

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRANSFER OF SURPLUS FEDERAL PROPERTY TO PRIVATE CHARITIES

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, it is ludicrous to prevent nonprofit groups from making use of surplus Federal property simply because they do not serve educational or public health purposes. Local charities, such as food banks, are being penalized because their sole purpose is to assist low-income individuals. Current law excludes these groups from making use of much needed supplies, clothing, and equipment, which would otherwise go unused. Big-government bureaucracy is hindering nonprofit groups from giving back to the community.

I applaud Representative HAMILTON and the Government Reform and Oversight Committee for their work to assist families by amending existing law to allow for the donation of surplus Federal property to local charities that aid low-income families and individuals. More impoverished families than ever before will have access to the resources they need to get back on their feet. I wholeheartedly support this legislation.

Recently, I became a member of the Renewal Alliance, a group of Representatives and Senators working to highlight community efforts to end poverty, repair broken families, and solve a host of other problems. I believe that for every challenge our Nation faces, there is a solution, not in Washington, but locally. This bill sends a strong message to our constituents that we believe in our community organizations and want to see them succeed in their efforts to help those in need.

Nonprofit groups in our communities are in desperate need of materials and equipment to repair homes, store food items and deliver goods and services to those less fortunate. This bill will aid food banks and charitable groups all across the Nation in their efforts to give back to the community and provide low-income individuals with the helping hand they need. We need to make it easier for our nonprofit groups to feed and house those most in despair. This bill does just that. I am proud to support this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. AUGUSTINE L. PERROTTA

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Dr. Augustine L. Perrotta, of Bloom-

field Hills, MI. On April 27, 1997, Dr. Perrotta was named "Italian-American of the Year" by the Italian Study Group of Troy, MI.

Each year, the study group honors prominent Italian-American members of our community who demonstrate outstanding service, activism, and leadership.

Dr. Perrotta's recognition is well deserved. As the eldest of three children, Dr. Perrotta was thrust into a position of tremendous responsibility, due to the death of his father at an early age. He worked through college and attended medical school on scholarships, where he was valedictorian of his graduating class.

As a practicing oncologist and hematologist for the past 25 years in the Detroit area, Dr. Perrotta has combined his commitment to the medical profession with his love for his Italian heritage. He is active in two Italian-American physicians' organizations, was recently named a "Top Doc" in his field by Detroit Monthly magazine, and serves as chairman of the Department of Medicine at Bi-County Community Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. Perrotta's accomplishments and contributions to our community. On this very special occasion, I extend my very best wishes to him and his wife, Dorothy, and their three children: Augustine, Grace, and Michael.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS ACADEMY BOYS BASKETBALL TEAM WINS THE NEW YORK STATE CLASS C CHAMPIONSHIP TITLE

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Christian Brother's Academy boys basketball team for winning the New York State Class C championship game on Saturday, March 16th.

While this is the Brother's first State championship in basketball, this is the third State title in athletics that the academy has won in the past year. The other titles are for baseball and soccer.

Senior Jeff Segar, who also plays varsity football and baseball, scored 22 of the team's final 66 points and was honored as the tournament's most valuable player. Junior Sal Lampuri was responsible for 15 of the team's total points and was named to the all-tournament team.

Our central New York community is proud of the hard work and dedication displayed by the members of the 1996-97 Christian Brother's Academy boys basketball team, and all the young athletes who competed in this year's tournament.

Members of the team include: Sean Anderson, Joseph Leone, Jeff Segar, Salvatore

Lampuri, Jon Law, Michael McKeon, Gregory Orlicz, Bryan Sacco, Robert Schalk, Jonathan Wolf, David Paulus, trainer Randolph Kinn, assistant coach Edward Leone, and coach "Buddy" Wleklinski.

Congratulations to all for this impressive achievement.

IN HONOR OF DR. FERMAN B. MOODY

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Pennsylvania's finest, Dr. Ferman B. Moody, of Harrisburg, who is the recipient of a Distinguished Service Award from the National Association of State Directors of Vocational Technical Education Consortium.

Dr. Moody has been a vocational student, teacher, college professor, administrator, director, lecturer, and leader. The Commonwealth of Virginia recognized his ability 35 years ago by naming him Vocational Agriculture Teacher of the Year. In the succeeding years, he has distinguished himself professionally, from his work at the University of Virginia and Virginia State University to his work in Pennsylvania. For 7 years now he has served as the State director of Vocational Education of Pennsylvania, our Nation's fifth largest State.

Among his most outstanding achievements: the implementation of the comprehensive tech prep program in Pennsylvania, in 352 schools and 44 postsecondary institutions which serve more than 90,000 students. He has also overseen the activation of the High Schools That Work Program, one of America's largest efforts in this area, serving more than 61 schools and over 10,000 students. Dr. Moody also received the H.O. Sargent Award from National FAA for leadership in cultural diversity gains, influence in national membership, and headquarters operations.

The list of Dr. Moody's accomplishments could certainly fill a full chapter. Indeed, there are probably not enough words to describe the levels of his dedication, perseverance, and hard work. We are gratified to have him as a leader in Pennsylvania. But Ferman Moody has demonstrated to all of us that he is a leader in vocational education across our great nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues in joining me to congratulate Dr. Moody on this wonderful recognition. Thank you, Dr. Moody, for all that you have done for generations of students who should be forever grateful to your abilities and leadership.

● 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.

TRIBUTE TO BESSIE McBRIDE

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional woman, Bessie McBride, who will be celebrating her retirement on Saturday, May 3, 1997. Mrs. McBride is being recognized for her dedication and commitment to the Jonesboro Public School District. Forty years of educating and inspiring the children of Arkansas is a great accomplishment and I commend her for her service.

Mrs. McBride was a graduate of Arkansas State University and has been honored with numerous awards throughout her career. She has received the Arkansas Outstanding Co-operating Teacher Award, the Outstanding Elementary Teachers of America Award, the Outstanding Leaders in Elementary and Secondary Education Award and in 1996 was chosen the Jonesboro Public School District's Outstanding Teacher of the Year. I stand here today on behalf of friends, family, past students, fellow teachers, and Mrs. McBride's community, to say a heartfelt thank you for a job well done.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE CRUZ M. BUSTAMANTE, SPEAKER OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my good friend and speaker of the California State Assembly, the Honorable Cruz M. Bustamante, of Fresno, CA. On Friday, April 25, 1997, Speaker Bustamante was honored at a reception hosted by the Hispanic Outreach Taskforce of Whittier, CA.

Cruz, first elected to the assembly in 1993, represents the people of the 31st Assembly District. During his tenure in the assembly, Cruz has served as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, Budget, and Higher Education. Also, Cruz has served on the Resources Subcommittee on the Assembly Budget Committee, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Select Committee on California-Mexico Affairs, California Wine Production and Economy, and International Trade.

Now serving his third term, Cruz was elected speaker of the California State Assembly on December 2, 1996. This is a historical benchmark in California's rich history. Cruz, as speaker, is the first Latino to hold this office.

Cruz has worked diligently to serve the residents of the 31st Assembly District and, as speaker, the people of California. He recently navigated legislation through the assembly that will hold the tobacco industry accountable to the California State attorney general for State costs for treating tobacco-related illnesses. He is working on legislation to reform California's juvenile justice system and provide grants for the successful juvenile boot camp

model. During his career, he has been a champion of farm worker housing and continues an aggressive push for the siting of a University of California campus in Merced County. As a strong advocate for our youth and education, Speaker Bustamante tours the State encouraging children to stay in school and shares his experience that led to his own success through his "You can Too" Program.

The oldest of six children, Cruz was born in Dinuba, CA. His parents, Dominga and Cruz Bustamante, Jr., a retired barber, raised their family in the rural communities of Tulare and Fresno Counties.

In 1970, he graduated from Tranquility High School and pursued a college degree at Fresno City College and the California State University, Fresno [CSUF], where he studied Public Administration. Following a summer internship in Washington, DC, with Congressman B.F. Sisk, Cruz developed a keen interest in public service. He served on both the student senate and the board of the Fresno State College Association at CSUF.

In 1977, Cruz began his career in public service at the Fresno Employment and Training Commission. He soon became program director for the Summer Youth Employment Training Program, which employed over 3,000 Central valley teenagers each summer. Later, he joined the staff of Congressman Richard Lehman of Fresno, CA. From 1988 until January 1993, Cruz served as district administrative assistant to former Assemblyman Bruce Bronzan.

A strong believer in community service, Cruz has served on numerous local boards and commissions, including Fresno United Way Allocation Committee, Burroughs Elementary School Site Committee, City of Fresno Citizens Advisory Committee, and the Roosevelt Plan Implementation Committee.

He is married to the former Arcelia De La Pena. They have three daughters, Leticia, Sonia, and Marisa, a grandson, David, and a granddaughter, Lauren.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I ask my colleagues to join me and the Hispanic Outreach Taskforce in recognizing the Honorable Cruz M. Bustamante for his outstanding and invaluable service to people of the State of California.

TREATING LEGAL IMMIGRANTS FAIRLY

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, in less than 100 days many thousands of elderly and disabled legal immigrants in our country will lose their only source of financial support unless Congress acts.

This is not about welfare reform; it is about community responsibility. It is not about moving young parents from welfare to work, but about elderly people who cannot work. It is not about people who came here illegally, but people who came here under our laws.

They now find themselves disabled, most often by age and illness: Asian-Americans

caught up in the Vietnam war, often fighting on our side; Arab-Americans many of whom fled the land of Saddam Hussein; People who, despite in numerous cases having defended their native land against the Nazi invaders, left because of Soviet persecution against Jewish families; and Hispanic-Americans dislocated by war or in pursuit of family reunification.

When President Clinton signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act he made it completely clear that he would propose legislation this year to correct the provisions on legal immigrants; today I am introducing a bill similar to the President's proposal.

As a nation of immigrants, we must face up to this issue, as the faces of these elderly legal immigrants come more and more into focus for all the Nation to see.

THE WESTHILL HIGH SCHOOL BOYS BASKETBALL TEAM WINS THE NEW YORK STATE CLASS B PUBLIC SCHOOL TITLE

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Westhill High School boys basketball team for winning the New York State Class B Championship game on March 16, 1997.

Until this season, the Warriors had played basketball in the class C division. This year, hard work and the help of coach Todd Widrick made it possible for the team to go undefeated in its first season of competition in the class B division. Senior David Lemm scored 30 of the team's final 64 points and was honored as the tournament's most valuable player. Juniors Scott Ungerer and Chuck Cassidy were also honored by being named to the all-tournament team.

Our central New York community is proud of the teamwork and dedication displayed by these and all the young athletes who competed in the tournament. I congratulate all of the members of the Westhill Varsity basketball team for their victory. Team members include: Bryan Sidoni, Mike Nicholson, Scott Adydan, Brian Gehm, Marc Herron, Mike Wojenski, Jordan Weismore, Brennan Binsack, Ryan Vossetig, David Lemm, Scott Ungerer, Chuck Cassidy, and coaches Tim Allen, Carlton Green, and Todd Widrick.

Congratulations to all on their impressive accomplishment.

ENFORCEMENT OF U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY LAWS IN PUERTO RICO

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, ever since I was stationed in Puerto Rico during my service in the U.S. Army from 1953 to 1955, I have harbored warm sentiments about the people I

met, the beauty of the place, and the society of the island, as well as about its special bond with the mainland United States.

I arrived there shortly after the U.S. Congress and the Puerto Rican people had authorized the local constitution under which the island has existed up to the present. I was never certain that the status under the new constitution was well-defined, or how the people regarded themselves as a result.

For example, the Puerto Rican soldiers with whom I served expressed loyalty to the United States, and never felt that having U.S. nationality and citizenship meant that they had lost their status as citizens of Puerto Rico. In the same way that soldiers from Texas or Maine still saw themselves as citizens of their States, Puerto Ricans did not lose their identity as Puerto Ricans.

That is how it has been and always should be for the people of the States of the Union, as well as the U.S. citizens in the territories until Congress and the residents decide about permanent union. Still, I am concerned that 45 years after I served in Puerto Rico—which remains the largest and most populous unincorporated territory—the decision on a permanent political status has not been reached. Even though economic, social, and cultural integration has advanced well, the question of full membership in the Union needs an answer one way or the other.

As the end of a century within the U.S. political system approaches, Puerto Rico's future is full of promise. The local government is instituting bold market-oriented reforms and downsizing government as private sector led development expands and unemployment drops to historic lows. In addition, in November of 1996 the voters returned to office leadership committed to working with Congress to resolve the question of the territory's political status, and thereby create certainty about the future which is critical to even further economic success.

Because Congress in 1995-96 clarified issues of law and policy which had been shrouded in ambiguity for many years, the people were empowered with information and ideas about their options for the future. In turn, the candidates in the 1996 elections last November were able to present the voters with clear choices regarding Federal-territorial policy issues. The status-quo candidates lost by historic margins in last year's election, demonstrating the people know how to send a clear message to both the Federal and territorial governments when the issues and the choices are well-defined.

It seems quite clear that the people of Puerto Rico want equal political standing under a form of full self-government. Who can blame people who have been within the U.S. political system for 100 years for wanting constitutionally guaranteed citizenship, with the ability to pass their nationality to the next generation without fear that it could be terminated by a future Congress? That is why they voted for leaders who told them the truth about the fact that they can not achieve that result under unincorporated territory status because the current form of political union with the United States itself is not permanent.

Indeed, under the territorial clause Congress has the discretionary power to end the con-

ferral of U.S. citizenship for persons born in Puerto Rico starting tomorrow if it so chooses. Of course, no one expects the Congress without any compelling reason to return to the pre-1917 days of the Foraker Act when birth in Puerto Rico did not result in U.S. citizenship, nor does any one expect Congress unilaterally to change Puerto Rico's status without considering the wishes of the people. But that is not the point, is it? The people of Puerto Rico want a status with rights that are guaranteed, not permissive.

As a body politic and at the level of political culture, the U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico have taken possession of the concept of limited government, and they recognize that permanent territorial clause status is not the goal of American constitutionalism. Disenfranchisement can not be enhanced so that it becomes an acceptable permanent status.

In this context, the question of citizenship becomes critical. The background paper which I am submitting for the RECORD today addresses a highly publicized citizenship case in Puerto Rico, and how it has been handled by the local and Federal authorities. I am concerned about the impact this case could have on the status of 3.8 million U.S. citizens residing in Puerto Rico who demonstrate every time they go to the polls that they cherish their U.S. nationality with patriotic pride. Congress must follow further developments in this case in an informed manner, and ensure that the administration's Puerto Rico task force manages this issue more effectively from this point forward.

THE EFFECT OF RENUNCIATION OF NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP IN THE CASE OF PERSONS BORN IN PUERTO RICO

Question: Does a person who renounces U.S. nationality and citizenship acquired by birth in Puerto Rico thereafter have separate nationality and citizenship of Puerto Rico?

Answer: No. Presently there is no separate Puerto Rican nationality or nationality-based citizenship in the legal, political or constitutional sense. The People of Puerto Rico have a distinct cultural heritage, which can be sustained through U.S. nationality and citizenship or through separate nationality and citizenship. Which path is taken will depend on where national sovereignty rests when the self-determination process for Puerto Rico is completed in favor of either statehood or separate nationhood. As long as Puerto Rico remains under the present form of commonwealth status the nationality and nationality-based citizenship of persons born there will be defined and regulated in accordance with the provisions of the U.S. Constitution and federal law applicable to Puerto Rico as determined by Congress.

Explanation: The question arises from the case of Mr. Juan Mari Bras. He is a resident of Puerto Rico and lawyer by profession, but he is most well-known as a publicity-seeking member of a small socialist political faction in Puerto Rico which views U.S. sovereignty, nationality and citizenship in Puerto Rico as illegal and repressive. Mari Bras had U.S. nationality and statutory citizenship based on birth in Puerto Rico in 1927, until he went to the U.S. Embassy in Caracas, Venezuela July 11, 1994 and renounced allegiance to the United States and terminated his U.S. nationality in accordance with 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(5).

It is standard U.S. embassy and INS procedure for a person who renounces U.S. nation-

ality to be allowed to return to the U.S. pending certification of loss of nationality by the U.S. State Department as required by federal statute. However, in a high-profile media campaign and legal actions challenging the enforcement of U.S. citizenship laws in Puerto Rico, Mari Bras and his supporters have used his re-entry to this country after renunciation of its citizenship as the basis for a propaganda campaign asserting the existence of separate Puerto Rican nationality.

With regard to this claim of a separate Puerto Rican nationality, it is necessary to note that under Article IX of the Treaty of Paris the nationality of persons born in Puerto Rico is that of the United States, and the citizenship status of such persons is determined by Congress in the exercise of its territorial clause powers (U.S. Const. article IV, section 3, clause 2). Consistent with both the federal and local constitutions, current federal law defines nationality and citizenship of the residents of Puerto Rico as Congress has deemed necessary. See, 8 U.S.C. 1402; 48 U.S.C. 733a.

In the case of *Gonzales v. Williams*, 192 U.S. 1 (1904), the U.S. Supreme Court stated that under the Treaty of Paris the "... nationality of the island became American..." Then, quoting Article IX of the treaty the court stated that those inhabitants of Puerto Rico who did not elect continued allegiance to Spain were held "... to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they reside." Article IX of the treaty goes on to state that "... the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants ... shall be determined by the Congress."

Thus, Congress, has clear authority and responsibility to define a form of territorial citizenship under the umbrella of U.S. nationality as it deems appropriate. Under Section 7 of the Foraker Act of 1900 (31 Stat. 77), Congress conferred the status of "citizen of Puerto Rico" for persons born in the territory. Under Section 5 of the 1917 Jones Act (39 Stat. 961), Congress extended statutory U.S. citizenship to those born in Puerto Rico.

Under the Jones Act arrangement, retention of "citizen of Puerto Rico" status was an option foreclosed to all who did not exercise it in 1917. In addition, the statutory citizenship extended by Congress was not permanently guaranteed and conferred less-than-equal legal and political rights compared to those born or residing in the states of the union due to the limited application of the federal constitution in an unincorporated territory. *Downes v. Bidwell*, 182 U.S. 244 (1901); *Dorr v. United States*, 195 U.S. 138 (1904); *Balzac v. People of Puerto Rico*, 258 U.S. 298 (1922); *Rogers v. Bebel*, 401 U.S. 815 (1971).

Of course, states, territories and even counties or cities can exercise local jurisdiction to confer purely local "citizenship" under local laws. As discussed below in some detail, under territorial law Puerto Rico still recognizes a "citizen of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" status in the exercise of local jurisdiction, but this is not a nationality-based form of citizenship. See, Const. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Art. IX, Sec. 5; 1 LPR Sec. 7.

