

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE LIQUIDATION OF ASSETS
FROM THE POLISH-AMERICAN
ENTERPRISE FUND

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, 9 years ago President Bush requested, and the Congress authorized, the creation of Enterprise Funds for Poland and Hungary, in order to spur economic reform and the growth of private enterprise in these countries.

The Polish-American Enterprise Fund (PAEF) has succeeded in its mission, and is now prepared to return the funds it originally received from the U.S. government.

Because there are so many views inside and outside the government about what should happen to assets of the PAEF, and because the guidance provided by the Congress 9 years ago on the disposition of those assets was neither clear nor explicit, I believe the Congress should authorize, by statute, how the assets of the PAEF are distributed. It is important for Congress to make a decision on this matter because it will establish a precedent for the distribution of assets from other Enterprise Funds in the future.

The text of my August 10, 1998 letter to Secretary Albright and the Department of State's reply of September 11th follow:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RE-
LATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES,

Washington, DC, August 10, 1998.

Hon. MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT,
Secretary of State, Department of State,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADELEINE: I write regarding any decision you may reach with respect to the distribution of assets resulting from the liquidation of assets of the Polish-American Enterprise Fund (PAEF).

The SEED Act of 1989 does not give clear or explicit guidance on how assets from Enterprise Funds should be distributed, once these Funds are liquidated, and I believe Congress should be involved in a decision on how assets from them are distributed.

In particular, in the case of the Polish-American Enterprise Fund, valued at over \$250 million, I believe Congress should authorize by statute how assets from this Fund are distributed. I appreciate that the legislative process can be slow, but I believe a decision reached in this way will best represent a consensus that reflects the views of the entire U.S. government.

The consensus-building process is especially important because a decision on the Polish-American Enterprise Fund will establish a precedent for the distribution of assets from other Enterprise Funds in the future.

I appreciate your attention to this issue.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, September 11, 1998.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Committee on International Relations,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Thank you for your letter of August 10, 1998, to the Secretary, concerning the distribution of funds resulting from any liquidation of assets of the Polish-American Enterprise Fund (PAEF). The Secretary shares your concerns about this important issue, and is aware how any decision reached about the PAEF could establish a precedent for the future distribution of assets from other Enterprise funds.

As you well know, the fact that the PAEF has been so successful poses some unique problems when the issue of its dissolution is raised. Due to the wide interest in the Fund, a number of varied proposals have been given to the Administration regarding how reflow funds should be handled. Administration officials have been consulting with key members of the Congress and their staff (including those of your own), the PAEF Board of Directors, the Polish government and the Polish-American community, to arrive at a satisfactory solution. While a formula acceptable to all concerned has not yet been achieved, we have and will continue to consult with members and staff of the House International Relations Committee as part of this process.

We hope that this information has been helpful to you. Please do not hesitate to contact us if we can be of further assistance in this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

BARBARA LARKIN,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE IS IN
CRISIS DUE TO LABOR SHORTAGE

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress from the San Joaquin Valley of California, I am proud to represent the two largest agricultural producing counties in the United States. Currently, a severe shortage of labor is raising concern over the economic future of the agriculture community throughout California. Agricultural production is nearly a \$25 billion industry in the State, and California has the largest agricultural economy in the Nation. Right now, farmers are competing for the same scarce labor force as the raisin, table and wine grape harvest is entering its peak and tree fruit growers are also harvesting in California. Simultaneously, apple farmers are beginning to pick their fruit in the State of Washington and are in need of labor. California has not seen a labor shortage of this magnitude since World War II.

The agricultural community has worked with numerous San Joaquin Valley Social Services

Departments and Employment Development Departments to provide needed labor from individuals who are unemployed or entering the workforce after receiving welfare. Such actions have failed to supply adequate labor for harvest.

The agricultural labor situation can be alleviated through action by the Federal Government. Under a reformed agricultural worker program, substantial opportunities will be given to foreign workers who can often earn significantly more in the United States than in their own country. Such reform reduces illegal immigration by creating a streamlined process to temporarily legalize individuals who choose to work in the agricultural sector of the United States.

I am working to include the Agricultural Job Opportunity, Benefits and Security Act, authored by Senator GORDON SMITH (R-OR), in the final conference language of the Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary appropriations measure. The act was approved as an amendment to S. 2260, the Senate Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary appropriations bill. It passed by a bipartisan vote of 68-31 in the Senate. Related House legislation did not contain the agricultural worker provision. The Senate measure establishes a national registry within the Department of Labor to track agricultural job seekers. Employers are required to first hire domestic workers from the registry and are able to hire foreign workers if domestic workers are not available. Housing or a housing allowance must be provided by growers, and the prevailing wage rate must be paid. The prevailing wage rate is the mid-point of all wages earned, and it is always higher than the minimum wage.

On behalf of the farmers in the San Joaquin Valley in California, I urge the Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary conferees to include the Agricultural Job Opportunity, Benefits, and Security Act in the final bill. I also strongly encourage all Members of the House to support its passage. A stable, reliable and affordable food supply is dependent upon congressional approval of this measure.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE
BELLEVUE CITY SCHOOL DIS-
TRICT ON BEING SELECTED AS
ONE OF "OHIO'S BEST PRACTICES"

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding educational program from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. Today, the Bellevue City School District is receiving recognition for its excellence in education by

being named as one of "Ohio's Best Practices."

Mr. Speaker, Ohio's BEST, which stands for Building Excellent Schools for Today & the 21st Century, is an education partnership that seeks to identify and celebrate exemplary grassroots educational programs that have proven to be successful in improving the performance of Ohio's students.

The students, parents, teachers, and administrators of the Bellevue City School District and the entire Bellevue, Ohio community have a great deal to be proud of in receiving this prestigious award. Without question, it takes a special group of people and an enormous amount of effort and ingenuity to be selected as one of Ohio's BEST practices.

In being selected for this honor, the Bellevue City School District displayed its success in designing and implementing effective approaches to improving the educational results of its students. Ohio's BEST schools are chosen based on several criteria including commitment to the cornerstone principles of: (1) high academic standards, (2) world-class teaching and professional development, (3) providing safe, secure schools for better learning environments, and (4) state-of-the-art infrastructures for the 21st Century.

Mr. Speaker, the future education of our children is paramount to the future of our great nation. Each day, our schools provide our leaders of tomorrow with the skills they need to begin the next century. The Bellevue City School District is working to ensure our children are prepared to face the challenges of today and seize the opportunities of tomorrow. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to one of Ohio's BEST practices—the Bellevue City School District, and in wishing them continued success in the future.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE DRUG ELIMINATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4300) to support enhanced drug interdiction efforts in the major transit countries and support a comprehensive supply eradication and crop substitution program in source countries:

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3975, controversial legislation that would impose expensive, highly intrusive criminal background checks on our nation's port employees. It is significant that this bill—with all its ramifications—has never been the subject of a hearing by the Judiciary Committee and to this day is not understood by most of the Members in this chamber.

Today the House accepted by voice vote this controversial legislation as part of H.R. 4300, the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act. This is no way for the House to conduct the people's business.

At a time when we in Congress are attempting to stem the flow of drugs into our commu-

nities and schools, we are engaging in a broad brush rush to judgment about America's port-side workers. The way to accomplish our anti-drug trafficking goals is not by declaring that all longshore workers, including those with 20 or more years of service, are guilty. That is exactly what we are doing if H.R. 3975 is enacted.

No one quarrels with the goal of finding methods to stem the flow of illegal drugs into this country. No one quarrels with the need to use any and all means to achieve this goal including seeking out those who would use their place of employment to give drug dealers and smugglers a free ride into our cities and towns. And no one quarrels with the notion that if we have a few bad apples working in our ports, let's stop them from helping those who would poison this country with illegal drugs.

But make no mistakes about it. H.R. 3975 does not accomplish this goal and, in fact, would likely have adverse consequences on those who are serious about blocking illegal drugs at our borders and in our ports. It takes little imagination to conclude that if you want to stop the infestation of our citizens with dangerous drugs, then make working men and women employed at the transportation choke points—such as longshore workers—a major part of the solution by enlisting them as partners in this crucial endeavor.

