

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HUMANITARIAN AID—CHIAPAS,
MEXICO

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as our relationship with Mexico becomes more and more important to the economic well-being of our Nation, I would like to bring to this body's attention the sacrificial effort of 48 young men, who at their own expense and under the invitation and direction of Gov. Julio Cesar Ruiz Ferro and Senator Pablo Salazar, have served the community of Nuevo San Miguel Micotitlan in the Chiapas region of Mexico. During the summer of 1996 as part of Operation Eagle 96-2, 96-3, and 96-4, they provided medical aid and construction assistance, met basic needs, and taught skills to better the community's living conditions and ability to benefit neighboring communities. Their work continues to be heralded throughout the state of Chiapas among the citizens and leaders of Mexico. Furthermore, their experience of cross-cultural service not only strengthens global relationships, but better equips them for work in their home communities.

LISTING OF STUDENTS AND (STATES)

Daniel Alexander (AK), Ryan Batterton (WA), Joel Beard (TX), David Beskow (OR), Brian Biddle (OH), Daniel Boyd (TX), Philip Codrington (SC), Steve Dankers (WI), Thomas Exstrum (AB), Andrew Farley (CA), Steve Farrand (CO), Scott Forrester (TN).

Joel George (CO), Joshua Gilbert (WA), Timothy Hammeke (KS), Avione Heaps (MT), William Hicks (CA), Cody Hornor (MD), Zachary Jaeger (IA), Hans Jensen (CA), Joshua Knaak (AB), David Kress (AL), Daniel Lamb (CA), Kristofer Lee (OR).

Paul Lee (TX), Andrew Leonhard (VA), Andrew Lundberg (WA), Stephen Lundberg (WA), Jason Mallow (GA), Andrew Monsbor (MI), Larry Mooney (OH), James Penner (OH), Daniel Powell (AL), Daniel Reynolds (MN), Gregg Rozeboom (MI), Chad Sikora (MI).

Kevin Staples (AB), Daniel Straban (IN), Nathanael Swanson (NB), Leon King Tan (Malaysia), David Thomas (MI), Roy Van Cleve (WA), Ariel Vanderhost (KS), Christopher Veenstra (MI), Jason Wenk (NY), Reese White (TX), Nathan Williams (KS), Joshua Wright (AR).

WEI JINGSHENG

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentlemen from California, Congressman COX and Congressman LANTOS, for arranging for this Special Order today.

Wei Jingsheng is a brave, articulate, and nonviolent fighter for democracy. He is a hero who one day we hope will be officially leading China. But today he is someone who struggles just to stay alive during his second 14-year prison sentence. He is sick. He has lost all of his teeth. And yet he still displays incredible courage.

Soon after the Tiananmen Square massacre, in an incredible display of courage, Wei Jingsheng wrote to Deng Xiaoping stating:

So, now that you've successfully carried out a military coup to deal with a group of unarmed and politically inexperienced students and citizens, how do you feel? * * * I've long known that you are precisely the kind of idiot to do something foolish like this, just as you've long known that I am precisely the kind of idiot who will remain stubborn to the end and take blows with his head up. We know each other well; probably better than anyone can imagine. It's just that we have an intimate mutual disgust that probably also exceeds anyone's imagination.

During the fall of 1992, Wei wrote a document titled, "A Open Letter to Deng Xiaoping, The Director of the Tragedy of Tibet." In it he spoke of Deng's discrimination—or racism—against the Tibetans. And years before the current Panchen Lama was kidnaped by Deng's government, Wei wrote to Deng saying:

* * * the Chinese government should do away with the traditional policy of detaining Tibetan religious leaders as hostages * * * The Chinese government should eliminate the mentality of the so-called "great Han empire. * * * It was your one-sided propaganda that has resulted in this national discrimination against Tibetans * * * No matter what excuses you give the Tibetan People, they are not as stupid as you think. They know that you are not sincere in helping them so that they would not trust you.

Now that Deng is gone the Chinese Government has an opportunity to set things straight with the democracy movement in China and the Tibetan people.

We hope that the Chinese leaders read his letters and join the civilized world by releasing Wei and permitting the reforms that he calls for.

I ask that the full text of his open letter be printed in the RECORD at this point.

OPEN LETTER TO DENG XIAOPING, THE DIRECTOR OF THE TRAGEDY OF TIBET—OCTOBER 5, 1992

MR. DENG XIAOPING: I personally know only a little about Tibetan history. However, I believe that I am more clear-minded than you and your people. Therefore, I venture to write this letter to you and hope that you would create an academic atmosphere of free expression, so that people of knowledge could put forward more insight with regard to this issue and find out the problem. Only by doing so, could we avoid losing the last opportunity of settling the issue and avoid repeating the situation of the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

The director of this tragedy is no other than you, Mr. Deng Xiaoping. As early as in the 1940s, the rulers of Tibet started the discussion of social reform in Tibet. What they wanted was a social system like that in Britain or India and moderate reform based on religious values. In accordance with custom over several thousand years, they wanted to carry out the reform by themselves. They did not like the idea of being reformed by foreigners or foreigner-like Han people (KMT managed to respect this tradition so that relations between KMT and Tibet were more harmonious).

During the early 1950s, the Chinese Communist Party was at its height. Like all other communist parties, it had little respect for sovereignty and national self-determination. Meanwhile, India, which just gained independence from British rule, could hardly afford to help Tibet in its struggle against the Chinese Communist Party. Therefore, the effort to refuse entry of the communists into Tibet ended in failure. Moreover, the ignorance of the young Dalai Lama and the corruption of the Tibetan bureaucracy were the major factors for the communist troops' smooth occupation of Lhasa.

Regretfully, the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Zedong and yourself included, became big-headed with the "victory" of the Korea War and the recovery of the economy. At the same time when you carried out the "big leap forward" and ultra-leftist policies in the mainland, you began to implement leftist policies in Tibet by deciding to accelerate the democratic reform in Tibet. During the war and for a long while afterward, the mutual discrimination and contempt between the Tibetans and the Chinese added to the hatred which caused the killing of innocent people by the army, and torture by officials. The estrangement between the peoples deepened and the national struggle for independence escalated. The situation and pattern of confrontation between the two sides was just like that between the colonial powers and the colonies in the old days. It was also like the situation in today's Yugoslavia.

The societies that have already divided or are in the process of division are those that over-emphasize a limitless administrative power of one nation over other nations. The toughest obstacle facing the societies that have already achieved unity or in the process of achieving it is also the over-emphasis of sovereignty. The advantage of unity is obvious and the arguments against unity are also strong. Why should people put emphasis only on the arguments against unity? Can you find a case to show that unity could be maintained only by high pressure? Even if you could find one, it must be because the time for division has not come yet. You have all along advocated anti-colonialism and national independence. In fact, you do not understand what anti-colonialism and national independence are. You have only taken it as a convenient tool. This is precisely the root cause of your leftism.

Up until 1949, China had never oppressed Tibet nor had it forced Tibet to be a subject to China. The two sides had achieved sovereign unity voluntarily. Even today,

● 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.

chances of unity between China and Tibet are much better than that within the Commonwealth of Independent States and the European Community. In the early days of his forced exile, the Dalai Lama did not demand independence. Nor is he demanding it today. This shows there exists a very good chance of unity. However, you have adhered to the old ideas and policies and continued to trust old bureaucracy. What you are doing is to push Tibet toward division. China has already lost nearly half of the territory left from the Qing Dynasty. Should this go on, our later generations would have to make a living by exporting labor and to revitalize the Chinese nation would be out of the question.

There is lot to do to eliminate the evil consequences caused by suppression and killings of the last 40 years and to return the China-Tibet relationship to the traditional track of normal development. The three pressing tasks are as follows:

1. First, mutual hatred and discrimination between the Han people and the Tibetans must be rooted out, especially the wrong concept in the minds of the Han about the Tibetans. Due to the propaganda of the last 40 years, cadres in Tibet have had a deep rooted discrimination against the Tibetans which, in turn, has deepened the hatred among the Tibetans against the Han. The real situation in this regard is beyond your imagination and it is not at all like what your people have told you.

When I was imprisoned in Tibetan areas, I overheard a lot of conversations which helped me to learn the discrimination and contempt of the Han cadres against Tibetans. Everything that has something to do with Tibet would be looked down upon. It is even worse than discrimination of the white people against the Indians. Frankly speaking, you yourselves have this discrimination against the Tibetans and it has its expressions in all the relevant documents, statements and other propaganda materials. This has deepened the estrangement between the Han people and the Tibetans which would eventually lead to division.

The labor camp in Qinghai Province which I was sent to was in the place where the Tibetan army defeated the 100,000 troops led by General Xue Rengui. However, none of the cadres in that region knew about the story. They all believed that the Tibetans were "enlightened" because of a Chinese princess. And they thought they were sent to Tibet to help the Tibetans to reclaim the barren land where the Tibetans had lived for generations. They acted and talked just like colonialists. It was your one-sided propaganda that has resulted in this national discrimination against the Tibetans.

2. Secondly, the government should speed up the development of the market economy in Tibet and establish closer economic relations between the inland areas and the Tibetan market. In the last 40 years or so, the Tibetan market has suffered great damage. The so-called "socialist planned price" fixed for the products of Tibet's mineral resources and livestock, which resembles colonialist exploitation, has caused tremendous loss to the Tibetan economy. Your aid could in no way make up their loss. What's more, most of your aid has been used to support apparatus of suppression or scientific research of the Han people. These include government offices of various levels, hospitals and hotels for the Hans, military facilities, observatories, geothermal power plants which are not what most needed in the Tibetan economy. No matter what excuses you give the

Tibetan people, they are not as stupid as you think. They know that you are not sincere in helping them so that they would not trust you.

3. Thirdly, the Chinese government should do away the traditional policy of detaining Tibetan religious leaders as hostages. Both religious and non-religious Tibetans have a strong aversion to this policy. And this policy could hardly prove your respect of human rights. The Chinese government should eliminate the mentality of the so-called "great Han empire" and sit at the negotiating table with the Dalai Lama. He is concerned about your sincerity, because you failed to win his trust in the past. Therefore, you should let him choose the place for negotiation. He should be allowed to return to Lhasa if he wants to do so. All these are reasonable basic conditions. Even the appointment of the Dalai Lama's negotiating aides has to be approved by the Chinese Government. Isn't it too much? To postpone the negotiations with these excuses is an indication that your people have no confidence in themselves. They are afraid that all their nonsense would be exposed under the sun should negotiations begin in real sincerity.

You would be rewarding your people with the national interest by continuing to tolerate them to act in defiance of the law or public opinion. The chances of Tibet remaining as part of China will be getting better with the beginning of negotiations. Therefore, negotiations should start with no preconditions. It would be desirable to invite the Dalai Lama to return to Lhasa.

The trend of the modern world is that unity is what will happen sooner or later. The advantage of unity overshadows its disadvantage. From what Dalai Lama has done in recent years, I believe he understand better than I do about the real issue.

WEI JINGSHENG.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR THOMAS W. GREENE

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Thomas W. Greene, an exemplary public servant, selflessly served the city of North Augusta for 26 years. Better known as Tom to the citizens of North Augusta, SC, he thanked the people for their support at his last city council meeting where he presided as mayor. The tearful event on Monday night, May 6, 1997, highlighted the resignation of a city icon.

Born in Atlanta, GA, Tom received his bachelor of science degree in industrial engineering from Georgia Institute of Technology. After graduating from Georgia Tech, Tom served in the U.S. Air Force for 4 years as a pilot. Tom returned to North Augusta and within a year President Kennedy recalled him for another year. Upon completion of his military career, Tom began his 36-year career at the U.S. Department of Energy's Savannah River site in Aiken, SC.

Tom began his political career in May, 1971, as a city councilman before being elected mayor of North Augusta in May, 1985. Tom's foresight and vision facilitated growth throughout the city of North Augusta—most of all done without a tax increase.

During his tenure, Tom's tireless efforts established a public safety department—merging the police and fire departments—along with the creation of a new municipal building and community center. His vision also encompassed the successful launching of the riverfront redevelopment on the banks of the picturesque Savannah River.

As an active member of the community, Tom recognized the need for a recreation facility in the city. His intuition led to the creation of Riverview Park which houses numerous baseball fields, a state-of-the-art facility with several gymnasiums and numerous meeting rooms, and a walking path, the "Greenway," named after the beloved mayor. Once again, Tom's creativity coupled with his vision enabled the city to capitalize on one of their biggest assets—the scenic Savannah River.

In addition to his support of community and economic development, Tom's desire to spiritually guide his city led him to organize the Mayor's Prayer Breakfast which is held annually on the National Day of Prayer. As an active member and Sunday school teacher at First Baptist Church of North Augusta, Tom relies on the Lord for guidance in all areas of his life—including his years in public office.

Tom also generously served his community in other areas outside his official position. Due to his experience at the Savannah River site, Tom served on the site's citizen advisory board and continues to serve on the board of directors for Citizens for Nuclear Technology Awareness. His community activity includes extensive involvement in the North Augusta Chamber of Commerce, past member of the board of directors for the United Way of Augusta, and member of the North Augusta American Legion Post. He currently serves as chairman of the North Augusta Crime Free Task Force.

While juggling the demands of a public official and community leader, Tom and his wife Barbara raised three children: Lynne, Susan, and Thomas, Jr. Tom is also a devoted grandfather of five beautiful grandchildren. Tom has always showered his family and city with love, concern, and patience.

The retirement of Tom as mayor of North Augusta closes a successful and eventful chapter in the history of North Augusta. Tom nurtured the city of North Augusta into a prosperous and growing city with a very bright future.

TRIBUTE TO ANSHE SHOLOM OF NEW ROCHELLE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Anshe Sholom on its centennial anniversary. Congregation Anshe Sholom, of New Rochelle, with its long and distinguished history, is one of the preeminent religious institutions in Westchester County. For 100 years, Jews have prayed, questioned, celebrated, and discussed at Anshe Sholom.

Beginning in the 1890's, Anshe Sholom, or Ancy Scholam as it was known then, became

a center for Jewish learning in Westchester. The initial services of Anshe Sholom, held in a simple home, replaced earlier services, which were held on empty street corners. Despite their simplicity, these services laid the foundations for the thriving Jewish community that currently exists in New Rochelle.

Anshe Sholom has come a long way since construction of the first synagogue was completed in 1904, and Rabbi Itzhak Leib Kadushin was hired, for the grand sum of \$5 per week, as the congregation's spiritual leader. The original structure stood the test of time until the tenure of Rabbi Solomon Freilich, who assumed leadership in 1946. Two years later the entire synagogue, still located on Bonnefoy Place, was renovated and expanded.

Anshe Sholom's move to its current North Avenue location in 1959, under the tenure of Rabbi Philip Weinberger, marks the beginning of the modern age of the synagogue. It is hard to imagine Jewish life in New Rochelle without the influence of Anshe Sholom. As a mother of three, and a new grandmother, I know the impact that institutions such as these can have on the quality of life for local families. For generations, children have attended Hebrew school at the synagogue, become Bar/Bat Mitzvah, gone on to become active adult participants themselves in the synagogue, and had the good fortune to see their own children begin the process anew. Anshe Sholom has helped raise generation after generation of Jewish families for more than 100 years. As Rabbi Ely Rosenzweig leads the synagogue towards its second centennial, I would like to recognize the tremendous accomplishments and the future promise of Temple Anshe Sholom.

TRIBUTE TO PANZER COLLEGE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Montclair State University's Panzer School of Physical Education and Hygiene on the 80th anniversary of its founding. This institution of higher education has trained countless physical education and health teachers for New Jersey's public schools. It is, therefore, indirectly responsible for the good health and physical fitness of generations of New Jerseyans.

Panzer College began in 1917 as the Newark Normal School of Physical Education and Hygiene, founded in response to a new State law mandating the teaching of physical education in the State's schools. The name was changed to the Panzer College of Physical Education and Hygiene when the school moved to East Orange in 1925. The college's namesake was Henry Panzer, president from 1920 until his death in 1932.

In addition to Henry Panzer, his successor as president, Margaret C. Brown, was also instrumental in the school's success. It was under her leadership that Panzer, previously a 3-year school, became a 4-year institution and began granting bachelor's degrees.

Panzer College served as a single-purpose institution for more than four decades before merging with Montclair State in 1958.

Today, the Panzer School is the home of a highly respected human performance laboratory and a physical fitness center that benefits the entire campus.

Graduates of the school have worked as physical education and health education teachers, coaches, directors of athletics, and in other academic roles. Many have moved up as principals and assistant principals, with a number having risen to the post of school superintendent.

I commend the faculty, staff, and students of the Panzer School for their excellent work. Academic skills are vitally important but students must learn to keep themselves healthy and fit as well. The Panzer School has helped millions attain that goal.

COLORADO SCIENTISTS WIN INTERNATIONAL PRIZE

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to report to the House that two Colorado physicists have won the prestigious King Faisal International Prize in Science for 1997. This is among the four or five most significant international prizes that are awarded for science.

The Colorado scientists are Dr. Carl Wieman of the University of Colorado's Department of Physics and Dr. Eric Cornell of the Quantum Physics Division at the Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] in Boulder. Both are Fellows of the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics [JILA], a joint institute of the University of Colorado and NIST.

In 1995, Dr. Wieman and Dr. Cornell and their team created the first Bose-Einstein condensate, a new form of matter predicted by Albert Einstein. The condensate occurs when several individual atoms meld into a single entity called a "superatom" at a temperature of 170 billionths of a degree above absolute zero. Dr. Wieman and Dr. Cornell cooled the superatoms to 20 billionths of a degree above absolute zero, the lowest temperature ever achieved. The discovery marks a breakthrough in the field of quantum mechanics and has already opened up new areas for scientific exploration, including the recently-demonstrated "atom laser."

On behalf of my colleagues, I congratulate Dr. Wieman and Dr. Cornell and their team for their scientific breakthrough and for winning the 1997 King Faisal International Prize in Science. I also congratulate NIST, the University of Colorado, and JILA for supporting this important project.

A TRIBUTE TO MARY BAKER

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Deputy Mary Baker of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department. Ms. Baker's excellence both on and off duty is being awarded this week with the Valley Community Legal Foundation Award.

In 1969, Deputy Baker was one of a small group of women hired by the Sheriff's Department to work as a patrol deputy. Those women faced great obstacles as they were the first women to work patrol. Mary faced this challenge and not only overcame any adversity, but excelled. Mary and her colleagues were pivotal in opening up opportunities for all women that would follow in their path.

From patrol duty, Deputy Baker went on to work both as a detective and in custody duty in the East L.A. and Downtown stations. For the past 10 years she has worked as a detective in the Malibu/Lost Hills Station, during which time she has been called upon to handle both sensitive and high profile cases. A recent high profile case was that of the "Long-Note-Bandit" who was suspected in a string of 10 bank robberies. Mary's work was pivotal in both the identification and arrest of the suspect, who is currently awaiting trial.