Pursuant to the territorial clause and article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, the nationality and any derivative nationality-based citizenship status of persons born in Puerto Rico is determined exclusively by applicable federal statute—currently 8 U.S.C. 1402, as noted above. Thus, there is no separate or dual Puerto Rican nationality or

"citizenship" as that term is used in the context of the domestic and international law of nationality and immigration applicable to Puerto Rico, including all provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Consequently, Mari Bras is subject to the provisions of Federal immigration and nationality law with respect to his nationality, including 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(5) as it relates to renunciation of U.S. nationality. Because Mari Bras repudiated allegiance to the U.S. (the nation which currently is recognized under international law and constitutionally as exercising lawful sovereignty in the place where he was born), it was a fairly routine matter for the Department of State to determine that he lost U.S. nationality. As a result, on November 22, 1995, the U.S. Department of State certified his loss of U.S. nationality and citizenship.

The federal court case *Davis v. District Director, INS*, 481 F. Supp. 1178 (1979) correctly establishes that when a person loses U.S. nationality all forms of citizenship, including local citizenship conferred by any political subdivision of the nation, are lost as well. In that case the court properly held that "citizenship" of the state of Maine did not entitle the former U.S. citizen renunciant to enter the United States, except upon compliance with alien entry requirements.

The court in that case also ruled that Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as other non-binding and non-self-executing international conventions do not supersede 8 U.S.C. 1481—the U.S. law under which renunciation of this country's nationality and citizenship is, in the words of the court, "a natural and inherent right of all people."

In addition to the preceding legal context, the State Department's certification of his loss of nationality and citizenship was based on the fact that Mari Bras signed a statement of understanding at the time the oath of renunciation was administered establishing that he fully understood the legal consequences of his actions, and that the loss of nationality and citizenship was voluntary and intentional. Thereupon, as he had expressly acknowledged in writing in the statement of understanding, Mari Bras became a stateless alien due to the lack of any other recognized nationality.

It was obvious from the propaganda campaign and legal disputes that commenced immediately upon the return of Mari Bras to Puerto Rico, however, that this was not a case of an eccentric person relinquishing U.S. nationality for abstract philosophical reasons or as a symbolic expression of opposition to the United States. As explained below, this was part of an orchestrated effort to create a conflict between federal and local law. The objective was to undermine the current political status of Puerto Rico and establish a de facto separate sovereignty and nationality for persons born in Puerto Rico without going through a democratic political process of self-determination or constitutional change to accomplish that result.

In December of 1995 and March of 1996 there were press reports in Puerto Rico and major mainland newspapers about Mari Bras and other "copy cat" renunciants traveling into and out of Puerto Rico on fake "Puerto Rican passports" issued by advocates of separate nationality for persons born in Puerto Rico. The press also quoted INS officials who stated that these cases were being studied, but due to an apparent lack of policy guidance nothing was done by U.S. authorities to discourage the use of phony passports by current or even former citizens, or to accu-

rately inform the public regarding the consequences of renunciation of U.S. nationality and citizenship.

To its credit, on February 13, 1996, the U.S. Department of State responded to an inquiry from the government of Puerto Rico with a statement establishing that Mari Bras is a stateless alien. Even then, the responsible federal agencies authorities did not choose in the case of Mari Bras to enforce the laws enacted to protect the borders and the sovereignty of the United States, as well as federal local laws restricting or regulating voting, certain financial transactions, and employment applicable to illegal aliens in the United States. In part, this may have been due to an incorrect reading of the applicable statute by local INS officers, who reportedly were under the mistaken belief a person who renounces must leave the U.S. before the loss of citizenship becomes effective.

However, in May of 1996 it was reported in the press that Mari Bras would travel to Cuba. Soon after, photographs appeared in the press of Mari Bras being embraced in the arms of Fidel Castro on June 28, 1996, at the thirtieth anniversary of an office in Havana which supports anti-U.S. activities in Puerto Rico. It was after that event that he was allowed to enter the U.S. once again, even though he had no legal right or moral justification for seeking re-admission to this nation.

In press report after press report in late 1995 and early 1996 the more grandiose dimensions of the Mari Bras scheme were explained in great detail. According to Mari Bras and his supporters, in addition to establishing that international travel is possible using birth certificates and phony travel documents (even after renouncing citizenship), the plan was to establish a legal premise for the assertion of separate nationality-based "citizenship" for persons born in Puerto Rico. This was to be accomplished openly through relinquishment of U.S. citizenship and subsequent exercise of the right to vote in local elections conducted under Puerto Rico law.

In furtherance of this objective, Mari Bras confirmed his voter registration in March of 1996 after he had lost U.S. nationality and citizenship. However, his voter eligibility was challenged by U.S. citizens born in Puerto Rico who were qualified to vote under the Puerto Rico elections statute. Like similar statutes in every other state and territory, the Puerto Rican election law requires U.S. citizenship in order to vote in local elections, and on that basis the qualification of Mari Bras to vote was challenged.

The case to protect the voting rights of U.S. citizens in Puerto Rico was brought before the local election board, from which it was passed to the territorial trial court on procedural grounds. At that point the election officials of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico joined in the legal action to uphold the local statute requiring U.S. citizenship to vote.

Unfortunately, the trial judge—in an opinion that seems to express separatist political sentiment more than it interprets law—ruled that it was unconstitutional for the Legislature of Puerto Rico to enact a statute requiring U.S. citizenship to vote. The judge concluded that this somehow discriminates unfairly against people born in Puerto Rico who renounce U.S. citizenship. It is reported that after this singular contribution to Puerto Rico jurisprudence the trial judge retired.

The case is now before the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico. If the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico does not dispose of the case in a

manner consistent with the Puerto Rico Federal Relations Act as approved by Congress and the voters of Puerto Rico in 1952, including the federal law under which the nationality and citizenship of persons born in Puerto Rico under U.S. sovereignty is determined and regulated, then the federal courts and/or Congress will have to resolve the problem and restore rule of law.

Once the loss of citizenship was certified, the INS agents in Puerto Rico should have given appropriate instructions, so that Mari Bras would not be leading political rallies and conducting seminars in Puerto Rico and New York in which he demands that the U.S. flag be lowered before he speaks. Instead of abusing the rights of a citizenship he has forsaken in service to his ideology, Mari Bras should be finding out just how good permanent living is in Cuba under the regime of his comrade Fidel Castro.

Similarly, even though support for the Puerto Rican independence movement in local elections in Puerto Rico consistently is somewhere between 3% and 4%, independence is a valid future status option for the territory. It does not help the independence movement to allow a person who is being used by Fidel Castro to subvert the rule of law in Puerto Rico and in the name of independence to make a mockery of U.S. nationality and citizenship.

Mari Bras has enjoyed a long period of freedom to use the ordered system of liberty that other Puerto Ricans have died to protect to bring about through juridical gimmicks a result in Puerto Rico that he apparently believes he will never be able to bring about through the voting process.

Perhaps his loss of U.S. nationality and citizenship should not have been certified due to the fact that Mari Bras intended to retain nationality and citizenship of an area that is within the sovereignty of the United States. How can a person renounce the nationality of a country and at the same time claim the nationality of territory under the sovereignty of that country? If he genuinely is laboring under the mistaken belief that there is a separate Puerto Rican nationality, should the State Department have concluded that he did not meet the intentionality test of 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(5)?

In this regard, however, the Congressional Research Service has concluded that "Although Puerto Rican residents who renounce U.S. citizenship might argue that they intended to renounce U.S. citizenship only if they actually acquired Puerto Rican citizenship, Davis and other cases indicate that courts have not found that such conditions and qualifications in the motives of the renouncer are separate from and invalidate the basic intent to relinquish U.S. citizenship." CRS Memorandum, "The Nature of U.S. Citizenship for Puerto Ricans," American Law Division, March 26, 1996.

The Mari Bras theory that a U.S. citizenship requirement for voting violates natural law and the rights of man falls not due to some over-reaching federal mandate, but as a result of the principles set forth in the Preamble and citizenship-related provisions of the Constitution of Puerto Rico as approved by the voters in 1952. The local constitution states: "We consider as determining factors in our life our citizenship of the United States of America and our aspiration continually to enrich our democratic heritage in the individual and collective employment of its rights and privileges . . ."

The Preamble goes on to identify as an additional "determining factor" in the life of Puerto Rico ". . . our loyalty to the principles of the Federal Constitution . . ."

This is important for many reasons, including the fact that it recognizes the requirement set forth in Section 3 of P.L. 600 (48 U.S.C. 731d) of compatibility between local constitutionally implemented measures and the federal constitution and laws.

As noted already, in the case of *Davis v. District Director, INS*, 481 F. Supp. 1178 (1979), referred to in the CRS analysis cited above, the court ruled that citizenship of the state of Maine did not entitle the former U.S. citizen who had made himself an alien by renunciation to remain in the U.S. even if he agreed to reside only in Maine. Rather, the court ruled that the alien must get a visa and petition for permanent resident alien status or be subject to exclusion. So it apparently will be in the *Mari Bras* case.

Of course, the INS has better things to do than hunt down and deport any of the approximately 100 ideological extremists who renounce their citizenship for similar reasons each year, especially when one thinks about the millions of other more serious illegal alien cases. However, if *Mari Bras* keeps going to Cuba to aid and abet the totalitarian collectivist regime there, the day may come when he finds the door to his homeland closed. If he ends up back in the country from which his return travel originated, it will be his own doing.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT'S GOLD AWARD CEREMONY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute a group of outstanding young women who have been honored with Girl Scout Gold Awards by Michigan Waterways Girl Scout Council in Port Huron, MI. They will be honored on May 4, 1997, for earning the highest achievement award in U.S. Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. The award can be earned by girls aged 14 to 17, or in grades 9 to 12.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving 2.5 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must earn four interest patches, the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, and the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, as well as design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling these requirements is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult volunteer.

As a member of the Michigan Waterways Girl Scout Council, the following girls will receive their Gold Awards: Angela Campbell, Jamie Welsler, Nicole Kwiatowski, Lisa Welsch, Leah Spresser, Joyce Schocke, Jennifer Schlegel, Heather McClellan, Theresa Walding, Halleé Vincent, Deborah Fields, Cari Malone, and Marylynn Lepien. They have all completed their public service projects and I believe they should receive the public recogni-

tion due for their significant service to their community and their country.

A SUCCESS STORY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one thing that we do not do often enough is to go back to predictions that are made about legislation by both supporters and opponents and see whether these predictions have been born out. One somewhat controversial bill we passed recently was the General Aviation Revitalization Act of 1994, which altered liability law regarding aircraft. That legislation was strongly resisted by many who do not think we should not make any change in the product liability system in this country. I joined with the leading House proponent of the bill, the then Representative from Kansas who is now the Secretary of Agriculture. With his leadership role, despite opposition from some within the Judiciary Committee, we eventually passed the bill which became the General Aviation Revitalization Act, which the President signed into law in August 1994. I think it is reasonable to note that the consequences of that bill as of now have been entirely favorable. Thousands of new jobs have been created in the aircraft manufacturing industry, including a renewal of manufacturing of single engine aircraft. I am also not aware of any danger to aircraft safety that anyone can point to as a consequence of that act. While obviously we will continue to monitor the results of this, I think it is important to note that to date, 2½ years after its passage, the results of the enactment to this bill has been no decrease in safety, while we have seen a significant increase in economic activity of a productive sort. The General Aviation Revitalization Act of 1994 has to date vindicated the views of those of us who pressed for it and I think it is important to note that.

TRIBUTE TO HIS EMINENCE ADAM CARDINAL MAIDA AND RABBI IRWIN GRONER

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on May 5, 1997, the Ecumenical Institute for Jewish-Christian Studies will present its Dove Award to two outstanding religious and community leaders, His Eminence Adam Cardinal Maida and Rabbi Irwin Groner.

All of the citizens of Michigan are blessed to have in our active presence Cardinal Maida and Rabbi Groner. Through their individual endeavors and their friendship and collaborative efforts, they have enriched the entire State in many ways and deepened goodwill.

They were instrumental in the establishment of the Religious Leaders Forum, which has stimulated dialog between the Christian, Jew-

ish, and Muslim communities. Each has encouraged the spread of voluntarism to touch the lives of those beyond their own communities. They have been outspoken on society's need to attack bigotry and racism, wherever either might appear in our midst.

Of course, for both Cardinal Maida and Rabbi Groner, the wellspring of their ecumenical work has been their deep spiritual commitment to their faith. Since his appointment by his Holiness John Paul II to be archbishop of Detroit on June 12, 1990, Cardinal Maida has maintained a focus, during a period of relative prosperity for citizens living within the diocese, on the less fortunate, whether children without health care or otherwise at risk, retired priests or the seriously ill.

Rabbi Groner is the spiritual leader of Congregation Shaarey Zedek, a religious home for my family over many decades. He has been preeminent in the conservative Jewish movement in our Nation, through his writings and sermons and his executive positions on various boards.

In this day and age without global conflict but with persistent conflict and violence in daily life, it is rewarding for us all that these two distinguished people of peace are awarded for their work by the Ecumenical Institute. As one privileged to know them both, it is my honor to be able to ask today all of my colleagues to join in expressing congratulations and wishing to Cardinal Maida and Rabbi Groner many more years of service to their parishioners and to the public at large.

A TRIBUTE TO DOLORES COLUCCI

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention Ms. Dolores Colucci of Clifton, NJ who is being honored by the Clifton Optimist Club.

A lifelong resident of Clifton, Dolores is one of seven children born to Dorothy and William Straub, a treadmill producer and a former airplane parts manufacturer. Her parents always advocated wholesome activity for youth, a legacy which Dolores does everything possible to continue.

A former student of Pope Pius XII High School in Passaic, Dolores decided to pursue a career in education. She graduated from Montclair State College with a bachelor's degree in education and thereafter began teaching in local schools, and subsequently obtained a master's degree in guidance and counseling from Kean College.

Dolores became involved with the local area youth in 1974, when she was a volunteer for the Girls' Club of Clifton. Two years later she became the club's executive director, and led the organization for 10 years. When the Girls' Club merged with the Boys' Club, Dolores became the new club's executive director.

As the executive director of the Boys' and Girls' Club, Dolores maintains a very busy schedule as she offers her services to many other community organizations including the Civic Affairs Committee of the North Jersey

Regional Chamber of Commerce, the Clifton Inter-Agency Council, the Clifton Education Advisory Board, the Recreation Task Force, and the Strategic Planning Committee of the Clifton Board of Education.

In addition to her civic involvements, Dolores is also actively involved with projects for Zonta International, an organization for business and professional women, and religious programs at her parish, Saint Philip the Apostle Roman Catholic Church.

Dolores has been recognized numerous times for her work with youth and was honored in 1989 as Outstanding Executive by the New Jersey Area Council of Boys' and Girls' Clubs as well as being named Agency Executive of the Year in 1993 by the United Way of Passaic County.

Dolores always prioritized family. She and recently deceased husband Thomas proudly raised three children: Anne Sibilski, a kindergarten teacher at School 12 in Clifton; Thomas, a manager of a fitness store in Paramus; and Daniel, a sixth-grader at Woodrow Wilson Middle School.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Dolores' family and friends, the youth of the Boys' and Girls' Club of Clifton, and the city of Clifton in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service to the community of the Boys' and Girls' Club 1997 Youth of Year, Dolores Colucci.

TRIBUTE TO MS. AURELIA PUCINSKI, CLERK OF THE COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding public official and close personal friend of mine on a very special occasion, her 50th birthday.

Ms. Aurelia Pucinski, clerk of the Cook County, Illinois Circuit Court, celebrated her birthday recently with a surprise party thrown by her friends and colleagues, as well as her husband, Jim Keithley, and their three children, Rebecca, Annie, and Jimmy.

Clerk Pucinski has been one of the most popular elected officials in Cook County since her election as a delegate to the 1980 Democratic National Convention. She is currently in her third term as clerk where she administers the world's largest unified trial court system, which handles more than 18 million cases each year.

She has literally guided the clerk's office into the 21st century with improved computer systems and other technological advancements to make the office more efficient and more responsive to the needs of law enforcement officers and attorneys and all citizens.

She has saved tens of millions of dollars for taxpayers during her tenure by reducing staff and overtime, through interest earned on investments and deposits, and returned unclaimed bond money. Clerk Pucinski is also the first county official to institute a code of ethics and internal ethics board.

A testament to Clerk Pucinski's integrity can be found in the fact that during her first cam-

paign for office in 1988, she proposed a 40-point plan to improve the office. She has implemented all those promises.

Clerk Pucinski is an outstanding public official, but perhaps more important, she is an outstanding human being and a wonderful wife, mother, and daughter. I have known her for more than 20 years, when I served on the Chicago City Council with her father, Alderman Roman Pucinski, a revered and respected public official who was a huge influence on his daughter. She remains devoted to her father as well as all of her family members, despite the demands and responsibilities of her office.

Mr. Speaker, I wish my dear friend, Aurelia Pucinski, a happy birthday and of course, many, many more.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND EUGENE RAWLINGS

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, I take this opportunity to comment upon the life and the work of the late Rev. Eugene Rawlings, who passed away on Tuesday, April 1, 1997.

Reverend Rawlings was born February 17, 1906, and spent his early years in Lucy, TN, where he attended school and received his early religious training. He graduated from the SA Owens College in Memphis, TN, and received an associate of arts degree in religious education from the McKinley Theological Seminary in Jackson, MS. In 1931, he married Ms. Caldonia Stevens and they have one daughter, Eugenia.

In 1954, Reverend Rawlings migrated to Chicago, IL, where he spent the rest of his life organizing churches, pastoring, teaching, and being a community activist. He was an outstanding lecturer and orator, as he taught at the Chicago Baptist Institute, the Ministers Union of Chicago and vicinity, the Westside Ministers Conference, and Bethany Hospital.

Reverend Rawlings was a great civic, social, and political activist, as evidenced by his position as a Master Mason, organizer for the Westside waste management environment safety project, Block Club treasurer, and planning committee for the Community Bank of Lawndale.

Rev. Eugene Rawlings was certainly an outstanding clergyman, civic leader, and humanitarian. We wish his wife Odessa, daughters Evangelist Eugenia Thomas, Pat Merriweather, and Francis Morris and other members of the family all the best, as they revere the life of this great American.

LOUIS FREEH IS A GOOD MAN

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, FBI Director Louis Freeh is a good man in a thankless job.

There is a tendency in this town, especially during the last 4 years, to go beyond answering one's opponent or critic to the point of destroying him utterly, his name, his reputation, and his livelihood. We can't let that happen to Director Freeh.

Among the other disturbing trends is that of politicizing agencies of the Federal Government and then using them to reward friend and punish enemies. Director Freeh has done everything possible to spare his agency this fate, and this, in the opinion of many, has made his a marked man.

This is unfortunate, because Director Freeh is, again in the opinion of many, one of the best directors in modern FBI history, and it would be a tragedy if his independence and integrity were to be his undoing.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot let that happen. And I would call on Senators from the other body to recognize Director Freeh's merits and to protect him from attempts to undermine him.

I submit, for the RECORD, a recent Wall Street Journal editorial which eloquently states the case for Director Freeh.

FBI LEADERSHIP

With news swirling about the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it might be an apt time to review the last change of leadership there. It took place, you probably do not recall, on the most tempestuous weekend of the Clinton Presidency.