Let's not, because of political convenience, demonize hard working port employees by making all of them subject to expansive criminal background checks with no limit and no protections. By doing so we are passing value judgments about their criminal records or intentions with no justification other than anecdote. Perhaps worst of all we are passing these judgments without even giving all sides an opportunity to express their views before the committee of jurisdiction.

If we have drug problems in a particular port let's do something about them. If drugs are passing through our transportation choke points let's give law enforcement authorities the tools and resources to do their job. But let's not demoralize potential allies in the war on drugs by declaring them a major criminal threat and making them all prove their innocence.

Stopping the use of our nation's ports to ship illegal drugs in the United States is a goal I strongly support. H.R. 3975 does not accomplish that objective. I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing H.R. 3975 as a stand alone bill or as part of any legislation to be considered by this House.

IN HONOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN MARCHING BAND

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the University of Michigan Marching Band and their milestone Centennial Season. In the fall of 1898, the Michigan Band first appeared at a football game, with 25 members performing only from the stands. From these

humble beginnings the Michigan Band has grown in both size and stature to be widely recognized as the pre-eminent college Michigan Band in the country.

The Band has had a rich history, full of notable events. On January 1, 1948, the Michigan Marching Band was the first Big Ten Conference Band to appear at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California. Travelling to Los Angeles in 1973, the Michigan Band was the first collegiate band to perform at a Super Bowl. In 1983, the Band was honored as the first recipient of the Louis Sudler Trophy, an award given annually to a college marching band of particular distinction and excellence.

Longtime Michigan radio announcer Bob Ufer declared that "the four most anticipated words on a football Saturday in Ann Arbor" were "Band take the field!" The spirit and energy the Band brings to each football game is a source of great pride to all Michigan fans. There is nothing that can equal the experience of being at Michigan Stadium and joining "all the Maize and Blue Faithful in a rousing chorus of "The Victors," as the Band marches down the field forming the Block "M".

A source of inspiration for all of the University of Michigan family, we offer the heartiest thanks and congratulations to the Michigan Marching Band as they celebrate their Centennial Season.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE ACT

HON. MICHAEL D. CRAPO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Natural Resources Institute Act. This legislation will help find solutions to many of the problems that affect the health of our environment.

The United States is faced with the challenge of protecting the environment, while maintaining economic growth. The use of our Nation's natural resources has resulted in a strong economy, but has left a legacy of fragmented land-use and regions of environmental degradation, including areas in my home State of Idaho. Unfortunately, there has not been a comprehensive and coordinated effort to address these environmental issues or an organized effort to help other communities from making similar mistakes. I believe that many of these problems could be avoided or remediated if the communities faced with land-use decisions had access to sound scientific research.

Mr. Speaker, the Natural Resources Institute, using expertise from national laboratories and universities, will provide communities with access to sound scientific research when making environmental and land-use decisions. In addition, the Natural Resources Institute will coordinate research efforts to solve real-world environmental problems. It will be particularly helpful in addressing problems associated with agriculture, logging, grazing, hydro-power, fishing, mining, recreation, and other natural resource activities.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN LAPWORTH

HON. FRANK A. LOBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, John Lapworth is the Cal Ripken of Postal Carriers. Lapworth who is a mail carrier in Cape May County in my district recently received the National Safety Council's Million Mile Club's Safe Driver Award. Lapworth, who works out of the Villas post office branch and lives in Rio Grande, has gone 35 years on the job without an accident or a road violation. He has not even been involved in accident that was not his fault. He estimates he has driven more than 250,000 miles since joining the Postal Service in 1964. He has traveled this vast distance without so much as a speeding ticket or a fender bender.

John was honored recently at a breakfast with his coworkers where he received a trophy, a plaque, and a \$500 check for his accomplishment. I want to commend John Lapworth for his achievement and for his dedication to safety in the workplace. In our fast-paced society where everyone seems to be in a hurry and terms like road rage are commonplace, John Lapworth's defensive driving and commitment to caution is refreshing.

TRIBUTE TO STEVE MANNING OF
EAST LONGMEADOW, MA**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exemplary public servant whose roots lie in my home district of Massachusetts. For over 20 years, Steve Manning has shown undivided dedication to the people of Western Massachusetts.

Steve is a highly respected attorney and a dedicated community activist. Mr. Manning has been engaged in private law since June, 1996 concentrating in property law, estate and corporate business matters. In 1976, he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar and U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts. In addition to his tremendous achievements, Mr. Manning serves as adjunct faculty member at Western New England College, Business Division.

Under his inspired leadership, he was elected and appointed to many public offices throughout Western Massachusetts. For the last 18 years, Steve has served as a remarkable Selectmen for the town of East Longmeadow. He is a true family man and extraordinary friend who I proudly commend and honor.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to represent such an outstanding individual and I join with the citizens of the Second Congressional District in offering a most heartfelt thank you for the service he has given to Western Massachusetts.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4550) to provide for programs to facilitate a significant reduction in the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse through reducing the demand for illegal drugs and the appropriate use of legal drugs:

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of curtailing the use of drugs in America. The bill before us today is not bad legislation. It certainly provides the states and the territories an opportunity to incorporate new anti-drug programs, along with other measures they are using, to fight the epidemic that has settled in our communities.

Often times, I hear people speak of how isolated the Island of Guam appears. My island is in the middle of the Pacific Ocean and thousands of miles away from the mainland United States. But, on Guam, we feel and suffer alongside any other small American town or metropolis.

In fact, it is speculated that Guam is fast becoming a location for the transshipment of illegal drugs into America. Along this route, from Asia to America, many of the drugs make their final destination my island and their presence has affected our way of life—much like it has done across the United States.

This legislation is good because it continues the dialogue that needs to be discussed. The very fact that we are on this floor today and our words and gesticulations broadcast across America keep this issue in the minds of our constituents.

I want to thank Mr. PORTMAN for the hard-work he has put into this legislation and encourage for continuing dialogue on this issue to bring new programs and ideas, such as the Drug Free Prisons and Jails provisions in this bill and the assurances for Drug Free Schools.

We need to continue our fight for our communities, our families and our children.

TIM HARTMAN, AN IOWA HERO

HON. GREG GANSKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a young Iowan, Tim Hartman.

As reported in the Des Moines Register, this 17-year-old high school senior from Earlham rescued an elderly man from a fire in the senior's barn. Tim saw smoke from Willard Barnett's barn on the morning of Thursday, September 2, 1998. Mr. Barnett, who is 93, was inside, having broken his hip while fueling his tractor.

Tim Hartman dragged Mr. Barnett to safety shortly before the barn erupted in flames. His quick thinking and commitment to his neighbor helped save Willard Barnett's life.

September 17, 1998

At a time when the media likes to paint teenagers as self-absorbed and apathetic, I am pleased to share the story of Tim Hartman with you. We would all do well to remember his selfless heroism.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this occasion to salute Tim Hartman.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL
DAVID H. OHLE**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has dedicated 29 years of his life protecting the people of this great Nation and ensuring the American way of life. This gentleman has distinguished himself as a community leader, a dedicated family man, and a decorated officer in the U.S. Army. The man I speak about today is Major General David H. Ohle.

The distinguished career of Major General David Ohle began as he completed a Bachelor of Science degree from the U.S. Military Academy in 1968. His military service spans more than 29 years at various levels of command and staff positions. He began his career as an Infantry Officer. A few of his commands include a Ranger company in Vietnam, an infantry battalion at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and an infantry brigade at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Major General Ohle exemplifies the ideal of citizen-soldier. He has earned every decoration he wears, among which are a Silver Star, three Legions of Merit, and the Defense Meritorious Service Medal. He has served his country well, and will continue to do so in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in congratulating Major General Ohle on his new assignment as Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. Along with his new position, he will be promoted to the rank of three star Lieutenant General. On behalf of the Congress of the United States and the people of this great Nation, I offer our heartfelt appreciation to Major General Ohle for a job well done and best wishes for continued success.