Deputy Baker's diligence, investigative skills, and years of experience make her an invaluable asset to the Malibu/Lost Hills Station, as well as the residents of those communities. She handles cases ranging from theft and robbery to fraud and home invasion. Her excellence is well known in the surrounding communities as she has an extensive working background with several of the surrounding stations.

Sallust once noted that: " * * * mental excellence is a splendid and lasting possession." This has certainly been the case with Deputy Baker as her excellent investigative skills and deductive logic have been a great asset to our community. Indeed, her years of distinguished service is truly remarkable. She is in every way a deserving recipient of the Valley Community Legal Foundation Award.

FLOOD RELIEF—MANCHESTER, OH

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the flooding along the Ohio River in Ohio, I would like to recognize the following 27 men who gave of their personal money, time, and energy to assist with flood relief. At the invitation of Senator Doug White and under the direction of disaster relief coordinator Rodney Yates, they served in and around the town of Manchester, OH, from March 7-14, 1997. During this time they assisted the local emergency relief agencies in the salvage and cleanup in the aftermath of the flooding, while spreading goodwill, faith,

hope, and charity wherever they went. Their sacrifice, diligence, and thoroughness conveyed a true sense of brotherly love to the citizens of Adams County. The experiences these men received while serving will enrich their lives permanently, causing them to become better citizens, and thus have a greater impact on the world around them.

LISTING OF STUDENTS AND (STATES)

Jonathan Barber (GA), Joel Beaird (TX), Jonathan Bendickson (BC), Evan Bjorn (WA), Jonathan Bowers (TN), Nathan Bultman (MI), Thomas Chapman (MI), Reuben Dozeman (MI), Jonathan Elam (IN), Paul Ellis (MS), Ron Fuhrman (MI), Matthew Harry (MI), Timothy Hayes (NY), Joshua Johnson (WA), Caleb Kaspar (OR), Jason Luksa (TX), David Mason (GA), John Nix (TX), Steve Nix (TX), Timothy Petersen (GA), Matthew Pierce (MS), Joshua Schoenborn (WA), Michael Shoemaker (IN), Daniel Strahn (IN), Nathanael Swanson (NB), Seth Tiffner (WV), and Jared Wickham (IL).

INTRODUCTION OF THE FAMILY
BUSINESS PRESERVATION ACT

HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the two great certainties in life—death and taxes—are making it difficult for heirs to hold onto family farms and small businesses. I believe that it is time to take action to reform the estate tax so that it will be easier for family farmers and small business owners to pass their operations on to their children.

The Family Business Preservation Act is a targeted tax exclusion that is designed to have the biggest possible impact on family business owners with the smallest possible impact on the Federal Treasury. The bill would exclude the first \$1.2 million of value in a family-owned business interest from a decedent's estate. The new exclusion would be provided in addition to the unified credit which currently lets heirs protect up to \$600,000 of their inheritance from the estate tax.

It is critical to take action on estate tax reform now. The \$600,000 exemption to the estate tax has not been raised since the mid-1980's. And rising farmland costs coupled with an aging farm population makes swift action on this proposal critical.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. Please join me in taking a step to ensure that when a family has to face personal tragedy, such as the death of a parent or a loved one, they will not have to worry that it will also lead to the loss of their family farm or business.

MAKE A DIFFERENCE DAY

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I am pleased to come before you

today to pay tribute to the remarkable achievements of citizens in my home district and the County of San Bernardino.

As the proceedings concluded last month in Philadelphia at the President's Summit for America's Future, those who have contributed and made a difference in their communities were commemorated. Through both community service and volunteerism, the County of San Bernardino has made a difference.

Participating in the sixth annual "Make A Difference Day," citizens of San Bernardino County defined the term intensely debated over the past few weeks: volunteerism.

In answer to the challenge of Make A Difference Day, San Bernardino organized a project, spearheaded by Mayor Tom Minor, entitled "Community Cleanup: Our Fight Against Blight." As a result, 130 residents from various neighborhoods came out of their houses, set aside differences and worked on a common goal, making their city better. Given the opportunity to communicate and openly express concerns, any neighborhood can become a better place to live. This is exactly what happened on October 26, 1996.

As the fragmented lines that sometimes divide our communities along ethnic, social, and economic barriers were set aside, a single task united the County of San Bernardino.

On October 26, up to 10,000 cars and trucks lined the streets of San Bernardino, all in an effort to properly dispose of 3½ tons of trash. In addition, 5,000 tires were collected and 2,400 gallons of used oil and other hazardous waste were recycled and disposed.

Community Cleanup: Our Fight Against Blight, brought businesses, government, and residents together with a common goal of giving back to the community. This goal was realized by actions such as 16 of the county land fills being open free of charge, and the San Bernardino Refuse Department making free rounds collecting used and unwanted tires.

October 26 was clearly a day when individual residents took responsibility and gave back to the community. The separation of generations had no bearing, as members of all sectors of the community participated. From Girl Scouts collecting trash, to senior citizens cleaning a 4-mile radius of rubbish, the County of San Bernardino made a difference. The volunteers from San Bernardino County served as a shining example for residents of other neighborhoods and communities. Their efforts were so, exemplary that they were chosen as a top 10 winner of the sixth annual USA Weekend's "Make A Difference Day" project. The citizens of San Bernardino County have proven that when we come together as neighbors, under a common cause, we can truly make a difference.

DISASTER RELIEF—OAKFIELD, WI

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the tornado disaster in Oakfield WI, I would like to recognize the following 25 men who gave of their personal money, time,

and energy to assist with tornado relief. At the invitation of State Senator Carol Buettner, and under the direction of George Workman, Marquette County emergency management director, they served in and around the city of Oakfield, WI, for a period of 2 weeks from July 19 to July 29, 1996. During this time they coordinated relief efforts in removal of trees from homes and cleanup of house debris, while spreading goodwill, faith, hope, and charity wherever they went. Their sacrifice, diligence, and thoroughness conveyed a true sense of brotherly love to the citizens of Oakfield. The experiences these men received while serving will enrich their lives permanently, causing them to become better citizens, and thus have a greater impact on the world around them.

LISTING OF STUDENTS AND (STATES)

Matthew Bertholic (WA), Benjamin Blair (CA), Jonathan Bowers (TN), Jason Butler (AL), David Carne (OR), David Curlett (TX), Timothy Davis (CA), Paul Ellis (MS), Gerald Garcia (MI), Andrew Griffin (WA), Craig Guy (MO).

Trevor Hayes (NY), Joshua Kempson (NJ), Matthew Linquist (CA), Clayton Lord (KS), Russell Moulton (OK), Keon Pendergast (CA), Carl Popowich (CO), Jeremy Sikes (IA), Robert Smith (CA), John Tanner (MI), Matthew Watkins (CA), Matthew Wood (WA), John Worden (CA).

DISASTER RELIEF—BULLITT
COUNTY, KENTUCKY

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the tornado disaster in Bullitt County, KY, I would like to recognize the following 19 men who gave of their personal money, time, and energy to assist with tornado relief. At the invitation of state senator Lindy Casebier, and under the direction of the Army Reserve command post, they served in and around the cities of Brooks and Zoneton for a period of 2 weeks from May 31, 1996, to June 12, 1996. During this time they coordinated relief efforts in removal of trees from homes and cleanup of house debris, while spreading goodwill, faith, hope, and charity wherever they went. Their sacrifice, diligence, and thoroughness conveyed a true sense of brotherly love to the citizens of these communities. The experiences these men received while serving will enrich their lives permanently, causing them to become better citizens, and thus have a greater impact on the world around them.

Jason Allen, Ohio; Kory Boudreau, Illinois; T.W. Chapman, Michigan; Michael Forrester, Tennessee; Stanley Forrester, Tennessee; Timothy Hammeke, Kansas; Marvin Helkkila, Michigan; Jason Litt, Ohio; Jason Mallow, Georgia; Daniel Reynolds, Minnesota; Jeremy Sikes, Iowa; Ben Stixrud, Washington; John Tanner, Michigan; Joshua Tanner, Michigan; Justin Tanner, Michigan; Zachary Taylor, Wisconsin; Michael Shoemaker, Indiana; and Matthew Yordy, Indiana.

May 14, 1997

TRIBUTE TO COL. JAMES VAN
EPPS IN HONOR OF HIS RETIRE-
MENT FROM THE U.S. ARMY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man of great stature who is retiring after a distinguished career in the U.S. Army, Col. James Van Epps. Colonel Van Epps served in the U.S. Army with more than 30 years of dedicated service to our country.

For the past 2 years Colonel Van Epps has held the position of Commander, North Central Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Chicago, IL. In this position, Colonel Van Epps faced the daunting task of solving water and land resource related problems in a 12 State area from North Dakota to New York, from the Canadian border to parts of Missouri. Colonel Van Epps manages a \$380 million budget and directed the engineering, scientific, and support staff of approximately 2,700 personnel who are engaged in civil works construction and environmental activities in this part of the United States. Included in this area are all of the Great Lakes and the upper Mississippi River, in addition to the Souris, Red, and Rainey River Basins. The division's major missions include navigation, flood control, and disaster assistance as well as environmental restoration, regulatory functions, and significant support to the International Joint Commission.

Colonel Van Epps has continually met challenges headon during his tenure, continuing the superb performance record of the North Central Division. Through his personal involvement, leadership and command attention, the Corps made notable progress in the pursuit of solutions to the unique problems which exist throughout the region.

Several very important projects were either initiated, underway or completed under his guidance. Projects which improved the quality of life in the North Central States included, the flood control projects at Fort Wayne and Little Calumet in Indiana; west Des Moines, IA; Chaska, MN; Souris River Basin and Devils Lake, ND and the Chicago Shoreline Project. Under his leadership, the division made great progress in the Mississippi River and Illinois River System Navigation Study and the Upper Mississippi River System—Environmental Management Program [EMP]. The EMP has provided funding to restore and improve the environmental aspects of numerous sites along the Upper Mississippi River System. The Mississippi and Illinois Rivers Navigation Study is the largest navigation study undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The recommendations being developed under this study will affect and influence the economic well-being of the Nation in the next century.

Under the leadership of Colonel Van Epps, the North Central Division achieved a program execution rate of 92 percent and the division has been ranked No. 1 or 2 nationwide among the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in project costs and meeting schedules. Colonel Van Epps' compassionate and caring leadership

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

earned him the respect and trust of the employees under his command. Consequently, Colonel Van Epps' strong commitment to public service has served the citizens of this part of the Nation with honor and professionalism.

Colonel Van Epps graduated from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana with a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering and earned a master of science degree in industrial engineering—operations research—from Kansas State University. He is also a graduate of the engineer officer advanced course, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and the National War College. In addition, he has received a certificate in executive education from the Duke University's Fuqua School of Business.

Prior to the assignment to this position, Colonel Van Epps served as the U.S. Forces Command Engineer for 3 years and he served as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Installation Management.

His previous experience with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers includes commanding the Huntington (WV) District from September 1990 to August 1992; serving as an Assistant Director of Civil Works at the Corps Headquarters in Washington, DC; and working as a civil engineer and program manager in the Chicago district.

Colonel Van Epps was commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation as the Distinguished Graduate of his Officer Candidate class in September 1967. During his initial assignment, he served as a platoon leader and company commander of the 518th Engineer Company—Combat, and as a staff officer in Headquarters 193d Infantry Brigade in the Canal Zone. Subsequent assignments include senior advisor to the combat engineer battalion of the 9th Infantry Division—Army of the Republic of Vietnam; Commander, Central Chicago Area, U.S. Army Engineer Recruiting Command; S-3 Officer and Executive Officer—Combat, V Corps, U.S. Army Europe; Commander, 299th Engineer Battalion—Combat at Fort Sill, OK; and Engineer Colonels Assignment Officer, U.S. Army Military Personnel Center in Alexandria, VA.

His military decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal—with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal—with four Oak Leaf Clusters, the Air Medal, and the Army Commendation Medal—with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Colonel Van Epps is married to the former Jane Henderson Ryan. They have three children: Geoffrey, who is also in the U.S. Army, Andrew and Amanda.

I know you will all join with me and his employees in saying thank you to him for his loyal and dedicated service to our great country and to the citizens of the North Central Division region. Colonel Van Epps has given a major part of his life to the U.S. Army and is truly deserving of great honor for a career well served in the U.S. Army. We owe him a debt of gratitude for his many years of dedicated service to this country. Thank you Colonel Van Epps for your service to this country.

8291

EQUITY IN ALLOCATION OF VA
HEALTH CARE RESOURCES, H.R.
1580

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to address some of the multitude of problems that have arisen out of the veterans equity resource allocation plan for VA health care.

In last year's veterans appropriations legislation, the Veterans Administration was mandated by Congress to develop and implement a more equitable method for allocating VA health care resources. In response, the VA has devised the veterans equity resource allocation [VERA] model and based their reallocation process on this plan.

The primary result of this has been the steady hemorrhaging of vital health care funds away from VA VISN's in the Northeast in favor of VISN's in the South and Southwest. While VA officials in the Northeast have gone out of their way to assure congressional offices that the quality of care will not decrease under VERA, this has not been the case.

While VERA is a noble effort, it is based on a fundamentally flawed model. As a research method, VERA is unfairly biased against older veterans in major metropolitan areas. These veterans are those in need of inpatient, comprehensive health care, and they will suffer if VERA is allowed to go forward as planned.

As it currently stands, the VERA model would reallocate health care resources based upon demand for VA health care. The argument that the VA has used with my congressional office is that there is greater demand for VA care in the South and Southwest, while the Northeast and Rust Belt have lower levels of demand.

Under current law, VA health care is freely available to all veterans for problems related to their service-connected disabilities. Non-service-connected care is available for World War I veterans, former prisoners of war, veterans receiving pensions and those who qualify under a means test. The means test is currently \$21,660 for a single veteran with no dependents, and \$25,660 for a married veteran.

The problem with a national means test, is that it benefits veterans living in low-income areas, such as Arizona, West Virginia and Mississippi, and penalizes veterans living in high-cost areas, such as New York, Washington, and Chicago. After all, \$21,660 goes a lot farther in Jackson, MS, than in Manhattan.

A married veteran who is struggling to get by with an income of \$27,000 in New York City would be unable to take advantage of free health care through the VA. Yet a similar veteran making \$24,000 in Mississippi, would be living much more comfortably, as well as have the advantage of going to the VA for his health care. This shows that the means test does not accurately reflect the economic conditions for each geographic area.

The VERA model also fails to differentiate between the types of care delivered at VA facilities. Initially, it does appear that VA health care in the Southwest is delivered more efficiently than in the Northeast. The important

point to consider, however, is the type of care delivered. VA hospitals in the Northeast tend to have more specialized care patients—spinal injury, alcohol/drug abusers, mental health patients, and homeless cases—which obviously cost more than the outpatient cases, which are more plentiful in the Southwest.

Logic would dictate that a true comparison be made between regions before any health care resources are reallocated. Yet the VA has not done this with the VERA model. Instead, the VERA model compares the apples of specialized care in the Northeast with the oranges of outpatient care in the Southwest.

This legislation corrects these inherent flaws within the VA model in three ways.

First, the bill would raise the income level in the means test by 20 percent for any veteran who lives in a standard metropolitan statistical area [SMSA] as defined by the Bureau of the Census. This would make the VA more accessible to veterans who live in high-cost areas, thus increasing the number of veterans who use VA in those regions. Consequently, there would be more outpatient cases treated in the Northeast and Rust Belt.

Second, the bill would move veterans with catastrophic health care expenses from category C—those who must meet the means test for non-service-connected care—to category A—those eligible for free non-service-connected care. These veterans are defined as those individuals whose medical expenses for the previous year exceeded 7.5 percent of their adjusted gross income.

Third, the bill would level the playing field between the Northeast and Southwest by removing the high-cost, inefficient specialty care programs from those funds which can be considered in reallocation calculations under VERA. The programs removed would include: readjustment counseling and treatment, counseling and psychiatric care for the mentally ill, drug and alcohol related programs, programs for the homeless, PTSD programs, spinal cord injury programs, aids programs and geriatric and extended care programs.

This provision protects the resources being used by those veterans most at risk, the majority of whom live in the Northeast and in major urban centers. The above programs help to remove these veterans from the immediate risk by providing them with sanctuary. They can then be diagnosed and treated after which they are reintegrated into society. This process takes time, and is expensive—some would say inefficient. Furthermore, it cannot be done very well on an outpatient basis—one needs to remove substance abusers from the drug or alcohol in question before any treatment could be effectively initiated. The majority of VA facilities for such programs exist in the Northeast. It is foolish not to utilize them in the name of efficiency, especially when the comparison is between outpatient care and inpatient treatment—apples and oranges.

I believe that this bill adequately addresses the problems posed by the VERA-based model for VA health care reallocation. Rather than simply reacting to the VERA model, this legislation is proactive, and changes VERA to make for true equity in VA health care allocation. The VERA model does offer many constructive suggestions for improving the manner in which the VA delivers health care services.

Yet these improvements should not benefit some veterans at the expense of others.

The veterans of the Northeast and the Rust Belt gave just as much for their country as their counterparts in the Sun Belt and Deep South. There is no reason why they should be punished with their VA health care, simply due to where they have chosen to live.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation which will guarantee true equity in the allocation of veterans health care funding.

H.R. 1580

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

SECTION 1. CRITERIA FOR REQUIRED COPAYMENT FOR MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) EXCEPTION BASED ON PRIOR CATASTROPHIC HEALTH CARE EXPENSES.—Subsection (a) of section 1722 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out “or” at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting in lieu thereof “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) the veteran’s expenses for medical care (as defined in section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) for the previous year are in excess of 7½ percent of the veteran’s adjusted gross income for the previous year (as determined for purposes of the personal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).”

(b) ADJUSTMENT IN INCOME THRESHOLDS FOR VETERANS RESIDING IN SMSAS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) The amounts in effect for purposes of this subsection for any calendar year shall be increased by 20 percent for any veteran who resides in a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), as defined by the Bureau of the Census.”

(c) AMENDMENTS WITHIN EXISTING RESOURCES.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out the amendments made by this section for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 within the amount of funds otherwise available (or programmed to be available) for medical care for the Department of Veterans Affairs for those fiscal years.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on January 1, 1998.

SEC. 2. SERVICES FOR MENTALLY ILL VETERANS.

(a) MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE ON CARE OF SEVERELY CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL VETERANS.—Section 7321 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “and members of the general public with expertise in the care of the chronically mentally ill” in the second sentence after “chronically mentally ill”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) The Secretary shall determine the terms of service and (for members appointed from the general public) the pay and allowances of the members of the committee, except that a term of service may not exceed five years. The Secretary may reappoint any member for additional terms of service.”

(b) CENTERS FOR MENTAL ILLNESS RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND CLINICAL ACTIVITIES.—Paragraph (3) of section 7320(b) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(3) The Secretary shall designate at least one center under this section in each service network region of the Veterans Health Administration.”