FBI Director William Sessions, under fire over expense accounts and the department of his wife, had already tendered his resignation, pending a replacement. But on Saturday, July 17, 1993, he was told to resign immediately or be fired. Bearing the message was Attorney General Janet Reno, Deputy Attorney General Philip Heymann, White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum and now notorious Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell. On the way out of the meeting, Mr. Sessions stumbled on the curb and broke his elbow. His replacement, former FBI agent and New York Judge Louis Freeh, was announced the following Tuesday morning.

"It had taken strenuous argument from Nussbaum to persuade Clinton not to name his old friend and fellow Rhodes Scholar Richard Stearns to the post," James B. Stewart reports in his book "Blood Sport." Mr. Stearns is a judge on the Massachusetts Superior Court, and that fateful Monday our own columns had reviewed his resume: "Judge Stearns and President Clinton were war protesters together as Rhodes Scholars at Oxford. Judge Stearns was also a deputy campaign manager in George McGovern's 1972 presidential race, as well as national director of delegates in Sen. Edward Kennedy's 1980 presidential nomination bid."

The same editorial said, "Judge Freeh is fine with us," but raised the question of why Mr. Sessions should be summarily fired if a replacement was ready. It started, "So the gang that pulled the great travel office caper is now hell-bent on firing the head of the FBI." In the event, the Freeh appointment was well received, not least, Mr. Stewart relates, because he was not a personal friend of Bill Clinton."

The appointment was announced simultaneously with the Supreme Court nomination of Ruth Bader Ginsburg. "We've just hit two home runs for the President," Mr. Nussbaum said to his deputy Vincent Foster. Mr. Foster had declined a Monday night Presidential invitation to a meeting to appoint an independent counsel in the campaign contribution scandal; the following day her Inspector

General issued a scathing report on the mess at the FBI laboratory. And Senator Charles Grassley said the report shows the FBI "needs better leadership."

Senator, wake up. With the country in the middle of an ongoing Presidential scandal, the top ranks of the Justice Department are vacant—except for Ms. Reno herself, who battles Parkinson's Disease. We have an acting CIA head, and lame-duck Secret Service Director. Mr. Clinton is on his fifth White House Counsel. The last law enforcement soldier holding the line in Washington doesn't need carping from Republican Senators; he needs air cover.

The IG report on the lab, where problems clearly started well before the current director, is only the latest incoming fire. In the Washington Post's Sunday edition, for example, Mr. Freeh is accused of losing the confidence of his agents. An example: He told them they couldn't question Richard Jewell under a ruse, but had to give him a Miranda warning; therefore the Jewell imbroglio was the Director's fault, agents say. A somewhat less unflattering Newsweek profile repeats this complaint, while saying Mr. Freeh has thought of resigning.

Under Mr. Freeh the bureau has of course made mistakes, most spectacularly in sharing with the White House drafts of former agent Gary Aldrich's book when it was submitted for clearance. But more recently Mr. Freeh stood up to White House requests for intelligence on Chinese contributions. And most importantly of all, he dispatched top agent I.C. Smith to Little Rock, leading to a new vigor in probing corruption there.

It has to be understood, as well, that any FBI Director needs a perimeter defense, and also a few colleagues with personal loyalty. Veteran law enforcement officials elsewhere relate tales of FBI officials denying help that had merely been promised by "the front office," or that talking to the director "is not talking to the FBI." The carping at Mr. Freeh has to be understood in its full context. Not only that the current White House is a corrosive force on all law enforcement agencies; but also that director since J. Edgar Hoover has succeeded in establishing effective control of the bureau.

Yes, obviously the FBI has leadership problems. The solution, in the hands of Senator Grassley and other members of the Judiciary Committee, lies in making sure its leader has authority commensurate with his responsibility.

TRIBUTE TO CANTOR NORMAN ROSE

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Cantor Norman Rose who is celebrating his 40th year in the Cantorate and his 25th year as Cantor of Temple Emanu-El in Oak Park, MI.

Born in New York and inspired by his father, a tenor who sang in choirs, young Norman was raised in a home where music was a constant force.

He received a scholarship to the prestigious Curtis School of Music in Philadelphia, and studied there until World War II. The 15th Air Force called him to duty in Italy where he

served over 50 missions as a radio operator and gunner.

At the conclusion of the war, Norman Rose obtained his BA and MA degrees in music from the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, and in 1949 he received 1 of 10 scholarships to the renowned La Scala Opera House in Milan, Italy. These scholarships were La Scala's way of saying thank you to the Americans for having totally restored their opera house that had been bombed during the war.

In 1952, Norman Rose entered the newly opened Hebrew Union College of Sacred Music where he was invested as Cantor.

Cantor Rose has served Temple Emanu-El for the past 25 years and has brought music and music appreciation to all its members— young and old. His warmth, his dedication, and his friendship have been deeply appreciated by all his congregants, and especially by the young boys and girls whom he prepares for their Bar/Bat Mitzvah.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Cantor Rose's accomplishments and years of service to his congregation. We wish him and his wife, Euni, many more years of joyful participation at Temple Emanu-El, and good health and happiness along the way.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE JAMES H. COLEMAN, JR.

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention James H. Coleman, Jr., justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, who is being honored by the New Jersey State Opera for his support of the arts and their organization.

Justice Coleman is the first African-American to serve on the New Jersey Supreme Court. He was nominated by Governor Christine Todd Whitman on October 3, 1994, and was sworn in by Chief Justice Robert N. Wilentz on December 16, 1994. At the time of his nomination, Justice Coleman was serving as a presiding judge of the Appellate Division of Superior Court.

Justice Coleman began his judicial career in May 1973, when he was appointed a judge of the Union County Court. He served in that capacity until December 1978, when he became a Superior Court judge. In March 1981, he was elevated by Chief Justice Wilentz to the Appellate Division in May 1987.

Justice Coleman was born in Lawrenceville, VA, on May 4, 1933. He graduated in 1952 from the James S. Russell High School in Lawrenceville. He is a 1956 cum laude graduate of Virginia State University and received his law degree in 1959 from Howard University School of Law, Washington, DC. He was admitted to the bar in New Jersey the following year and in 1963, was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Justice Coleman served in the U.S. Army Reserve and was discharged in February 1962. He was engaged in the private practice

of law from July 1960 until February 1970, with offices in Elizabeth and Roselle. He joined the former New Jersey State Department of Labor and Industry in July 1960 as an assistant to the director of the Division of Workers' Compensation; consultant to the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission; counsel for and manager of the New Jersey subsequent injury fund; and referee of formal hearings in the Division of Workers' Compensation.

In July 1964, Justice Coleman was appointed a judge of the New Jersey Workers' Compensation Court and served there until his appointment to the Union County Court. He and his wife, Sophia, are the parents of two children: Kairon Michelle Mullins, born in 1963; and James H. Coleman, III, born in 1965.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Justice Coleman's family and friends, and the State of New Jersey, in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable contributions to the community of Justice James H. Coleman, Jr.

HONORING DR. JOHN E. MURPHY

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate one of Arizona's finest pharmacists and professors, Dr. John E. Murphy. In particular, I am proud to announce that Dr. Murphy has been voted president-elect of the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists [ASHP] and will be installed at the society's 54th annual meeting in Minneapolis this June.

ASHP is the 30,000-member national professional association representing pharmacists who practice in hospitals, health maintenance organizations, long-term care facilities, home-care agencies, and other components of health care systems. The society has extensive publishing and educational programs designed to help members improve their delivery of pharmaceutical care, and it is a national accrediting organization for pharmacy residency and pharmacy technician training programs.

A resident of my congressional district, Dr. Murphy is professor and head of the Department of Pharmacy Practice and Science at the University of Arizona College of Pharmacy. He earned his bachelor of science and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Florida and later served as a member of the faculty and as director of residencies at Mercer University School of Pharmacy in Georgia. His extensive involvement with ASHP includes having served as an ASHP board member, chair of the ASHP Pharmacokinetics Specialty Practice Group, and member of the ASHP Information Network for Students. In addition, he has been the president of the Georgia Society of Hospital Pharmacists and has participated on many committees of the Georgia and Arizona societies.

As Dr. Murphy has said, "Dramatic changes in health care delivery are creating exciting opportunities for pharmacists." I am confident that he will guide ASHP with strong and innovative leadership for the sake of all Americans

receiving pharmaceutical care. I congratulate Dr. Murphy and wish him well as he takes on his new position with ASHP.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN MOONEY ON HIS RECEIPT OF THE MEDAILLE DU JUBILE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute today to an outstanding individual who represents the hundreds of thousands of Americans who participated in the battle that was the beginning of the end of Nazi Germany; the invasion of Normandy.

Mr. John Mooney of Chicago, who served in the 2d Armored Cavalry Division was part of the wave of brave Allied soldiers that stormed the beaches and cliffs overlooking the English Channel on June 6, 1944. Even after the Allies established a beachhead, it took more than 2 months of fierce fighting before the risk of the Germans reversing the invasion had ended.

During the last 3 years, Mr. Mooney and thousands of his comrades have been honored by the Regional Council of Normandy with the Medaille du Jubile, a decoration commemorating the 50th anniversary of the battle of Normandy and the beginning of the liberation of Europe.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind our fellow Members and all freedom loving people in America and the world of the debt of gratitude we owe John Mooney and the heroic soldiers, sailors, and airmen whose efforts at Normandy marked the beginning of the end of Nazi tyranny.

PROVIDING HOPE AND OPPORTUNITY

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work and dedication of Restoration Ministries, a nonprofit community and faith based organization located in the south suburbs of Chicago, IL. This organization provides hope and opportunity in a way unmatched by any other.

Tonight they celebrate their 10th anniversary. They began in 1987 with the grand opening of Harvey House in South Holland, IL. The organization, founded by just two churches, now boasts an expanded membership of many churches and local businesses.

Their commitment to impact lives in ways that will help restore hope to the people and bring lasting change to the community should be given the highest commendation.

The mission of Restoration Ministries is to pull together the resources of individuals, churches, organizations, the private sector, and the government to assist every segment of the population from infants to senior citizens.

On a day when our Nation's leaders are asking the people of this country to make serving their community a core value of citizenship, honoring this organization is both timely and appropriate.

Restoration Ministries is an organization that has greatly benefited and enlightened our community. Their commitment, hard work, and dedication deserves the highest acclaim not only today but every day.

TRIBUTE TO KELLY L. GEORGE, WEST VIRGINIA MOTHER OF THE YEAR

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a most wonderful friend of mine, Kelly L. George, who was recently selected as West Virginia's Mother of the Year by American Mothers, Inc. Kelly George is deserving of this great honor.

I wholeheartedly congratulate Kelly for being so honored by the American Mothers, as well as by the West Virginia State Senate which adopted a Resolution of Congratulation on behalf of this remarkable woman.

Kelly was educated in the public schools of Cabell County, WV, where she grew up, and where she attended Marshall University in Huntington, and later completed studies at Cambridge School of Radio and Television and the Drake School of Drama in New York.

Currently, Kelly is a legislative analyst, and she is active in the political process both State and Federal. She is a strong advocate of education and the arts.

Kelly was named West Virginia's Mother of the Year, and the major reason for that is she has raised five successful young adult children, Vincent, Victor, Valerie, Von, and Vanessa. Her children have followed in her footsteps, constantly endeavoring to reach high academic accomplishments and achievements, with each having adopted Kelly's spiritual foundations for building inner strength as well as the basis for strong family values.

Outside the role of mother, Kelly has volunteered her time for civic organizations, is a life member of the General Federation of women's Clubs and the National Committee of State Garden Clubs. She serves as international chair for the Pilot International World Association, is on the Thomas Hospital Board of Trustees, is a Kanawha County Parks and Recreation Commissioner, and is the chairman of the Board of WV Board of Risk and Insurance Management. She is also a historian and author.

Later this spring, Kelly will travel to Scottsdale, AZ, to meet with the delegation of other State winners where she will receive this most prestigious award.

Again, my sincere and heartfelt congratulations to a good friend, Kelly George, as she receives the praise of her friends, her colleagues, her neighbors, and her wonderful family for having become West Virginia's Mother of the Year, 1997-98.

TRIBUTE TO MARY TUBITO VALASTRO PINTO L'ITALICO'S ITALIAN COMMUNITY 1997 WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention L'Italico's Italian Community 1997 Woman of the Year, Mary Tubito Valastro Pinto of Little Ferry, NJ.

Born on April 17, 1948, in the ancient and historic city of Altamura, Bari, Italy, Mary was the third of eight children born to Nicholas and Maddalena Tubito.

At the age of 6, when Mary heard of the news of her family's decision to emigrate to the United States, she was very excited and since then she has constantly shown her devotion, admiration, and loyalty to her new homeland.

The Tubito family settled in the city of Hoboken, NJ, where Mary attended Public School No. 3 and Demarest Junior High School.

At an early age, Mary learned the benefits of hard work and commitment to family, from her father, who worked as a longshoreman, and from her mother, who, she helped with household chores, before and after school. With little time for play, Mary read religious books, and derived example and inspiration from the lives of the saints, enriching both her faith and character for life.

When she was only 12 years old, Mary met her future husband, Bartolo "Buddy" Valastro, who, impressed with her beauty and energy, asked Mary to be his partner for life.

Upon accepting this proposal, the couple first purchased Carlo's Bakery in Hoboken, in 1964, and then married in Our Lady of Grade Church on July 24, 1965.

Mary and Buddy, with the caring help of Buddy's mother, Grace, steadily built a successful business with dedication and vision. In addition to starting a successful business, Mary and Buddy also found time to start a family, eventually being blessed with five children: Grace Faugno, June 30, 1966; Maddalena Castano, August 15, 1967; Mary, September 30, 1969; Lisa, December 31, 1974; and Buddy, Jr., March 3, 1977. All are associated with the family's baking business.

In June 1989, Mary and Buddy acquired the former Shoening's Bakery, which turned out to be a successful business decision. The original Carlo's Bakery found a new home on Washington and First Street and has since become the mecca of quality for miles around, adding to the exciting renaissance of the historic "Mile Square City."

The period immediately following the relocation of Carlo's Bakery marked the golden age in the life of the Valastro family. Business was flourishing, the children had matured into fine, young adults, and the three daughters married; grandchildren were born.

On March 21, 1994, tragedy struck the family when cancer claimed the life of Buddy, who passed away at the young age of 54. Mary however, managed to overcome this tragedy, and as a testament to her faith, she rallied her family and employees in uncommon leadership and continued the successful operation of

the business. She later met and married Giovanni Pinto, an educator, a professor of modern languages, publisher of *L'italico*, and father of one daughter, Julianne (age 11). Mary is the proud grandmother of three: Robert Faugno, age 4; Mary Castano, age 3; and Bartolina Faugno, age 1.

Mary and Giovanni Pinto reside in Little Ferry, NJ, and are wonderful examples of the real possibility of the American Dream.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Mary's family and friends, and the city of Hoboken, in recognizing Mary Tubito Valastro Pinto's outstanding and invaluable contributions to the community.

U.S. SECURITY WAS SOLD TO SUPPORT PRESIDENT CLINTON'S RE-ELECTION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the American people are becoming increasingly concerned about certain aspects of the scandals surrounding the White House.

In a recent letter to me, an attorney from our 22d District, Mr. Robert W. Linville of Old Chatham, put it in words which, if universally shared, suggested the concerns of many Americans. He suggested that U.S. security was sold to support President Clinton's reelection. He based his concerns on a recent article in the *New York Times*, which I place in today's RECORD.

OFFICIALS SAY CHINA ILLEGALLY SENT U.S. EQUIPMENT TO MILITARY PLANT

(By Jeff Gerth)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 22.—A Federal criminal inquiry has uncovered new evidence, including American satellite photos, suggesting that a state-owned Chinese company had all along intended to divert American machine equipment to a military plant that builds missiles and fighter aircraft, intelligence officials say.

The equipment, bought in 1994 by one of China's most powerful state-owned corporations, Catic, was supposed to be used solely for civilian purposes.

Now, as a year-old inquiry accumulates more evidence of a diversion, the Clinton Administration is faced with the question of how to proceed if it is proved that Catic knowingly misled American officials. Administration officials say the next step could be filing charges against the company.

The new evidence also raises questions about the Administration's approval of the sale in the first place, officials said.

The Administration preliminarily approved Catic's purchase of machine equipment from the McDonnell Douglas Corporation in late August 1994; the equipment was supposed to be used in Beijing to make civilian jetliners. The approval came about the time Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown left for China, where he helped persuade Chinese officials to keep their commitment to spend \$1 billion on jetliners from McDonnell Douglas.

But Pentagon critics of the sale had earlier said they believed that the Chinese wanted the sensitive equipment, which included giant machine tools to shape and bend large

aircraft parts, to improve their military capability, Administration officials said. At the time, the Chinese press had reported a Chinese Government plan to cut jetliner production in half, which would have reduced the civilian need for the American equipment.

In the end, some equipment sent from the United States wound up 800 miles from Beijing, at a military complex of the Nanchang Aircraft Company. The satellite photos recently uncovered show that a plant was being built in Nanchang to house a giant stretch press, a major piece of American equipment, even as Catic was telling American officials that the equipment would go to a civilian machining center in Beijing, intelligence officials said.

American officials said other documents in the case suggested that Nanchang had been the intended destination from the start. Nanchang officials, for instance, inspected some of the equipment at a McDonnell Douglas plant in Ohio 1993, before the deal was signed, and then packed up the equipment in late 1994 as it was being shipped to China, the officials said. The plan to build the Beijing machining center, the supposed destination for the equipment, was abandoned before the license was issued.

All that raises some diplomatically sensitive questions.

"We ought to send the Chinese the message that they can't divert our technology with impunity, and an indictment of Catic might even get the Chinese to talk to us seriously about proliferation," said Gary Milhollin, the director of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control, which has tracked the procurement activities of Catic in the United States.

Catic and its lawyers declined to answer any questions about the grand jury investigation, which, one witness said, is still in the early stages of taking testimony. Catic is based in Beijing, outside the reach of the grand jury, but records from its subsidiary in Southern California have been subpoenaed, Administration officials said.

A spokesman for McDonnell Douglas, Larry McCracken, said, "At this point, since these matters are being looked at by the United States Attorney's Office, we have no comment other than to say that McDonnell Douglas has not done anything illegal."

McDonnell Douglas, an aerospace company based in St. Louis that has agreed to merge with its longtime competitor, the Boeing Company, discovered the diversion in Nanchang in early 1995 and reported it promptly to Commerce Department officials. Commerce Department officials say the unusual conditions they attached at the last minute to the approval for the license enabled them to have the diverted equipment placed under tighter supervision at a civilian location in China.

But that took almost a year. By then, the criminal inquiry by the United States Attorney's Office in Washington and the United States Customs Service had begun. In late spring of 1996, several weeks after the grand jury had subpoenaed records from McDonnell Douglas, a company official tried to obtain the sensitive satellite photos of the Nanchang military site, intelligence officials said.

The request was eventually denied, but the question of why the company official sought the photos has become part of the investigation, intelligence officials said.

The decision to approve the export of the machine equipment pitted national security concerns against economic interests and, in the end, the latter prevailed.