FRANCIS J. SALVERON, DISTINGUISHED
VETERAN AND COMMUNITY LEADER**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Francis J. Salveron. Mr. Salveron, 88, a retired Air Force master sergeant and personal aide to General Douglas MacArthur during the general's triumphant return to the Philippines, died August 23, 1998 at this Bladensburg home.

Mr. Salveron was about 32 years old when he enlisted in the U.S. Army in Australia. He served for 10 years as a purser on a luxury

liner sailing between the Philippines and Australia. In 1942, Mr. Salveron's ship, the S.S. *Mactan*, was one of the few ships to survive the Japanese invasion.

In February 1942, Mr. Salveron was aboard a U.S. transport ship sailing from Melbourne to the Philippines where the ship was met by Japanese zero fighter planes and sunk. Mr. Salveron and about one-third of the ship's crew survived. They floated in the sea for almost 12 hours before being picked up. The survivors were then transported to Melbourne for a recovery period. It was shortly after that Mr. Salveron was ordered to join General MacArthur in New Guinea to be his personal aide. For three years he personally served the general. Mr. Salveron was with General MacArthur as they took the first step off the landing barge to wade ashore on October 20, 1944 on Red Beach, Leyte. General MacArthur had fulfilled a promise to the Philippine people and spoke those famous words, "I have returned."

After the war, Mr. Salveron left General MacArthur and reenlisted in the Air Force, where he became part of the official flight crew of, then, General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Mr. Salveron went on to serve as part of the crew for the U.S. Secretaries of Defense and State until his retirement in 1963.

Upon retirement, Mr. Salveron went on to devote his life to volunteer work in the city of Bladensburg, in my home State of Maryland, and to preserving the MacArthur legend. He went on to found the General Douglas MacArthur Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and was commander for 21 years. Mr. Salveron was also active in the Bladensburg promotion committee. He distinguished himself by restoring the Bladensburg Peace Cross Memorial, and establishing the town's Korean and Vietnam memorials. In 1983, he was named outstanding senior citizen by the Prince George's County Maryland Jaycees. His military honors include a bronze star, a purple heart and three Presidential distinguished citations. Mr. Salveron is survived by his wife of 66 years, four children, nine grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Mr. Salveron dedicated his life to service in both the public and private sector. He was an individual who stood out among his fellow soldiers and showed strength of character during some very difficult times. I join the citizens of Bladensburg in recognizing his commitment to our country, our State, and their great city.

THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST.
PAUL UNITED METHODIST
CHURCH OF DALLAS, TEXAS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 125th anniversary of St. Paul United Methodist Church in Dallas, Texas. St. Paul has a rich history of service and contribution to the surrounding community. It is indeed a historical pillar in the city of Dallas that has strengthened its congregation. Throughout St. Paul's 125 years of

service, the church has successfully created innovative ministries to assist all segments of the community.

A historical landmark site located in the arts district of Dallas, St. Paul is one of the oldest congregations in the entire D.F.W. Metroplex. St. Paul reaches out to many individuals in our diverse community.

The congregation began as a mission from the Wesley Church in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1873. This great beginning was followed by St. Paul becoming the first African-American Methodist Church to be organized in Dallas by the direction of its first pastor, Rev. H. Boliver in addition, the first church building served as a school to educate the minds of African-American children while serving as a church. The significance of this achievement was that it was the only vehicle to formally educate Dallas African-American children until the city built its first public school for African-Americans in 1884 across the street from the church.

Two years later the Reverend G.W. Richardson organized Samuel Huston College, (presently Huston-Tillotson College, now in Austin, Texas) on February 22, 1876 at Dallas, where its first classes were held in the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Speaker, this was the beginning of St. Paul's mission to proactively reach out to the community and making the tenets of the Methodist Church active and service-oriented. St. Paul's current pastor, Dr. Henry L. Masters Sr., not only continued that proactive service, but has also been the driving force in increasing membership growth, creating an improved infrastructure and doubling the church staff and budget. Along with this work, new ministries have been developed to feed the homeless, to take inner-city youth to summer camp and to teach pastors business skills.

Mr. Speaker, the work of St. Paul's is innovative, compassionate and much-needed. This has all resulted in a Dallas Community that is much stronger and closer. Therefore, the anniversary of the church means more than just a celebration for its leaders and congregation. It means that countless citizen from all walks of life and backgrounds in the Dallas area are beneficiaries of St. Paul's 125 years of service. I join the many in congratulating St. Paul's on this achievement and also in extending the church the best wishes for another 125 years of successful service.

CHALLENGES FACING IMMIGRANT
COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL
SERVICE AGENCIES

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my deep sadness over a tragedy that occurred in my district of Saint Paul, Minnesota. A young mother, Khoua Her, aged 24, is suspected of strangling her three sons and three daughters, ages 5 to 11. When Saint Paul police responded to the 911 call on September 3, they found the six children dead and Khoua Her semiconscious after trying to take her own life. Khoua Her has been charged with six

counts of second-degree murder in the deaths of her children: Koua Eai Hang, 11; Samson Hang, 9; Nali Hang, 8; Tang Lung Hang, 7; A-ee Hang, 6; and Tang Kee Hang, 5. She is currently under psychiatric evaluation to gauge her mental competence at the time of the slaying and ability to stand trial.

This is an occasion not only to mourn, but to reflect. I certainly do not excuse these horrific actions and am confident that law enforcement officials in Saint Paul are taking the steps necessary to investigate this case. This chilling incident does shed some light on special problems and significant challenges facing our Minnesota community.

Recent press accounts highlight a 1995 study conducted by the University of South Carolina profiling mothers who have taken the lives of their own children. The study cites that 8 in 10 were mentally ill or had a low intelligence quotient. They also share what mental health professionals call "life stressors," such as poverty, many children, limited education and low-paying jobs. This incident is just one of many recent examples demonstrating the need to make social services more accessible, particularly in the area of mental health. The federal government has a responsibility to provide leadership in making mental health services more accessible to the public. Congress must continue to demonstrate its commitment to mental health by supporting legislation and programs that treat mental health problems as seriously as physical ailments and also provide a seamless safety net which catches parents with such problems, placing their children at grave risk.

Cultural isolation is another factor social service experts cite as a factor leading to crimes of desperation. This incident brings to light the problems new Americans face as they try to integrate into our communities. Too often due to cultural conflicts, social service agencies have a difficult challenge effectively reaching out to new immigrants. This is particularly true with the new Southeast Asian community in such places as Minnesota. Many came to the United States after fleeing their ravaged villages and living in refugee camps as a result of the Vietnam War. Now in the United States, many Southeast Asians are fractured families dealing not only with the mental scars associated with war, they are also trying to break the cycle of dependency and cope with the breakdown of the traditional extended family structures.

The City of Saint Paul has in recent years become the home to the third largest population of new Southeast Asian refugees in the nation. Our community has been both blessed and challenged by this sudden demographic change. Today, Southeast Asians compose 30% of the students in Saint Paul's public schools. Although many of these students are succeeding academically and holding leadership positions in their classes, the integration of the Southeast Asian community has been uneven. A popular radio station in my area recently broadcast some remarks about the Hmong community that were both culturally demeaning and racist in nature. Such messages of intolerance not only serve to alienate new members of our community, they are bad for the psyche of our nation and tear at the fabric of our society. This tragic loss of life is

certainly not solely the result of ethnic intolerance, but certainly needs to be a recognition that harsh ridicule and insults leave such a minority feeling isolated and desperate. As a nation of immigrants it would be my hope that we will greet new Americans with the openness and hospitable responses extended to many of our grandparents and families.

The City of Saint Paul and surrounding communities are greatly shaken and concerned by this tragedy. Our state and communities have been pro-active reaching out to these new Americans, but it is evident that more must be done and that Minnesotans are painfully aware of the challenge. Hundreds of mourners have gathered to pay their respects to these six innocent children. My deep sorrow is mixed with new hope that tragedies of this magnitude can be prevented as we all work together to reach out and address the problems in our communities.

NATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AWARD
FOR CHRISTINE BURRAGE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the actions of a spectacular humanitarian, Christine Burrage. She is a letter carrier in my home town of Springfield, Massachusetts. Ms. Burrage has recently been honored as the National Association of Letter Carriers' National Humanitarian Award winner, an event I was proud to attend.

The letter carriers employed by the United States Postal Service have the opportunity to positively influence the neighborhoods in which they work. Though the opportunity may present itself daily, not every letter carrier is willing to become a part of the community to which they deliver mail. On the other hand, there are a number of letter carriers that become deeply involved with the people in the communities through which their route takes them. Christine Burrage is one such person.

Christine Burrage delivers mail in a poor, downtrodden neighborhood. She learned Spanish from her patrons in order to interact with them more effectively, and interact she has. Ms. Burrage gives food to those who cannot afford groceries, toys and clothing to children in need, and all manner of relief for victims of fire. The people to whom she delivers mail know that if they have a problem, Christine Burrage will do whatever she can to help.

There are many children along her route whose family life is less than ideal. For these children, and for many adults as well, Ms. Burrage serves as a role model. She reminds the children who follow along with her of the value of an education and the rewards for hard work. She is also willing to take the time to explain the many dangers associated with drugs. Christine Burrage does not only deliver the mail. She also plays the roles of social worker, counselor, and teacher. She has become an indispensable member of the Memorial Square community.

In a time when the people of the United States are searching for heroes to look up to, some need only look down their own street. The real heroes are ordinary people who take the opportunity to do extraordinary acts of kindness. People who are willing to take risks for the welfare of others are a credit to their town, their state, and their country. Christine Burrage is that kind of person and I feel honored and privileged to serve as her representative in Congress.

TRIBUTE TO WILFREDO BENITEZ

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Wilfredo Benitez, an outstanding Puerto Rican athlete, who has been a successful boxer. He was honored on Friday, September 11, at the "Centro Cultural Latino" in my Bronx congressional district.

Mr. Benitez was born in the Bronx, New York, on September 12, 1958. His record speaks volumes about his achievements: 53 wins, 8 losses, 1 draw, 31 knockouts. He has been in the Boxing Hall of Fame in Canastota, New York, since 1996.

On March 6, 1976, at the age of 17, he defeated Antonio Cervantes for the Junior Welterweight title in 15 rounds. He is the youngest in boxing history to capture the World Boxing Association (WBA) title.

On January 14, 1979, he defeated Carlos Palomino for the World Boxing Council (WBC) Welterweight title.

On May 23, 1981, he defeated Maurice Hope by knockout in the 12th round for the Junior Welterweight title.

Through his long dedication and success in boxing, Mr. Benitez has served as a role model for millions of youngsters in the United States and Puerto Rico who, like him, dream of succeeding in the world of sports.

Mr. Speaker I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Wilfredo Benitez for his contributions and dedication to boxing, as well as for serving as a role model for the youth of Puerto Rico and America.

CHAMBER AMBASSADORS SCORE
AN ACE AT TEE OFF FOR SUCCESS '98

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, if anyone wants to see the ingenuity of America, the spirit of innovation, or the day-to-day application of the work ethic that has made our nation the envy of the world, there is no need to look further than the members of the Chamber of Commerce. These men and women who provide opportunities for literally millions of Americans, never tire in trying to find new ways to run their own businesses more efficiently.

Next week the Michigan State Chamber of Commerce will hold their Ambassador Con-

ference at Saginaw Valley State University, hosted by the Saginaw Chamber of Commerce. Nearly 200 Chamber members from throughout the state have registered for this conference, more than for any prior conference.

There will be an outstanding program that will provoke and challenge those attending to think more about how to be more successful in business, increasing one's network, balancing work, family and volunteer obligations, expanding sponsorship of Chamber activities, and earning the continued support of existing members. Given the outstanding efforts of the Saginaw County Chamber of Commerce in planning this event for the past two years, I am confident that the time spent at this conference will be amply rewarded.

The Chairperson of this event, Jean George, has committed herself to making this event the best one of its kind, and I have every confidence that she will succeed.

Mr. Speaker, the community of business men and women around this country have a great deal of wisdom and real life experiences to share with their colleagues and to share with us. It is my pleasure to welcome the 1998 State Ambassador Conference to Tee Off for Success '98 at Saginaw Valley State University. I look forward to learning from them, and wishing them a most successful event.

REMARKS ON HILL INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGAINST THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in support of the claim filed by Hill International, Inc. against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. I have been involved in this fight with Hill since they approached Members and Senators for help more than five years ago, and I am dismayed by the refusal of the Saudis to settle their debts with American businesses.

In the late 1970's, the Saudi Royal Commission refused to pay for \$55 million in additional engineering work required on a desalination plant in Yanbu City, Saudi Arabia. A compromise negotiated three years ago by the late Representative Bill Emerson remains unpaid by the Saudis. Saudi Ambassador Bandar is now refusing to admit he ever asked Representative Emerson to help broker the claim. This is unconscionable.

In a recent discussion with Assistant Secretary of State Martin Indyk, I reiterated Hill International's request for a meeting with Ambassador Bandar and interested Members of Congress. With the expected visit of Crown Prince Abdullah to Washington, DC on September 24th, I would hope Ambassador Bandar would want to avoid an embarrassing situation and arrange our meeting promptly. To continue his present course of action would reflect poorly on our friendly relations with our ally in the Persian Gulf.

Hill International employees about 100 people in Willingboro, New Jersey which I represent. The failure of the Saudis to pay this

claim put the jobs of my constituents at risk. I urge a quick resolution on this matter.

IN HONOR OF STEVEN D. JACOBS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman GEORGE BROWN and I rise together to honor a great American, Steven D. Jacobs. I am proud to say that Steven is my constituent, living with his wife, Deborah, in Victorville, California. Important to add, however, is that Steven's tireless and selfless work crosses the boundaries of Congressional districts. As a very active member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) since 1981, Steven represents not only the vets in my district but also many of the veterans who live in the Congressional district of my friend and colleague, GEORGE BROWN. However, his service does not end there. As two time All-American Commander, Steven has represented the veterans of the entire State of California. Furthermore, at this year's convention in Modesto, Steven D. Jacobs was elected State Commander for the 1998-1999 year.

Born in Hawthorne, California on October 27, 1949, Steven joined the Marine Corps after graduating from high school in 1967. In April 1968, Steven was sent to Vietnam to serve with the Marine Air Group 30 in Quang Tri. Upon his return stateside, Steven was stationed at Twentynine Palms, California until he left the service to go to college. Since 1990, Steven has worked for Target Distribution in Fontana, California where he is currently the Planner and Scheduler for the Maintenance Department. Also a family man, Steven and his wife are the proud parents of six children, four girls and two boys, and three grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, on October 3d, a reception will be held in Steven's honor in Ontario, California. Since we can not be present for this event, Congressman BROWN and I would like to honor Steven D. Jacobs today. We would ask our colleagues to join us in celebrating the life and great contributions of a great American.

CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION OF
KCOH, HOUSTON

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, in recognition of KCOH's original owners Dr. John B. Coleman, Judson Robinson, Jr., Travis Gardner, Skipper Lee Fraizer, and General Manager/Owner Michael Petrizzo; and

Whereas, KCOH was the first Black oriented radio station in Texas and has been a source of entertainment to the Houston community since 1952; and

Whereas, within the years of operation, KCOH has evolved from a sun up through

sunset broadcaster to a twenty four hour broadcaster, continuing to provide quality programming to the Houston community; and

Whereas, former air personalities Gladys "Gee Gee" Hill, Perry "Deep Throat" Caine and Clifton Smith set a precedence in the broadcasting profession; and

Whereas, the current air personality Michael Harris, having over 20 years of service, along with air personality Wash Allen, continues to abide by the standard of excellence by providing quality programming; and

Whereas, programming like Person to Person with Michael Harris and Confession with Wash Allen provide mediated forums for the community to express itself and discuss pressing issues that affect the individual, community, as well as, the nation.