SEC. 3. ALLOCATION OF MEDICAL CARE RESOURCES FOR THE DEPARTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Chapter 81 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 8116 the following new section:

“§8117. Allocation of medical care resources
“In applying the plan for the allocation of health care resources (including personnel and funds) known as the Veterans Equitable Resource Allocation system, developed by the Secretary pursuant to the requirements of section 429 of Public Law 104–204 (110 Stat. 2929) and submitted to Congress in March 1997, the Secretary shall exclude from consideration in the determination of the allocation of such resources the following (resources for which shall be allocated in such manner as the Secretary determines to be appropriate):

“(1) Programs to provide readjustment counseling and treatment.

“(2) Programs to provide counseling and treatment (including psychiatric care) for the mentally ill.

“(3) Programs relating to drug and alcohol abuse and dependence.

“(4) Programs for the homeless.

“(5) Programs relating to post-traumatic stress disorder.

“(6) Programs relating to spinal cord dysfunction.

“(7) Programs relating to AIDS.

“(8) Programs relating to geriatric and extended care.”

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 8116 the following new item:

“8117. Allocation of medical care resources.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 8117 of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to the allocation of resources for each fiscal year after fiscal year 1997.

TRIBUTE TO WADE SHEELER

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding work of Wade Sheeler, a student in my community. Wade's one act play “Vortex” recently won a national competition and was honored at the Kennedy Center's America College Theater Festival, here in our Nation's Capital.

While growing up in Woodland Hills, Wade's love of theater and film was nurtured by his father taking him to see classic films at the Los Angeles Museum of Art. He continued his study in radio, TV, and film at California State University, Northridge. Wade is currently a student at the California Institute of the Arts in the Directing for Theater, Video and Cinema Program. It seems his education and inclination toward theater have served him well, as “Vortex” is an exceptional work.

The storyline of the play is of a gunman on the run from the law that meets up with a mysterious holy man, and how the two must learn to trust and rely upon one another for

their own survival. The enthralling relationship of these two men captivates the audience and proves to be the driving force of the play. In the one act production the audience gets a glimpse into the life and mind of Wade Sheeler. Indeed Wade poured himself into this work and his passion is evident in the play's exhilarating highs and believable lows.

"Vortex" competed against hundreds of plays to win the National Short Play Award, truly a remarkable accomplishment. This feat is particularly impressive in light of the fact that most of the plays it was competing against were faculty-directed or produced, while "Vortex" was an entirely student-operated production. In recognition of this honor Wade will be awarded a membership in the Dramatist's Guild and "Vortex" will be published.

I am pleased to represent such a talented individual as Wade. I wish him the best in what promises to be a long and inspiring career as a successful playwright.

THE COURAGE TO STAND ALONE—
THE PUBLICATION OF LETTERS
AND WRITINGS OF CHINESE DEMOCRACY LEADER, WEI
JINGSHENG

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to an outstanding voice for human rights in the People's Republic of China, and to join me in demanding his immediate release from prison.

Wei Jingsheng, a former soldier and an electrician at the Beijing Zoo, has become the best known pro-democracy activist in China today. He challenged China's authoritarian system first in the late 1970's by mounting posters calling for freedom and democracy on the famous "Democracy Wall" in Beijing. For the "crime" of speaking out for democracy, he was jailed on charges of "counter-revolutionary" activities in 1979 and remained a prisoner of conscience until September 1993.

Immediately after his release from prison in 1993, Wei Jingsheng was threatened and intimidated by Chinese authorities for speaking out publicly in support of democracy and freedom of speech. He also continued to maintain contacts with foreigners, including my good friend, the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, John Shattuck.

Shortly after meeting with John Shattuck, Wei Jingsheng was again arrested, and in a blatant violation of Article 48 of the Chinese Criminal Procedure Law—which stipulates that a person can only be held for 10 days without charge—he was held incommunicado for almost 20 months. Prior to his trial, his family had no information about his whereabouts or the charges being brought against him. In a trial which leading human rights groups called a mockery of justice, Wei Jingsheng was charged with activities aimed at toppling the Chinese Government, and he was sentenced to 14 years in prison on December 12, 1995.

Today, Mr. Speaker, we are marking the publication of Wei Jingsheng's remarkable book "The Courage To Stand Alone: Letters From Prison and Other Writings." It is the determination, the tenacity, and the courage of men and women such as Wei Jingsheng that will change China, that will bring a new day of respect for human rights in China. Clearly we have not yet reached a time when freedom and democracy flourish in the People's Republic of China, but the brave pioneers of a better and more human future for China, such as Wei Jingsheng, will bring about that day. We in the United States Congress must continue our support for their struggle, for respect by the Chinese Government for human rights.

A TRIBUTE TO FORMER CONGRESSMAN ANTONIO B. WON PAT ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a leading figure in Guam's history. Last week on May 1, the people of Guam marked the 10th anniversary of the passing of an elder statesman and beloved leader, former Congressman Antonio B. Won Pat.

Antonio B. Won Pat was born in Sumay on December 10, 1908. His father Ignacio, was originally from China and his mother was native to the village of Sumay. He began his professional life by becoming a teacher and later a school principal. In 1936, Mr. Won Pat was elected to serve in the Guam Congress, the forerunner of the Guam Legislature. Although the Guam Congress was not a law making body and instead advised the Naval governor on matters concerning the island, he served his constituency with pride and was an outspoken critic of Naval policies which he believed were unfair and oppressive.

After the Japanese occupation of Guam during World War II ended, the first post-war elections were held and Antonio Won Pat was overwhelming elected to the lower house of assembly of the Guam Congress. There, he obtained the confidence of his colleagues and was elected president of the assembly. Along with his colleagues, Assembly President Won Pat co-led a protest demonstration known as the walkout of the Guam Congress. The assembly protested their lack of authority as elected officials by refusing to convene for session. This bold move continues to be a turning point in Guam's history and is a great source of inspiration for Guam's current leadership and their pursuit of commonwealth status.

In an effort to secure civil liberties for the people of Guam and to clarify Guam's political status with the United States of America, Antonio Won Pat became a leader of the movement which advocated U.S. citizenship and self-government for the people of Guam. The movement secured the passage of the Organic Act of Guam, which granted the Chamorro people with U.S. citizenship, cre-

ated civilian government for Guam that ended over 52 years of Naval government, and established Guam as an unincorporated territory of the United States.

As time progressed, Antonio Won Pat and other Guam leaders continued to press for more governmental reform and more self-government. In the 20 years that followed, Congressman Won Pat participated in the call for elective governorship for the people of Guam and in 1968, Congress passed the Guam Elective Governorship Act.

Participation in the national government also became an issue of concern to the people of Guam. In 1965, the Eighth Guam Legislature passed a law to create a Washington Representative from Guam and in that election, Antonio Won Pat resigned from his seat in the Guam Legislature and was elected to become the first Washington Representative to Washington. Through much of his own efforts and with those of other Guam leaders, the U.S. Congress passed legislation giving Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands nonvoting delegates to the U.S. House of Representatives and in 1972, Antonio B. Won Pat became a Member of Congress.

Here in the U.S. House of Representatives, Congressman Won Pat fought hard for Guam to be included in a myriad of Federal programs. He worked on issues concerning education, health, welfare, civil defense, social security, agriculture, airport development, and highways. He closely monitored military activities on Guam by his membership on the Armed Services Committee. He safeguarded the interests of Guam's large veteran population by his membership on the Veterans Affairs Committee.

In 1979, Congressman Won Pat gained the confidence and trust of the other members of this body when he was selected to be the chairman of the Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Having attained the chairmanship of this committee, Congressman Won Pat laid the groundwork in which the leadership of Guam continued to pursue a new political status. He did this by coordinating a series of meetings between the leadership of Guam and a bipartisan congressional delegation in Guam and in Albuquerque. At those meetings, an agreement was made to submit a draft commonwealth act to Congress.

Reflecting on Congressman Won Pat's life and work in Washington, former Senator J. Bennet Johnston of Louisiana entered the following statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in 1987:

Won Pat was an exceptional advocate and negotiator who understood the true value of face-to-face negotiations. When he added his personal touch to a request, I found it very difficult to say no and when you look at the record of what Tony accomplished in his twelve years in Congress, I'd say my experience was the norm, not the exception. Like all good teachers, Tony always had his facts together and had carefully thought through his presentation. He was patient, as good teachers are, but he also had the other quality good teachers have—persistence and diligence. It was this unique combination which made him so successful.

I had the personal pleasure of knowing the Won Pat family when they were my neighbors

in the village of Sinajana. He and Mrs. Ana Won Pat were close friends of my own parents and they shared many of the same experiences.

When I was in high school, Mr. Won Pat was running for the seat of Washington Representative. He was my personal hero and a role model for many young people on Guam. He was the major elected official on Guam for the generation that grew to adulthood in pre-World War II Guam. His character, forged in the humiliating circumstances of Naval colonial rule and tested by a cruel foreign occupation, stands as testimony to the strength of the people of Guam.

Si Yu'os ma'ase' Tun Antonio.

FAIRNESS FOR JONATHAN POLLARD

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am entering two articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which deal with the case of Jonathan Pollard. It is important to have these articles printed because the American people deserve to understand all aspects of Jonathan Pollard's case.

I do not believe that what Jonathan Pollard did was right. It was wrong; it broke the law and Jonathan Pollard deserved to be punished. Jonathan Pollard is the first to admit that. In fact, at a recent meeting I had with him at the Federal prison in Butner, NC, where he is incarcerated, he told me that he was wrong and deserved to be punished.

My problem with the entire Jonathan Pollard case is that while I don't expect him to be treated any better than anyone else committing similar acts, I certainly don't expect him to be treated any worse. The fact of the matter is that Jonathan Pollard has now served more than 11 years of a life sentence, far greater than anyone else convicted of similar crimes. In fact, a number of people convicted of spying for enemy countries, such as the former Soviet Union, have been given lighter sentences than Mr. Pollard—who was convicted of spying for a friendly country.

It is my understanding that Mr. Pollard pled guilty and avoided going to trial in exchange for a promise that the Justice Department would not ask for a life sentence for him. Although the Justice Department did not per se request a life sentence, others, including Caspar Weinberger, did. Thus, Mr. Pollard was given a life sentence, even though he had been led to believe he would face lesser punishment.

The two articles I am submitting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD tell of the disparity of the Pollard case when contrasted with another person who passed classified information to Saudi Arabia. As one can tell from the articles, the indictment of the person accused of spying for the Saudis was subsequently dropped in exchange for a last minute plea bargain agreement offered by the Navy in which the alleged perpetrator spent not 1 day in jail and received only an other-than-honorable discharge.

I believe that questions of fairness and equity need to be addressed in the Jonathan Pollard case. It is my contention that Jonathan Pollard has not been treated justly when one contrasts his length of incarceration with others who have been convicted of similar crimes. People should be punished when they break the law. No one, however, should be singled out for harsher treatment than others convicted of similar crimes. I believe this happened in the case of Jonathan Pollard.

I ask that articles by Alex Rose, entitled "A Tale of Two Spies," and Morton Klein, entitled "Double-Standard Spying," be printed at this point in the RECORD.

A TALE OF TWO SPIES

(By Alex Rose)

From November, 1992 to September 1994, Lt. Cmdr. Michael Schwartz delivered secret national defense information to Saudi Arabia. A 15-year Navy veteran, Schwartz was subsequently arrested and indicted for violating both the Uniform Code of Military Justice and various federal statutes.

The indictment stated that while he was assigned to the U.S. Military Training Mission in Riyadh, Schwartz had willfully compromised sensitive information "with intent or reason to believe it would be used to the injury of the United States, or to the advantage of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia." According to press reports, the documents in question included classified digests, intelligence advisories and tactical intelligence summaries. These documents were classified up to the secret level and specified "no foreign disclosure."

Although Schwartz was scheduled to be court-martialed for his action, he accepted a last-minute plea agreement offered by the Navy. While such arrangements are not unusual, particularly in espionage cases involving American allies, Schwartz' so-called "punishment" was unprecedented: "other-than-honorable" discharge from the Navy. In other words, Lt. Cmdr. Michael Schwartz was not obliged to spend a minute in jail.

For a remarkably similar offense—giving classified information to an ally—Jonathan Pollard received a life sentence with a recommendation that he never be paroled.

What are the differences between the two cases?

The obvious ones have anti-Semitic overtones: Schwartz is not Jewish, and Pollard was spying on behalf of Israel. Not nearly as apparent is that the U.S. Government—which had expressed official outrage at Israel's "arrogance" in the Pollard case and proclaimed loudly (without offering any evidence) that his espionage was the worst in American history—has handled the Schwartz case with kid gloves and virtual silence.

Even the Jewish War Veterans, whose lack of sympathy for Pollard is a matter of record, was nevertheless moved to revulsion by the Schwartz affair. The JWV said that it believes "that when compared to other crimes of espionage by Navy personnel, both to enemy and friendly governments, the punishment is a farce. In each of the other cases, harsh prison sentences, including life-time sentences, were meted out." The Jewish veterans also questioned what information was passed to the Saudis, and who in the Saudi royal family knew of the Schwartz espionage.

Other questions, as well, beg answers:

Have the Saudis been asked for a formal apology?

Have they promised not to recruit any more American intelligence officers or to

close the intelligence unit responsible for the affair? Have the Saudis agreed to allow participants in the operation to be questioned by American counter-espionage authorities? Have they returned all the stolen documents? What other countries may have seen the information Schwartz gave to the Saudis? (This item loomed large in the Government's assessment of Pollard. Why did it lose its relevance for Schwartz?)

Granted, the Navy's unwillingness to address any of these issues may be understandable; but it's also important to recognize the fact that a mindset like theirs, which subordinates American interests to protecting Saudi sensitivities at all costs, can have deadly consequences. Anyone doubting this need only recall the bombing of our Khobar Towers facility in Dhahran two years ago. Reacting to the inadequate security precautions that allowed this outrage to occur, a Washington Post editorial of July 12, 1995 observed that "The suggestions of American reluctance to offend the culturally delicate Saudis by demanding more attention to the security of Saudi Arabia's American protectors amount to an intelligence failure of a profound sort." No doubt this same type of craven fear of ruffling Saudi Arabia's feathers was the principal reason why Schwartz did not have to stand trial nor suffer a jail sentence, and was not referred to by the Secretary of Defense as a "traitor"—something which Pollard, by the way, was falsely accused of being by Caspar Weinberger.

Although the Government subsequently apologized for Weinberger's groundless charge, this episode should remove any doubt as to what the Department of Defense's actual attitude towards Israel was at the time of Pollard's arrest. It also tends to confirm what many in the Jewish community have believed all along; namely that the Pollard affair was used by certain elements within our national security establishment as a means of tarnishing the popular perception of Israel as both a valuable and reliable ally. After all, if Pollard was a "traitor" as Weinberger had stated who, then, was the "enemy"? That Schwartz was never used to smear the country he served, further highlights the politically-driven distinction our government drew between these two cases of "friendly" espionage.

There are, of course, other aspects of the Schwartz case which President Clinton obviously never even considered before he turned down Pollard's last clemency appeal. For example, the Government's decision not to prosecute Schwartz calls into question CIA arguments that Pollard cannot be released because he knows too much. This is an absurdity. Schwartz was spying until recently, whereas Pollard has been in prison for more than 11 years! How is it that Schwartz is not a threat to national security but Pollard is?

The President also seems to have been heavily influenced by the views of Joseph DiGenova, the U.S. attorney who prosecuted Pollard. Briefly put, DiGenova feels that individuals caught spying for close allies like Israel should actually be punished more harshly than those caught spying for enemies, since there is a greater "danger" that individuals would feel more predisposed to help friends. If there is any merit to this logic, it has been totally lost in the government's refusal to prosecute Schwartz vigorously, rather than to have set him free. But nobody, apparently, brought this to the President's attention.

Lastly, our government sought to justify its decision not to prosecute Schwartz by claiming that the information he provided

Saudi Arabia was "less sensitive" than what Pollard gave to Israel. One needs to recall, though, that Schwartz was indicted and confessed to a serious crime. Clearly, some punishment was therefore warranted beyond his mere "less-than-honorable" discharge from the Navy. The fact that this did not occur demonstrates that extra-legal considerations came into play in the disparate treatment. In other words, politics was allowed to corrupt the U.S. judicial system. Anything, then, the national security establishment might have to say about the relative sensitivity of Schwartz' information is simply too tainted to be believed. Yet, the same intelligence and defense agencies who rescued Schwartz from prosecution are the very ones who have counselled President Clinton to adhere to a policy of "selective prosecution" towards Pollard. So how objective could their advice have been?

It seems, though, that nobody has seen fit to point this out to the President; and unless somebody does, Clinton will never know why his refusal to commute Pollard's sentence threatens to undermine one of our most important legal traditions: namely, the assurance that when a person is convicted of breaking the law, he or she will receive approximately the same punishment that any other person would receive for a similar violation that was committed under comparable circumstances. However, given the way Schwartz was preferentially handled, this principle of equal justice has been grossly violated in the case of Jonathan Pollard. But Clinton not only declined to correct this situation by granting Pollard clemency, he did so in a way that placed his own imprimatur on Pollard's clearly-aberrant life sentence.

What a growing number of people are slowly recognizing, though, is that if our legal system does not work for Pollard because of who and what he is, it could fail each and every one of us, as well, both as Jews and as Americans.

In our society, justice cannot simply be a theoretical concept—it must be seen to be done. Only in this way will our much-touted system of checks and balances have meaning. It is critical, therefore, that Congress investigate how a Saudi spy (Schwartz) was permitted to act with impunity while an Israeli spy (Pollard) was treated as an enemy agent. Two spies, two countries and two vastly different punishments cannot help but leave one with the distinct feeling that there is a double standard in need of challenging.

[From the Jewish Press, Apr. 11, 1997]

DOUBLE-STANDARD SPYING

(By Morton Klein)

We all know what happens to an American who illegally passes classified U.S. intelligence data to Israel: life imprisonment, repeated refusals by the President to grant clemency, leaks to the media of false allegations against the defendant and against Israel. That's what happened in the Jonathan Pollard case. He broke the law and he was, understandably, punished for doing so.

In the case of Pollard, he helped a country that is America's closest ally in the Mideast. The information Pollard illegally gave Israel helped protect it from Arab aggression.

What happens, on the other hand, when an American illegally passes classified U.S. intelligence data to an Arab dictatorship that can hardly be described as a reliable ally of the United States? Lieutenant-Commander Michael Schwartz was last year arrested for providing such data to Saudi Arabia. A U.S. Navy grand jury indicted him on the charge

of espionage, which carries a sentence of life imprisonment. His punishment? An "other than honorable discharge."

Not a day in jail. Not a penny in fines. And not a word of concern from any Clinton Administration official about the fact that Saudi Arabia, which is supposed to be an ally of the United States, was using a spy to steal American intelligence secrets, just months after American soldiers were dying in defense of Saudi Arabia during the Gulf War. U.S. officials would not even publicly admit that the Saudis had recruited Schwartz; they told The Washington Post that Schwartz had not been hired by Saudi Arabia, but rather "was only trying to be friendly and cooperative to a U.S. ally."