"For the Administration, this has been a difficult decision, weighting jobs against counterproliferation," said Adm. Bill Center, who represented the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1994 in deliberations within the Government about the proposed sale.

Admiral Center said, "The Joint Chiefs of Staff initially opposed the sale on national security grounds." But after considerable discussion, led by White House officials, "all of us concluded that if McDonnell Douglas didn't sell it, others would, and we wouldn't accomplish anything by saying no."

Secretary Brown, who died in a plane crash in Croatia last year, intended to raise the issue of economic and security trade-offs when he visited China in 1994. A draft of one of his speeches said, "Sales of sensitive technologies have been made despite public and political opposition."

Some sales to China may wind up being examined as part of the various inquiries into possible ties between the Chinese and the Clinton Administration.

The House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, the principal panel looking at campaign finances, has requested the use of Customs investigators who have specialized in export diversion cases, Congressional and Administration officials said.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE TUCSON METROPOLITAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, the Tucson Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce was founded as the Tucson Grocer's Association on October 31, 1896, by six civic-minded businessmen with the purpose to unite the business interests of Tucson, or of Tucson trade, and oppose anything tending to their injury. Since that time, the chamber has evolved into the largest Chamber of Commerce in Arizona, representing over 3,000 businesses and 75,000 employees.

Over the past 100 years, the chamber has worked steadfastly to further the interests of Tucson and Arizona. I would like to take this opportunity to mention some of their achievements.

The chamber worked faithfully to help Arizona achieve statehood. When a lavish reception for the Senate Committee exploring statehood apparently failed to impress, chamber leaders traveled to Washington to press the case personally.

In the early part of this century, the chamber organized and financed the first municipal airport in the United States and later helped establish what was to become Davis-Monthan Air Force Base. Sixty-seven years later, the chamber was also among the organizations working to successfully keep Davis-Monthan open as a security asset for the entire Nation.

In response to the growing need for the treatment of tubercular patients, particularly veterans of World War I, the chamber sent representatives to Washington to lobby for a veterans hospital and then raised the money from its own membership to pay for the building supplies. The chamber also borrowed the

money to purchase the land where the current veterans hospital is established.

The chamber spearheaded and often financed infrastructure projects for the development of the community including schools, roads, and water projects.

The chamber donated the land to lure the U.S. Magnetic Laboratory to the desert, beginning a trend that has resulted in Tucson becoming a world recognized center for optics.

Since its inception, the chamber has been active in encouraging trade with our southern neighbor, Mexico. The organization lobbied Mexico City directly in the late 1800's, to establish a customs house, and it recently lobbied our State Department to successfully retain the U.S. consulate in Hermosillo—a critical link for trade and services for both countries.

The Tucson Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce continues to benefit southern Arizona in many other ways. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the chamber on its first 100 years of work and wish the organization well in achieving its goals for the next century.

THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the Armenian community in my district to mark the 82d anniversary of an unspeakable tragedy. I am referring to the genocide which claimed the lives of 1.5 million Armenians by the Ottoman Empire. Because this story has been held silent for so long, I am proud to take a few minutes to honor the victims of the genocide.

The Armenian genocide was the culmination of a long effort by the Ottoman Turks to destroy the Armenian people. During the decades preceding the First World War, the Ottoman Government tried repeatedly to achieve this goal. In 1895, 300,000 Armenian lives were claimed. In 1909, another 30,000 died before the Western powers intervened to stop the violence. This tragedy remains unrecorded in Turkish history today.

World War I provided the means for the Turkish Government to once again set out to destroy the Armenian community. With Europe and the United States occupied in war, the Ottoman Empire was able to carry out their designs without any intervention. Beginning the crusade on April 24, 1915, the genocide claimed the lives of Armenian leaders and lasted until 1923.

It is estimated that 1.5 million Armenians died at the hands of the Ottoman Empire—half of the world's Armenian population at that time. By 1923 the Turks had successfully erased nearly all the remnants of the Armenian culture which had existed on the homeland for 3,000 years.

As we take a look at the tragedy today, we see the memory of the victims insulted by those who say the genocide did not happen. A well-funded propaganda campaign forces the Armenian community to prove and reprove

the facts of the genocide. This is itself a tragedy for people who would rather devote their energy to commemorating the past and rebuilding the future.

I stand here today to say that the genocide did happen. Nobody can erase the painful memories of the Armenian community. Nobody can deny the graphic photos and historical references. And nobody can claim that Armenians live where their ancestors thrived 80 years ago.

It is our responsibility and duty to keep the memories of the genocide alive. A world that forgets these tragedies is a world that will see them repeated again and again. This story, and others like it, must be talked about so all know the truth.

We must also honor the victims of this brutal massacre. We cannot right the terrible injustices that have been inflicted on the Armenian community, nor can we ever completely heal the wounds. But by properly commemorating this tragedy, Armenians will be reassured that the world has not forgotten the misery of those years. Only then will Armenians begin to receive the justice they deserve.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPUTER DONATION INCENTIVE ACT

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Congresswoman ANNA ESHOO as lead cosponsor of the Computer Donation Incentive Act. This legislation will provide enhanced tax incentives to corporations that donate computers, software, and computer training to public schools and to organizations that support individuals with disabilities.

One of my top priorities in representing the Eighth District of Michigan is to ensure that every school has the latest technology in their classrooms. To accomplish this important goal, we cannot look to Government alone to provide support; rather, we need to encourage partnerships and community investment. I am leading this legislation because I believe our communities, businesses and local governments need to work together if we are going to retool our schools for the 21st century.

Under current law, computer donations from computer manufacturers to private schools, colleges, and universities qualify for an enhanced tax deduction, similar donations to public schools do not. I believe this law needs to be changed.

Having a daughter in the public school system and a son who graduated from a public school, I am deeply committed to strengthening our public schools. I believe that we all have a stake in guaranteeing the best possible public schools in every neighborhood, in every community, and in our country. The Computer Donation Incentive Act amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to give all companies the enhanced tax deduction when donating to public schools.

Second, it is not only important that our public schools receive computers, but that our teachers receive the training they need, as

well. This legislation also designates up to 8 hours of computer training as a charitable contribution.

In my district, I have been leading efforts such as NetDay and the passage of the Computer Donation Incentive Act because I believe that it is imperative that our students stay competitive in the computer-literate work force of the global market. The Computer Donation Incentive Act will go a long way in encouraging more companies to invest in schools and their communities.

Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for Congresswoman ESHOO's leadership on this issue and I am very proud to be able to work with her as lead cosponsor on passage of this legislation. I am equally pleased with the bipartisan list of original cosponsors that have endorsed this legislation. As a new Member of Congress, I am heartened by this cooperative spirit and I encourage all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join us in passing the Computer Donation Incentive Act.

TRIBUTE TO MARTIN G. PICILLO, ESQ.

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention Martin G. Picillo, Esq. of Berkeley Heights, NJ, who is being honored by the New Jersey State Opera for his support of the arts and their organization.

Martin is a graduate of Georgetown University School of Foreign Service and Georgetown University Law Center. Currently, he is a trial attorney and senior partner at the law firm of Picillo Caruso in West Orange. On April 7, 1997, Martin assumed the presidency of the Essex County Bar Association which is the largest county bar association in the State. In addition to his distinguished law career, Martin is also the cofounder of New Jersey Awareness Day, and has been very active in numerous local and national bar associations.

He has been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 179 in Orange, NJ since 1961, and is active in a number of Italian-American organizations including UNICO National, the largest Italian-American service organization in the country. Within the organization, Martin has held numerous offices including national president. Presently, he is president of NIACA, conference of presidents of major Italian-American organizations. An active member of the city of Orange, Martin has been a member and attorney for several boards, has served as deputy commissioner of the Department of Public Affairs, and has served as presiding judge of the municipal court. In addition to this impressive list of civil contributions, Martin has also served as president of the Parent-Teacher Guild and as an elected member of the Parish Council of Our Lady of the Valley Church.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Martin's family and friends, in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable contribution to the community of Martin G. Picillo.

COMMENDING NEWTON MINOW

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce an old and dear friend to you and my colleagues in the House, the Honorable Newton N. Minow. In days past Newton was the law partner of the greatest two-time loser in American politics, the late Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois. During the early 1960's Newt was head of the Federal communications Commission [FCC] and in describing the marvels of television coined the phrase "a vast wasteland." He is currently a partner in the Chicago law firm of Sidley & Austin. Two weeks past, this next Wednesday, April 16, the Economic Club had the good fortune to share in Newt's wisdom and wit.

I enjoyed Newt's speech so much that I requested he send me a copy so I could bring it to the attention of my colleagues. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert Mr. Minow's speech into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I commend Newton Minow for his past contributions to public service and I urge my colleagues to read the following statement.

The speech follows:

ECONOMIC CLUB SPEECH

Campaign spending is as old as the republic. When George Washington ran for the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1757, his total campaign expenditures, in the form of "good cheer," came to "28 gallons of rum, 50 gallons of rum punch, 34 gallons of wine, 36 gallons of beer, and 2 gallons of cider royal."

Today, the era of good cheer is gone. For four decades now, campaign expenditures have been driven relentlessly upward by one thing: television. In 1960, in what would be the first presidential campaign to make wide use of television, Democrats and Republicans together spent \$14.2 million on radio and television commercials. In 1996, candidates for federal office spent more than 128 times that amount on television and radio commercials, an estimated \$1.8 billion.

After the presidential campaign scandals of 1972, Congress tried in 1974 to end the suitcases of cash which sloshed around campaigns in return for favors. But as we now know—and continue to learn—the 1974 campaign reform law has failed to solve the problem.

In the 1996 federal elections, the campaign finance laws were bent beyond recognition. We learned about the availability of the Lincoln bedroom to major contributors; the President's meeting with a convicted stock swindler, a Chinese arms merchant, and others of dubious background and intention; the Vice President's raising campaign cash at a Buddhist temple; and the Republicans soliciting "season ticket holders," donors of \$250,000 who hoped for special treatment for their special interests, including access to important government officials. And don't forget Congressional censure of Newt Gingrich for mixing campaign cash with his television program. The only bipartisan agreement in Washington these days is on one proposition: "Show me the money!"

Strict limits on campaign contributions imposed by the 1974 Act were washed away this year in a flood of "soft money," donations not limited by law because of the fool-

ish fiction that such money was not used to support or oppose particular candidates. Together, the two parties collected \$88 million in soft money in 1992; last year they multiplied this by three—to \$263.5 million.

Interest groups ranging from the AFL-CIO to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce bathed in another form of soft money, which they used to broadcast so-called "issue" commercials. Theoretically, at least, issue commercials are not supposed to advance or oppose anyone's candidacy, and so are exempt from the 1974 law's requirement of full disclosure of who contributes money and how that money gets spent.

How did this happen? Dick Morris claims the credit for himself. After the 1994 Republican Congressional victory, Morris developed the Democrats' 1995 and 1996 campaign strategy: take control of the airwaves early, before the Republicans could pick their candidate—and never let up. To pursue this strategy, the Democratic National Committee and the Clinton-Gore campaign spent an estimated \$1 million to \$2 million per week.

On October 13, 1995, President Clinton signed the Federal elections Commission vow that in return for public financing, he would spend no more than \$37 million in privately raised funds during the upcoming primary season. That same morning, a White House coffee for large donors to the Democratic National Committee began what would soon become a habit. The money raised from that event and others like it eventually allowed the DNC to spend an additional \$44 million for television ads. Because so many of those commercials were issue ads, federal contribution caps did not apply. Donors to the cause, including corporations and labor unions, both of which are barred by law from giving money directly to a candidate, spent freely, without accountability.

The Republicans did even more. By election day, the Republican National Committee had raised more money than the DNC. The Party solicited record contributions from telecommunications, tobacco and pharmaceutical companies, enough to pay for \$18 million in television advertising between May 1996 and the GOP convention in August. They, too, pursued the "issue advertisement" strategy. One of the RNC's more controversial issue advertisements was a 60-second spot with 56 seconds of biographical material about Senator Dole and 4 seconds of issues. The RNC insisted this was not a plug for Dole and so was within the federal election guidelines.

Not only did Democrats and Republicans take advantage of the law, so did countless organizations with a cause and the ability to finance it. Millions of dollars in cash swept through House and Senate elections in the states, turning campaigns into ideological contests with little or no relevance to local voters. Some candidates for Congress discovered ads for the first time on radio and television—as many as 300 a day in their districts, either attacking or favoring them—but had no idea where the ads had come from, or who had paid for them.

Former Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres once said that "television has a good side and a bad side. The good side," Peres said, "is that television makes dictatorship impossible. The bad side is that it makes democracy unbearable."

Tonight, I suggest we amend Mr. Peres' observation, in two respects. First, television does not necessarily make democracy unbearable. At its best, television makes de-

mocracy stronger by opening the workings of government to the public. In our own country, whether television's cameras are on the floor of Congress, in a courtroom in Los Angeles, or at a Presidential Debate, they provide unique opportunities for the public to see and to understand how their government works—and, just as importantly, where it fails.

At its worst, however, television can become a tool of dictatorship. In any country that suffers a coup, the nation's television and radio broadcast facilities are the very first institutions to come under siege. Rulers and rebels alike know that whoever controls the airwaves controls the country.

In our country, we have allowed television, the greatest instrument of communication in history, to create for us a different kind of dictatorship—a dictatorship of the dollar. In the 1996 elections, total expenditures on all federal races came to approximately \$2.1 billion, of which \$1.8 billion was spent to buy broadcast TV time! Thus, almost \$9 out of \$10 went to buy time on radio and television. Fund-raising, not governing, became the principal business of our elected officials. Our best public officials are leaving public service, sick and tired of the current system. Al Hunt in *The Wall Street Journal* quotes a model of integrity, Democratic Congressman Lee Hamilton (Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee) when he announced this year that he would not run for re-election. "My colleagues talk about money constantly. The conversation today among members of Congress is so frequently on the topic of money: money, money, money and the money chase. Gosh, I don't think I ever heard it when I first came here."

The rest of the world looks with horror at our national campaigns. They are too long, they are too negative, they constantly make personal attacks on the opposition, they are exercises in deception, they turn the voters off and away from the voting booth. In 1996, fewer than half the nation's registered voters even bothered to go to the polls, the second lowest turnout since 1824.

By allowing unlimited political advertising on television and radio, the United States stands almost alone in the world. Only three countries do not require some form of free broadcast time for candidates in national election campaigns. They are Malaysia, Taiwan and the United States. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and Benjamin Franklin would be horrified to learn how we have abused the democratic process they bequeathed to us. Television authorities in Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and Japan ban political advertising from the airwaves entirely. In England, the law prohibits advertisements by any person or organization that is "wholly or mainly of a . . . political nature" or "directed towards any political end." Instead, British law provides free television time to political parties to air their own programs on important public issues.

Most of the world's democratic nations which do allow candidates to buy advertising time—such as Australia, Canada, Germany and Sweden—also provide free time to candidates and their parties. Unlike our own country, these democracies do not believe the only way to provide political broadcast time is to sell it.

As you know, there are many proposals in Congress and elsewhere to "reform" campaign finance. Most proposals focus on the supply side of the problem: on who gives the money, how much they can give, and for what purpose. There are proposals to limit

contributions, to prohibit "soft money," to prohibit contributions from labor unions and corporations, to raise the limit on individual contributions, to curb spending on behalf of candidates by independent organizations, to prohibit PACs, to encourage candidates voluntarily to limit spending, to speed up disclosure of contributors and their contributions, to use public money to pay for campaigns, and to amend the Constitution of the United States. Former Senator Howard Baker suggests that if you can't vote for a candidate, you can't contribute to the candidate.

There are a lot of good ideas—and some bad ideas—being discussed and debated. I do not favor limiting individual contributions, but I do favor immediate public disclosure of contributions, even before checks are cashed. I favor ending "soft money", PACs, contributions from unions and corporations, and ending phony outside expenditures unless they are truly independent and not developed in concert with candidates and their campaigns. But dealing only with the supply side of the equation will not work so long as demand exists. I agree with a young journalist from Chicago, *Newsweek's* Jonathan Alter, who writes, "money in politics is like water running downhill; it will always find its way."

So, this evening, my focus is exclusively on the demand side of the equation—which has received little attention in the current debates. And I will focus—ruthlessly focus—on one specific public policy decision that our country will soon make on the relationship of television and political campaigns.

Let us focus on four words: "public interest" and "digital television." You've been hearing a lot about digital television lately—but not much about the public interest.

Last year, Congress passed and the President signed the 1996 Telecommunications Act. Under the new law, broadcasters are eligible to receive new digital television channels. Congress directed that, unlike other telecommunications service providers, broadcasters do not have to pay for their new channels. They get them free. Digital transmission will allow broadcasters to offer multiple channels instead of one, and if they wish, to use those extra channels for services such as data transmission, paging services or pay-per-view movies. Estimates of the value of these new digital channels ranges from \$30 billion to \$70 billion.

Why should broadcasters receive this spectrum, these digital channels, free? This was the question former Senator Majority Leader Bob Dole put to his colleagues on the Senate floor last year before the law was passed. Senator Dole said:

"Spectrum is just as much a national resource as our nation's forests. That means it belongs to every American equally. No more, no less. If someone wants to use our resources, then we should be fairly compensated."

Last month, former Senator Dole wrote in the *New York Times*: "We don't give away trees to newspaper publishers. Why should we give away more airwaves to broadcasters?" Senator Dole wants broadcasters to pay for spectrum, just like everybody else. Why should we give away a national resource that could be worth as much as \$70 billion?

Senator John McCain, Republican Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, said the spectrum is "the most valuable asset that I know of in America today. Perhaps in the world today." Congress, however, rejected that advice, and decided to give the spectrum away for free. The Federal Commu-

nications Commission began to award digital spectrum assignments to broadcasters on April 3rd. However, under the law, including recent emphasis in the 1996 Telecommunications Act, the FCC made it plain that those receiving digital channels are obligated to serve the public interest. So the question before us is this: What should be the public interest obligations of digital broadcasters?

On March 11, President Clinton announced that he will soon appoint a Presidential Commission to advise him, the Congress, and the Federal Communications Commission on this question. Should broadcasters have specific public-service obligations in return for their use of a big slice of the publicly owned spectrum—property now known to be worth many billions of dollars?

I have been deeply involved in these issues for many years. In 1969, I served as chairman of a bi-partisan Commission for the Twentieth Century Fund on Campaign Costs in the Electronic Era. Over the decades, I have testified in Congress many times on these issues, and written extensively on them.

Based on that experience, I suggest the time has come to do some thinking outside the box, outside conventional approaches, and outside the Beltway.

We can begin by examining the British system of using broadcasting in political campaigns in the public interest. The British system is simple and direct. Political parties are granted, by law, free time on radio and television in the three or four week period before the election. The parties have complete freedom to make their cases; smaller parties receive time on an equitable basis. This year, for the first time, there will also be debates between the leaders of the political parties. There is no sale or purchase of broadcast time—no money is involved. The campaign is mercifully short, and the voters are well informed. Indeed, because the campaign programs are simulcast on all channels, there is ample political discussion for the voters.