Now therefore, be it resolved that KCOH is most deserving for any and all applause and commendations for their work in the area of broadcasting and community service to all people and on behalf of the constituents of the Eighteenth Congressional District of Texas, I extend a sincere and hearty congratulations on your 46th Anniversary. Furthermore, I hereby grant Congressional Recognition to KCOH for Broadcasting Excellence and Quality Community Programming.

IN HONOR OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY GOLDEN AGERS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Immaculate Heart of Mary Golden Agers in celebration of their 25th anniversary on September 20, 1998.

The Immaculate Heart of Mary Golden Agers Club was founded on September 18, 1973, by a group of parishioners who recognized the need to increase social activities for the senior members of the parish. Eleven charter members, along with Father Frank Bartnikowski, met and chose Helen Skuza as their first president. In 1985, Helen Skuza retired, and Joseph Sommerfelt was elected to serve as the next president.

Traveling is the favorite activity of the group. However, when traveling is not an option, social events prevail. Picnics, bingo and raffles are enjoyed by the group on the holidays as well as manning the Winter and Ice Cream Socials, Tumbola, Maverick, Instant Bingo and the Split Raffle.

Throughout the last 25 years, the Golden Agers have also promoted many philanthropic events. They have made generous contributions to the Friends and Parents of Retarded Children, Inc., the annual fireworks display at Morgana Park and continue to give money and food to the needy of their community during the holidays. The Golden Agers also hold an annual Rummage Sale and Card Party to raise funds to provide scholarships for the eighth grade graduates of Jesus and Mary School.

While organizing and participating in extra-curricular activities, the Golden Agers have

never lost touch with their parish or their community. Over the past 25 years they have generously donated their time and their money to better their community. We owe the Golden Agers a sincere "Thank you".

TRIBUTE TO WILFREDO VASQUEZ

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Wilfredo Vasquez, an outstanding Puerto Rican athlete who has been a successful boxer. He was honored on Friday, September 11, at the "Centro Cultural Latino" in my Bronx congressional district.

Mr. Vasquez was born on August 2, 1961 in Bayamón, Puerto Rico. His record speaks volumes about his achievements: 50 wins, 8 losses, 3 draws, 37 knockouts.

On October 3, 1987, he defeated by knockout Chan Yong Park for the Bantamweight title in 10 rounds in the World Boxing Association (WBA). On March 27, 1992, he defeated Raul Perez in 3 rounds for the Junior Featherweight.

On May 18, 1996, he defeated Eloy Rojas by knockout for the Featherweight title. He is the only three-time champion in the same organization.

Through his long dedication and success in boxing, Mr. Vasquez has served as a role model for millions of youngsters in the United States and Puerto Rico who, like him, dream of success in the world of sports.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Wilfredo Vasquez for his contributions and dedication to boxing, as well as for serving as role model for the youth of Puerto Rico and America.

TRIBUTE TO WEST VIRGINIA
JOURNALIST ERNIE SALVATORE

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Mr. Ernie Salvatore on his 50th anniversary as a journalist for newspapers serving Huntington, West Virginia.

Mr. Salvatore began his career as a journalist at age 15 taking sports scores over the telephone. A year later, he covered traffic court for the Greenwich Times in Connecticut and served as sports editor for his high school newspaper.

In 1942, Mr. Salvatore joined the U.S. Army and served in World War II. After his discharge as a staff sergeant in 1948, he enrolled at Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia where he met his future wife, Joanne Pinckard. Following graduation, Mr. Salvatore worked for the Huntington Advertiser as radio-TV editor until being named sports editor in 1953. After 14 years as sports editor, he became executive sports editor for both the Huntington Advertiser and the Herald-Dispatch. In 1986, Mr. Salvatore retired from the

Herald-Dispatch, but continues to submit columns from his home office.

Mr. Salvatore hired the first woman to write about sports at the Advertiser and has many admirers in West Virginia including Bobby Pruett, the Marshall University football coach. "He's an honest person," Pruett said. "He tells it like it is. In all dealings with me he's been very honest, straightforward and he's treated me fairly. I've known him since 1961, . . . and the thing I've learned about Ernie is that he loves Huntington and he loves Marshall University. But even though he has that strong love, he's going to be honest to his profession and honest to his reading public."

He and his wife, who will celebrate their 50th anniversary in January, have raised five children and are the proud grandparents of six grandchildren. I salute Mr. Ernie Salvatore for his tireless dedication to the Huntington community, the State of West Virginia, and his chosen profession.

TRIBUTE TO AKTINA
PRODUCTIONS

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to AKTINA Productions, a non-profit Greek-Cypriot-American radio program which offers stellar bilingual programming on the airwaves of public station WYNE 91.5 FM in the New York Metropolitan area.

AKTINA Productions is unique not only because it is the only bilingual Greek-American Radio Show presently airing in the United States, but also because it caters to all ethnic groups and ages. Its programming includes Greek songs and music, as well as hard news, special news reports and feature stories of wide public interest, including folk arts, sports, radio, theater and the latest Greek hits. Its informative newscasts and reports from Cyprus and Greece, inform listeners of the Greek and Cypriot national issues.

Every year, AKTINA Productions organizes a cultural event to acknowledge the Greek and Cypriot heritage. This year's event will celebrate the unique customs and traditions of Asia Minor. The well-known dance Group Terpsichore will present a Dance-Music Journey from the Waterfront of Smyrna to the Black Sea of Pontos and into the caves of Cappadocia.

This event will also mark the tragic anniversary of the Greek expulsion from Asia Minor following the catastrophe at Smyrna in 1922. It was at Smyrna in 1914, that the Turkish Nationalists regime initiated a systematic campaign to eradicate the ethnic Greek population in Asia Minor, consigning and killing thousands of male conscripts into forced labor battalions and destroying Greek towns and villages and slaughtering hundreds of thousands of civilians in areas where Greeks composed a majority, including the Black Sea port of Pontos and the areas surrounding Smyrna.

Through this production AKTINA will be paying tribute to many Greeks who lost their lives during the tragic events at Smyrna, including

Metropolitan Chrysostomos, the spiritual leader of the Orthodox Christians in Smyrna who refused to abandon the city and was brutally murdered by Turkish mobs with the consent of the Turkish police forces.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate AKTINA Productions both for the service they provide to listeners in the tri-state area, for ensuring that we never forget the tragic events at Smyrna by staging this production, and to wish them well as they come together on September 20, 1998 to celebrate their Greek and Cypriot heritage.

A TRIBUTE TO THE 100TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF
CALIFORNIA CITIES

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, my colleague Ms. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD and I rise today in order to pay tribute to the League of California Cities, the organization that represents the 471 incorporated cities of our home state, California.

The League of California Cities was founded a century ago by a small group comprised of 13 cities. In the century that has passed since its inception, the League has served as a vibrant, active forum where California city officials can exchange information and ideas in their work that keeps the great state of California moving up and moving on.

What the League of California Cities does is strive to protect the local authority and autonomy of the city government and assist California cities in offering their citizens the best services possible. To help its members meet the everyday challenge of running a city government, the League offers services, training, and other programs—all of which equip California's cities to meet their tremendous responsibilities far into the future.

On any given day here in the House or across the way in the Senate, you will find several legislators who have previously served as mayors and council members of California's cities and who have worked closely with the League for the good of those cities.

It seems appropriate that the theme for the League's Centennial is: "100 Years of Working Together: Better Cities—A Better Life." For the 32 million citizens of the state of California, the cities where they live and work and play and grow offer them just that opportunity—a better life, a better chance, thanks to people working together.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that we recognize the League of California Cities for 100 years of service to the people of the great state of California. And it is with sincere wishes that our successors here in the House of Representatives have the privilege of working with this same institution 100 years hence.

THANKS TO A DEVOTED
EDUCATOR AND LEADER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the future of our Nation is in the hands of our young people, and our young people are both guided and molded by caring people who serve in our educational system. While there is no doubt as to the incredible value of the effort provided by teachers, it must be remembered that without strong school boards to guide local education policies, teachers would have a far more difficult time achieving the goals that the public has set for them.