The government's handling of the Schwartz case is particularly troubling in view of the many recent Saudi actions that fell far short of what one would expect from an ally:

Saudi Arabia refused to let the U.S. use its territory to launch the recent missile strikes against Iraq.

The Saudis rejected America's request to let the FBI interrogate four terrorists who were involved in last year's attack against U.S. Army personnel in Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi authorities prevented the U.S. from capturing one of the world's most wanted terrorists, Imad Mughniyah of the Syrian-supported Islamic Holy War group, who was responsible for the 1983 bombing that killed 241 American Marines in Lebanon. Mughniyah was on an airplane that was scheduled to land in Saudi Arabia, and the U.S. informed the Saudis that they intended to arrest him during the stopover. The Saudis responded by preventing the plane from landing, so that Mughniyah could escape.

I recently had the opportunity to speak with Jonathan Pollard by telephone, from his prison cell in Buttner, North Carolina. He is now in his 12th year of incarceration, although no other individual convicted of a similar type of spying for an ally of the U.S. has ever served more than five years in prison. Jonathan asked me: "Why am I still in jail, while Michael Schwartz is walking free?" Good question—one that Jewish leaders should be asking Clinton Administration officials at every opportunity.

THE INTRODUCTION OF "THE ESOP PROMOTION ACT OF 1997"

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I come before the House today to introduce legislation to promote more employee ownership in America. I believe this is a modest proposal which can be deemed technical and clarifying in many respects. Entitled "The ESOP Promotion Act of 1997," this bill is virtually the same, except for one new provision, as legislation I introduced in the 102d, 103d and 104th Congresses with bipartisan support. Nearly 100 sitting members of this House have cosponsored this legislation over the years and, if former members are included, the number is over 200.

Mr. Speaker, let me make the point that the last Congress repealed a modest tax law incentive that aided the creation of Employee

ownership through Employee Stock Ownership Plans [ESOP's]. Since this provision affected the creation of about 25 to 40 new ESOP's a year, I believe it was a step backward by the last Congress. This action was taken in the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, Public Law 104-188, or the minimum wage bill, a legislative battle in which I was very involved.

So, I now encourage my colleagues in the 105th Congress to stand up for employee ownership and to create a positive record for one of the most positive economic trends in America today—ownership by employees of stock in the companies where they work through an ESOP. Allow me to explain each section of my bill:

Section 1: Names the bill "The ESOP Promotion Act of 1997."

Section 2: Corrects and clarifies the provision in last year's Small Business Job Protection Act that permits a subchapter S corporation to sponsor an ESOP. Last year's provision was added by Senator JOHN BREAUX in the Senate Finance Committee, and has been part of my ESOP bills since 1990. The effort to have these small businesses offer employee ownership to their employees started in 1987. Many private sector groups, representing both professionals and businesses, support permitting subchapter S corporations to sponsor ESOP's.

Unfortunately, the provision adopted last year was not perfected and literally is not workable. In addition, it does not permit the subchapter S corporation to sponsor an ESOP under the same ESOP promotion rules the C corporations do.

Section 2 extends the ESOP rules to subS ESOP's, and makes the technical changes necessary to have ESOP's operation in the context of a subchapter S company.

Section 3: From 1984 until 1989 there was a provision of the tax code, former Internal Revenue Code section 2210, that cost the Federal Treasury no more than \$5 million per year, that was an effective way to create more employee ownership. The former law permitted certain small estates that had closely held stock owned by the decedent at time of death to transfer that stock, or some of it, to an ESOP of the closely held company, and the company would pay the estate tax on the value of the stock. No estate tax is being avoided here; it is just shifted from the estate to an American, closely held corporation that has employee ownership through an ESOP.

Section 4: This section actually is a simplification of how the current law provision permitting deductions on dividends paid on ESOP stock operates. Under current law, an ESOP sponsor may deduct the value of dividends paid on ESOP stock if the dividends are passed through to the employees in cash, or if the dividends are used to pay the loan used to acquire the stock for the ESOP, and if the employees get more stock equal in value to the dividends.

My proposal would permit the deduction if the employee in the ESOP has the option to get the dividends in cash, or if he or she directs that the dividends are reinvested in more stock of the company.

Why is this simplification? Because, under a very complex chain of events, that the IRS

has approved in a series of letter rulings, the employee can have "constructive receipt" of the cash dividend, and then "constructively" take the dividend money back to the payroll office and reinvest it. Since the employee has received the dividend in cash, the deduction is allowed, although in reality it was reinvested.

My proposal says cut the chase. Where the employee has made clear a desire for the dividends to be reinvested, why have an expensive, confusing system that the IRS has to review after the ESOP sponsor spends dollars on designing the scheme? There is no reason.

Section 5: This section would correct what I feel is an anomaly in the current law. Under current law, Internal Revenue Code section 1042 permits certain sellers to an ESOP to defer the capital gains tax on the proceeds of the sale if he or she reinvests the proceeds in the securities of an operating U.S. corporation, and the ESOP holds at least 30 percent of the corporation at the conclusion of the transaction.

This provision plays a major role in the creation of over 50 percent of the ESOP companies in America. Currently it benefits owner-founders, and outside investors of closely held companies, but is not available for employees who own stock in the company due to their working for the company.

The anomaly arises due to some IRS letter rulings in the mid-1980's, and an out of date provision in section 1042 from 1984. The current law states that if an employee has stock because of exercising a stock option grant from the employer, that stock is not eligible for a 1042 treatment. The IRS has expanded this provision to prohibit all stock, even if bought for full market value by the employee to be ineligible for 1042.

My bill erases this prohibition; and for stock that was obtained with an exercise of a tax qualified stock option, if sold to the ESOP, the corporation is not permitted a tax deduction for the value of the option. This makes the provision fair, and prevents a double tax advantage—either the employee takes the 1042 treatment, or the corporation takes a deduction, not both.

This provision also corrects another technical anomaly in current law. As presently written, Code section 1042 provides that any holder of 25 percent of any class of stock in a company cannot participate in the ESOP with 1042 stock. My bill would change the measure so that the 25 percent would be measured by the voting power of the stock, or the value of the stock in terms of total corporate value. This kind of measure is used in other sections of the Code.

Section 6: My final section is another modest estate tax provision, that in prior years the Joint Committee on Taxation has estimated would cost the Treasury less than \$1 million per year. This provision would help create employee ownership in those limited situations where an owner of a closely held business wants to ensure his or her spouse has income from the business during their remaining years, and then after his or her death the stock passes to the ESOP, as if it were eligible as a charity. With plenty of restrictions to ensure that there are no family beneficiaries of the ESOP created with the stock, this does not affect revenue because the decedent can

create one of these trusts, called a charitable remainder trust for his or her spouse, and have its corpus go to charity in any event.

Mr. Speaker this explains my bill. This bill, except for the two estate tax provisions, was introduced by Senator JOHN BREAUX and Senator ORRIN HATCH on April 30 this year as S. 673.

I urge those of my colleagues who want to encourage employee ownership in America to join me, and to work hard to include these provisions in the tax bill that will soon be considered by the House Ways and Means Committee.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on May 1, 1997, I was unavoidably detained during roll-call vote No. 98, the vote on agreeing to House Resolution 129, providing amounts for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representatives in the 105th Congress.

Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted "no."

WITCZAK'S HARDWARE CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a Philadelphia business institution in my congressional district as it marks its 100th anniversary in providing a valuable service to the community.

On May 17, 1897, Stella and Stanislaw Witczak, two Polish immigrants seeking to serve the needs of a growing community in Philadelphia, opened the doors to Witczak's Hardware.

One hundred years later, Witczak's hardware is still serving the needs of this tightly-knit Port Richmond community. Its owner, Michael Witczak, is proud to be the third generation owner of one of the oldest privately owned hardware stores in a city that is steeped in history.

Mr. Speaker, Witczak's Hardware is a living example of what the American Dream is all about. For a century, the business has continued to provide the community with nuts, bolts, plumbing supplies, electrical items, spring plants, snow shovels, and a variety of other household and hardware items.

It has evolved in much the way the community it served has changed over a century. Where once customers would go to buy pull chains for water closets, coal oil and globe oil for lamps, customers now go for paints, keys, and window screens.

While the items have changed to meet the demands and expectations of a fast-paced society, the store itself hasn't changed much over the years. Customers are still old friends,

the wooden floors are a familiar fixture and the owner can still help customers find that perfect gadget or tool to aid in home improvement projects.

This very presence is what is so important to a community and to the people it serves. Witczak's business, firmly rooted in the Port Richmond neighborhood, is an example for many generations to see.

These businesses provide examples for other future business owners that offering a service to a neighborhood is convenient, important and still needed in our country. It is the business strategy that made our Nation become the world economic leader it is and it is the hub in the wheel that made our neighborhood prosper.

At a time when, competition is at an all-time high and super stores and mega-malls are increasing, stores like Witczak's are facing tough obstacles. Nonetheless, their role as the "little mom and pop" stores once so prevalent in our neighborhoods are needed.

The immigrants who started these businesses are to be commended for the spirit and energy they displayed in making their American dream of prosperity come true.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to congratulate Witczak's Hardware for serving as a fine example of an American business that blossomed, remains strongly entrenched in its community, and continues to provide a service to the neighborhood. May it stand as an example for future business owners that one family's vision can lead to a century of accomplishment.

LIMA-ALLEN COUNTY RADIOTHON

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my best wishes and support to the Lima-Allen County, OH, branch of the NAACP, as its members make their final preparations for their annual radiothon. The event, planned for May 24 at the Bradfield Community Center in Lima, will join the Lima-Allen County branch with other branches of the NAACP from across the Nation in an effort to attract new members from the Lima-Allen County community, as well as to inspire old members to renew their commitment.

The chapter president, Rev. Robert Curtis, and my friend, Malcolm McCoy, deserve special recognition for their work with the organization. I wish them success in their upcoming radiothon and particularly commend their positive influence on the young people of Lima-Allen County.

CRAIG THORN III RECEIVES COLUMBIA COUNTY ASSOCIATION'S DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN AWARD

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on May 15, 1997, the Columbia County Association will

bestow its Distinguished Citizen Award on Craig Thorn III. Anyone who knows him realizes how well-deserved this honor really is.

Mr. Thorn's career is notable for the degree to which he moved on the State and national political scene while maintaining his local business presence. Since Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's 1966 reelection campaign, Mr. Thorn has been actively involved in State politics. In 1968, he served as an advance man in Rockefeller's Presidential campaign. Later, he served as the upstate director of the Duryea gubernatorial campaign in 1978 and was the chief of staff for New York State Assembly Republicans from 1979 to 1982.

The creativity, enthusiasm and initiative that Mr. Thorn demonstrated in State politics also have been carried over into his civic activities. Currently, he serves as a vice chairman of the board of trustees of Columbia Memorial Hospital and chairman of the Columbia-Greene Community Hospital Foundation, which last year kicked off a Second Century of Caring Capital Campaign that already has secured \$2 million toward a new emergency wing with surgical facilities.

Additionally, Mr. Thorn is a trustee of Columbia Economic Development Corp. and secretary of Hudson Development Corp. as well as a member of the board of managers of the Columbia Hudson Partnership, the umbrella economic development organization for the county and city. In this role, he has been an enthusiastic proponent of waterfront development in the city of Hudson and an active player in the complex negotiations that are now resulting in the removal of several longstanding oil tanks by the river, making way for a new public park.

Mr. Thorn also conceived and set in motion a Flag Day parade that will take place in Hudson on Saturday, June 14, and honor not only the American flag but the entire spectrum of volunteer organizations in Columbia County.

I could go on and list all of Mr. Thorn's other accomplishments, but I think I would run out of time and space. Needless to say, I commend the Columbia County Association's selection of Craig Thorn as the recipient of its Distinguished Citizen Award. His long record of serving his community and his State are a model for other citizens to follow.

TAKING A STAND FOR HEALTHY CHILDREN

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Stand for Healthy Children Day that will be held on June 1. All across the Nation groups will be holding community health fairs focusing on the needs of our children. Ensuring that our children are healthy should be a top priority in this country and an issue that requires attention at all levels.

The Children's Defense Fund, in cooperation with communities all over the Nation will be working with local officials to educate parents and renew their commitment to improving the quality of our children's lives. Prevention

and education is the key to giving children the healthy start they need.

In step with this important nationwide movement I am proud to participate in the Stand for Healthy Children for the 24th district at the Resource Center in Fort Worth, TX. This family picnic, sponsored by the National Stand for Children and the Community Health Foundation, will focus on teaching kids and parents about preventative health and safety. Free children's health screenings will be offered, and officers from the Fort Worth Police Department will be making identification cards for children. In addition, kids from all over Fort Worth will be able to participate in fun-filled activities, like art contests, story-telling, and other events.

Bringing families together to talk about their children's health care is essential. By holding these health fairs, we can address concerns and work effectively to improve the quality of life for our children.

COMMENDING LACASA ON ITS 1997-98 PROGRAM YEAR

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Latin American Community Alliance for Support and Assistance of Northwest Indiana, Inc. [LACASA], its Adult Education Learners, its Head Start Students, and its Agency Volunteers, on the achievements earned during the 1997-98 program year.

LACASA is dedicated to serving the Hispanic residents of northwest Indiana, who experience difficulty in obtaining needed social and educational services. Some quality services which the organization offers include: an adult education program, geared toward students at all levels; a Head Start program, which provides training in parenting skills, and an opportunity for parents to become empowered in the education of their children; and Access Assistance, a program stressing job search and person and community leadership preparation. Currently, LACASA is working to develop additional programs meant to improve the quality of life for northwest Indiana's Hispanic population. For those in need, LACASA hopes to provide transportation services to its programs, as well as to agencies where its clients are referred. The organization would also like to establish health stations in an effort to assist families in understanding their basic health needs and inform them about how to access the existing health care system. Finally, LACASA hopes to expand its services to the elderly by familiarizing them with in-home care options to prevent unnecessary institutionalization.

Students who have participated in LACASA's 1997-98 Adult Education Learners Program include: Juan Luis Alvarado, Juan Manuel Alvarado, Maria C. Alvarez, Maria Magdalena Alvarez, Armando Arellano, Lesly I. Arellano, Maria Z. Avila, Patricia A. Avila, Alejandra Ayala, Maria Barajas, Joseph Bialorucki, Barry D. Billingshley, Enrique Camacho, Jesus Camacho, Carmen Maria Carrillo, Phung S. Choi, Maria I. Concepcion,

Filomeno Contreras, Juan L. Contreras, Gladys M. Coronado, Hiram D. Crespo, Maria L. Cuba, Efrain Delcid, Maria Margarita Delreal, Agustin Diaz, Carmen Flores, Eduardo Garcia, Galdino Garcia, Nestor Garcia, Patricia E. Garcia, Roman Garza, Jose Luis Gonzalez, Magdalena Gonzalez, Sonda D. Gooch, Mary Guerrero, Herhsy Gunn, Carmen Haro, Patricia A. Hayden, Carolos Hermosa, Juan Hernandez, Maria Herrera, George Howard, Alicia Huizar, Vicente Huizar, Matha Ann James, Hermila Lopez, Herminia Lopez, Luis Lopez, Charlean Mack, Luz M. Magana, Maria A. Magana, Marilu Maldonado, Ana Rosa Martinez, Erick J. Martinez, Georgina C. Martinez, Guadalupe G. Martinez, Miguel A. Martinez, Flavia Maya, Lisa M. Medina, Maria Merlos, Urbano Merlos, Egan Morgan, Fidel Nava, Gerardo Nunez, Ruben Ordenez, Alma Rosa Ortiz, Isabel Paz, Carmen Perez, Maribel Ponce, Marcos Juan Puebla, Mase T. Reed, Luis Eduardo Rivera, Danetta M. Robinson, Caridad Rodriguez, Elizabeth Rodriguez, Jose Mario Rodriguez, Nancy Rodriguez, Roberto Rodriguez, Zuleima Rodriguez, Jose L. Rojas, Omayra Rosario, Griselda Salas, Fermin Sanchez, Maria Santos, Juan M. Soto, Mary Soto, Warren G. Strange, Arthur K. Thomas, Jheaneth Thomas Ernesto Tinoco, Michael Torres, Teresa Torres, Teresa Tril, Katrina D. Triplett, Charleane Vaughn, Lourdes Vazquez, Jose Vera, Ramon Villanueva, and Guadalupe M. Zurita.

The 1997-98 LACASA Head Start Program participants include: Jessica Acevedo, Yahaira Aguayo, Emilio Flores, Cinthia Garcia, Casandra Guerrero, Harlene Haro, Anneliese Hartonian, Saul Hernandez, Henry James, Yarelis Nieves, Heraclio Herrera, Tabitha Pearson, Marissa Perez, Amanda Ramos, Alfonso Rodriguez, Javier Torres, Kristian Torres, Zuleyka Chavez, Crystal Cuadra, Enrique Cuaneti, Selena Flores, Stefanos Glinos, Rosa Hernandez, Fabian Herrera, John Jacques, Marcus James, Alejandro Herrera, Maria Martinez, Sabrina Millsap, Mathew Ortiz, Jeffrey Perez, Abimael Ramos, Christopher Salgado, Michael Walker, Alberto Irizarry, and Kayla Cheek.

LACASA Agency Volunteers for 1997-98 include: Mary Belle Ang, Kysha Amour-Porter, Amy Abrego, John Breckenridge, Janis Breckenridge, Terrance Martinez, Ray Acevedo, Manuel A. Roman, Carmen Fuentes, Marilu Maldonado, Maria Cuba, Georgina Martinez, Eloisa Vizcaria, Rosa Magana, Fannie Torres, Mr. Maldonado, Nelson Flores, Nora Valtierra, Samantha Long, Erica Ocasio, Dyron Long, Betty Magana, Luz Magana, Gladys Reyes, Juan Luis Alvarado, Aurora Glinos, Zuleima Rodriguez, Gabriel Magana, Jr., Albina Venegas, Jennifer Ash, James Ash, Helen Williams, Manuel Alvarez, Elena Hernandez, Stanly Garlarki, and Pat Garlarki.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the LACASA Adult Education Learners, Head Start Students, and Agency Volunteers for their dedication to the pursuit of education. I would also like to congratulate LACASA for its continuing efforts to preserve the Hispanic culture, while improving the quality of life for the Hispanic residents of northwest Indiana.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on May 5, 1997, through May 7, 1997, I was officially traveling with the President on his first state visit to Mexico and was therefore unable to vote during four rollcall votes. This includes two rollcall votes, numbered 103 and 104 on H.R. 2, the Housing Opportunity and Responsibility Act; one rollcall vote numbered 108 on the Boehlert amendment to H.R. 478; and one rollcall vote numbered 109 on House Resolution 143, providing for consideration of H.R. 3, a juvenile justice bill.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall votes numbered 103, 104, and 108. I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote numbered 109.