We should connect the dots: digital television and public interest. We should condition the awarding of digital broadcast licenses on a broadcaster's commitment to provide free time and not sell time.

People who understand television well—and make their living from it—like this idea. Don Hewitt (producer of *60 Minutes* on CBS) and Reuven Frank (former President of NBC News) advocate an end to buying and selling political commercials. Barry Diller (formerly of ABC and Fox Television) favors specified free time for candidates during campaigns as part of campaign reform.

There are, of course, many other important policy questions about free time. I have addressed Presidential elections only, not Congressional elections, not primaries, not state and local elections. This is to focus our analysis on the basic principle: No citizen has a constitutional right to buy or sell our natural resources—land, minerals, water, trees or broadcast spectrum—without Congressional approval. Just as Congress has the authority to clean up our natural environment, it has the authority under our Constitution to clean up the current political broadcasting mess we have inflicted on our republic. Once that principle is established, we can analyze and debate many other vital questions about how to apply that fundamental concept fairly to our political process.

What about the First Amendment? The First Amendment is the highest value and treasure in our life. As Judge Learned Hand

said so well, "We have staked upon it our all."

First, there is the issue of whether Congress can constitutionally require broadcasters to give free time contemplated by this approach. In resolving that issue, let us listen again to Senator McCain—a courageous man who suffered four years of torture as a war prisoner in Vietnam—four years to reflect on democracy and freedom. Here's Senator McCain:

"Let me go back to the First Amendment thing. What the broadcasters fail to see, in my view, is that they agree to act in the public interest when they use an asset that is owned by the American public. That's what makes them different from a newspaper or a magazine. I have never been one who believes in government intervention, but I also believe you that when you agree to act in the public interest—and no one forced them to do that—you are then obligated to carry out some of those obligations. . . . If I want to start a newspaper, I buy a printing press and [get] a bunch of people and we start selling newspapers on the street. If I want to start a television station, I've got to get a broadcasting license. And that broadcasting license entails my use of something that's owned by the American public. So I reject the thesis that the broadcasters have no obligation. And if you believe that there is no obligation, then they shouldn't sign the statement that says they agree to act in the public interest. Don't sign it, OK?"

Senator McCain has accurately described the public trustee concept for broadcasting, found to be constitutional by the Supreme Court repeatedly, in 1943, 1969, 1993, and again on March 31 this year. Indeed, the issue here is not free time, but the voters' time. Professor Cass Sunstein, the distinguished and respected First Amendment scholar at the University of Chicago Law School, writes: "Requiring free air time for candidates, given constitutional history and aspirations, is fully consistent with the basic goals of the First Amendment. The free speech principle is, above all, about democratic self-government."

Then there is the second issue. Could Congress at the same time lawfully say to the candidates, "You have been given a generous, free opportunity to reach the electorate over the most powerful medium, broadcasting, to say, without interference, whatever you want. As a condition of accepting that offer, you will not buy further time on this medium. For experience has shown that with such purchases comes the drive to raise great sums of money, with all its abuses and detriments to sound governance."

I believe Congress could do these things, and that they would be constitutional because, in the current language of the Supreme Court, such a law would be "content neutral." As Justice Stevens emphasized, as long as the law does not regulate the content of speech rather than the structure of the market, the law is consistent with the First Amendment. I believe Congress could go even further and constitutionally prohibit broadcasters from selling time for political purposes. Congress has already passed the Equal Time law and a law guaranteeing candidates the right to buy time at the broadcasters' lowest rate. Both have been held constitutional by the courts. Banning cigarette commercials on television has been held constitutional in light of the danger to health and broadcasters' public interest obligations. Congress should debate whether our current system of buying and selling broadcast time is a grave danger to our national

health. I would happily see these reforms tested at the Supreme Court.

Three years from now, we will have entered a new millennium and a new presidential campaign season. By then, we will also be into the era of new digital television. Almost fifty years ago, E.B. White saw a flickering, experimental television demonstration and wrote, "We shall stand or fall by television—of that I am sure . . . I believe television is going to be the test of the modern world, and that in this new opportunity to see beyond the range of our vision, we shall discover either a new and unbearable disturbance to the general peace, or a saving radiance in the sky."

Instead of a saving radiance in the sky, we now have a colossal irony. Politicians sell access to something *we* own: the government. Broadcasters sell access something *we* own: the public airways. Both do so, they tell us, in our name. By creating this system of selling and buying access, we have a campaign system that makes good people do bad things and bad people do worse things, a system that we do not want, that corrupts and trivializes public discourse, and that we have the power and the duty—a last chance—to change.

Will we change? I leave you with a story President Kennedy told a week before he was killed. The story was about French Marshal Louis Lyautey, who walked one morning through his garden with his gardener. He stopped at a certain point and asked the gardener to plant a tree there the next morning. The gardener said, "But the tree will not bloom for one hundred years!" The Marshal looked at the gardener and replied, "in that case, you had better plant it this afternoon."

READ IT AND HEED IT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the parallels between Watergate and Whitewater are ominous.

As a recent Wall Street Journal editorial warns us, the words "obstruction of justice" are now looming on the Whitewater horizon. It was that offense, that abuse of the power of the Presidency, that brought down Richard Nixon.

The same editorial notes that the Whitewater scandal is now much more advanced than Watergate was when President Nixon was re-elected in the 1972 landslide. And so it is.

When the words "obstruction of justice" are used, can the word "impeachment" be far behind? I take no pleasure in contemplating such a step, Mr. Speaker, but feel dutybound to place the Wall Street Journal editorial in the RECORD, and urge all Members to read it and heed it.

WHITewater AND WATERGATE

"Obstruction of justice," the term Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr invoked in extending the Whitewater grand jury in Little Rock, resonates with themes from the Watergate epic a generation ago. When the House Judiciary Committee voted up the bill of impeachment that led to Richard Nixon's resignation, count one was obstruction.

Watergate was not about a two-bit burglary, that is, but about the abuse of the

powers of the Presidency. The committee charged that the President, "in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has prevented, obstructed, and impeded the administration of justice." Seeking to cover up the initial misdeed, President Nixon and his highest aides dug themselves ever deeper into a legal morass that led the President to disgrace and the aides to jail. The final "smoking gun" tape recorded the President issuing instructions to induce the CIA to get the FBI to call off its investigation of the burglary by claiming bogus national security concerns. With this revelation, the President's last support vanished and he left office.

Mr. Starr's filings this week ring similar chords, talking of "extensive evidence of possible obstruction of the administration of justice," of resistance to subpoenas, of "grand jury litigation under seal" over privileges and documents, of *in camera* citations to the court. It called for further investigation of "perjury, obstruction of the administration of justice, concealment and destruction of evidence, and intimidation of witnesses."

These parallels are all the more ironic because Hillary Rodham Clinton served on the legal staff of the Watergate Committee. Former White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum also worked for the House Watergate Committee, while on the minority counsel to the Senate investigation was Senator Fred Thompson, now heading the Senate inquiry into the Clinton campaign contributions scandal.

Rep. Bob Barr makes some sport at Mrs. Clinton's expense alongside by citing the 1974 staff memo on grounds for impeachment. The Georgia Republican has written Judiciary Chairman Henry Hyde to officially request the start of an impeachment inquiry. Rep. Hyde has said he's started staff studies "just staying ahead of the curve" and not for serious action "unless we have what really amounts to a smoking gun."

Rep. Barr, a former U.S. Attorney, makes the legal case that in Whitewater and the campaign funds scandal we are dealing with potential impeachment material. Even as a legal case, or course, there remains no small matter of proof. Were the payments to Webb Hubble really hush money, for example, and were the Rose Law Firm billing records intentionally withheld while under subpoena? And to what extent was Bill Clinton personally involved—in Watergate phraseology, "what did the President know and when did he know it?"

While Mr. Starr is obviously digging in these fields, we have no reason to believe he's reached the mother lode. The Watergate impeachment case, after all, was built on the testimony of John Dean, Mr. Nixon's White House Counsel. Even then, it had to be cinched by tape recordings. Mr. Starr can't even get the cooperation of Susan McDougal. The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, recently on an anti-Clinton roll, cites Webb Hubble's Camp David visit while editorializing, "If only Richard Nixon had been less stiff, he might still be jollying John Dean into silence—and Watergate would have stayed the name of another Washington apartment complex."

Writing recently in the New York Times, Watergate survivor Leonard Garment also remarked that President Clinton "seems infinitely elastic, positive and resilient." By contrast President Nixon's morose defensiveness was shaped by his "prize collection of emotional scars" from the Alger Hiss case. Even more important "Mr. Clinton has not

been a central participant and target in a debate as polarizing as the conflict over the Vietnam War." President Nixon's resignation, and the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, came at already impassioned turns in the nation's history. Today's mixture of contentment and cynicism insulates a President from scandal.

In a recent Watergate symposium, Mr. Garment also made the point that we should not expect Presidents to have normal personalities. "The presidential gene," he said, "is filled with sociopathic qualities—brilliant, erratic, lying, cheating, expert at mendacity, generous, loony, driven by a sense of mission. A very unusual person. Nixon was one of the strangest of this strange group."

No President is likely to meet the clinical definition of a sociopath; what psychiatrists call an "anti-social personality," a complete obliviousness to the normal rules of society, is evident in early adolescence and will lead to jail rather than high office. Sociopaths, the textbooks tell us, are seemingly intelligent and typically charming, though not good at sustaining personal or sexual relationships. They lie remarkably well, feel no guilt or remorse, and are skillful at blaming their problems on others. A most striking feature is, as one text puts it, "He often demonstrates a lack of anxiety or tension that can be grossly incongruous with the situation."

Childhood symptoms are essential to this clinical diagnosis, and Bill Clinton's experience in Hope and Hot Springs, while troubled, supports no such speculation. Yet clearly he has "the presidential gene," perhaps even more so than Richard Nixon. And this catalog of traits is ideally suited to, say, finding some way to overcome seemingly impossible election odds, or withstanding the onslaught of scandal. As Mr. Garment summarizes the present outlook, "The country is in for a year or more of dizzy, distracting prime-time scandal politics. But I wouldn't hold my breath waiting for the ultimate political cataclysm."

While we take this as the most likely outcome, our judgment is that in fact Mr. Clinton is guilty of essentially the same things over which Mr. Nixon was hounded from office—abusing his office to cover up criminal activity by himself and his accomplices, and misleading the public with a campaign of lies about it. From the first days of his Administration, with the firing of all sitting U.S. Attorneys and Webb Hubble's intervention in a corruption trial, we have seen a succession of efforts to subvert the administration of justice. The head of the FBI was fired, and days afterward a high official died of a gunshot wound, and the investigation ended without crime scene photos or autopsy X-rays. Honorable Democrats like Phillip Heymann have fled the Justice Department, leaving it today nearly vacant; White House Counsel have committed serial resignation. Yet Mr. Clinton remains President and still commands respect in the polls. Handled with enough audacity, it seems, the Presidency is a powerful office after all.

There is even a school of thought, implicit in talk about "more important" work for the nation, that the coverup should succeed. Yet as we look back on Watergate, the nation went through a highly beneficial, even necessary learning experience. Whitewater carries a similar stake, simply put: learning how our government operates, whether laws are being faithfully executed. With sunshine, citizens can make their own judgments, and have plenty of opportunity to express them, starting with the 1998 mid-term elections.

But it is essential that the investigators—Mr. Starr, the FBI, Senator Thompson, Rep. Dan Burton and newly vigilant members of the press—get moral support against the deterrent attacks to which they've uniformly been subjected.

Whitewater did not prevent Mr. Clinton's re-election, though the scandal was much more advanced than Watergate was during Mr. Nixon's 1972 landslide. When President Nixon left we wrote that he had so severely damaged his own credibility he could no longer govern. We do not know how Whitewater will finally end, but we are starting to wonder whether we ultimately understood Watergate.

LET LEBANON BE LEBANON: GIVE BACK ITS TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, as I did in the 104th Congress, I rise again today to introduce a House concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty, and full independence of Lebanon.

You may ask what that means, and you may ask why it is prudent or necessary to introduce such a resolution once again. I will tell you.

As a Lebanese-American Member of Congress, I am aware of recent events in the Middle East which may have slowed the peace process there to a point where it can no longer be revived. I have seen resolutions introduced in the House calling upon Syria to get its armed forces out of Lebanon—as though Syria is the only occupying force that needs to get itself out of Lebanon; as though Syria is to blame for every single averse thing that has happened to Lebanon in recent years.

Mr. Speaker, Syria is no angel—but Syria isn't the only problem Lebanon has, or that the Middle East has, for that matter. We all know that to be true.

I visited Lebanon recently, as well as a number of other nation-states in the gulf and Middle East region, and I was amazed at the consistency of their belief that we may have seen the end of the Middle East peace talks. They are gravely disappointed over the Israeli Prime Minister's provocative act to start building settlements in Har Homa, and the fact that the United States vetoed two United Nations Security Council resolutions condemning that provocative act.

The leaders I met with nearly unanimously stated that the United States has lost sight of its role as an honest broker in the Middle East peace talks, have lost sight of the fact that the Arab States are friends of the United States. They said their patience was being worn very thin.

The biggest problem, as always, appears to be that everyone views Lebanon as some kind of bargaining chip, or pawn, to be used by Israel and Syria, and then anyone else who seem to have an ax to grind in the region. It doesn't necessarily mean the ax to grind has

anything to do with Lebanon directly, it is just that Lebanon sits directly in the path of Israel and Syria and so axes are ground at Lebanon's expense.

The last major episode of ax-grinding in Lebanon was called Operation Grapes of Wrath. And the axes were turned into shells and rockets and so-called precision weaponry that allegedly could penetrate buildings in the middle of the city of Beirut and search out a floor with a window that supposedly was concealing Hizbollah, without harming the innocent mothers and children also living in that building. But the precision weapons turned out not to be so precise, and more than 100 Lebanese civilians were killed, 400,000 were displaced and many left homeless, injured, and suffering.

This resolution is for Lebanon and about Lebanon. It isn't about Israel or Syria—except that all non-Lebanese forces are asked to get out of Lebanon. It is an idea whose time has come.

Another idea whose time has come is that the United States Government—the Congress—the President of the United States—need to reformulate their policy toward Lebanon and they need to reaffirm their support for a country that has long been friendly toward the United States.

Not only do they need to reformulate a policy, the policy needs to be implemented.

Lebanon has a Government, and it has an army, and it is rebuilding and it is getting stronger and more secure every day. It is time that the United States Government began looking at and considering Lebanon as the master of its own house—the captain of its own ship—and understand that the United States Government should negotiate directly with Lebanon's Government on issues concerning Lebanon and its future.

There is no need for the President, the Congress, or anyone else to look toward Syria to the north, or toward Israel in the south—as neither has a right to decide Lebanon's future.

As a matter of fact, our Government needs to look backwards 18 years ago—and recall the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 425 which calls for the withdrawal forthwith of Israeli forces from Lebanon and for which the United States representative to the U.N. voted.

The Taif agreement regarding Syria did not go far enough because it did not call for withdrawal. It did call for a redeployment of Syrian forces to the entrance of the Bekaa Valley and the disarmament of all militia in Lebanon, both of which Syria has ignored.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I introduce this concurrent resolution, again. The resolution has changed somewhat from the one introduced in the last Congress. It commends the President for hosting the "Friends of Lebanon" conference this past December, and urges him to take further steps to assist Lebanon's reconstruction.

By this resolution I and my colleagues who cosponsor with me call for the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon so that she will no longer serve as the preferred battleground for her neighbors.

It tells the President that he need not wait upon the reconvening of the official Middle East peace talks, or the finalization of a com-

prehensive peace accord with all nation states in the region—to help Lebanon get non-Lebanese forces out of Lebanon.

The resolution calls upon the President to negotiate directly with officials of the Government of Lebanon on issues pertaining to Lebanon. To negotiate directly means just that—without any middlemen.

In closing Mr. Speaker, I submit this resolution to the House, calling also upon Lebanon to assert more independence to assure the international community that Lebanon has the political will and the military capability to guarantee security along her borders, for herself and her neighbors, and to disarm all militia upon the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon.

This new Lebanon resolution also commends the Lebanese Government for its determination to hold municipal elections for the first time since 1963, and finally, Mr. Speaker, the resolution calls upon Lebanon, with democracy being a part of its national character, to respect freedom of the press, human rights, judicial due process, political freedom, the right of association and freedom of assembly.

It is my genuine hope that the President will use the guidelines set forth in this resolution to formulate a new United States policy toward Lebanon, and let Lebanon be Lebanon.

THE SUCCESS OF ANGEL CHARITY

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, our forebearers believed it was their duty to work together for the common good so that each might have the opportunity to enjoy the full fruits of liberty. Tucson's own Angel Charity for Children epitomizes that commitment to the principle of personal compassion that has made America great. Truly, there can be no greater reward than the satisfaction that comes from helping our neighbors in need to help themselves.

For 15 years, Angel Charity volunteers have identified and met the critical needs of children, and their families, in our community. Goodness knows there has been no shortage of worthwhile projects that have needed Angel Charity's support. To this charity's credit, it has purposefully sought out a different organization each year for which to raise funds.

And Angel Charity's gifts keep on giving. By concentrating on brick-and-mortar projects, the organization has enabled beneficiaries to concentrate their resources on programs that meet the physical, emotional, and developmental needs of children. The increased public exposure each beneficiary receives through association with Angel Charity is incalculable.

The fact that Angel Charity has raised more than \$9 million to date for Tucson's children is truly astounding. Their success is testimony to the truth that those who give freely are twice blessed.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN SENESKY

HON. BILL PASCHELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. PASCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention John Senesky of Belleville, NJ, in honor of his outstanding achievements in football.

A resident of Belleville since 1958, John was a star football player at Belleville High School, from which he graduated in 1964. In 1968, after graduating from Montclair State College, John became a coach for the Belleville High School football team. Eventually he became the head varsity football coach, and he has held that position for more than 20 seasons.

John has coached nine Belleville teams to championship records, and has coached four teams to the State playoffs—1979, 1980, 1982, and 1984. One of his proudest moments came when he coached the 1980 team to the State finals against West Essex at Giants Stadium. The Buccaneers beat Morris Knolls in the sectional semifinals the same year by a score of 14-7.

John has nurtured many young athletes, specifically numerous All-County and All-State players. The most notable was Dave Grant, who later went on to play football for the University of West Virginia, the Cincinnati Bengals, and the Green Bay Packers. He was a major contributor in leading the Bengals to Super Bowl XXIII in 1989.

Today, John remains actively involved with the Fellowship of Christian Athletes [FCA], providing many Belleville football players and township youth with positive insights.

John is happily married to his wife, Carmela, and the couple have two sons: Daniel, 27, who is married to the former Lorraine Narvett, and Michael, 25.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, John's family and friends, and the township of Belleville in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service to the community of John Senesky.