For the past thirty years, the Bay-Arenac Intermediate School District has been well served by Angela V. Fenton, a dedicated lady who had set her own clear goals when she started. She has served longer than any other board member, and has now retired, having successfully fulfilled each and every one of these goals. She is being honored on September 21 for her accomplishments and her lifetime of dedication.

Over the course of her tenure, Angela Fenton had three goals. She wanted to establish the Educational Center, which has been done with the praise of the community and to the great benefit of the many students who take advantage of it. She wanted to establish and manage the Vocational Center, and she has done exactly that, making what is known as the Career Center one of the best of its kind in Michigan. She also wanted to locate a permanent building to serve the needs of Special Education. This is in the process of being completed. Her vision, her efforts, and her devotion have left the Bay-Arenac Intermediate School District a far better entity than she found.

Her service as Secretary of the Board for two years and as President for nine years is testimony to both her commitment and her leadership. It is truly fitting that she be honored before the regular Board meeting on September 21.

Mr. Speaker, when we express concern about our young people, or worry about the quality of public education, let us all be thankful that people like Angela Fenton undertake that important work with a visionary sense of the future, a hard core realism of the needs of today, and an appreciation for what has come before them. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in thanking Angela Fenton for her years of exemplary service, and in wishing her the very best for all of the challenges that life still has in store for her.

POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues of the importance of National POW/MIA Recognition Day, which

falls on September 18, 1998. I urge my colleagues to participate in recognizing America's heroes; and those who are presumed missing in action.

Our Nation has fought six major conflicts in its history. In those wars, over 500,000 Americans have been taken prisoner-of-war. Those servicemen and women experienced numerous hardships and treatment which could often be described only as barbaric during the course of captivity. Those Americans imprisoned by the Japanese during World War II faced the worst possible conditions on captivity and were firsthand witnesses to the utter depravity of their fellow men.

I have been a strong advocate of an accounting of our POW/MIA's since I first came to the Congress in 1973. I proudly supported the creation of the Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia, the National POW/MIA Recognition Days, and POW/MIA legislation because I believe the families of those who are missing in action deserve no less. Hopefully, 1998 will be the last year that such an occasion will be necessary. My hope is that by this time next year, our Government will have obtained a full accounting of those brave Americans whose fates, at this time, are still unknown.

Permit me to focus special recognition on those POW/MIA's from Korea and Vietnam. Despite the administration's best assurances to the contrary, many of us remain unconvinced that the governments of North Korea and Vietnam have been fully cooperating with the United States on this issue. Regrettably, by normalizing relations with Vietnam, I believe that we have withdrawn our leverage over the Vietnamese Government on this issue.

In recent years, we have learned from testimony presented to congressional committees that Soviet and Czech military doctors performed ghastly medical experiments on U.S. POW's in North Korea during the Korean war. These experiments were used to test the psychological endurance of American GI's, as well as their resistance to chemical, biological, and radioactive agents. Moreover, Soviet and Czech intelligence agents helped organize shipments of POW's to the U.S.S.R. during the Vietnam war, and that, at least, 200 were sent between 1961 and 1968.

It is my hope that this information will lead to a further clarification regarding the safe return of any living POW's who may still be in captivity in Korea or elsewhere.

Americans should always remember the love of country that America's veterans have shown as well as their personal sacrifices, courage, convictions, and dedication to freedom that these individuals have exhibited.

Veterans Affairs Committee Chairman, the gentleman from Arizona, BOB STUMP quoted a portion of President Abraham Lincoln's letter to a mother who lost five sons on the battlefield:

I cannot refrain from tendering to you the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

May it be of some solace to the families and loved ones of our missing and POW's that

there are many of us in the Congress committed to a full and final accounting of our missing.

TRIBUTE TO WILFREDO GOMEZ

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Wilfredo Gomez, an outstanding Puerto Rican athlete who has been a successful boxer. He was honored on Friday, September 11, at the "Centro Cultural Latino" in my Bronx congressional district.

Mr. Gomez was born on October 29, 1956 in Santurce, Puerto Rico. His record speaks volumes about his achievements: 42 wins, 3 losses, 1 draw, 40 knockouts. He is in the Boxing Hall of Fame in Canastota, New York.

On May 21, 1977, he defeated by knockout Dong Kyum Yum in the 12th round to conquer the World Boxing Council (WBC) Junior Featherweight title. He defended that title 17 times and won all the fights by knockout which set a world record.

On March 31, 1984, he defeated Juan Laporte for the World Boxing Council Featherweight title in 12 rounds and on May 19, 1995 defeated Rocky Lockridge for the World Boxing Association (WBA) Jr. Lightweight title.

Through his long dedication and success in boxing, Mr. Gomez has served as a role model for millions of youngsters in the United States and Puerto Rico who, like him, dream of succeeding in the world of sports.

Mr. Speaker I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Wilfredo Gomez for his contributions and dedication to boxing, as well as for serving as a role model for the youth of Puerto Rico and America.

GUNMEN IN EL SAUZAL, MEXICO

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform the House that 19 men, women and children were brutally murdered early this morning in El Sauzal, Mexico. This small town, a suburb of Ensenada, is just an hour south of the Mexican border, and not far from my home district in Southern California.

According to news reports, some twenty people living in three neighborhood homes were jerked from their beds and lined up against a wall shortly after 4 a.m. this morning. They were then brutally gunned down execution style, murdered in cold blood.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Mexican authorities find these killers and put an end to the violence which has plagued this region in years past. We cannot afford an increase in drug and gang-related violence along our southern border. I urge my fellow southern California colleagues to join me in urging that we continue to support our border patrol officers.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL D. CRAPO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, I was not able to cast a series of votes on September 14, 1998. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner:

S. 2206, rollcall No. 426. I would have voted "aye".

H. Con. Res. 304, rollcall No. 427. I would have voted "aye".

H. Con. Res. 254, rollcall No. 428. I would have voted "aye".

H. Con. Res. 185, rollcall No. 429. I would have voted "aye".

HAPPY 130TH ANNIVERSARY ZION BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the strength and stability that people find within their church is a divine power. And nothing is stronger than the stability provided by longevity. On September 26, the Zion Baptist Church of Saginaw, Michigan, will celebrate its 130th anniversary in a fashion that is sure to inspire every one of its parishioners.

The members of today's church can look back fondly upon the church's history and learn great lessons from the church's history. While the church had a successful but non-eventful first 59 years, it has had a very active period since then. Reverend Reid became pastor in 1928. He committed the church to a \$10,000 expansion package, only to have the Great Depression place demands on the church that it would not place on itself. It fell to the next pastor, Reverend Arnold, to find the funds necessary to pay off the debt. He succeeded.

Reverend Schatine then came, and wanted to help build a parsonage. The project once again proved to be overwhelming and satisfying at the same time, as Brother Hawkins exercised his leadership of the parish. Reverend Toomey completed this phase before Reverend Johnson came in 1942, who then oversaw a major expansion of the church. Reverend O.J. Steel organized the chorus and added a baptismal pool to the church.

In 1956, Reverend Roosevelt Austin became the Pastor, a post which he still holds today. His devotion and leadership have helped Zion Baptist Church grow, with a new edifice and an educational expansion. He has been a most positive force within the community, having been very active with the NAACP, OIC of Metropolitan Saginaw, Saginaw City Council, Second National Bank Board of Directors, President of the Wolverine State Congress of Christian Education, and many other civic and religious organizations.

Throughout this time, the people who have benefitted have been the thousands of parishioners who have found strength, guidance,

and solace from Zion Baptist Church, its Pastors, and its congregation. This 130 year testimony of faith is something to be truly celebrated. Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Pastor Austin and the congregation of Zion Baptist Church a most joyous 130th anniversary, and many more to come.