TRIBUTE TO EDWIN OHKI

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding and courageous individual, Edwin Ohki. The death of Mr. Ohki on October 23, 1996, was a sad day for all of Sonoma County, where he was a longtime resident.

Born in Livingston, CA, in 1923, Ed and his family were placed in a Japanese internment camp when World War II began. After being forced to live in the camp for over a year, Ed volunteered for the U.S. Army, even though as a Japanese-American he was offered combat duty only.

Ed joined the famed 442d Infantry Battalion, the most decorated unit in U.S. Army history. During combat in Italy, he was injured and then returned to the United States to spend over four painful months in the hospital. Ed was awarded the Purple Heart for his actions. Despite his heroism and being honorably discharged from the Army, Ed was sent back to an internment camp.

After the war, Ed returned to California and graduated from the University of California, Davis. He moved to Santa Rosa, in 1951, where he later joined his family's landscape business. Ed also served as secretary of the Sonoma County Landscape Gardeners Association.

Ed was very active with the First United Methodist Church of Santa Rosa, and the local Buddhist community. In addition, he served as president of the Sonoma County Japanese-American Citizen League. Ed will forever be remembered as a bridge builder—as someone who reached out to people of all racial and religious backgrounds.

Mr. Speaker, Ed Ohki served his country and his community well. He consistently extended himself on behalf of many people for a variety of important causes. Our Nation owes a great deal of gratitude to him for his tireless efforts. I extend my deepest sympathies to his

wife, Anne, and their family. He will be missed by all.

A MAN OF COURAGE, AN
INSPIRATION FOR MANKIND**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take a moment today to remind my colleagues of the heroic struggle being waged by Wei Jingsheng

Wei has spent all but one of the past 18 years in Chinese prisons, jailed for the crime of advocating political democracy. Released briefly in 1993, as China sought to tidy up its public image in an effort to win the 2000 Olympic Games for Beijing, Wei was re-arrested in 1994, only days after meeting with the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, and sentenced to 14 additional years in prison. Today, he languishes in jail while his health deteriorates. His requests for urgent medical attention have gone unanswered.

Mr. Speaker, I am a friend of China. I support the Clinton administration's policy of engagement with China. I believed that American interests are best served by a policy that seeks to draw China into the international community.

But, Mr. Speaker, even those of us who advocate friendly ties with China are deeply offended by China's treatment of its own citizens. And in this respect unfortunately, Wei Jingsheng is only one of many Chinese who have been imprisoned unjustly.

Mr. Speaker, I wish today to join my colleagues who have asked the Chinese leaders to release Wei Jingsheng. To halt their campaign of repression against their own people. To respect the promises of their own laws and constitution. And to live up to the glory of their country's past by joining the rest of the civilized world in recognizing that a nation's true greatness is measured by how that nation's government treats its dissenters.

ON JONATHAN W. HODGES'
ATTAINMENT OF EAGLE SCOUT**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Jonathan W. Hodges of Avon Lake, Oh, who will be honored this month for his recent attainment of Eagle Scout.

The attainment of Eagle Scout is a high and rare honor requiring years of dedication to self-improvement, hard work and the community. Each Eagle Scout must earn 21 merit badges, twelve of which are required, including badges in: lifesaving; first aid; citizenship in the community; citizenship in the nation; citizenship in the world; personal management of time and money; family life; environmental science; and camping.

In addition to acquiring and proving proficiency in those and other skills, an Eagle Scout must hold leadership positions within the troop where he learns to earn the respect and hear the criticism of those he leads.

The Eagle Scout must live by the Scouting Law, which holds that he must be trustworthy, loyal, brave, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, clean, and reverent.

And the Eagle Scout must complete an Eagle Scout Project, which he must plan, finance, and evaluate on his own. It is no wonder that only two percent of all boys entering scouting achieve this rank.

My fellow colleagues, let us join Boy Scouts of America Troop 41 in recognizing and praising Jonathan for his achievement.

TRIBUTE TO DON FONTANA

HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take a few moments to acknowledge Don Fontana, an outstanding leader in the mental health community from the Third District of Tennessee. Don recently retired as chief executive officer of Volunteer Behavioral Health Care System. His contributions to this organization and to the community and State, are many.

I'd like to highlight just a fraction of Don's accomplishments. It was with great vision as the CEO of Johnson Mental Health Center, that Don saw the future and the necessity for community mental health centers to meet the challenges of managed care.

Under Don's leadership, several community mental health centers joined together and the Volunteer Behavioral Health Care System was created. Today, the center consists of Johnson Mental Health Center, Hiwassee Mental Health Center, and Plateau Mental Health System.

Don has served not once, but twice as the president of the Tennessee Association of Mental Health Organizations, as well as a task force member for Children's Services. He has extended behavioral health care services to 27 counties within Tennessee. In addition, one of the most notable contributions he has made is the establishment of safe, supervised housing for severely mentally ill adults where 75 of our community members live.

Mr. Fontana's commitment to affordable mental health services for those who could not otherwise afford them has made him a giant in the mental health community. His extraordinary service and commitment of 19 years will be missed, but because of his leadership and guidance the programs he has established in our community will continue.

Personally, I worked with Don years ago as a volunteer member of the advisory board of the Joe Johnson Mental Health Center. I know first hand of his true commitment to those in need.

I am proud to have the opportunity to publicly acknowledge Don Fontana's fine service in the mental health field and wish him well in the future.

MARCH FOR JESUS DAY

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for the upcoming nationwide "March for Jesus Day." This event on May 17, 1997, will provide more evidence that America is returning to the values of belief in God and family that have made our country great. Last year church related groups and congregations in over 600 cities in the United States and 170 nations participated in the march. In Joplin, MO, almost 70 area congregations of different denominations representing 18 communities from the 4-State region will march together and in other southwest Missouri towns and cities Christians will step forward on this day.

This Nation was founded upon Judeo-Christian principles that our country should continue to recognize and hold high. I am reminded of John 13:34 where Jesus said "A new command I give you: Love one another. As I have loved you, so you must love one another. By this all men know that you are my disciples, if you love one another." The March for Jesus is truly an opportunity to show others the love which Christ modeled for us. Our Nation needs to be shown the love and grace of Christ Jesus. For too long, we have been willing to neglect the necessity of spiritual fulfillment and today we see the overwhelming consequences of such actions with families separated by divorce, drug use accelerating rapidly in our society, and juvenile crime out of control.

As the Christian community gathers to March for Jesus it can truly be an example of others of the change He has made in our own lives and the lives of our families and friends. We need to live the command Jesus gave us in the book of Matthew where He said, "Love your neighbor as yourself." What a great opportunity as Christians gather together to march to remember in our daily lives to show others Jesus and his love. It is important that we not forget to display the love of Christ to our neighbors by helping them in times of need.

Christians should be guided by the words of the Apostle Paul where in II Timothy 1:7-12 he says,

For God did not give us a spirit of timidity, but a spirit of power, of love and of self-discipline. So do not be ashamed to testify about our Lord, or ashamed of me his prisoner. But join with me in suffering for the gospel, by the power of God, who has saved us and called us to a holy life—not because of anything we have done but because of his own purpose and grace. This grace was given us in Christ Jesus before the beginning of time, but it has now been revealed through the appearing of our Savior Christ Jesus, who has destroyed death and has brought life and immortality to light through the gospel. And of this gospel I was appointed a herald and an apostle and a teacher. That is why I am suffering as I am. Yet I am not ashamed, because I know whom I have believed, and am convinced that he is able to guard what I have entrusted to him for that day.

The March for Jesus is an excellent opportunity to testify to others about Jesus as families walk their city streets with fellow believers of all denominations. I am encouraged as Christians unite together to take an active role in their witness to others.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FAIR HEARING ACT

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Fair Hearing Act, legislation which will require the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB] to conduct hearings to determine the appropriateness of bargaining units in cases where a labor organization attempts to organize employees at one or more facilities of a multifacility employer and where there is no agreement as to the appropriate bargaining unit.

As many Members know, our attention was drawn to this issue by the NLRB's proposed rulemaking of several years ago announcing the Board's intention to impose a rule on the appropriateness of single location bargaining units that would have applied to virtually every industry. That proposal would have extended to all employers, except for those in the specifically excluded utility industry, construction industry and seagoing crews in the maritime industry. Fortunately, the NLRB was prevented from pursuing this disruptive rulemaking through language included in the Labor-HHS-Education funding bill for the past 2 fiscal years.

While I have long decried the litigation orientation of many of this nation's labor and employment laws, I do have concerns about rulemaking the area of bargaining unit determinations as such determinations, by their nature, require the type of fact specific analysis that only case-by-case adjudication allows. I believe strongly that the imprecision of a blanket rule limiting the factors considered material to determining the appropriateness of a single location unit detracts from the National Labor Relations Act's goal of promoting stability in labor-management relations. Thus, I feel equally strongly that legislation is necessary to ensure that a specific analysis of the appropriateness of a bargaining unit given the facts and circumstances of a particular case, is conducted through a hearing.

A hearing process regarding the appropriateness of single facility bargaining units will allow a more complete examination of the comprehensive approach to human resource policies and procedures pursued by many employers today that may influence the bargaining unit determination. To limit consideration of relevant factors potentially would undermine the ability of employers to develop flexible solutions to the needs and demands of their work forces and would greatly increase the cost, complexity and uncertainty of labor-management relations where centralized personnel policies are maintained by employers with numerous locations.

The Fair Hearing Act recognizes both the realities of human resource management in today's competitive economic environment and the complexity of bargaining unit determinations, particularly in cases where multifacility employers are involved. The legislation does not attempt to define when a single location bargaining unit is appropriate, but merely requires the NLRB to consider all of the relevant factors in making that determination. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

JUSTICE ON TIME ACT OF 1997

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce the Justice on Time Act of 1997, legislation which would address the profound concern expressed by several of my constituents who have experienced long delays in the processing of their cases by the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB]. The Justice on Time Act of 1997 would require the NLRB to issue a final decision within 1 year on all unfair labor practice complaints where it is alleged that an employer has discharged an employee in an attempt to encourage or discourage union membership.

The Justice on Time Act recognizes that the lives of employees and their families, wondering whether and when they will get their jobs back, are hanging in the balance during the long delays associated with the National Labor Relations Board's processing of unfair labor practice charges. The act also recognizes that the discharge of an employee who engages in union activity has a particularly chilling effect on the willingness of fellow employees to support a labor organization or to participate in the types of concerted action protected by the National Labor Relations Act [NLRA].

Thus, the legislation requires the Board to resolve discharge cases in a timely manner to send a strong message to both employers and employees that the NLRA can provide effective and swift justice. The Justice on Time Act ensures that employees who are entitled to reinstatement will quickly get their jobs back and employers will not be saddled with liability for large backpay awards.

The median time for National Labor Relations Board processing of all unfair labor practice cases in fiscal year 1995 was 546 days and has generally been well over 500 days since 1982. This length of time is a disservice to the hard-working men and women who seek relief from the Board for unfair treatment in their workplaces. The Justice on Time Act tells the National Labor Relations Board that, at least when it comes to employees who may have wrongly lost their jobs, it must do better and must give employees a final answer on whether they are entitled to their jobs back within 1 year.

AGAINST CENSUS SAMPLING

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. PACKARD Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the Census Bureau's proposed use of sampling in determining population figures. Counting just 90 percent of our citizens and simply guessing who the rest of us are will have a devastating effect on our ability to accurately assess our needs and budget for the future.

Sampling also undermines the integrity of our political system. Representation in this very House is determined by population. A State could be forced to reduce its number of Representatives solely on the basis of a politically tainted guess.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to exclude anyone in America from the census by relying on a guesstimate. The right to proper representation should never be compromised, for any reason.

Sampling may cost nominally less, and my Republican colleagues and I are committed to reducing spending—but why go through the trouble and cost of counting 90 percent and then leaving the rest up to speculation? Why spend the money at all? We have a census to get the most exact count possible of our population and their demographics. Anything less than that is just a guess—plain and simple.

Sampling our population simply has no worth. Our next census will cost \$4.2 billion. If sampling is used, that price tag will likely fall to \$4.1 billion. The real difference however, is that the taxpayer will not be footing the bill for an accurate count of this Nation's population—but instead will be paying a high price for nothing more than a guess.

At a cost of \$4.1 billion, Mr. Speaker, the American people will surely want more than a soft estimation. Anything other than a full count of citizens, where all can be represented, is simply unacceptable.

CLATSKANIE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS RAISE FOOD FOR CHILDREN

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding group of high school students in Oregon for not only their vision, but for their dedication and hard work to make dreams become reality.

In 1990, Clatskanie High School student, Gennie Sluder Harris, started a program called Help Hungry Kids with the belief that one person can make a difference. Seven years later, her dream has caught on with nearly 4.5 million pounds of food being collected throughout the country to help feed disenfranchised children.

Often, Americans pride themselves on a prosperous lifestyle, but in truth, according to research of Clatskanie's, Help Hungry Kids

students, 1 in 4 children in this Nation goes to bed hungry—a silent hunger.

The program is simple: If you already have a food drive established in your high school, report your totals to Clatskanie. If you don't have a food drive—start one and report your totals. The food and money raised stays in your community and State. With just two cans of food and \$1, schools can participate and States can compete against another, with the top State being recognized at the national conference of the National Association of Student Councils.

The students of Clatskanie High School urge kids across the Nation to catch the dream and show how to make a positive difference. I encourage kids across the Nation to engage the schools in this incredibly worthwhile program to help those less fortunate and work toward the goal—to make sure no child goes to bed hungry.

ADDRESS OF JUSTICE ANTONIN SCALIA AT THE NATIONAL DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, at an extremely moving ceremony in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol last Thursday, Members of Congress, the Diplomatic Corps, representatives of our Nation's executive and judicial branches, and hundreds of survivors of the Holocaust with their friends and family gathered to commemorate the National Days of Remembrance. This was an occasion when we take the time to remember the horror and inhumanity of the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the unspeakable horror of the Holocaust and the importance that we never forget that tragedy, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council was established by Congress to preserve the memory of the victims of the Holocaust. One of the most important tasks in this effort is the annual Days of Remembrance commemoration in the rotunda of our Nation's Capitol. This year, Antonin Scalia, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court gave the principal address at the ceremony.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting the remarks of Justice Scalia into the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give thoughtful attention to his excellent comments:

Distinguished Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives; Members of the Diplomatic Corps; Survivors of the Holocaust; Ladies and Gentlemen:

I was profoundly honored to have been invited to speak at this annual ceremony in remembrance of those consumed in the Holocaust. But it is not, I must tell you, an easy assignment for a non-Jew to undertake. I am an outsider speaking to an ancient people about a tragedy of unimaginable proportions that is intensely personal to them. I have no memories of parents or children, uncles or cousins caught up in and destroyed by the horror. I have not even that distinctive appreciation of evil that must come from knowing that six million people were killed for no other reason than that they had blood like mine running in their veins.

More difficult still, I am not only not a Jew, but I am a Christian, and I know that the antisemitism of many of my uncomprehending coreligionists, over many centuries, helped set the stage for the mad tragedy that the National Socialists produced. I say uncomprehending coreligionists, not only because my religion teaches that it is wrong to hate anyone, but because it is particularly absurd for a Christian to hate the people of Israel. That is to hate one's spiritual parents, and to sever one's roots.

When I was a young man in college, spending my junior year abroad, I saw Dachau. Later, in the year after I graduated from law school, I saw Auschwitz. I will of course never forget the impression they made upon me. If some playwright or novelist had invented such a tale of insanity and diabolical cruelty, it would not be believed. But it did happen. The one message I want to convey today is that you will have missed the most frightening aspect of it all, if you do not appreciate that it happened in one of the most educated, most progressive, most cultured countries in the world.

The Germany of the late 1920's and early 1930's was a world leader in most fields of art, science and intellect. Berlin was a center of theater; with the assistance of the famous producer Max Reinhardt, playwrights and composers of the caliber of Bertholt Brecht and Kurt Weill flourished. Berlin had three opera houses, and Germany as a whole no less than 80. Every middle-sized city had its own orchestra. German poets and writers included Hermann Hesse, Stefan George, Leonhard Frank, Franz Kafka and Thomas Mann, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1929. In architecture, Germany was the cutting edge, with Gropius and the Bauhaus school. It boasted painters like Paul Klee and Oskar Schlemmer. Musical composers like Anton Webern, Alban Berg, Arnold Schönberg, Paul Hindemith. Conductors like Otto Klemperer, Bruno Walter, Erich Kleiber and Wilhelm Furtwängler. And in science, of course, the Germans were preeminent. To quote a recent article in the Journal of the American Medical Association:

In 1933, when the National Socialist Party came to power in Germany, the biomedical enterprise in that country was among the most sophisticated in the world. German contributions to biochemistry, physiology, medicine, surgery, and public health, as well as to clinical training, had shaped to an important degree the academic and practice patterns of the time, and clinical training and research experience in the great German clinics and laboratories had been widely sought for decades by physicians and basic scientists from around the world.

To fully grasp the horror of the Holocaust, you must imagine (for it probably happened) that the commandant of Auschwitz or Dachau, when he had finished his day's work, retired to his apartment to eat a meal that was in the finest good taste, and then to listen, perhaps, to some tender and poignant Lieder of Franz Schubert.

This aspect of the matter is perhaps so prominent in my mind because I am undergoing, currently, the task of selecting a college for the youngest of my children—or perhaps more accurately, trying to help her select it. How much stock we place in education, intellect, cultural refinement! And how much of our substance we are prepared to expend to give our children the very best opportunity to acquire education, intellect, cultural refinement! Yet those qualities are of only secondary importance—to our children, and to the society that their generation will create. I am reminded of words

written by John Henry Newman long before the holocaust could even be imagined.

"Knowledge is one thing, virtue is another; good sense is not conscience, refinement is not humility, . . . Liberal Education makes . . . the gentleman. It is well to be a gentleman, it is well to have a cultivated intellect, a delicate taste, a candid, equitable, dispassionate mind, a noble and courteous bearing in the conduct of life. These are the connatural qualities of a large knowledge; they are the objects of a University

Yes, to the heartless.

It is the purpose of these annual holocaust remembrances—as it is the purpose of the nearby holocaust museum—not only to honor the memory of the six million Jews and three or four million other poor souls caught up in this 20th-century terror, but also, by keeping the memory of their tragedy painfully alive, to prevent its happening again. The latter can be achieved only by acknowledging, and passing on to our children, the existence of absolute, uncompromisable standards of human conduct. Mankind has traditionally derived such standards from religion; and the West has derived them from and through the Jews. Those absolute and uncompromisable standards of human conduct will not endure without an effort to make them endure, and it is to that enterprise that we rededicate ourselves today. They are in the Decalogue, and they are in the question put and answered by Micah: "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

For those six million Jews to whom it was not done justly, who were shown no mercy, and for whom God and his laws were abandoned: may we remember their sufferings, and may they rest in peace.

RECOGNITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATHENA FOUNDATION

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, as Members of the Michigan congressional delegation we wish to recognize the International ATHENA Foundation for their important support of women in the workplace.

The International ATHENA Foundation identifies outstanding professional and business women in the community and encourages the opening of leadership opportunities for women in the workplace.

The International ATHENA Foundation issues awards in coordination with local chambers of commerce recognizing individuals for business and professional accomplishments, community service, mentoring, and for providing role models to encourage women to achieve their full leadership potential.

Recipients of the International ATHENA Award for achievement, service, and assistance to others are honored in their communities annually and recognized for excellence as honorees among a select group rather than as competitors.

The ATHENA Awards encourage communities, States, and nations to achieve a representative balance of leadership by identi-

fying and honoring those individuals and companies who assist women in reaching their full leadership potential.

We are very pleased to support these causes and are happy their national conference will be taking place in Michigan this year.

LYNN N. RIVERS, VERNON J. EHLERS, PETER HOEKSTRA, DALE E. KILDEE, JOHN DINGELL, JOHN CONYERS, JR., JIM BARCIA, DAVID E. BONIOR, SANDER LEVIN, CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK, BART STUPAK, AND DEBBIE STABENOW.

CONCERNING THE DEATH OF CHAIM HERZOG

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. BURTON, for bringing this resolution to the House floor today. I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 73, and to recognize the passing of a statesman of the highest order, former Israeli President Chaim Herzog.

Mr. Herzog was an accomplished man who led an extraordinary life and guided Israel to new heights on the world stage. He was a scholar, warrior, lawyer, diplomat, author, politician, and above all, a gentleman. With his passing we mourn the loss of an internationally recognized advocate of diplomacy and peace.

Throughout his life, Chaim Herzog was a strong and effective leader. Born in Ireland in 1918, he was educated in Jerusalem and London and became an officer in the British Army during World War II. During the war, Chaim Herzog served as head of British intelligence in Germany, aided in the liberation of concentration camps, and landed on the beaches of Normandy.

Mr. Speaker, Chaim Herzog returned to what was then Palestine as part of the Jewish underground, and became an officer in Israel's War of Independence in 1948. With the creation of Israel, Mr. Herzog became the first formal head of the Military Intelligence Branch in 1950, and his distinguished father became chief rabbi. Chaim Herzog then came to Washington in 1954 as Israel's defense attaché, a post he held until his return to Israel.

After leaving the Army in 1962, Mr. Herzog applied his experience and education to law and business, eventually becoming a radio commentator, and author. Chaim Herzog was a leading voice as a military commentator during the Six-Day War, the Yom Kippur War, and the War of Atonement, and also became a leading author on Israeli military history.

These episodes led him into service as the first military governor of the West Bank. In 1975, Chaim Herzog became Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, and in 1981 he emerged as a Labor Party member to Israeli's parliament, the Knesset. But it was his elec-

tion as Israel's President in 1983 that demonstrated to the world the solid and impressive leadership he had displayed throughout his life.

Chaim Herzog knew that the hardest struggle would be that for Middle East peace, which he nobly sought during his two-term Presidency. His experience as a warrior taught him that the battle of peace could be won, and his endeavors laid much of the groundwork for the peace process that continues today.

Mr. Speaker, Chaim Herzog was a man of courage who shared a close friendship with the United States. He was a brilliant and learned individual who devoted his formidable intellect and energy to the advancement of Israel, and ultimately peace. It is with sadness for the Herzog family, to whom I extend my deepest condolences, and with optimism for the prospect of stability and peace in the Middle East, that I join my colleagues in rising to recognize the remarkable life of Chaim Herzog.

IRISH DEPORTEES

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention the possible deportation of a number of Irish nationals to Northern Ireland. This is an extremely important issue and one that we, as policymakers, must address.

I'd like to share with you the plight of one family which will be torn apart if deportation occurs. Matthew Morrison came to our Nation from the town of Derry in Northern Ireland. He came to America to escape a life of hardship and oppression. As a young man, he had been a member of the Irish Republican Army, and had been imprisoned as a "special category" political prisoner by the British. He was convicted of crimes without the benefit of a jury or an impartial court.

Upon his release, Matt traveled to America where he met his wife Francie Broderick, who testified before the Ad Hoc Committee on Irish Affairs in February of this year. The couple have two children and live a peaceful and productive life in St. Louis, MO. Matt has never been in trouble with the law here.

Matt's only crime since coming to the United States has been that he has listened to his conscience. He has been a vocal critic of the human rights violations by the British in Northern Ireland, and has actively worked to enlighten those around him.

I would like the record to reflect that Matt Morrison has lived peacefully in the United States since December 22, 1985. I am strongly opposed to any action which would jeopardize his right to fair and impartial justice. I am also very concerned about the effect that his return would have on the peace and stability that we all seek in Northern Ireland. Our Government, which values family and community, should consider the impact on the Morrison family that deporting the father of two young children would bring.

KEVIN AND JOYCE CROSSAN

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the House the case of Kevin and Joyce Crossan. As you may know, Kevin is one of several Irish nationals who faces deportation from the United States.

As an 18-year-old in Northern Ireland, Kevin was arrested and charged with murder. He was ultimately convicted in a "Diplock" court, which hears only political offenses, and he spent 14 years in Long Kesh Prison. His crime was recognized by the British Government as a political crime.

While serving his time in Long Kesh, Kevin developed a relationship with Joyce Farrell, an American citizen. Joyce moved to Belfast after Kevin was released, but the two became subjects of constant harassment from the Royal Ulster Constabulary [RUC]. Kevin and Joyce moved to the United States in 1991 and they married in 1992. After their arrival, Kevin filed for an adjustment of status for legal alien residence. However, on June 20, 1995, Kevin's adjustment for status was denied and he was told that he "will be contacted with procedures to effect his departure from the United States." He has also been denied work authorization for almost 2 years.

Last month, I had the pleasure of meeting Joyce Crossan, who has become actively involved in the cases of her husband and others facing deportation. She explained to me how she was treated during her brief residence in Belfast. Because of her relationship with Kevin, Joyce was repeatedly harassed by the RUC—eventually arrested and detained in Castlereagh Prison for 3 days. Clearly, sending Kevin and Joyce back to that environment would lead to continued harassment and mistreatment.

Mr. Speaker, the Crossans are one of several families facing these extraordinary circumstances. The Irish nationals involved in all of these cases are men who have served their time and are no longer wanted for any crimes. They are married to American-born citizens, and many of them have children. In each of these cases, these families are upstanding members of their communities, and they pose absolutely no threat to anyone.

Last February, I cosigned a letter to President Clinton, asking for his personal intervention on behalf of these families. I urge my colleagues to send similar letters to help ensure that families like the Crossans are able to stay in the United States.

**IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION FOR
THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CON-
VENTION**

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. CONYERS and I are introducing, by request

H.R. 1590, the administration's draft legislation to implement the Chemical Weapons Convention. The purpose of this bill, the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1997, is to both implement the convention, and to make sure that U.S. domestic law conforms with international legal obligations, now that the United States is a State Party to this Convention. The Senate acted to ratify the convention on April 24, 1997, and it entered into force on April 29, 1997.

The Chemical Weapons Convention contains a number of provisions that require implementing legislation to give them effect within the United States. These include: International inspections of U.S. facilities; declarations by U.S. chemical and related industry; and establishment of a national authority to serve as the liaison between the United States and the international organization established by the Chemical Weapons Convention and States Parties to the Convention.

The purpose of introducing this bill is not to speak definitively on how the CWC should be implemented. Committees of jurisdiction can and should work their will. The purpose of introducing this bill is help move the process forward, and to ensure that the views of the administration are available to our colleagues.

The text of a letter I received from Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Holum follows:

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND
DISARMAMENT AGENCY,

Washington, DC, March 27, 1997.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
*Ranking Democratic Member, Committee on
International Relations, U.S. House of Rep-
resentatives.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HAMILTON: On behalf of the Administration, I hereby submit for consideration the "Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1997." This proposed legislation is identical to the legislation submitted by the Administration in 1995. The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) was signed by the United States in Paris on January 13, 1993, and was submitted by President Clinton to the United States Senate on November 23, 1993, for its advice and consent to ratification. The CWC prohibits, inter alia, the use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, and direct or indirect transfer of chemical weapons.

The President has urged the Senate to provide its advice and consent to ratification as early as possible this year so that the United States will be an original State Party and can continue to lead the fight against these terrible weapons. The CWC will enter into force, with or without the United States, on April 29, 1997. If the United States has not ratified by that time, we will not have a seat on the governing council which will oversee implementation of the Convention and U.S. nationals will not be able to serve as inspectors and in other key positions. Here at home, the U.S. chemical industry could lose hundreds of millions of dollars and many well-paying jobs because of CWC-mandated trade restrictions against non-Parties. As Secretaries Albright and Cohen have recently underscored, ratifying the CWC before it enters into force is in the best interests of the United States.

The CWC contains a number of provisions that require implementing legislation to give them effect within the United States. These include: carrying out verification ac-

tivities, including inspections of U.S. facilities; collecting and protecting the confidentiality of data declarations by U.S. chemical and related companies; and establishing a "National Authority" to serve as the liaison between the United States and the international organization established by the CWC.

In addition, the CWC requires the United States to prohibit all individuals and legal entities, such as corporations, within the United States, as well as all individuals outside the United States, possessing U.S. Citizenship, from engaging in activities that are prohibited under the Convention. As part of this obligation, the CWC requires the United States to enact "penal" legislation implementing this prohibition (i.e., legislation that penalizes conduct, either by criminal, administrative, military or other sanctions).

Expedient enactment of implementing legislation is very important to the ability of the United States to fulfill its obligations under the Convention. Enactment will enable the United States to collect the required information from industry, to provide maximum protection for confidential information, and to allow the inspections called for in the Convention. It will also enable the United States to outlaw all activities related to chemical weapons, except CWC permitted activities such as chemical defense programs. This will help fight chemical terrorism by penalizing not just the use, but also the development, production and transfer of chemical weapons. Thus, the enactment of legislation by the United States and other CWC States Parties will make it much easier for law enforcement officials to investigate and punish chemical terrorists early, before chemical weapons are used.

As the President indicated in his transmittal letter of the Convention: "The CWC is in the best interests of the United States. Its provisions will significantly strengthen United States, allied and international security, and enhance global and regional stability." Therefore, I urge the Congress to enact the necessary implementing legislation as soon as possible.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposal and its enactment is in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely,

JOHN D. HOLUM,
Director.

IN SUPPORT OF WEI JINGSHENG

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues today in submitting a CONGRESSIONAL RECORD statement on behalf of Mr. Wei Jingsheng, a Chinese dissident and political prisoner.

Mr. Jingsheng's book, "The Courage To Stand Alone: Letters from Prison and Other Writings," was scheduled for publication yesterday. I would like this statement to stand as support for Mr. Jingsheng, his fight for freedom of speech, and for the cause of democracy in China today. Eighteen years of prison confinement have not caused him to waver in his quest for freedom. In the face of relentless attacks, his spirit remains unbroken.

He has endured unlawful imprisonment, by China's own standards, for expressing his belief in democracy for China. He is allowed to be tormented by his prison cellmates, his mail has been confiscated, his reading material is censored, and he is barely permitted to see his family. His lengthy and torturous prison term has led to the severe deterioration of his physical health. He is in dire need of medical attention which the Chinese Government continues to deny to him. This oppression and injustice must stop.

I urge the Chinese Government to reconsider its actions and treatment against Mr. Jingsheng. I urge my colleagues to join with me and speak out against the abuses being suffered by Mr. Jingsheng. Let us not turn a blind eye to the plight of Wei Jingsheng and others like him in the world who believe in the promise of democracy. The end to this suffering will only come when we, as a collective, consistently speak out against the violation of human rights throughout the world.

SEAT BELTS ON SCHOOL BUSES

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to require seat belts on school buses. Since this is National SAFE KIDS Week, this is an appropriate time to introduce a bill to improve the safety of school bus travel for our Nation's children.

My legislation would prohibit the manufacture, sale, delivery, or importation of school buses that do not have seat belts, and impose civil penalties for those that do not comply. Our Nation's schoolchildren deserve safe transportation to and from school, and their parents deserve peace of mind. We have a responsibility to provide both.

National SAFE KIDS Week is dedicated to preventing unintentional childhood injury, the No. 1 killer of children ages 14 and younger. Since 1985, over 1,478 people have died in school bus-related crashes—an average of 134 fatalities a year. School bus occupants accounted for 11 percent of these deaths. Just last year in my State of Wisconsin, there were more than 950 school buses involved in crashes and over 450 occupant injuries.

Every year, approximately 394,000 public schoolbuses travel about 4.3 billion miles to transport 23.5 million children to and from school-related activities. These numbers argue for the highest level of safety we can provide. I believe my bill is a step in this direction.

I urge my colleagues to also support this important legislation, which has been endorsed by the American Medical Association and the American College of Emergency Physicians. We must work together, at the local, State, and Federal level to prevent school bus injuries.

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

HON. WALTER H. CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, as a Representative for the 22d District of California, I am honored to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievement of Yi-Hui Lee, a senior at Dos Pueblos High School. Yi-Hui Lee was awarded a \$500 scholarship by the Santa Barbara League of Women Voters for her paper entitled "Making Democracy Work."

I commend Yi-Hui Lee on her outstanding essay and hope that her enthusiasm for American democracy will continue as she enters the University of Los Angeles next year. I would like to present this paper to my colleagues.

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

(Yi-Hui Lee)

American democracy is a system of government that serves the people through representation. This is achieved through the collaboration of a Constitutional bureaucratic framework, the Bill of Rights, and political tolerance. The United States' Constitution, and its inevitable bureaucratic framework, is structured to maintain checks and balances within the government, which, in return, prevents the rise of any unscrupulous demagogue and seeks the true interests of the people. The Bill of Rights further extends this objective by ensuring individuals' rights to liberty, thus, fostering a higher development in people's political efficacy and involvement. Nevertheless, even with this established Constitutional framework, the public's minimal tolerance is essential in making democracy work. The absence of any one of these factors will make *participatory* democracy different from the one existing in the United States today.

By decentralizing governmental powers and providing an equitable bureaucratic structure, the Constitution makes American democracy into the currently practiced, Aristotle definition of the "rule of many." This type of government exists under the creation of a shared power among the judicial, executive, and legislative branches, each one of which watches over the other and assures the checks and balances of the system. As a result, when no one body of government has potential to dictate, the ideal of American democracy that all may be heard is preserved. On a smaller scale, the structure of Congress was adjusted to counteract the difference in population of the states by working under a bicameral legislature. In order to maintain a democratic freedom, in which both majority and state views are heard, the "Great Compromise" was organized and established. The Great Compromise reconciled the interests of both small and large states by creating a House of Representatives—apportioned on the basis of population—and a Senate—consisting of two senators for each state. By working under this bureaucratic framework, the checks and balances made through decentralization and equal representation allows all sides to present their views.

The Bill of Rights is another crucial element in making participatory democracy possible in America. Because Americans live under the protection of the first ten amendments, they find themselves more open to publicly voicing their opinions and raising their political efficacy and involvement. The

youth of this generation have actively demonstrated their high awareness of and deep concern for some of the most controversial issues affecting their community. Students at the University of California at Santa Barbara expressed their disapproval of Proposition 209 by protesting on campus. More recently, students have petitioned to raise the political awareness that the Nike industry is thriving under the operation of numerous sweat shops. These events, in which people were entitled to be heard under the public light, were only possible because of the First Amendment—freedom of speech and the right to peaceably assemble and petition.

Furthermore, the extent to which democracy can exist is most dependent upon Americans' political culture to tolerate one another's right to his or her opinion as exemplified in the peaceful assemblies and petitions previously mentioned. At least minimal political tolerance must be expected in order to preserve the objective of a democracy. If Catholics were denied the right to hold public meetings, if government militia were the norm to breaking up peaceful immigrant protesters, if pro-life groups bombed every abortion clinic, then democracy would fail. National Opinion polls, conducted by Samuel Barnes and Max Kasse, have shown that under the American political culture the public has become more tolerant over the last few decades. These surveys reveal that as more citizens support an oppression-free atmosphere, democracy is able to meet its goal of a participatory government.

American democracy distinguishes itself from all other systems of government by maintaining the exercise of its Constitutional bureaucratic framework, the Bill of Rights, and political tolerance. The United States' participatory democracy genuinely allows for equal representation in an environment where the voice and concerns of the people can be heard.

IRISH DEPORTEES

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the plight of several Irish nationals facing deportation from the United States.

As an executive board member of the Ad Hoc Committee on Irish Affairs, I am deeply disappointed by our Government's policy. These men facing deportation left their homeland in the face of political persecution and now live peaceful, productive lives in the United States.

Even so, in what we know as the land of freedom, they are now pursued by our own government. Most of the subjects of deportation proceedings are married to American citizens or legal permanent residents. Most have children who are American citizens. Most would be entitled to permanent residence in the United States, except for their involvement in the Irish political struggle. And, most would face severe persecution if forced to return to Northern Ireland.

Two of those facing deportation, Gabriel Megahey and Robert McErlean, live in my congressional district. Two days ago, a person named Sean Brown, a man from Mr. McErlean's village in the north of Ireland, was

brutally assassinated. Only 59 years old and not deeply involved in politics, Sean Brown's death only adds weight to my constituents' assertions that the would face persecution if forced to be deported to their homeland.

Mr. Speaker, 3 months ago, the Ad Hoc Committee for Irish Affairs held an unprecedented forum on the Irish deportees. After hearing from a representative of the administration and family members of the deportees, more than 60 Members of the House of Representatives wrote to President Clinton pleading for justice for those facing deportation. Today, I renew that appeal and once again request that President Clinton meet with a delegation from the Ad Hoc Committee to discuss our Government's unjust policy toward the deportation cases.

CONCERNING THE DEATH OF CHAIM HERZOG

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I rise today to recognize the passing of a true hero of Israel, President Chaim Herzog. His leadership and perseverance are examples of why Israel remains the only freely elected country in the Middle East.

Chaim Herzog dedicated his life to the creation and preservation of a free and independent Israel. As a true patriot, Mr. Herzog bravely fought the Nazis as Director of British Intelligence in northern Germany and after the war served as an officer in the Israeli Army during the war of independence in 1948. With Israel's independence secured, Chaim Herzog took on the responsibility of heading Israel's military intelligence branch and served as the country's defense attaché here in Washington, DC until 1954. After a long and distinguished career, Mr. Herzog retired from the army in 1962, with the rank of major-general.

Even after leaving military service, Mr. Herzog continued his work to ensure Israel's freedom. During the Six-Day War, Mr. Herzog was a voice for his people by providing in-depth analysis of the victorious Israeli Army and Air Force. Afterward, he became the first military governor of the West Bank.

Mr. Herzog soon returned to public service by serving as Israel's Ambassador to the U.N. from 1975 to 1978, where he argued against the U.N. resolution equating Zionism with racism and led the charge in defending the triumphant rescue of Israeli hostages in Uganda.