BROOKLYN DODGERS FAN CLUB
HAILS JACKIE ROBINSON**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I recently joined all of my colleagues from Brooklyn to introduce legislation that will salute the historic achievements of Jackie Robinson by awarding him a congressional medal of honor. As you know, this year marks the 50th anniversary of Robinson breaking baseball's color barrier. I believe that the following statement made by Dr. Ronald L. Gabriel, founder and president of the Brooklyn Dodgers Fan Club, provides a fitting testimonial to the achievements of one of America's true heroes:

This month we celebrate the 50th anniversary of what may well be the most underrecognized achievement in this Nation's his-

tory. It occurred at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn, on April 15, 1947. Jackie Robinson, carefully selected by Brooklyn Dodgers President Branch Rickey to become this social pioneer, broke baseball's color barrier.

And what he did, and how he did it, would impact millions of lives—individually and collectively—throughout our society. For challenging the caste system in baseball compelled millions of decent Americans to confront the reality of racial prejudice heretofore ignored. Yes, the consequences of what Robinson and Rickey achieved spread far beyond baseball, beyond sports, and beyond politics—going to the very core and substance of our culture.

Baseball had been called the national pastime for decades—but until Jack Roosevelt Robinson came along, it was not truly a national game. In 1947, the entire borough of Brooklyn was to play a part in this unfolding drama. Or, as Roger Kahn said "up to then, everything was white, and only the grass was green."

Much like Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Jackie Robinson also had a dream—and he expressed it so eloquently in his final public appearance at the 1972 World Series—namely, that one day minorities will stand side by side, along with whites, not only on the playing fields of America, but also on the third base coaching lines, in the managerial ranks, and even among the executives and ownership of our biggest and most productive organizations.

So let us here, highly resolve, that Jack Roosevelt Robinson did not live or die in vain—and that his dream shall be carried out throughout our great Nation—because it is right.

I urge my colleagues to commemorate the achievements of Jackie Robinson by cosponsoring H.R. 1335 to support the award of a Congressional Gold Medal in his honor.

THANK YOU, RICHARD W.
CARLSON**HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, public broadcasting recently learned that it will lose one of its ablest and most effective leaders—Richard W. Carlson, the president and CEO of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB].

Mr. Carlson, who also has served our country as an ambassador and as director of the Voice of America, has informed the CPB board of directors that he will resign no later than June 30 to pursue other interests.

Although he only intended to stay at the helm of CPB for 3 years, he has wound up staying for 5. In my judgment, his extended tenure has been to public broadcasting's great benefit.

Since 1992, Richard Carlson has represented public broadcasting's interests with considerable skill and evenhandedness. He has been articulate and straightforward in his dealings with members on both sides of the aisle. And while he has been a forceful advocate for CPB and the work it does, he also has distinguished himself by being a voice of moderation and common sense when dealing with some complex and, at times, rather emotional issues.

In a time of budget constraints and reduced Federal funding for many programs, Richard Carlson has spoken candidly to his own constituents, the stations, about the pressing need for consolidation, greater efficiencies and new sources of revenue that will help reduce the system's dependence on annual appropriations for the Congress. He deserves credit for his candor and leadership in delivering that tough message to public broadcasting stations.

I would like to thank Dick Carlson for his service to public broadcasting. I wish him well and I know that he will be missed.

THE RESOUNDING VOICE OF
CHARLIE HAYES**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago we paid tribute to our recently deceased colleague, Representative Charlie Hayes. I spoke at that time about Charlie's congressional history. He was not merely an advocate for workers and organized labor; Charlie was a worker who rose through the ranks to become a powerful union leader. As a young organizer he placed his life on the line many times. As a Congressman Charlie gave his soul and his voice to the cause of working families in every possible way. His booming voice on the floor of the House was more than merely symbolic. Charlie Hayes' call for "Regular Order" was also a call for justice for workers.

REGULAR ORDER!

Regular Order
Is loudly proclaimed
Within heaven's sacred border
Charlie Hayes has gone home
Not even the highest celestial dome
Can smother his big bold voice
No choice is left for management
Charlie will organize the angels
A new prize will be the union shop
By order of the Boss on Top
Charlie's work will be certified
Recognition granted to all who died
In the hell of the sweatshop world
To honor our tough holy hero
Let union flags unfurl
In vain desperate workers
Seek to summon him with pages
Congressman Hayes now rests
In the womb of the ages
Listen within heaven's border
Hear the commanding bass
Boom out the workers' demand for
REGULAR ORDER!

NO ONE EVER SAYS WE DON'T
HAVE MONEY FOR NATIONAL
DEFENSE**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I hosted a reception for the exhibition "A Patriot's Dream: Health Care For All". It is a collection

of photographs and poetry that combine to educate the viewer on the plight of those who do not have access to health care.

I was honored to be able to help bring this exhibition to Congress. Unfortunately, most Members were not in D.C. at that time and many staff did not stay for the reception. Thankfully, though, it will remain in D.C. for the entire month of May. I highly recommend all my colleagues make an effort to see the exhibition. This is a moving exhibition that I believe will serve only to increase everyone's desire to help those without health care. I believe it makes a compelling case for universal health care, even to the most dogged opponents.

The photographer, Kira Carrillo Corser, quit her job at PBS more than six years ago to start her own photography business. Having been healthy all her life, she decided to wait a year before getting health care, which was going to cost her more than five times what she was paying while at PBS. Murphy's Law, six months later she found out that she had ovarian cancer. At that point, no insurance company would take her as a client because she had a "pre-existing condition". Only through the assistance of friends and family was she able to get the treatment necessary to survive the cancer.

Kira and her colleague, Frances Payne Adler, had worked together on past exhibits before and decided to focus on the necessity for universal access to health care.

A few of the photographs in the exhibit show Kira's struggle with the cancer and lack of health care coverage. The other photographs are a graphic representation of the plight of others who are living without health care.

The poet, Frances Payne Adler, developed the following definition for "matriot" which she chose for the title of her poem and the name of the exhibition. Matriot: 1) One who loves his/her country; 2) One who loves and protects the people of his or her country; 3) One who perceives national defense as health, education, and shelter of all people in his or her country.

I am inserting the signature poem for the exhibition:

MATRIOT

(By Helen Vandevere, born 1904)

There's not much that's important at my age except making the world a better place.
 What would I do?
 I say we damn well better get out on the streets again.
 Everyone has to put their hand to the wheel and get out and get off their butt like in the sixties. We had compassion then, and we've lost it. It breaks my heart.
 I've lived through two depressions. Two of them. Everyone at that time was just sick about the way things were, just like now, only it's worse
 I see everything falling apart—
 People, starving on the streets.
 Children, beaten in their homes.
 Sick people without health care.
 Imagine this, in a country that spends so much on the war machine.
 I'd spend the money on health instead.
 I'd see that children are born healthy and make sure they stayed that way.
 All children no matter what age.

I'd clean the air, the water. I'd take away all that polluting shit they put on vegetables.

I'd promote the use of sun, sea, and wind for natural energy. I'd save the forests, especially the redwoods. I'd ban firearms.

I'd take away every nuclear device man to man.

No more wars, ever. Now we're talking health.

How are we going to pay for all this?
 No one ever says we don't have enough money to go to war. No one ever says we don't have money for national defense.

This is national defense.

For those of you who wish to see the exhibit from your home or office, it is available on line at <http://www.monterey.edu/events/matriot>

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS S. BELLAVIA, M.D.

HON. BILL PASCHELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. PASCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention Dr. Thomas S. Bellavia who is being honored by the New Jersey State Opera for his support of the arts and their organization.

Thomas is a graduate of New York University and the University of Rome, where he earned his medical degree and holds teaching appointments at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, the Hackensack Medical Center. He is also an associate professor at Robert Wood Johnson Medical School.

Thomas attended the U.S. Army Field Medical School at Fort Sam Houston in 1968 and served as a major in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. An active member of the medical community, Thomas has been involved with numerous local, State, and national professional societies. He has served on the Governor's Committee on Cost Containment, as vice-chairman of the Medical Assistance Advisory Council to the State of New Jersey Board of Human Services, and as a member of the Department of Health and Human Service's Managed Care Task Force among other positions.

In addition to his distinguished professional achievements, Thomas has served as a jail physician at the Bergen County Jail and at the school and sports physician for Becton Regional High School, Rutherford High School, St. Joseph's School, and the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority. He has been the recipient of many awards including the Civilian Service Award from the Bergen County Policeman's Benevolent Association, the Humanitarian of the Year Award from the Boys Town of Italy, and Lo Stivale D'Oro. Thomas is also the founder and current president of the Italian-American Political Action Committee and has been awarded the Cavaliere delle Stato from the Italian Government in April 1995.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Thomas' family and friends, in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service to the community of Dr. Thomas S. Bellavia.

HONORING SGT. LESTER R. STONE, JR.

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute today to a man who gave his life defending our Nation.

Sgt. Lester R. Stone, Jr., distinguished himself on March 3, 1969, while serving as squad leader of the 1st Platoon, Company B, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry, 11th Infantry Brigade, 23d Infantry Division. On this date, the 1st Platoon as on a combat patrol mission just west of Landing Zone, when it came under intense automatic weapons and grenade fire from a well-concealed company-size force of North Vietnamese regulars.

Observing the platoon machinegunner fall critically wounded, Sergeant Stone rushed into the open area to the side of his injured comrade. Utilizing the machinegun, Sergeant Stone remained in the exposed area to provide cover fire for the wounded soldier who was being pulled to safety by another member of the platoon. With enemy fire impacting all around him, Sergeant Stone had a malfunction in the machinegun, preventing him from firing the weapon automatically. Displaying extraordinary courage under the most adverse conditions, Sergeant Stone repaired the weapon and continued to place on the enemy positions effective suppressive fire which enabled the rescue to be completed.

In a desperate attempt to overrun his position, an enemy force left its cover and charged Sergeant Stone. Disregarding the danger involved, Sergeant Stone rose to his knees and began placing intense fire on the enemy at point-blank range, killing six of the enemy before falling mortally wounded. His actions of unsurpassed valor were a source of inspiration to his entire unit, and he was responsible for saving the lives of a number of his fellow soldiers. His actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military profession and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the U.S. Army.

To fully recognize Sergeant Stone's heroism and bravery, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in asking the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to name the new veterans outpatient clinic at the Binghamton Psychiatric Center after Sergeant Stone. I can think of no more fitting or appropriate gesture to memorialize Sgt. Lester R. Stone, Jr., and his contributions to our Nation's freedom.

GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD

HON. JOHN E. SUNUNU

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute an outstanding group of young women who have been honored with the Girl Scout Gold Award by the Swift Water Girl Scout Council in Manchester, NH. Tracie Young, Gayle Willis, Danielle Sylvain, Kerry

Silva, Meghan Shuteran, Meredith Roman, Tracy Rockwell, Katrina Reneouf, Elizabeth Perry, Anne Perry, Emily Paquette, Syma Mirza, Theresa Lacroix, Aimee LeShane, Elizabeth Lenaghan, Michelle LaPlant, Patricia Haycock, Kierstn Harrow, Jaclyn Haley, Carrie Green, Aja Goldberg, Kerri Cobuccio, Jennifer Buonomano, Emily Bennisson, and Lauren Williams-Barnard, are being honored on June 8, 1997, for earning the highest achievement award in U.S. Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. The award can be earned by girls aged 14-17, or in grades 9-12.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.5 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must earn four interest project patches, the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, and the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, as well as have designed and implemented a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling these requirements is created by the senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the candidate and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

As members of the Swift Water Girl Scout Council, these young women began working toward the Girl Scout Gold Award in 1995. They completed their projects in the area of community service and leadership and I believe that they should receive the public recognition due to them for this significant service to their community and to their country.

TRIBUTE TO THE 14TH ANNUAL MANAGEMENT WEEK IN TEXAS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Lockheed Martin Fort Worth Management Association and to honor the members of the National Management Association who, during the week of June 2 to 7, 1997, will honor Texas managers and promote our American Competitive Enterprise System during the 14th annual Management Week in Texas.

Management Week in Texas is designed to recognize the profession of management and to appreciate the contribution and dedication the thousands of managers, in Texas, offer in support of the American free-enterprise system. Public recognition of management as a profession through Management Week in Texas helps to inspire young people to choose management as a career and encourages those with management responsibility to take pride in their work.

Management Week in Texas is a part of the national Management Week in America which has been held since 1978. Both the local and national management weeks are sponsored by members of the National Management Association, which is committed to upholding and

promoting the ideals of solid, effective management in diverse areas of society.

I congratulate the Lockheed Martin Fort Worth Management Association for their work in honoring Management Week in Texas, and their commitment to continually improving management and business productivity throughout our State and Nation.

IN HONOR OF REV. THOMAS BOYD OF THE SALEM MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH OF BROOKLYN, NY

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound pleasure that I congratulate today an exemplary community and religious leader, Rev. Thomas Boyd of the Salem Missionary Baptist Church. He has devoted 50 years of his life to the church, 37 of those to the Salem Missionary Baptist Church alone.

Reverend Boyd has been an invaluable spiritual leader. He plays a vitally important role in the community to the many who over the years have come to depend on his warm heart and kind words. His dedication and service to the church is testament to what a commitment, in this case to the faith, requires of us all. His leadership is inspirational and extends well beyond the reaches of his congregation. As public servants we should draw from his example and strive to emulate this level of commitment.

I ask my colleagues to join me in extending a hearty congratulations to Reverend Boyd for his 50 years of religious service. And also to the Salem Missionary Baptist Church, for providing him a base from which to build a spiritual home for the people of Brooklyn.

TRIBUTE TO LOUIS R. MARCHESE

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, February 9, 1997, Mr. Louis R. Marchese, 65, died at his home in Arlington Heights, IL. I rise today to pay tribute to this fine man.

A prominent lawyer in Illinois, with an extensive background in contract and distribution law, Lou was a senior partner with the Chicago law firm of Halpenny, Hahn, Roche & Marchese. He was nationally recognized for his expertise in association law, antitrust law, contract law, trade regulation, employment law, product liability, interstate taxation, and government regulatory law. In addition to his significant legal contributions, Lou also lectured at the Executive Development Centers of the University of Illinois, Northwestern University, University of Maryland, and the University of Alabama at Birmingham. He is the author of several books and articles related to his legal work and experience, including: Partners for Profit, How to Meet the Union Orga-

nizer's Challenge, and Formalizing the Manufacturer/Wholesaler Relationship, to mention only a few.

In his younger days, he was greatly involved in the drafting of the 25th amendment to the Constitution of these United States. He was admitted to argue cases before the Supreme Court and he worked with a number of administration's on trade regulation, product liability, and Government regulatory law.

Lou was a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the American Trial Lawyers Association, and the legal section of the American Society of Association Executives and is only one of two individuals outside of the automotive field to be elected to the Automotive Hall of Fame. He received his law degree from the DePaul University School of Law in Chicago and was an Army veteran of the Korean war.

Of Lou's many, many accomplishments, none were more important to him than his family and friends. Lou truly loved his family and friends. His sense of humor and commanding, yet reassuring, voice will be missed by all those whose lives he touched.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the reception line at his wake was out the door and that it continued that way throughout the day. The real tribute to Lou's life is that so many of his family, friends, and business associates waited in that never ending line to pay their respects and pass along condolences to Marge and the children.

His son, Steven, the fourth of five children, is my talented and effective legislative director. Lou and Marge took great pride in the fact that they were able to help all five of their children graduate from college and begin their lives with a solid foundation of family, friends, and education.

Besides Steven, Lou is survived by his wife of 36 years, Margaret, or as he liked to call her, his "Margie Babe"; daughters, Anne Griffith (John), Mary Ellen Baker (Bob) and Meg Marchese; son, John (Julie); his mother, Anna; brother, Jerry; and six grandchildren, Hayden and Quinn (Baker), Emily and Claire (Griffith), and Joey and Jimmy (Marchese).

Lou and Marge practiced family values long before it became politically correct to do so. And I am proud to know Marge and honored to have known such an outstanding gentleman in Lou Marchese. The legal field lost one of its rarest jewels on Sunday. I want to take this opportunity to express my deepest sympathies to Marge and the children in their time of sorrow.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI GOLDMAN

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention Rabbi Goldman of Temple Sharey Tefilo-Israel of South Orange, NJ.

Rabbi Goldman has been the rabbi of Temple Sharey Tefilo-Israel for more than 12 years. He received his doctorate of ministry from Colgate College and his doctorate of divinity from Hebrew Union College and has served as a rabbi since 1966.

Rabbi Goldman has always worked toward the fulfillment of his beliefs. An activist in the crusade for civil rights, Rabbi Goldman was imprisoned for his social activism as he marched side by side with the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He also made his mark as a speech writer, contributing inspired prose for both the late Senator Robert Kennedy and President Carter.

Beyond his oratory abilities, which he used both in government service and from the pulpit, Rabbi Goldman has a doctorate in family therapy and is a clinical member of the Association of Marriage and Family Therapists. He is also a member of the American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors and Therapists and a clinical member of the American Association of Hypnotherapists.

Rabbi Goldman has served on the executive board of the National Jewish Relations Advisory Council [NJRAC] and is a board member of the African-American/Jewish Coalition. He is a member of the BioEthics Committee at Beth Israel Hospital in Newark. On April 16, 1997, Rabbi Goldman will be a panelist for the Nationwide Bereavement Teleconference, hosted by Cokie Roberts. He originated and facilitates their HEAL—Handling Emotions After a Loss—group.

He is listed in Who's Who in Religion, the International Who's Who of Intellectuals, Who's Who in World Jewry, Who's Who in the World, and Who's Who in America. The rabbi is also listed in Community Leaders of America.

Rabbi Goldman is happily married to his wife Judi. Their children Harlan, Darren, and Jordan Heiber, and Joel, Karen, and Steve Goldman, Steve's wife, Dee Dee and their granddaughter, Sarah are all a source of pride and joy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Rabbi Goldman's family and friends, and the congregation of Temple Sharey Tefillo-Israel in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service to the community of Rabbi Goldman.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF NEWTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to mark the celebration of National Service and Volunteer Week and to offer my special thanks to the volunteers of Newton Memorial Hospital in Newton, N.J. Thousands of people from all walks of life have shared both their expertise and compassion with patients and patients' families over the years. Volunteers who support and supplement the professional staffs are an integral part of the success of Newton Memorial Hospital. Their services are exceptional by any standard of measurement.

There are nearly 400 adult and junior volunteers working throughout the hospital, giving more than 52,000 hours of their time each year. These are impressive numbers for such a relatively small community. No price tag can

be placed on their services. But at even the lowest estimate, their services would amount to more than \$264,000 a year if these dedicated individuals had to be paid. Volunteers provide cheerful visits to patients, often bringing them reading materials or snacks. Volunteers staff the food, gift and thrift shops, help with patient charts, serve meals, assist in admitting and discharging patients and read and write letters to patients.

We should pause to recognize the invaluable contribution volunteers make to our hospitals, schools and other organizations throughout our communities. President Clinton said it well in his proclamation declaring National Service and Volunteer Week:

Volunteerism is a vital force in American life, helping build a stronger sense of community and citizenship and engaging Americans to meet the obligations we all share. Whether tutoring children, mentoring teens, renovating housing, restoring public parks, responding to natural disasters, or caring for aging parents and grandparents, those who serve and volunteer strengthen our communities for America's future.