TRIBUTE TO THOMPSON VALLEY
HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to some of the fine young people at Thompson Valley High School. The varsity cheerleading squad was awarded the Colorado High School Activities Association's academic champions award for having the highest grade point average of any school their size. I commend these young ladies for their great academic achievement in addition to their hard work on the cheerleading squad. Their dedication and drive is sure to carry them to a bright and opportunistic future. I applaud Shari Robinson, their coach, for her leadership. Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt that these young ladies: Allison Anderson, Laressa Branson, Shannon Curtis, Christine Foote, Jenny Giansiracusa, Sara Griebe, Sara Klaas, Elizabeth Leon, Kristen McTeer, Jodi Naylor, Hilary Pederson, Britni Rhodes, Kirsta Finehart, Jeanell Santee, Dana Terry, Allyssian Vissat, and Jamie Williams, will continue to excel in their academic and athletic endeavors. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

AN AMERICAN SUCCESS STORY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, one of the saddest chapters in America's history is that of her Indians. The U.S. government has, over the years, waged wars against various tribes, as they forced others to relocate great distances from their ancestral lands. In the 20th century, Washington made American Indians virtual slaves to the federal welfare system.

As a student of history with some Cherokee blood in my veins, I have had a keen interest in the plight of the American Indian. For that reason, I have been very encouraged and impressed with the efforts of Chief Phillip Martin of the Mississippi Choctaws. I have had the privilege of meeting Chief Martin, who has presided over an economic renaissance in his tribe.

Instead of looking to bureaucrats on the Potomac, the Choctaws looked to themselves and took advantage of opportunities in the free market to lift themselves out of destitution. Now the reservation is an economic dynamo of industrial and commercial enterprises. In fact, the reservation is among the top ten employers in the entire state of Mississippi.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues an article from the Wednesday, September 16, 1998 edition of the Washington Times entitled "Choctaws' climb from despair" written by Grover Norquist. Mr. Norquist describes the achievements of Chief Martin and the Mississippi Choctaws which should be a good lesson for not only other Indian tribes across the country, but other communities as well.

[From the Washington Times, Sept. 16, 1998]

CHOCTAW'S CLIMB FROM DESPAIR

(By Grover Norquist)

Forty years ago, a long forgotten band of Indians, the Mississippi Choctaws, were mired in the deepest of poverty, after 150 years of decline from what was perhaps once the mightiest Indian nation in the South. Unemployment had long stood at about 75 percent, and those who did work were poorly compensated sharecroppers. Life expectancy was only 45 to 50 years, and infant mortality was the highest of any population in the United States. Eighty-five percent of Choctaw housing was classified as substandard. Local education stopped at the sixth grade. The only health care was from a nearby federally run hospital. Even in the 1960s, a local newspaper called the Choctaw tribe "the worst poverty pocket in the poorest state of the union."

Then Chief Phillip Martin took over the reigns of leadership for the tribe. Chief Martin's insight was that his people were never going to climb out of this swamp of despair by relying on federal handouts and bureaucrats. He realized instead that their only hope was to turn to the private market economy and earn their own way.

Remarkably, he understood that what seemed to others like an economically hopeless enclave of despair had much to offer business and industry. The tribe's reservation was effectively an Enterprise Zone, with tribal business exempt from all federal and state taxes, as well as all state regulations and many federal regulations. Moreover, the tribe had a ready and available work force eager to be trained and perform well.

Through long years of hard work, Chief Martin turned these assets into astounding success. Today, the Choctaws are an economic powerhouse, proprietors of a sprawling, multi-enterprise, industrial and commercial empire. They are the largest employer in Neshoba County, and among the 10 largest employers in the state. They now have industrial plants on their reservation under contract with Ford, Chrysler, AT&T, Xerox, Navistar, American Greetings, McDonald's and others. They also now run one of the most successful casinos in the state, the Silver Star, opened just four years ago.

As a result, average family income has soared from about \$2,000 per year 35 years ago to around \$24,000 per year today. Unemployment has been all but eliminated, and only about 3 percent of Choctaw tribal members are on welfare. Life expectancy is now 65-70 years, an increase of almost 20 years from four decades ago. Infant mortality has now plummeted to below state and national averages.

The average educational level of adult tribal members has climbed from sixth grade in 1975 to almost 12th grade today. Substandard housing is virtually gone from the reservation, replaced by modern homes. In short, on indicator after indicator, the Choctaws are now approaching middle class American status.

In leading this long climb from the depths of poverty and despair, Chief Martin has

achieved many accomplishments that show he well deserves the Hero of the Taxpayer Award we will happily present to him today.

He has shown the way for American Indians and tribes across this nation to climb out of government dependency and join in the mainstream American economy.

He has shown that the Enterprise Zone model of economic development, with greatly reduced tax and regulatory burdens and local control, can work incredibly well in the most difficult of circumstances.

He has been the leader and innovator in contracting out services and programs from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service, so that now virtually all Federal Indian programs and services for the Mississippi Choctaws are run by the tribe rather than the federal government. He has consequently shown how the federal role in Indian affairs can be greatly diminished and the role of tribes in running their own affairs greatly increased.

Even though the tribe is effectively the state and local government for the Mississippi Choctaws and provides all state and local services, Chief Martin runs it and has accomplished all of the above to boot with virtually no tribal taxes.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE
HOME HEALTH CASE MANAGER
ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Representative BEN CARDIN (D-MD) to introduce the Medicare Home Health Case Manager Act of 1998. The Medicare home health benefit has received much attention this year. The reason for that attention has been the dramatic growth of home health services over the past decade.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) made a number of changes to the home health benefit to help stem that growth. However, much more needs to be done.

The Medicare Home Health Case Manager Act is a double winner. It would simultaneously reduce Medicare spending on home health while improving the quality of the benefit. It does this by introducing a new component to the benefit: an independent case manager.

Today, home health care is prescribed by a patient's physician, but then the actual plan of care is executed by the home health agency treating the patient. This creates incentives that have nothing to do with quality or appropriateness of care. Under the cost-based reimbursement system that existed before passage of BBA, the incentive to home health agencies was to over-utilize services for patients because that is how the agency made more money. In the BBA's prospective payment system (PPS) of the future, the incentive will be the opposite and there are real concerns about potential under-utilization of services.

The Medicare Home Health Case Manager Act would ensure that home health care decisions for long-stay patients were being made by an independent case manager who in no way financially benefited by the length or type

of home care provided to a patient. They would be paid by a Medicare fee-schedule that would in no way be influenced by the amount or type of care they recommend.

This idea is endorsed by the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MEDPAC), a Commission appointed by Congress to provide expert advice on Medicare and Medicaid policy. In their March 1998 report to Congress they recommended that such a case manager be adopted for the home health benefit.

Their report states:

Such an assessment would help to minimize the provision of services of marginal clinical value, while ensuring that patients receive appropriate care. *Requiring case management of long-term home health users could improve outcomes for individuals with long-term home health needs and at the same time slow the growth of Medicare home health expenditures.* (emphasis added)

There are also real-life examples of case management systems saving money and improving care. For example, Maryland's Medicaid program has a high cost user initiative which in FY 96 saved the state \$3.30 for each \$1 spent—a savings of 230%. The Health Insurance Association of America also commissioned a study of its member plans and found that rehabilitation/case management programs return an investment of \$30 for every \$1 spent.

History has shown us that simply throwing more money into home health is not the answer for assuring that patients receive appropriate care. Let's use this opportunity to make a real, tangible improvement in the quality of care obtained by Medicare patients and simultaneously save Medicare spending by reducing inappropriate visits. I look forward to working with my colleagues for passage of this important legislation.

MEMBER OF INDIAN PARLIAMENT
CRITICIZES INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S ACTIONS

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, on August 14, News India-Times reported that Kuldip Nayar, a member of the Rajiya Sabha, the upper house of India's Parliament, came under verbal attack for saying that Pakistan's attack at the town of Doda came in retaliation for similar acts by Indian agents in the Pakistani state of Sindh.

For this admission, some Indian Americans are trying to have him removed from Parliament, according to the article. Mr. Nayar has forthrightly stated Indian responsibility for the situation in Kashmir and has opposed the Indian government's nuclear tests.

Indian governments haven't always been the close friends with the United States and have often destabilized the region. It put the Prithvi missile on the export market a few years ago, some of which can even reach parts of the United States. It has provided nuclear technology to repressive, anti-American regimes such as Iran. The Indian government votes against the United States at the United

Nations more often than any other country except Cuba, yet it remains one of the top five recipients of U.S. aid.