Mr. Herzog, returned to Israel where he was elected to the Knesset in 1981, serving until 1983. In 1983, Mr. Herzog was chosen as the sixth President of the State of Israel and served two terms, until 1993. During this time he improved relations between our two countries and continued Israel's efforts to bring peace to the Middle East.

Israel has lost a great hero with the passing of Chaim Herzog and America has lost a great friend.

TRIBUTE TO EL CENTRO DE AMISTAD

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to El Centro de Amistad, which this year is celebrating its 20th anniversary. Now led by Angel Perez, El Centro has established an impressive record of providing help to at-risk youth and their families in the San Fernando Valley. Anyone who wants to see young people off drugs and away from gangs is grateful to El Centro for its efforts.

Founded in 1977, the original advisory board worked directly with the agency responsible for its development, the San Fernando Community Mental Health Centers, Inc. Seven years later the advisory board assumed the role of governing board, and El Centro de Amistad was born. A bilingual/bicultural nonprofit organization, El Centro offers health, mental health, education, and community action services. Many of its clients are poor Latinos, and many of these are recent immigrants.

El Centro focuses on reducing risk factors that can lead to violence, school failure, gang affiliation, and child abuse. The organization offers youth counseling, afterschool tutoring, and summer activities/youth job placement as healthy alternatives to destructive behavior. In 1996 El Centro provided direct services to 13,000 clients and an additional 10,000 family members. It's numbers such as these that vividly illustrate the importance of El Centro to the entire San Fernando Valley.

In 1989 El Centro opened a satellite center in the city of San Fernando to address the needs of an overwhelmingly Latino population. Eight years later, the San Fernando Satellite Center is an unqualified success. Among its many important duties, the Satellite Center has provided psychological counseling to residents in the aftermath of the devastating Northridge earthquake.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting El Centro de Amistad, which has made a difference in the lives of so many people. Its dedication to making this a better world inspires us all.

IRISH DEPORTEES

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of seven families now living in the United States. The fathers in these families, Noel Gaynor, Robbie McErlean, Gabriel Megahey, Matt Morrison, Charles Caufield, Kevin Crossan, Brian Pearson, are all Irish nationals, all married to American citizens or legal residents, and are facing deportation.

Earlier this year, I listened to the testimony of many of these families at a hearing before the Congressional Ad Hoc Committee for Irish Affairs. They have been living and working in

the United States for many years, some for more than two decades. However, they live under the constant threat of deportation. Because of past political involvement, these men, their wives, even their children would most likely face violence and harassment if forced to live in Northern Ireland.

After years of living in turmoil, these men came to the United States to settle and raise their families. Mr. Speaker, they deserve no less than true, unbiased judgment by our laws.

A TRIBUTE TO SIMON GRATZ HIGH SCHOOL ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 70TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Philadelphia's Simon Gratz High School in my district, which this year celebrates its 70th anniversary. Named for the noted Philadelphia civic leader, legislator, educator, and philanthropist, Simon Gratz High School has been serving the north Philadelphia community since 1927. This is a truly comprehensive high school that provides a sound education to over 2,200 students with diverse needs and backgrounds, and serves as the "flagship school" of the Gratz cluster.

Simon Gratz has established six small learning communities within the school, designed to meet the needs and special interests of the students. These small learning communities include: the Automotive Academy, the Business Institute, the Center for Creative Communications, Crossroads for the Arts and Sciences, Magna Carta—Learning through Law, and Springboard—Allied Health and Teaching Careers. In addition to these special programs, Simon Gratz has a job training program and a teen parent educational center, the Constance E. Clayton Teen Parent Center, this named after our great, former superintendent of schools.

A matter of great pride for Simon Gratz High School and the surrounding community is its great tradition of excellence in athletics. The high school's comprehensive athletic program boasts particularly strong wrestling, football, baseball, and basketball teams. In fact, two recent Simon Gratz graduates were just in the national spotlight as teammates on the Portland Trailblazers team that made this year's NBA playoffs. Those two young men, Rasheed Wallace and Aaron McKie, are the latest in a long line of Simon Gratz scholar/athletes who have gone on to national prominence from their Philadelphia roots. Other famous Simon Gratz graduates include: Pat Kelly, former manager of the Minnesota Twins; Meldrick Taylor, a 1984 Olympic boxing gold medalist; Leroy Kelly, formerly of the Cleveland Browns; and Baseball Hall of Famer, Roy Campanella.

Other outstanding graduates include: our former colleague, William Gray III; the Honorable John Green, sheriff of Philadelphia County; Herman Mattleman, former president of the Philadelphia Board of Education; the Honorable Judge Katherine Streeter Lewis of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas; and the

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current principal of Simon Gratz High School, James G. Slaughter.

On Sunday, May 18, the administration, faculty, staff, and students of Simon Gratz High School will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the school by inviting back alumni, former faculty and administrators, and friends from the community. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join with me today in honoring Simon Gratz High School for 70 years of excellence and service to the community of north Philadelphia.

GUAM STUDENT JENNY ANDREA TOVES TO REPRESENT SIMON SANCHEZ HIGH SCHOOL AT NATIONAL YOUTH SUMMIT TO PREVENT UNDERAGE DRINKING

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I met with Jenny Andrea Toves, a 14-year-old student from Simon Sanchez High School on Guam and her advisor, Mrs. Shirley Ruiz. Jenny was selected to represent Guam at the National Youth Summit to Prevent Underage Drinking that is being held here in Washington. The summit, which is sponsored by Mothers Against Drunk Driving, targets underage drinking as part of its overall effort to combat drunk driving.

Jenny came to attend the summit to gain ideas on how to raise the legal drinking age in Guam from 18 to 21. She is a member of her school's drug prevention club and is active in the young women's organization at her church. She is a member of the Guam Show Choir, the Board of Governing Students, and the student body association.

During our meeting, Jenny presented me with the top three youth summit recommendations that were adopted by summit participants. These include the automatic loss of license for those under 21 on their first alcohol-related offense, that zero tolerance laws for those under 21 have strong sanctions and include a strong media campaign to raise awareness, and that requirements be made for alcohol advertisers to pay for public service announcements to counter alcohol advertisements. It is clear from their recommendations that the direction from our youth is to seriously deal with these issues and to pursue them here in Washington and back home in their respective communities.

Jenny was sincerely excited about participating in the summit and has expressed her commitment to carry on with this work. I was proud to know that she will continue to lead, coordinate, and participate in educational and peer efforts designed to combat drunk driving and underage drinking at home on Guam. We should take notice of the willingness of Jenny and the other participants of the summit to work on these issues and commend them for their efforts. I know that I will be seriously considering these proposals and hope that my colleagues will do the same.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IRISH DEPORTEES

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my personal concern about an issue of great importance to a number of families in New Jersey, an issue of fundamental fairness. Irish-Americans and their families have been discriminated against for many years. On February 6 of this year, many Irish-American families testified about their imminent deportation. These heartfelt testimonies conclude that deportation divides husband and wife, father and son, and mother and daughter. The separation divides the family unit and causes undue stress on extended family members. So, you can see why I am particularly concerned about the deportation of innocent Irish-Americans who in many cases have been denied due process.

Cases of individuals being targeted for prosecution by the Immigration and Naturalization Service include Noel Gaynor, Robbie McErlean, Gabriel Megahey, Matt Morrison, Kevin Crossan, Charles Caulfield, and Brian Pearson, who all share a number of similarities.

These men suffered political persecution in Northern Ireland. Several served time as special category political prisoners after being convicted through torture and extorted confessions. None of these men are currently wanted for any crime in Ireland, Northern Ireland, or Britain.

These are men who have led exemplary lives as productive, law-abiding members of their community. They are no threat to national security and their threatened deportation goes against the moral fiber of the United States.

In spite of these factors, the United States is zealously pursuing deportation proceedings against these men. The legal cost and not to mention the emotional strain are overwhelming and have taken a devastating toll on each of these families.

The Justice Department is seeking to have anyone imprisoned by the British for a political offense automatically deported regardless of how long they have lived in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I would call to the attention of my colleagues the graphic portrayal of continuing British injustice toward the Irish in the movie "In the Name of the Father," based on a true and very tragic case.

I believe that due process of the law should be given to Noel Gaynor, Gabriel Megahey, and Brian Pearson, all of whom face deportation.

I have written letters to urge the administration to stop these unfair proceedings. If these individuals are deported, American families will suffer.

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HONORING PATRICIA FORD, GERALD GRANTNER, AND MARVIN MCLAUGHLIN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to three individuals who have given so much of themselves in their duties as public servants to the citizens of Michigan. On Thursday, May 15, the staff of the Michigan Jobs Commission will recognize Ms. Patricia Ford, Mr. Gerald Grantner, and Mr. Marvin McLaughlin as they retire after many years of dedicated service.

Ms. Patricia Ford has been an advocate for disabled individuals for over the last quarter century. As a member of the group Disabled in Action, she successfully fought for the passage of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. She began her employment with the State of Michigan in 1978 as a vocational rehabilitation counselor. Throughout her career, Ms. Ford has worked diligently with severely and multiply disabled individuals and has become a strong community advocate as well, developing effective partnerships with other community agencies. Her selfless and pleasing manner was responsible for her being named Michigan Rehabilitation Services Counselor of the Year in 1989.

Mr. Gerald Grantner is leaving after almost 30 years of service to the citizens of Michigan. Beginning in 1968 as a vocational rehabilitation counselor, Mr. Grantner became district manager of the office in Flint, MI, in 1970. In addition to his working tirelessly on behalf of the public, he has also developed affiliations with groups such as the Bentley School Board of Education, Goodwill Industries of Mid-Michigan, and the Burton, MI, Planning Commission, among others.

Mr. Marvin McLaughlin also began his career with the State of Michigan as a vocational rehabilitation counselor, first in 1965, and then again in 1969 after receiving further education. In the nearly 30 years, he has worked with the jobs commission, the citizens he has worked with have benefitted greatly from his determination and ambition. To those close to him, Mr. McLaughlin has been called a man of high professional and ethical standards, qualities that he has exhibited time and time again in both his professional and personal life.

Mr. Speaker, it seems only fitting that these three, who have practically begun their careers together as a team, shall bring their careers to a close together as well. I am exceptionally proud of the service they have provided to many throughout the State, and I am sure that their deeds shall provide a worthy example to emulate.

HONORING OUR PROTECTORS

HON. JON CHRISTENSEN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in appreciation of police men and

women across this country. This week the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service will be held on the west front of the U.S. Capitol. This memorial service is a tribute to peace officers who have put their lives on the line for the safety of our neighborhoods and communities. I wish we didn't have to have these memorials—I wish that we never had to mourn the loss of a single police officer. But sadly we do.

Unfortunately, we seem to be losing more officers each year. In our Nation's capital, we have lost three officers in just a few months.

Almost 2 years ago, my district lost a true hero. Jimmy Wilson Jr. was on duty with the Omaha Police Department and was shot while he was in his patrol car, still restrained by his seat belt, and in a position where he could not defend himself. Jimmy Wilson Jr. was killed in cold blood. He gave his life defending me, defending my family and friends, and defending all those who make Omaha their home. I honor him today and all of the other officers whose lives have been taken prematurely and without cause or warning.

When will this senseless killing come to an end? It won't end until we start making the penalty fit the crime and get rid of the antipunishment mentality that exists.

If I have learned anything over the past year in Congress, it's that there are two opposing views on crime in our country. There are those who believe that crime is not necessarily an issue of personal responsibility, but of environment. They tend to believe that the criminal lawyers, liberal jurists, and endless death penalty appeals have been a good development for our criminal justice system. They advocate rehabilitation, lenient sentences and legal loopholes, often in the name of compassion.

Then there are those like myself—those who are sick and tired of criminals preying on our police officers, our families and children. We're tired of our kids being afraid to walk to school alone. We're tired of the illegal drugs that are poisoning our youth and eating away at their futures. We're tired of seeing our prisoners treated better than the working men and women in this country.

If we are to rebuild the American dream, it is here where we must begin. Stone by stone, brick by brick—we must rebuild the foundation of this great Nation to ensure freedom from fear, freedom from drugs, and the opportunity to achieve the American dream.

This isn't a battle that we can win overnight. But, we must begin to rebuild our foundation before it is too late. How many more senseless killings must occur before we realize that our current criminal justice system is not working; before we realize that crimes that go unpunished send a message of tolerance to criminals and do nothing to help our Nation rebuild its foundation; before we realize that leaving criminals in our community fails to protect our citizens and neighborhoods.

We must act now. The sooner we take action the sooner we can make the law of the land actually mean something again.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO THE ROTARY CLUB OF MUGELLO, ITALY, ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the members of the Rotary Club of Mugello, Italy, who have provided civic and humanitarian services to their community for the past 20 years.

Established in 1977 in the town of Mugello, nestled in the beautiful hills of Tuscany in Italy. Its members from Firenze, Scaperaia, and Borgo San Lorenzo represent business and professional leaders of Tuscany, Italy. They include, physicians, dentists, architects, engineers, high fashion clothing designers, heavy machinery manufacturers, publishers, government officials, cattle ranchers, and businessmen.

This club has established twin-club relationships in France, Greece, and Philadelphia. Through Rotary International, the Rotary Club of Mugello has established scholarship funds for Italian graduate students to study at graduate schools in the United States of America.

This club has close ties to America through Judge Joseph C. Bruno and his wife, Kathie of Philadelphia, U.S.A. Judge Bruno, past governor of Rotary International District 7450, is an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Mugello and along with his wife, Kathie, visits with the club members every year in Tuscany. He reports that the humanitarian services rendered internationally by the Rotary Club of Mugello, are admired by rotary clubs around the world.

The Rotary Club of Mugello, under the leadership of its President, Paolo Collini, and its incoming President, Alvaro Baglioni, will celebrate 20 years of "Service Above Self" which is the motto of Rotary International.

The following are members of the Rotary Club of Mugello: Agostini Alfredo, Ariani Lamberto, Aspesi Pierangelo, Azzurri Gianfranco, Baglioni Alvaro, Bartolini Riccardo, Berretti Alessandro, Beretti Antonio, Bertetti Luciano, Berti Leonardo, Bettini Franco, Billi Carletto, Borgioli Adriano, Cafulli Felice, Calo Armando, Catini Marino, Cerchiai Umberto, Chelazzi Giovannino, Chini Ferdinando, Collini Paolo, D'Agliana Giancarlo, Diani Pier Francesco, Fiorentini Giorgio, Fronticelli Paolo, Gambi Siro, Grazzini Massimo, Greco Giuseppe, Guandalini Carlo, Guarnieri Giuliano, Lapucci Enrico, Livi Daniele, Lorenz Rudolf, Malhotra Chandra Parkash, Manini Angiolo, Maini Benito, Manneschi Luca, Margheri Mario, Mercatali Luifi, Michienzi Pasquale, Muraro Giovanni, Naldoni Desiderio, Nencetti Mario, Nencetti Roberto, Nicilai Giancarlo, Niccolai Raffaello, Paladini Guseppe.

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50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE I.A.M.A.

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 17, 1997, the Italian American Memorial Association [IAMA] of Long Branch, NJ, will celebrate its Golden Anniversary—50 years of serving the community. As a life-long resident of Long Branch and the son of a World War II vet, I am indeed proud to pay tribute to this great center of civic and social life in our community.

Mr. Speaker, the IAMA was established as a living memorial to Italian-Americans who made the supreme sacrifice for their country, giving their lives in World War II. Its prime purpose is to promote physical fitness, build good character in our youth, and aid in the development of the mind and body through civic, social, recreational, and athletic services in the city of Long Branch.

On April 19, 1947, a certificate of incorporation for the IAMA, drawn up by Attorney Theodore Mirabella, was approved by the New Jersey Secretary of State. Its charter members were Joseph Tomaine, Leon Giordano, Angelo Francese, Philip Tomaine, and Joseph P. Tomaino. Membership was originally limited to men of Italian descent, although the membership has since been opened up to other ethnic groups.

Association meetings were at first held in members' homes, but as the membership grew the organization moved to several different locations until 1953, when the members purchased Temple Beth Miriam on North Bath Avenue. Two years later, a youth baseball league was established by IAMA. But in 1958, disaster struck: the IAMA hall burnt to the ground as members were preparing for a New Year's Eve Gala. But the members did not let this tragic incident stop them. They went back to meeting in basements, homes, and businesses until they purchased from the city of Long Branch, in 1959, a piece of land on West End avenue. The facility was later physically moved to the corner of West End and Indiana avenues, with IAMA members pitching in to do the construction, carpentry, and other work.

Into the 1990's, IAMA continues its work of promoting social, cultural, and recreational activities for the citizens of Long Branch, especially the young people. In addition to starting the baseball league, the IAMA organized a Pop Warner football team and the Long Branch Boxing Association, and holds drug and alcohol-free dances for high school students. Each holiday season, the organization donates to the Long Branch Middle School Thanksgiving Food Drive and Christmas food baskets, as well as the school's Operation Sleighbell project, which distributes toys to kids who might not get Christmas gifts otherwise. IAMA has raised money for children in need of special medical attention at Ronald McDonald House. It supports forensic and debating teams at Long Branch High School, as well as special programs for disabled athletes. The IAMA building also houses a variety of athletic facilities and equipment. The association always comes up with a variety of exciting

and enjoyable activities to raise funds for these worthy goals.

Albano Hall was dedicated last November in memory of Anthony Albano, a life member who was noted for bridging the gap between the new and the old organization, and the man responsible for restarting the memorial services after a 25-year lapse.

As a recent article in the Atlanticville newspaper of Long Branch put it, the IAMA is an organization that has become part of the identity of the community it serves. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to the 50th anniversary of the IAMA, and I look forward to participating in the celebration of this momentous occasion.

A TRIBUTE TO ALFRED AND DARYL SAUNDERS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of a remarkable couple, Alfred and Daryl Saunders. Their work as educators, entrepreneurs, parents, and community leaders has been a model of civic duty within our community. This commitment to their community is not a recent trend, rather it is a lifelong pursuit.

As a young man, Al followed his dream and became a baseball umpire, after several years of umpiring he returned home to his family in California. A short time later he was called to serve his country and did so as a supply sergeant in the Korean war. Upon completing his tour of duty he entered the publishing business and he later established Newcastle Publishing Co. where he now serves as president and chief financial officer.

Daryl's family moved to southern California when she was a young girl. She graduated from California State University-Northridge and went on to teach at the elementary school level. After years of teaching she elected to use her skills to assist low-income families by helping them find quality child care. She currently assists Al in the family's publishing business.

In the Saunders' 30 years of marriage they have volunteered their time to several charitable organizations. The Shriners, Valley Jewish Business Leaders and City of Hope just to name a few. They also have served as volunteers and leaders in their local temple, the Temple Ner Maarav. In their 20 years at the temple, they have each served as president and vice-president on various committees and have been involved in virtually all aspects of the temple. Their dedication to their local community through their leadership and voluntarism is truly remarkable.