Citizen service reflects one of the most basic convictions of our democracy: that we are all responsible for one another. It is a very American idea that we meet our challenges not through big government or as isolated individuals, but as members of a true community, with all of us working together.

We in Sussex County join with all Americans as we take pride in knowing our tradition of service is being preserved and expanded. As we recognize the devoted service of our Nation's citizens, we must continue to foster the spirit of volunteerism. Working together, we can respond to our shared problems and build a better future for the generations to come.

National Service and Volunteer Week is a time to celebrate the American spirit of service and volunteerism and a time to encourage citizens to use their individual talents to serve the common good. During this week and throughout the year, let us salute all of those here at Newton Memorial Hospital who devote their time, talents, and energy to improving our communities and servicing Sussex County.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S INSTALLATION EXCELLENCE AWARD

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the U.S. Navy in commending Naval Station Ingleside, located on the Bay of Corpus Christi, TX, for recently being recognized as the Navy's best base and winning a Presidential tribute for that honor. NSI was chosen from 135 installations around the world for the Commander in Chief's Installation Excellence Award, and I am very proud.

This recognition is all the more impressive considering the distance this base has covered since its groundbreaking and its first days of operations in 1992. NSI was conceived, and building begun, during the waning years of the cold war in the mid 1980's. When operations began in 1992, the brand new state-of-the-art

base had only 500 sailors and NSI was a prominent candidate for base closure, appearing on the base closure list in 1991 and 1993.

Since that time, the can-do spirit of the leadership at the base and the unwavering support of the south Texas community have led the Navy to consolidate its mine warfare mission at NSI, and no one has looked back since. By the end of 1996, NSI had more than 4,000 sailors with a payroll of \$60 million, making it one of the fastest growing military posts in the Navy.

The advent of the Persian Gulf war in 1991 had a great deal to do with focusing the Navy's energies on ensuring that we were prepared to deal with shallow and deep water mines, much like the sort favored by Iraq's Saddam Hussein. By consolidating the mine warfare command in one location at NSI, the Navy saved money while expanding the program.

The Commander in Chief's Installation Excellence Award honors the command best accomplishing their mission, increasing productivity, and enhancing the quality of life for their force. Ingleside's outstanding efforts in innovation and imaginative leadership, retention of personnel, equal employment opportunity, community relations, energy conservation and pollution prevention were responsible for this award.

NSI's commander, Capt. Donald Peters, is a creative, dynamic leader. Captain Peters' philosophy of efficiency and innovation prompted him to streamline the base administrative staff. The move saved \$2 million the first year Captain Peters put it in place, and \$1.5 million the following year.

I offer all the men and women at Naval Station Ingleside my heartiest congratulations for their outstanding work, and I ask my colleagues to join me in commending NSI for a job well done.

HONORING ELIZABETH O'DONNELL

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I had the distinct pleasure of meeting with Elizabeth O'Donnell, a constituent from Kenmore, NY, and one of three national winners of the Sporting Goods Manufacturing Association Heroes Award. The prestigious honor is bestowed upon outstanding individuals who have demonstrated a humanitarian spirit and have made a unique and lasting contribution to athletics.

In 1976, Ms. O'Donnell founded the Skating Association for the Blind and Handicapped [SABAH]. Through Elizabeth's tireless efforts, thousands of blind, deaf, and physically and mentally challenged people in western New York have taken to the ice and learned to Skate. Indeed, SABAH currently has an enrollment of over 750 skaters a week, who are instructed by 30 volunteer teachers.

The skating lessons culminate in the annual SABAH Ice Show, featuring Elizabeth's students. The show has grown from a presentation for about 800 friends and supporters to

a performance attracting crowds of more than 10,000.

Through her teaching, Elizabeth has brought tremendous joy to thousands of participants, and through them, tens of thousands of family members and friends. Because of her commitment, Elizabeth was recognized by President Bush as one of the Nation's 580 "points of light" for attacking social problems through volunteer community service.

As a fellow resident of Kenmore, NY, I am proud to have among my neighbors Elizabeth O'Donnell. She is truly an inspiration to all of us. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ms. O'Donnell on receiving this well-deserved award, and thanking her for her dedication to improving the lives of thousands of others.

MANNY GORDON HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an icon from my district in northeastern Pennsylvania, Mr. Manny Gordon. This month Manny will be honored by the board of the Pennsylvania State University Wilkes-Barre campus for his years of service to the community and the university. I am pleased to have been asked to participate in this tribute to Manny.

Mr. Speaker, Manny Gordon has had a long and distinguished career. His work protecting the environment is legendary in northeastern Pennsylvania. He served the State Bureau of forestry for 44 years, retiring nearly 20 years ago in 1979. For many of those years he was the district forester supervising more than 1.2 million acres of Pennsylvania's beautiful forest. His years of dedicated conservation and public relations won him many awards during his tenure. Included is the coveted Forester of the Year award from the Society of American Foresters, and the Merit of Honor from the Daughters of the American Revolution. He was also named a distinguished Pennsylvanian by the William Penn Chapter of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Having served as an Army sergeant in Europe in World War II, Manny was in charge of 28 POW forester camps in Argonne and Ardennes France, and began his career in forestry. Following the war Manny served as the commander of Post 25 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Scranton PA.

Mr. Speaker, his years of service to northeastern Pennsylvania as a forester left Manny with a deep and abiding love of the environment. In the 20 years since his retirement, Manny has been highly regarded as an outdoors advocate and environmental champion.

Manny has had a very successful and distinguished career. Of all his achievements he is probably best known for his famous public service spots on radio and television highlighting Pennsylvania's great outdoors. His famous motto of "Enjoy, Enjoy" has brought the beauty of Pennsylvania's natural resources to thousands of people.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and proud to join with the board of directors of the Wilkes-Barre

campus of Penn State University and the entire community by paying tribute to this beloved public figure, Mr. Manny Gordon.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. MARY'S KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS COUNCIL 2346

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the momentous occasion of the 75th anniversary of St. Mary's Knights of Columbus Council 2346 of Nutley, NJ.

Founded in 1922, St. Mary's Council 2346 Knights of Columbus will be celebrating their 75th anniversary on Saturday, April 19, 1997. Under the leadership of Grand Knight Robert McDowall and Deputy Grand Knight Joseph French, the Nutley Knights currently have more than 365 members.

Each year the Knights sponsor several contests, among them being poster and essay contests, for Nutley schoolchildren, many of whom have gone on to win statewide awards. The Knights also sponsor a free-throw basketball contest and provide scholarship funds for deserving students.

Over the years, the Knights have become well known for their outstanding and invaluable service to the community which includes their participation in local blood bank drives and several charitable efforts. In the past few years, their canister drives to help retarded children have raised more than \$10,000 a year to help local organizations such as special young adults and the JFK Boy Scout Troop 159. Also, the Knights have conducted a used clothing drive to aid the poor people of Appalachia, an event which has resulted in the shipping of several truckloads of clothing for these needy people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, St. Mary's Knights of Columbus Council 2346, and the township of Nutley in celebrating the momentous occasion of the 75th anniversary of St. Mary's Knights of Columbus.

IN HONOR OF THE NEW YORK STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the New York State Nurses Association [NYSNA] today as they begin celebrating Nurses' Week, May 5 through May 9, by way of a CONGRESSIONAL RECORD statement.

Nurses across America will be taking this time to educate the general public about the important roles nurses play in today's health care debate. In the battle to protect the high level of care and delivery of service we have enjoyed in this country, nurses are at the forefront. I commend them for having effectively

become the patients' most outspoken and effective advocates as this debate rages on.

Let us rise today and honor these working men and women whom we have come to rely upon for the three C's: care, compassion, and courage, in our time of most need. A long awaited, deeply felt, and much deserved thank you.

DR. CAMILLE COSBY ON VIOLENCE

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, violence is tearing apart the fabric of our society. It affects us collectively. But it affects many individuals, as well. Our challenge must be to eradicate violence from this Nation, and all its associated hardships for children, families, and communities.

Few people are not aware of the terrible tragedy which beset the family of Bill and Camille Cosby. Their son Ennis was tragically killed in a senseless act of violence earlier this year.

Dr. Camille Cosby made the following remarks, related to her experience at a ceremony which I attended recently, and which moved me greatly. I strongly urge my colleagues to read them and contemplate their meaning for us all.

Violence is not funny. Violence has been sensationalized and glorified in movies, television, radio and the print media. Violence is not entertainment. Violence is excessive proliferation of guns and illegal drugs. Violence is profit driven. Violence is greed. Violence feeds on low self-esteem.

Violence can evolve from repetitive, indecent, and crude racial, sexual, and religious distortions that can shape hateful attitudes about one another. Those images are seen, heard, and read by the world's people everyday. America, you and the world have lost the truth with few exceptions.

I am appealing to you, the public, to not support, with your dollars, any media or other entities which honor needless violence.

Thank you, thank you the world's people, for your thousands and thousands of letters of concern and prayers. My family and I are deeply appreciative that you have expressed respect and praise for our beautiful son, Ennis. And my dear essence family, I thank you for this prestigious award.

THE MARKET ACCESS PROGRAM IS NOT CORPORATE WELFARE

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to speak on a topic that is embroiled in heated rhetoric and misinformation.

Last week the Committee on Agriculture held a hearing to examine the effectiveness of agriculture export programs, including the Market Access Program [MAP].

This issue is once again in the public spotlight due to an "NBC Nightly News" piece broadcast last week, on their weekly "Fleecing of America" segment. Such attacks are part of an annual barrage of rhetoric and misinformation targeting one of the few public-private partnerships that works, and works well.

As you know, the congressional district I represent includes the Napa Valley, widely regarded as the prime growing region of the U.S. wine industry. The U.S. wine industry produces an award-winning, high-value product that competes with the best in the world.

However, the agriculture sector in the United States, and specifically wine, continues to face unfair trading practices by foreign competitors. Domestic agriculture industries must compete with lower wages and heavily subsidized industries in Europe, East Asia, and other emerging global regions. The European Union alone subsidizes its wine industry by over \$2 billion.

Now there are colleagues of mine who label the MAP as just another form of corporate welfare. Nothing more could be further from the truth. The MAP is an invaluable resource for American agriculture to compete against massively subsidized foreign agriculture exports. What is more, it is a resource that allows America's small farmers to compete in highly restrictive foreign markets. In fact, the MAP is pro-trade, pro-growth, and pro-jobs.

Critics of the program continue to ignore the fact that in 1995, the Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations reformed the MAP to restrict branded promotions to trade associations, grower cooperatives, and small businesses. The primary emphasis of the MAP is toward the small family farmer. A sizable number of the so-called large corporations receiving MAP money are actually grower cooperatives.

The purpose of the MAP is to move high-value American grown agriculture products overseas, to knock down trade barriers, and to create and protect American jobs. A recent study by the University of Arizona showed that for every dollar of MAP funds spent overseas promoting American wine there was a return of \$7.44.

What is more, the five largest wine recipients of MAP funds purchase 90 percent of their grapes from independent grape growers. In past years, of the approximately 101 wineries that received matching funds through the Market Access Program, approximately 89 of them were small businesses.

Oftentimes, the only way American wine can break into an overseas market is through the active promotion of labels such as Gallo, Robert Mondavi, and Kendall Jackson. Once realizing the superb quality of the product, the foreign consumer will then sample more obscure labels based upon their previous experience. This is a basic lesson in advertising and how an industry promotes its products.

In the world marketplace, competition is fierce. Every year, American jobs become more dependent on foreign trade. Efforts to dismantle our leading export promotion program are penny wise and pound foolish. To retreat in the international marketplace is shortsighted and counterintuitive. We must actively engage our trading partners and open up emerging markets to our agriculture goods.

Don't be fooled by the rhetoric. Do what is right for America and protect our jobs by supporting exports.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPUTER DONATION INCENTIVE ACT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Computer Donation Incentive Act, which would provide greater tax incentives for corporate donations of computers, software, and related training for educational purposes. Specifically, the legislation would give an enhanced tax deduction to companies for such donations to public elementary and secondary schools, libraries, recreational centers, and other governmental entities. It also would provide an enhanced tax break to nonprofit and government organizations that provide computer training to people with disabilities.

I am pleased to have worked closely with my colleague from Michigan, Representative DEBBIE STABENOW, in developing this initiative.

Bringing our classrooms into the 21st century is a tremendously expensive undertaking that cannot be accomplished by government alone. We need to encourage greater public-private partnerships for upgrading the technology in our schools to make them world class centers for excellence in education.

In Silicon Valley, private efforts, like Challenge 2000 and net day, have emerged because our high tech industry recognizes that a computer-literate work force is needed to keep companies competitive in the global market. And while some businesses have been donating computer hardware to schools for several years, they have only recently begun to recognize that teachers need to be trained to use that equipment if they hope to employ it properly in the classroom. The Computer Donation Incentive Act will go a long way to encourage more companies to invest in our schools, our people, and their own future success.

Under current law, computer donations from manufacturers to public schools qualify for a normal tax deduction worth the cost of making the equipment. At the same time, donations to private schools, colleges, and universities qualify for an enhanced tax deduction worth approximately the production cost of the equipment plus half of the profit that the manufacturer would have received if the equipment had been sold on the market.

The Computer Donation Incentive Act would make the enhanced tax deduction available for computer hardware and software donations to public K-12 schools, libraries, recreational centers, other government entities, and qualified organizations that provide computer training to people with disabilities. It would also offer the enhanced deduction to nonmanufacturers that make charitable computer contributions within 3 years of the date that computers are purchased. Further, companies could claim the enhanced tax deduction for donations of up to 8 hours of teacher training associated with hardware and software donations.

Other features of the legislation include: An enhanced tax deduction for computer contribu-

tions to nonprofit organizations that repair and refurbish equipment that is subsequently donated to public schools, other qualifying government organizations, and groups that provide computer training to people with disabilities; an enhanced tax deduction for donations of digital augmentative speech devices; a sense of Congress provision that one of the main purposes of the legislation is to encourage computer donations to schools serving low income communities; and a General Accounting Office study to be conducted before 1999 on the effectiveness of the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to help encourage companies to make a positive difference in our public schools, libraries, and recreation centers by supporting the Computer Donation Incentive Act.

THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 82d anniversary of the Armenian genocide. On April 24, 1915, the people of Armenia were subjected to long-term, organized deprivation and relocation. Eighty-two years later, we mark this date to remember the beginning of this systematic elimination of Armenian civilians, which lasted for over 7 years. By 1923, 1.5 million Armenians had been massacred and 500,000 more deported.

Many Armenian-Americans reside in my congressional district, and each year they mark this date with solemn commemoration. It is a day to reflect on the loss of property, freedom and dignity of those Armenians who were deported or killed under the Ottoman empire. We honor their memory and vow that such deprivation will never happen again.

Mr. Speaker, we also mark this date to celebrate the contributions of millions of Armenians and the Armenian-Americans since that awful time. As we continue to strengthen our bonds with the Armenian people, we must continue to be vigilant about remaining a strong friend of Armenian democracy through United States foreign policy. The Clinton administration's recent decision to waive the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act does not bode well for long-term stabilization in this region. It is important for those of us in the Congress to continue to speak out in favor of Armenian human rights and free trade.

I urge my colleagues to join me in commemorating this solemn anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR DOUGLAS H. PALMER

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention Hon. Douglas H. Palmer, who on July 1, 1990, became the first African-American mayor of the city of Trenton, NJ.

Mayor Palmer was born on October 19, 1951, and was raised in his family home on Edgewood Avenue in Trenton. He attended the public schools of Trenton during his formative years and graduated from Bordentown Military Institute, Bordentown, NJ. Mayor Palmer then went on to graduate from Hampton University in Hampton, VA, where he received a bachelor of science degree in business management in 1973. While in college, he played football and baseball and was named to the all-conference baseball team in 1970, 1971, and 1972.

Since becoming mayor of Trenton, Mayor Palmer has made tremendous strides in rebuilding his beloved hometown, including implementing changes and improvements in every area of city government. He has orchestrated plans that have increased affordable housing, expanded recreational programs, improved health care—especially for the children, the elderly, and the poor—and created numerous economic development projects.

Mayor Palmer has also demonstrated leadership in the area of health care, including securing grant funding and luring the State's top medical school, the University of Medicine and Dentistry, NJ, to Trenton in order to start the State's first comprehensive drug treatment, research, and educational facility. He has also established Trenton Loves Children [TLC], the city's first comprehensive program for inner-city children that ensures all preschoolers will receive free immunization against childhood diseases.

Also Mayor Palmer has worked to bring the Family Development Program [FDP] to Trenton. This welfare program involves both the business and educational communities and seeks to provide complete individual job training, education, and placement assistance for welfare recipients. In its first year of operation, FDP has been extremely successful and is considered a model welfare reform initiative for the Nation.

Mayor Palmer's most prized accomplishment, however, must be making Trenton home to the country's first federally funded Weed and Seed antidrug program. Weed and Seed helps rebuild inner-city communities by weeding out drugs and other unlawful elements of crime-ridden areas and seeding in positive aspects of community life such as after-school safe haven sites for neighborhood children. The program has been called a model for the country and has attracted visits by such dignitaries as former Vice President Dan Quayle and former U.S. Attorney General William Barr.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Mayor Palmer's family and friends, and the city of Trenton in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service to the community of Mayor Douglas H. Palmer.

FAMILY SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1997

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the Appropriations Committee, I am particu-

larly concerned that our tax dollars be spent efficiently and effectively. Congress has created hundreds of programs that help communities and families deal with numerous issues related to joblessness, homelessness, poor health, and education. We created each of these programs with its own rules and regulations to deal with specific problems. In some areas where local needs do not perfectly fit the problems covered by these programs, services for children and families are vastly inadequate. In other areas, services overlap and duplicate each other. Multiple programs may point multiple case workers toward a single family, but each individual case worker only handles one aspect of that family's needs. I believe the time is long overdue for Congress to deal with this problem. We must coordinate our categorical programs to provide more effective and efficient help to children and families.

Imagine a single mom who is trying to get off welfare. She gets up in the morning and helps her two children, ages 4 and 7, get ready for school. Together, they walk down the street to the bus stop. All three of them get on the bus together and go to school. Mom drops the 4-year-old off at Head Start, takes the 7-year-old to second grade, and goes down the hall to her own computer literacy and graduate equivalency degree classes.

When the family needs immunizations or health screenings, they can go to the school-based clinic. There is also a social services office at the school. The social services coordinator can help the family find housing, food, and health care. There is also a job placement coordinator down the hall to help mom find a job when she finishes her classes.

At the end of the day, the family goes home from school together. Mom cooks a meal she learned about in her nutrition course taught by the school nurse. She gives her children jobs in the kitchen recommended by the parent education coordinator.

The kinds like going to school. They know it's important, because mom goes to school, too. Mom talks to their teachers every day and knows if there is a problem in the classroom. If one of the kids is sick, mom is at school to take care of them. Instead of spending her day traveling from school to GED classes to computer training to social service office after social service office, mom can focus on her most important tasks: caring for her children and learning marketable skills so she can find a job and support her family.

