He is a man of outstanding moral character, and an asset to his family, friends and community. He is married to the former Brenda McNulty of County Louth, Ireland, and they have three lovely children; Arleen, Brendan and Brian.

Martin Kearns was born in Elthin, County Roscommon, Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1948. After working for the H.C. Bohack grocery chain, Mr. Kearns was recruited to become a life sales representative for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1964. During his tenure in the insurance industry, he qualified as a registered representative of the National Association of Security Dealers, and in 1979 he became an agent responsible for the introduction of new products. In 1980, he was promoted to sales manager in charge of sales recruiting. He retired from that position in 1987.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kearns is no stranger to the Irish community. Since his arrival in the United States, he has held many positions in Irish, Catholic and charitable organizations. He is the past president of Division 4 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the United Irish Counties and the Roscommon Association. He is presently president of the New York County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a director of the St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee, a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Pioneer Total Abstinence Association, and an active parishioner at St. Kevin's Church in Flushing, Queens.

Martin Kearns is a gentleman who is extremely proud of his Irish heritage and one who has dedicated his entire life to promoting Irish culture in the greater New York metropolitan area. He is an elegant, graceful, charming person who is always promoting the Ancient Order of Hibernians and his Roscommon heritage. He is one of the outstanding leaders of New York's St. Patrick's Day Parade and is always available to make sure that its tradition is upheld.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Martin Kearns as he is honored by Division 4 of the New York County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.