It is an honor to represent Al and Daryl. In their hard work, close knit family and spirit of voluntarism they exemplify those characteristics that make this Nation great.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMENDING THE HUMAN INVESTMENT PROJECT FOR OUTSTANDING WORK IN PROVIDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN SAN MATEO COUNTY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commending the Human Investment Project, Inc. [HIP] for its outstanding efforts to provide affordable housing opportunities to low-income persons who wish to reside in San Mateo County, CA. I am enormously proud of HIP's record of accomplishment and am honored to be able to praise its good work.

In these times of budgetary constraints, when Federal, State, and local governments are forcing the most vulnerable members of our society to fend for themselves, we inevitably turn to private, nonprofit organizations to step in and help. HIP meets that challenge by serving the housing needs of the community with an emphasis on those with special needs including single parent families, seniors, and the homeless.

Founded in 1972, HIP set out to assist the disadvantaged and disabled living in San Mateo County. As times changed and new housing challenges arose, however, HIP developed new and innovative responses. HIP began with the homesharing help and information program, a service linking people with housing to share with others needing a place to live at an affordable price. Since its creation, HIP has made more than 7,000 homesharing placements and has become the largest provider of shared housing in the Nation.

In 1985, HIP created the lease-a-home program where it leases properties on the open market and then sublets them to people with special needs at an affordable price. HIP also manages properties through its property development program where it manages group share homes and apartment units for low-income and homeless persons and developmentally disabled adults.

In 1987, HIP established the home equity conversion program to assist seniors in turning their home equity into cash that allows them to keep living at home. Due to this program's outstanding reputation statewide, lenders and services providers have been referring clients to HIP for counseling.

HIP's efforts to help low-income single-parent families—undoubtedly the most underserved segment of the population in terms of affordable housing—resulted in several programs aimed at self-sufficiency for single parents. The group share program established in 1988 provides shared living for single-parent families with two or more children. In 1991, HIP began its self-sufficiency program to subsidize rent and utilities for single parents who live in HIP owned or managed property so that they can continue their education or job training and find employment. HIP's mentor program supplements the self-sufficiency program by matching participants with volunteer mentors. Mentors provide guidance and support

for professional growth and career advancement.

Most recently in 1993, HIP embarked on its homelessness prevention program. This effort targets those who are homeless or at the greatest risk of homelessness: the disabled, persons with special needs, single parents, the working poor, and others in affordable housing. The program matches these candidates with very low rent opportunities or opportunities to provide services in lieu of rent.

As a result of its commitment to the citizens of San Mateo County, HIP has received well-deserved recognition. The 102d U.S. Congress cited HIP for its "innovative solution to vexing housing problems." In addition, the American Society on Aging granted HIP its Best Practice Award for its work with the elderly.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I urge my colleagues to join me in commending the Human Investment Project for making a tremendous and lasting contribution to the citizens of San Mateo County. Standing out among the myriad activities and projects that occupy our daily lives, HIP struggles to keep homelessness at bay for thousands of people. In its perseverance and dedication, the Human Investment Project humbly reminds us that we are our brothers' and sisters' keeper.

FRANKLIN COUNTY WELCOMES NISSAN

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, this is a proud and happy day for the citizens of Franklin County, TN. Today, Nissan will formally dedicate its all-new \$80 million powertrain assembly plant in Decherd, TN.

This new plant—Nissan Motor Manufacturing Corp.'s first expansion site outside of Smyrna, TN—will assemble 200,000 engines and 300,000 transaxles annually. The engines will be installed on Nissan's Altima passenger sedans manufactured in Smyrna, and the transaxles will be placed on Altimas and Nissan/Quest/Mercury Villager minivans built in Avon Lake, OH.

Nissan's expansion means that over 400 new jobs will be created in middle Tennessee. These are good jobs, which also serve as a catalyst for economic growth in Franklin County. That's good for everybody, not just the people who get jobs with Nissan.

The opening of this new plant is only the latest chapter in Nissan's long record of investment in Tennessee and in America. Nearly 40 years ago, Nissan sold its first vehicle in the United States. Almost 15 years ago, Nissan build its first truck in Tennessee. Since then, Nissan has grown tremendously, changing from a company that exclusively imported cars and trucks to a major U.S. automotive manufacturer with investment in the United States totalling over \$2 billion. Fifteen years ago, Nissan made no vehicles here and bought few parts from U.S. suppliers. Now, over 70 percent of the Nissan cars and trucks sold in America are made here, and Nissan buys over

\$4 billion worth of parts and materials from U.S. suppliers each year.

Nissan's powertrain assembly plant is a good example of how international investment and trade can benefit people in places like Franklin County. We all hear about companies shutting down their American plants and moving operations overseas. Nissan, however, has turned this "conventional wisdom" on its head. The engines that will be made in Decherd have up till now been produced in Mexico and imported into the United States. Likewise, the transaxles that will be made at the Decherd facility have previously been assembled in Japan.

I applaud Nissan's confidence in America and extend our warmest welcome to Franklin County, TN.

THE BUDGET AGREEMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 14, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.***HD***The Budget Agreement

President Clinton and congressional leaders recently reached an outline agreement on a plan to balance the budget in the year 2002. The agreement was reached principally because of the benefits of a roaring economy. Some tough decisions were made; many more were postponed. The agreed outline is a significant political achievement, but its economic impact remains to be seen.

Balancing the budget would be a major accomplishment. It would show that the federal government can get its fiscal house in order, and it would boost the economy. But I have been uneasy with the extravagant rhetoric accompanying the agreement. Several proponents have labeled it "historic", yet the plan makes fewer tough fiscal choices than the 1990 and 1993 budget agreements. I think there is a little less here than meets the eye.

The agreement is only a broad outline of budget policies. It calls for Medicare savings of \$115 billion and Medicaid savings of \$15 billion. Tax changes include \$135 billion in reduced taxes, which may include a child tax credit and modest capital gains and estate tax relief. The agreement also reportedly includes education tax credits.

Details Unknown: The outline of this agreement is vague and missing critical details. Almost nothing is in writing. Negotiators disagree on interpreting key details, and the entire agreement may be in jeopardy. Congress must divide the money for tax cuts among popular competing proposals. New education programs must be fleshed out, and politically unpopular spending cuts must be approved. Disagreement on any of these unknown details could derail the agreement.

Economic Projections: One thing is clear: this agreement will fail to balance the budget if we have a recession before 2002. The longest period without a recession in the United States was 8 years and 10 months, from 1961 to 1969. We are now 6 years and 2 months

into the expansion that began in March 1991; five more years without a recession would be unprecedented.

Final agreement was reached only when last-minute favorable economic forecasts gave negotiators an additional \$225 billion to play with. This dramatic, overnight change demonstrates the power the economy has on the federal budget. With strong growth, deficits remain low. But if the economy falters, income falls and deficits soar, and it is difficult to rejuvenate economic activity. For this reason, budgets should be evaluated not just on bottom-line spending, but on the specific details with potential for long-term economic growth. The specifics in the following areas will be critical for the economy's future.

Tax Cuts: The proposed tax cuts include some measures, such as a child tax credit, that few economists believe will increase economic activity. They also do not reform payroll taxes, which hit low- and moderate-income families hardest and deter job creation.

Education: Investing in education can increase economic potential, but we must be careful to avoid tax credits or spending programs that will just drive up college tuition. The focus must be on training skilled workers for today's competitive, hi-tech markets.

Infrastructure: A successful budget will provide and maintain the roads, bridges, airports, water systems, and information networks necessary to keep the economy running smoothly. In southern Indiana, virtually all of the growth in the past few decades has coincided with improved infrastructure.

Long-term outlook: There is little in this agreement to avert the spending problems caused by our aging population. No serious Medicare policy changes are in this agreement, and negotiators did not consider proposals to improve the long-term health of Social Security. Also worrisome is the long-term impact of the proposed tax cuts. The proposed tax cuts will reduce revenue by \$85 billion in the first five years, but they double in cost over the next five years. The previous five budget plans (1978, 1981, 1983, 1986, and 1990) all projected long-term balance, but Congress backed down when confronted with later-year tough decisions.

Winners and Losers: I have concerns about the fairness and equity of this plan. It will further imbalance a society that already has a sharp divide between well-to-do and moderate-income Americans. The agreement apparently gives tax breaks to the well-to-do and the middle class. These cuts are attractive, but they are offset by spending reductions in programs for the poor. We continue our recent habit of putting most of the balanced budget burden on the backs of people with modest means. The cuts in food stamps, job training, and public assistance have been substantial.

Like most successful negotiations, each party claimed victory, but they also gave things away. The congressional majority will get tax cuts for investors and the middle class, but they had to accept many of the President's spending priorities. The President got some extra money for education, children's health, and environmental protection, but he had to accept some of congressional leaders' tax and spending cuts. For this budget to be enacted, both parties will have to vote for specific proposals they find distasteful.

If a balanced budget is achieved, many Americans will gain. Interest rates will fall, savings and investment will rise, the trade deficit will shrink, and the economy should grow a little faster for a longer period of time. But older persons will pay more for Medicare, and physicians and hospitals will be squeezed. Defense industries will see some reductions, and airline travelers will continue to pay a ticket tax. Lower income Americans, who receive housing, heating, and nutrition support, are likely to see those programs reduced.

Conclusion: This budget agreement is significant more for the political consensus it represents than any great policy shift. I will reserve judgment until I see more than a vague outline. The plan may or may not reach balance in 2002, but it was achieved in an atmosphere of civility that can be important for the future. I am hopeful this spirit will give all parties confidence to work together on greater challenges in the future. These challenges must include a serious effort to address the longer-term budget issues that have been pushed to the side.

IN RECOGNITION OF IRISH FAMILIES FACING DEPORTATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to bring attention to the cases of Mr. McErlean, Mr. Megahey, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Crossan, Mr. Caulfield, and Mr. Pearson—Irish men who live in fear of being deported. They are all here legally, some have been here for over 20 years. They are married to American women or legal citizens and have American children and grandchildren.

They are not criminals, nor wanted for any crime in Ireland, Britain, or America.

However, these men are being targeted by the INS because they were imprisoned in Britain as political prisoners.

If the INS proceeds with their deportation, American families will suffer either the specter of having their family torn apart or having to move back to the North of Ireland where the persecution will resume.

There is no good reason to pursue these deportations. I think our justice system is the fairest in the world, but I think if we allow these men to be pulled away from their productive lives in America, justice will not be served and may endanger the lives of these American families.

I stand by my friends in the Committee for Irish Affairs who are making only a small plea for basic human rights for people who are our neighbors.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID EATON REYNOLDS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David

Eaton Reynolds, a young man from Eaton, CO, who had planned to celebrate this day, his last day of high school, with friends and classmates. However, for reasons known only to the Almighty, David was called home to the Lord on Monday, April 7, 1997.

The proud son of Allen and Lynda Reynolds, David was a very courageous young man who loved participating in life despite a long-term illness. He was a manager on the Eaton High School football team and a member of the Knowledge Bowl. He had a keen interest in current events, especially political issues, and ran his own newspaper, The Eaton Gazette. He also enjoyed traveling and doing things with his three brothers and cousins.

I came to know David when he volunteered on my congressional campaign last fall. He faithfully came to our headquarters and became an integral part of our volunteer effort, cheerfully performing important tasks such as telephoning people and asking for their vote. He carried out each assignment with much enthusiasm and determination, as if the outcome of the election was solely his responsibility.

As a devoted Christian, David was a member of the United Congregational Church of Eaton. He lived his faith every day exemplifying the principles of honesty, compassion, charity, and love.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to David. He is going to be missed by so many in the community, most especially his parents and brothers, and his many friends including myself, but we can say our lives were enriched because we knew David Eaton Reynolds, a young man who loved his family and living life to its fullest. Surely, at the gates of Heaven he is able to say, as the Apostle Paul did, "I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith."

MATT MORRISON

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to protest the deportation of Matt Morrison. Mr. Morrison is a highly respected member of the St. Louis community where he has lived as a model citizen for more than 11 years. He is married to a native St. Louisan and is the father of two young children. My office has received thousands of pleas from Missourians who support Matt Morrison's request for political asylum.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service's arbitrary interpretation of the law in the case of Mr. Morrison and other Irish nationals is an abominable injustice. There is absolutely no evidence to support that Mr. Morrison is now or has ever been a criminal or a terrorist. Mr. Morrison is a man of principle and conscience. As a college student he was involved in the struggle for freedom in Northern Ireland, he engaged in political protest activities and without benefit of a jury trial, he was jailed for his beliefs.

The Justice Department is wrong to deport Matt Morrison. The fabrications about Mr. Morrison jeopardize the integrity of our laws.

There is no legitimacy to the actions our Government has taken against Matt Morrison. I implore Attorney General Reno and President Clinton to halt the persecution of Irish nationals in our country. Rather than serving the cause of justice, the deportation of Matt Morrison will only compound the inequities that inhibit peace and understanding.

CONCERNING THE DEATH OF CHAIM HERZOG

SPEECH OF

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House of Representatives unanimously approved a resolution honoring one of Israel's greatest leaders—President Chaim Herzog.

I want to express my true sympathies to Chaim Herzog's family and the people of Israel for having recently lost one of their favorite sons.

Born in 1918, Chaim Herzog was son to Yitzhak HaLevi Herzog, the Chief Rabbi of Ireland. To protect his son from the hazards of the Irish revolution, the elder Herzog sent his son from Dublin's Irish-Jewish ghetto to Palestine for schooling. In his formative years, Judaism taught him to respect the law so greatly that Herzog went on to eventually receive his bachelor of law degree at the University of London and a degree of barrister at law from The Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn in London.

But Herzog's belief in one true Jewish homeland was never far from his heart. He returned to Jerusalem in 1935 and served in the Jewish Defense Forces, commonly known as the Haganah, during the Arab revolt that lasted from 1936 to 1938.

As Nazi Germany's evil empire began to overtake Europe, Herzog knew of his obligation to fight for and protect the Jewish Diaspora. A graduate of the Royal Military College, Herzog fought in World War II for the British Army, rising up to be the head of intelligence in northern Germany.

As one of the first soldiers to liberate the concentration camp of Bergen Belsen, Herzog was left with an indelible impression of the horrors of the Holocaust. This experience underscored his belief that Jews needed their own homeland.

Soon after his return to Palestine, Herzog fought in 1948 as an officer in Latrun, one of the bloodiest battles in Israel's War of Independence. From Herzog's success as an officer and intelligence experience in World War II, he created Israel's superb military intelligence infrastructure. In fact, he served as the head of the Israeli Defense Force's Military Intelligence Branch from 1948 to 1950 and 1959 to 1962. In between his terms as intelligence head, Herzog served as defense attaché in Washington, DC., at the Israeli Embassy. He continued to further his military career until 1962, when Herzog retired from active duty as a Major General.

When one would have preferred a private life at this point in his life, Herzog was thrust

back into the military arena as the leading military commentator on Israeli radio during the 1967 Six-Day War. After the war, Herzog was appointed as the first military governor of the West Bank.

At the age of 57, Herzog made the jump from military leader to diplomat. In 1975, Herzog was sent to New York to serve as the country's Ambassador to the United Nations. During the 3-year period he served as the Ambassador, Herzog is most known for speaking against the U.N. resolution that equates Zionism with racism.

Herzog continued his political career when, in 1981, he was elected to Israel's Parliament, the Knesset, on the Labor Party ticket. As a Member of the 10th Knesset, Herzog served on the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee and the Legislation and Judiciary Committee. In 1983, he was chosen as the sixth President of the State of Israel. From there, Herzog went on to be the longest serving President in Israeli history until 1993.

Throughout his life, Herzog has reported his life's observations. Some of his national writings include "The Arab-Israeli Wars," "Israel's Finest Hour," and "The War of Atonement." In his final book, "Living History," Herzog writes:

When I disembark, I hope that everything my generation and I dreamed of and fought for will have come true * * * I pray that the world will have taken even greater steps toward Democracy and the guarantee of human rights, and that dignity will have become the universally accepted value of mankind.

Because of Chaim Herzog, I believe his dreams have come true. President Herzog—a soldier, a diplomat, and a voice to the world. He has truly been a light unto the nations.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 15, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 16

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine adult education programs.

MAY 19

11:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development, Production and Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on H.R. 363, to extend through 1998 the Electric and Magnetic Fields Research and Public Information Dissemination Program, along with corresponding deadlines for the submission of certain reports concerning the extent to which human health is affected by exposure to electric and magnetic fields produced by electric energy.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.
Special on Aging
To hold hearings to examine the current Medicare payment system, focusing on managed care payment.

SD-562

MAY 20

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of the Interior.

SD-124

9:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Immigration Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation granting lawful residence to Michel Meili.

SD-226

10:00 a.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings on the Quadrennial Defense Review, focusing on the impact of its recommendations on national security entering the 21st century.

SD-106

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine the quality of various health plans.

SD-430

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To resume hearings to examine the process to enlarge the membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

SD-538

10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Capitol Police Board and the Congressional Budget Office.

S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on international financial institutions.

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine the Federal Communications Commission implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, focusing on efforts to implement universal telephone service reform and FCC proposals to assess new per-minute fees on Internet service providers.

SR-253

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine program efficiencies at the Department of Transportation.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on programs designed to assist Native American veterans.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs.

SD-192

Finance
To hold hearings to examine the Federal Employees Health Benefit Plan as a model for Medicare reform.

SD-215

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on United States implementation of prison labor agreements with China.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
To continue hearings on the Quadrennial Defense Review, focusing on its impact on the future years defense program.

SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. Res. 57, to support the commemoration of the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, S. 231, to establish the National Cave and Karst Research Institute in the State of New Mexico, S. 312, to revise the boundary of the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site in Larue County, Kentucky, S. 423, to extend the legislative authority for the Board of Regents of Gunston Hall to establish a memorial to honor George Mason, S. 669, to provide for the acquisition of the Plains Railroad Depot at the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, and S. 731, to extend the legislative authority for construction of the National Peace Garden memorial.

SD-366

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold oversight hearings on the professional boxing industry.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To resume a workshop to examine competitive change in the electric power industry, focusing on the financial implications of restructuring.

SH-216

Labor and Human Resources
Public Health and Safety Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the activities of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 442, to establish a national policy against State and local government interference with interstate commerce on the Internet or interactive computer services, and to exercise Congressional jurisdiction over interstate commerce by establishing a moratorium on the imposition of exactions that would interfere with the free flow of commerce via the Internet.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold a workshop on the proposed "Public Land Management Responsibility and Accountability Act".

SD-366

Judiciary
Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the antitrust implications of the college bowl alliance.

SD-226

JUNE 4

9:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold oversight hearings on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.

SD-226

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

JUNE 11

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To resume a workshop to examine competitive change in the electric power industry, focusing on the benefits and risks of restructuring to consumers and communities.

SH-216

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 15

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the export of the Iranian revolution.

SD-419

MAY 20

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on NASA's international space station.

SR-253