Unfortunately, this model of coordinated, one-stop programs to help children and families move off of government assistance is rare. Last fall, I pretended that I was a welfare parent for a day. I needed help with child support enforcement, housing, school registration, child care, and heating my home through the winter. Even though caseworkers expedited my applications, I spent more than 2 hours driving across southern Maryland collecting several hundred pages of application forms.

Our service system is too disconnected. There are literally scores of different programs in separate parts of each community. Caseworkers spend far too much time dealing with redtape and paperwork, multiple eligibility criteria, application processes, and service re-

quirements. These workers may not know about each other or talk to each other, even when they are helping the same families.

We have asked families to get back on their feet so they can take care of themselves and their children but our maze of Federal rules, regulations, and systems makes it more difficult for community programs to assist families in doing this. We must help these families help themselves by reinventing a system of coordinated, one-stop programs.

This is why I am reintroducing the Family Services Improvement Act. The bill takes important steps to correct these problems. It seeks to eliminate Federal redtape and unnecessary regulation. It will give local programs the flexibility they need to address local problems. It will create incentives for program coordination which will serve children and families better while making more efficient use of our resources. It will shift Federal attention to outcomes so we can make sure that we are getting real results for our taxpayer dollar. Our taxpayers, and our children, deserve nothing less.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HUD REVERSE MORTGAGE PROGRAM PROTECTION ACT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with five Members of the California Congressional Delegation, to introduce the HUD Reverse Mortgage Program Protection Act, a bill to prohibit the charging of unreasonable and excessive fees in connection with equity conversion mortgages for senior homeowners.

Many senior homeowners, especially in California, have recently been victimized by estate planning companies that charge thousands of dollars each for information about the Home Equity Conversion Mortgage administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD]. Home equity conversion mortgages, commonly known as reverse mortgages, allow senior homeowners—62 and over—to turn their home equity into spendable cash without having to make monthly interest or principal payments. About 45,000 reverse mortgages have been closed in recent years, the bulk of them through the HUD Reverse Mortgage Program.

Senior homeowners interested in a reverse mortgage are asked to sign an agreement permitting the estate planning company to take 8 to 10 percent off the top of the lump-sum payment as its commission. The company who refers the senior to lender active in the HUD program can pocket an average of \$5,000 to \$8,000 for a referral. These fees are exorbitant, especially because most, if not all, of the services performed for the 8 to 10 percent fee are obtainable free or at a minimal cost from a HUD-approved nonprofit counseling entity.

Unfortunately, as a result of the full court lobbying initiated by the alleged estate planning company, a preliminary injunction has

been issued barring HUD from enforcing its directive to crack down on companies victimizing our Nation's senior homeowners. to reinforce HUD's existing authority to properly regulate the estate planning industry, my California colleagues and I are pleased to introduce the HUD Reverse Mortgage Program Protection Act.

Mr. Speaker, we should not allow senior homeowners to be robbed of thousands of dollars in an instant by smooth-talking scam artists. My legislation will reinforce HUD's existing authority to protect senior homeowners from being charged thousands of dollars for information about reverse mortgages they could get from the Government for free. For the purpose of consumer education, the bill has a provision to require HUD to launch a major effort to make more senior homeowners aware of the reverse mortgage program and increase public access to HUD-approved entities that provide counseling, information and referral services. The bill also has a provision that would allow HUD to continue its Reverse Mortgage Program beyond its scheduled expiration in the year 2000.

We should not tolerate those estate planning companies muggings of our parents and grandparents, who have made mortgage payments for decades. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the passage of this legislation to help protect senior homeowners from being charged excessive and unreasonable fees for reverse mortgage information available from the Government for free.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SINGLE STANDARD OF AVIATION SAFETY ACT

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of a Department of Agriculture inspector general report which uncovered serious wrongdoing in the Forest Service leading to the deaths of 14 pilots, we must take action. This is a shocking and outrageous waste of life. I have introduced the Single Standard of Aviation Safety Act to get to the bottom of this scandal and root out these unsafe aviation practices.

It was only 2 years ago that the National Transportation Safety Board was given authority to investigate accidents involving "public use" aircraft like those used by the Forest Service. Prior to NTSB independent review many of these accidents were never properly investigated and may have been preventable. It appears there has been deliberate and methodical disregard for the safety of these pilots. It is time to shine a light on the practices of public agencies to insure safety. I am confident that a thorough airing of these highly unsafe practices will spell an end to blatant disregard for safety issues by any public agency.

The exemption for public aircraft is an unsafe relic of the past. There is no reason to allow public aircraft to operate under a lesser standard of safety than is required of the pri-

vate sector—except cost. Cost is not a compelling reason to rationalize the loss of human life. We have lost physicians, firefighters, and most notoriously Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown in public aircraft which did not meet minimum FAA standards for safety. Accidents will happen with the many, difficult and dangerous tasks we ask our public servants to face. We should not ask anyone who must place themselves in harm's way to face the unforeseeable peril in the use of aircraft that do not represent the common standard of aviation safety. I know that public agencies are facing unprecedented budget reductions buy flying is an expensive undertaking and the temptation to cut corners has never been greater. We do not allow the private sector to take safety shortcuts. Public entities must respect the same standards in protecting their passengers. I urge prompt action on the Single Standard of Aviation Safety Act.

THE CRIMINAL SERVITUDE ACT OF 1997

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues' attention a "bill" that was drafted by a high school advanced placement government class at Lloyd High School in Erlanger, KY in my congressional district. I ask that it be made part of the RECORD.

I know that the students worked hard on the "Criminal Servitude Act of 1997", and I think that their final "bill" mirrors the predominant attitude toward crime in our country today. In fact, several of their recommendations, including the elimination of amenities for prisoners and increasing the scrutiny of the whereabouts of released sex offenders, are issues that this body has debated on more than one occasion in recent years.

Promoting awareness of current events and civic involvement is one of the most important aspects of Members' responsibilities as public servants, and it always pleases me to see young Kentuckians wrestling with the issues of the day and trying to understand exactly how their Government works.

Again, I commend this "bill" to my colleagues. It is an example of what conscientious young people can do when they set their minds to a task.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Criminal Servitude Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. PUBLIC HUMILIATION FOR CRIMES.

PART A

All local, national, and international media organizations/individuals may print, broadcast, etc., names and/or pictures of persons convicted of felonies or misdemeanors as a means of socially deterring crime through the use of "stigma".

PART B

All nonviolent¹ criminals (excluding those with physical disabilities) will spend an eight hour work day six days per week per-

forming laborious community service for the duration of the term of the individual's incarceration. The exact nature of the tasks to be performed will be given at the time of the individual's sentencing. Prisoners will be exempt from work on designated holidays.

PART C

All violent criminals will spend eight hour work days six days per week performing extremely laborious community service for the duration of the term of the individual's incarceration. The exact nature of the tasks to be performed will be given at the time of the individual's sentencing. Prisoners will be exempt from work on designated holidays.

PART D

Prisoners will wear the orange prison garb with first and last names printed on the front and back of their uniform and will be forced to wear this during all community service hours.

PART E

Second time juvenile offenders will perform their second terms of community service in standard prison garb in accordance with Part D with the exception that their names will not be printed on their uniform.

PART F

Local and national TV networks will be given the opportunity and encouraged to air the results of city and national trials displaying mugshots and descriptions of offenders and crimes.

Subsection 1, to Part F. The presence of released or paroled sex offenders in a community will be a matter of public record and therefore subject to media scrutiny.

SEC. 3. CAPITOL PUNISHMENT.

This section hereby makes legal, but not mandatory, capitol punishment in all states.

SEC. 4. CONFINEMENT COMMODITIES.

The government of the United States will no longer provide funds for all those unnecessary commodities in jails, prisons, penitentiaries, etc. These commodities include air conditioning,² cable TV,³ excessive recreation⁴ and all other benefits that they would otherwise not be guaranteed, such as books, beds, toilettes, etc.

SEC. 5. APPEALS.

No more than three appeals may be made by any convicted person.

SEC. 6. TERMS.

Any person sentenced to serve time in a jail, prison, penitentiary, asylum, etc., must serve their entire sentence. There is no longer parole.

SEC. 7. DRUG OFFENDER.

Repeated users of any all drugs including household items and inhalant will undergo mandatory drug rehabilitation. The facilities in which the rehab will take place will be old jails and prisons. Unnecessary commodities will be forbidden as Section 4 states.

Appropriation for Section 7. If additional funds are needed, they will be deducted from confiscated drug moneys.

SEC. 8. THE INSANITY PLEA.

All those persons who plead guilty by means of insanity will be examined by two court appointed doctors of psychiatry.⁵ If found guilty by insanity they will be sentenced according to their crime as if they had not been insane. However, instead of serving their sentence in jail, it will be served in an asylum. They will serve their entire sentence as Section 6 requires. If a person is "cured" of their insanity before their sentence is up they may exhaust their three appeals. If all three fail, they will have

to work for their asylum until the remainder of their sentence has been served. The "cured" will be paid minimum wages for their services.

¹"Violent" includes child molestation, child neglect, child abuse, and the torture and starvation of all domestic animals.

²Fans will be provided.

³In some instances, i.e., maximum security prisons, TV altogether will not be funded.

⁴Excessive recreation includes more than two of any basic piece of "free weight" machinery. All weightlifting machinery will not have "free weights" instead, all weight machines will be automated.

⁵Mandatory hours and/or cases will be necessary for all psychiatrists to earn and to maintain their practicing license.

DESIGNATING HANFORD REACH AS WILD & SCENIC

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation today to designate a portion of the Columbia River, known as the Hanford Reach, as a wild and scenic corridor. I am pleased to have several of my Northwest colleagues join me as original co-sponsors of this important legislation.

The area known as Hanford Reach is in critical need of protection through designation within the wild and scenic rivers system. First of all, Hanford Reach is a major spawning ground for Fall Chinook salmon within the main stem of the Columbia River, and as such is important to salmon recovery for the entire Columbia River system. The Reach's free flowing status provides excellent habitat for the Fall Chinook, as well as for runs of steelhead trout and sturgeon. As the Northwest continues to seek effective solutions for the immediate protection and restoration of wild salmon runs, the protection of Hanford Reach provides a meaningful and cost-effective contribution toward an overall long-term strategy for salmon habitat protection.

Hanford Reach must also be protected because of its abundance of other ecological and cultural treasures. The area proposed for wild and scenic designation also serves as habitat for bald eagles, wintering, and migrating waterfowl, deer, elk, and significant other wildlife. It also supports a variety of rare, threatened, and endangered plants and animals. This area of the Columbia River Basin also has significant religious and cultural significance to several Indian tribes, with more than 150 archeological sites identified along the Hanford Reach corridor, including some dating back as far as 10,000 years.

The Hanford Reach also contains the area known as the White Bluffs and adjacent shoreline areas that are an archeologically significant paleontological resource, and are rich with fossil remains from the Pliocene period. The unique cliffs of the White Bluffs provide dramatic scenery and rare habitat. Because of such historically and ecologically significant splendor, the 50-mile section of river representing the Hanford Reach corridor also provides an abundance of recreational opportunities and will serve as a long-term economic

stimulus for nearby communities. It will afford visitors opportunities to hunt, boat, fish, hike, kayak, waterski, and birdwatch, as well as the opportunity to enjoy the relative solitude of an unspoiled and environmentally rich area.

I urge my colleagues support for this critical environmental legislation.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES E. MCDUGALD

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Officer Charles E. McDougald.

On April 9, 1997, our Buffalo community suffered a tragic loss. One of the brave men and women who serve our city as police officers was senselessly murdered. That officer, Charles E. "Skip" McDougald, will not soon be forgotten.

Officer McDougald's 8½ year career with the Buffalo Police Department was one full of integrity, genuine concern for the community as a whole, exemplary service, bravery, and professionalism. A recipient of the mayor's Award of Merit on two occasion for bravery and heroism, Skip McDougald was a vital component of our city's police department. In addition to the mayor's awards, Officer McDougald was also honored as a Police Benevolent Association Officer of the Month.

In recognition of his commitment to our community's protection, valor, bravery, and dedicated service to the Buffalo Police Department, Officer McDougald was awarded the prestigious Buffalo Police Department Medal of Honor posthumously, the first time the high honor has been bestowed upon an officer in 25 years.

But Skip McDougald's service to our community doesn't end there. In addition to his work as a police officer, he served as a substitute English teacher for the city school system. In every aspect, Officer McDougald dedicated his life to helping people—especially children. That dedication to public service will be his greatest legacy.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to join with the city of Buffalo, the Buffalo Police Department, the Buffalo Police Benevolent Association, our entire western New York community, and indeed, a grateful nation, to honor Officer Charles E. McDougald, who is survived by his wife, Sylvia; his four children, Jovan, Diane, Chad, and Jennifer; and his partner, Officer Michael N. Martinez in recognition of his brave and devoted service.

To that end, I would like to convey to the McDougald family my deepest sympathies, and ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me in a moment of silence.

IN GRATITUDE AND RESPECT TO
DR. RAFFY AND VICKI
HOVANESSIAN

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, art is the expression of the human spirit throughout its greatest moments of tragedy and triumph. The people of the Republic of Armenia have survived some of modern history's most horrific acts of genocide and repression, yet their spirit survives and their art celebrates that survival.

Two residents of Indiana's First Congressional District, Dr. Raffy and Vicki Hovanessian of Munster, IN, are national leaders in private humanitarian efforts that distinguish the United States and enrich our relationships with modern nations, such as Armenia. Mrs. Hovanessian has recently focused her efforts on the organization of a month-long art show, entitled "Dreams and Visions," which begins tomorrow, April 30, at the Westin Hotel in Chicago, IL. The show will celebrate the talent and resilience of contemporary Armenian artists. Artists, whose works will be exhibited, include: Ashot Ashot, Gareg Andreassian, Caren Arakelian, Arevig Arevshadian, Manuel Baghdassarian, Samuel Baghdassarian, Ashod Bayandour, Mardin Bedrossian, Arman Grigorian, Reuben Gregorian, Sardis Hamalbashian, Samuel Hampartsoumian, Ara Hovsepian, Hovannes Markarian, Garine Matsakian, Arax Nergararian, Arthur Sarkissian, Ararat Sarkissian, Gagig Tchatchan, and Felix Yeghiazarian.

Under the auspices of the Fund for Armenian Relief, the humanitarian aid agency of the Diocese of the Armenian Church, the above-mentioned artists will directly benefit from the proceeds of this show. The proceeds will provide an opportunity for the artists of the Republic of Armenia to participate in the Documenta at Kassel, Germany, in June of this year. The Documenta is an international art show held every five years.

The art show planned by Mrs. Hovanessian is entitled "Dreams and Visions," since the contemporary works symbolize the aspirations of the people of Armenia as viewed through the spectacular imaginative prisms of these artists' talents, as well as show their hopeful vision for a new era of peace in our time. Their art illustrates the unquenchable, creative human capacity for reconciliation and rebuilding.

The art show will demonstrate, in an exemplary manner, the solidarity of the Armenian people for their country and its culture, which is passing through one of its most decisive and crucial periods in history. Currently, Armenia is experiencing the effects of emancipation from the oppressive rule under the Soviet Union and entry into the democratic system of a free and independent republic. Culture is surely one of the most effective ways of enhancing and promoting this positive and radical change in the centuries old life of the Armenian people.

Over the years, the Hovanessians have devoted countless hours and resources toward a

variety of charitable works, both in the United States and Armenia, with the goal of improving the quality of life for native Armenians, as well as Armenian-Americans. One of the notable causes for which they have worked is the Saint Nereuses Seminary in New Rochelle, NY, which sponsors an exchange program between the United States and Armenia for new seminarians. The Hovanessians have aided in raising \$1 million for Saint Nereuses. In addition, under the auspices of His Holiness Karekin I, Catholicos of All Armenians and Supreme Patriarch of the Armenian Church, Dr. and Mrs. Hovanessian have recently been appointed by the Armenian Church and government to chair museum exhibitions commemorating the 1700th anniversary of Armenians' acceptance of Christianity.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to convey the gratitude and respect I and others have for the leadership of Dr. Raffy and Vicki Hovanessian in devoting themselves to contemporary artistic expression in Armenia and other notable humanitarian causes.

**BRIAN JASON LEAHY EARNS
EAGLE SCOUT**

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to an exceptional young man, Mr. Brian Jason Leahy, who has devoted much hard earned effort to achieving the Boy Scout's highest rank of Eagle Scout. This award reflects great initiative, determination and hard work.

Brian began his journey at the age of 7 as a Cub Scout, where he attained the highest award, the Arrow of Light. After 11 years of service, Jason received his Eagle Scout badge by designing and building a campsite

for a children's summer camp. The children participating in the program can now benefit from an outdoor recreational camping experience.

Active in his community, Brian has served in several leadership positions in scouting, has taught religious classes, and has volunteered as a kindergarten aid at a local elementary school.

Brian is an example of the best of America's youth, those dedicated to improving life in their community and who strive to reach their highest potential.

The 18-year-old son of Thomas and Virginia Leahy, Brian resides in Rhode Island, where he is a student at Cranston East High School. I am sure his parents are extremely proud of their son's achievements. I have confidence that the Boy Scouts have prepared him to face life's challenges with great determination and character. On behalf of the people of Rhode Island, I would like to thank Brian for his service to the community and wish him great success in the future.

**A TRIBUTE TO MARCO
CANGIALOSI**

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention Marco Cangialosi who is being honored by the Italian-American Police Officer's Association of New Jersey with the organization's Citizenship Award.

Marco was born in Marineo, Palermo, Italy on September 23, 1933.

In 1957, Marco came to the United States and immediately started working for a window manufacturing company. Five years later, after much hard work and many long hours, he and his brother opened a business of their own,

Dor-Win Manufacturing. Widely known, Dor-Win offers a complete line of vinyl windows and doors.

Marco married Angelina Guie in 1963, and has two daughters: Sarah, married to Fred Calderone; and Rosalba, married to Sal Scaravilli. He is also the proud grandfather of four grandchildren; Liana, Sal, Jr., Chiara, and Jack.

In 1964, Marco became an American citizen and dedicated himself to helping others and his beloved adopted country. He has continued to give of himself ever since.

Over the years, Marco has founded and been involved in many community and social events. He continues to contribute much of his time, effort, and money to numerous Italian-American organizations. Through his dedication and tireless efforts, Marco has achieved many distinguished awards and citations including the 1980 Kiwanis Club Man of the Year, the Humanitarian Award from the Italian Tribune in 1984. He was honored in the Columbus Day Parade, and received a silver medal from the Italian Ambassador for being voted one of the Top Ten Italian-American Citizens in the United States in 1986. His highest honor came when he received the title of Commendatore from the Republic of Italy in 1991.

Marco's continued efforts to help others has become his way of life. His honor and sincerity has made him many friends and he has gained the respect of all who have had the pleasure of meeting him. Marco has proven that through hard work and dedication, the American dream can be realized.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Marco's family and friends, and the Italian-American Police Officer's Association of New Jersey in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service to the community of Marco Cangialosi.