Not only India's neighbors, but also several of its constituent peoples have suffered at the hands of violent Indian governments. Internally, the Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, more than 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, almost 60,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Tamils, Manipuris, Dalits, and others. In November 1994 the Hitvada newspaper reported that India paid the last Governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, \$1.5 billion to foment terrorism in neighboring Kashmir and in Punjab, Khalistan as well. According to the State Department, between 1992 and 1994 the Indian government paid over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for murdering Sikhs. In one case, the police event went so far as to kill a three-year-old boy and his father and uncle to collect one of these bounties.

We should also go on record demanding that India fulfill its half-century-old promise of a plebiscite in Kashmir and that it hold an internationally-supervised plebiscite in Punjab, Khalistan to decide the future of that country in a free and fair vote.

I would like to submit the News India-Times article for my colleagues.

[From the News India-Times, Aug. 14, 1998]

KULDIP NAYAR FLEADED FOR "ANTI-INDIA" REMARKS

NEW DELHI: The recent statement allegedly made by Kuldip Nayar, veteran journalist and nominated member of the Rajiya Sabha on the Doda massacre has created a furor in the country.

Nayar is now looked upon as a "treacherous, anti-national element" for suggesting that the massacre at Doda is only a retaliation by Pakistan for similar actions by Indian agents in Sindh.

The comment which has been so strong has even taken up editorial columns of the country's leading newspapers and magazines.

One such editorial piece has even called it a blasphemous statement and that patriotism has been turned into a dirty word by a "coterie of influential so-called intellectuals."

It added that such a statement would not have been made even by a spokesperson of Pakistan's notorious Inter-Services Intelligence as that would have indicated its involvement in the Doda massacres.

Meanwhile, American Friends of India condemning Kuldip Nayar have circulated a release questioning Nayar's credibility as a representative of the nation. "This preposterous action by Kuldip Nayar brings several issues into question. Can he be trusted to be our representative in the Upper House of the

It may be noted here that Nayar represents a lobby of so called intellectuals that blames the Indian government for Pakistan-sponsored massacres in Kashmir, and vehemently supports the U.S. government protests against the Indian nuclear tests. Does this lobby stand for India's unity or does it wish for its dismemberment?

Nayar and his fellow co-conspirators will do well to note that Kashmir is not about religion. It is about freedom of religion. We urge the government of India and the Indian National Human Rights Commission to treat the Kashmiri Pandits as "internally displaced people" and stress the importance of providing conditions for their safe return to the valley.

In light of such terrible tragedy of fellow Indians in Kashmir, Nayar should be expelled from the Rajiya Sabha. We also urge the patriotic parliamentarians to take immediate action against Nayar for his treacherous and anti-national actions in the Rajiya Sabha," the organization stated.

TRIBUTE TO MANHATTAN VALLEY
GOLDEN AGE SENIOR CENTER,
INC.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with joy and pride that I rise to pay tribute to the Manhattan Valley Golden Age Senior Center, Inc., which will celebrate its 25th anniversary of services to the seniors and the community on Friday, September 18, 1998.

Manhattan Valley Golden Age Senior Center, Inc. was founded in 1973 by a group of civic leaders and community residents of the Upper Westside of Manhattan District Board #7 who understood the need to provide a variety of educational and recreational activities to our senior citizens.

The Center began its operations in two small rooms in the basement of the Grace Methodist Church before relocating in 1981 to a modern building in a residential area on 106th Street between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

The center provides advocacy and entitlement benefit services to help enhance an individual's self-esteem and foster a greater sense of independence and self-reliance.

On a daily basis, the Center, which is open Monday thru Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., serves hot, nutritious meals to over 150 seniors.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the commitment and the efforts of the Manhattan Valley Golden Age Senior Center, Inc.'s board, staff, and supporters for the assistance they provide to the elderly.

With the collaboration of a qualified staff, Manhattan Valley Golden Age Senior Center, Inc. networks with other agencies that offer assistance to help keep our seniors vital and part of the community.

I would like to especially compliment this year's honoree, Mr. Joseph Unanau, president of Goya Foods, who will be recognized during the 25th anniversary for his support in improving the quality of life of the seniors in our community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Manhattan Valley Golden Age Senior Center, Inc. and the individuals who have made 25 years of service possible.

THANK YOU, RICHARD A.
BRZEZINSKI

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the quality of our lives is often measured by the people who we

have the good fortune to know. For others, the quality of their lives is the direct result of the efforts by the people they are privileged to know. For virtually twenty-five years, the people of Bay City most definitely benefited from the concern and outstanding leadership of Richard A. Brzezinski. This unequalled gentleman passed away this summer, and will be honored at a special meeting of the Bay City Housing Commission on September 24.

Richard Brzezinski was married to his wife, Pat, for forty-four years. Their two children Rick Brzezinski and Terri Jozwiak, and five grandchildren learned well from a man who was active in his community, active in his church, and committed this personal sense of justice and his personal obligation to help those in need.

Dick worked at Dow Chemical for more than thirty years. He was actively involved in his union, the United Steelworkers of America, where he served as President of Local 12075 from 1982 to 1988. He worked extensively on programs for the placement of the disadvantaged and handicapped, helping many disadvantaged and handicapped individuals to find employment.

He was elected to the Bay City Commission in 1973, until his election as President in 1977. He has been a member of the Bay County Democratic Executive Board for the past twenty years, and has been an individual who has honored me with his support. Since 1980, he served as a member of the Bay County Housing Commission which oversees federally assisted housing programs in Bay County. He was honored earlier this year with the Alvira Long Memorial Award for Commissioners of the North Central Regional Council of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials for his commitment to his agency and to the citizens of Bay City.

Perhaps the highest tribute that can be paid to him is the appreciation of his friends. In support of the NAHRO award to Dick, his friend Richard Zmyslony wrote: "I count it a privilege to have him as a friend, and he has been a mentor to myself and many others in these areas." We should all be so fortunate as to have our friends think that well of us.

Mr. Speaker, Richard Brzezinski will be missed by his family, his friends, and the people of Bay City. It is only fitting that as he is honored in a few short days, we all pause to say "thank you" to a man who did so much for so many, and continues to show all of us that there is always something more that we can do to make life better for those who need assistance during those days that challenge even the best of us.

ANNIVERSARY OF TRAGIC COUP
IN CHILE AND THE ROLE OF THE
CIA

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, September 11 was the 25th anniversary of the military overthrow of the democratically elected government of Salvador Allende in Chile, a

country which had a long and democratic history. The National Security Archives has just released on the Internet dramatic documents they obtained through the Freedom of Information Act and elsewhere clearly showing the United States' efforts to overthrow the Chilean government. U.S. officials had maintained that they had no organized effort to topple Allende's government.

In the end, the bloody 1973 coup that ushered in almost 20 years of brutal military dictatorship was the work of Gen. Augusto Pinochet and the Chilean Army under his command. They newly declassified documents, however, show extensive U.S. covert operations to try to prevent Allende from taking office in 1970, to encourage a military coup and to destabilize his government and the Chilean economy until the coup took place.

During the subsequent congressional investigation of U.S. covert activities in Chile, then CIA director Richard Helms told Congress that the CIA and other national security agencies of the United States had not attempted to destabilize or overthrow the Allende government. Helms was later convicted in federal court for lying to Congress and was fined \$2,000. The documents below clearly show that President Richard Nixon could not tolerate the presence of socialist President Allende, despite his having won office in a free and fair democratic election.

This is what New York Times reporter Tim Weiner wrote about the documents in an article this past Sunday. "They show how much the United States was committed to thwarting Mr. Allende even before he took office, and they illustrate a fact that was not well understood during the cold war: The CIA very rarely acted as a rogue elephant. When it plotted coups and shipped guns to murderous colonels, it did so on orders from the President."

One of the most important things about the documents, however, is what is missing from them. It is widely believed that the United States has additional key documents that would help resolve ongoing legal battles concerning responsibility for acts of terrorism that took place on behalf of the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile and around the world, including the United States. U.S. officials, however, continue to refuse to declassify or share with prosecutors in other countries these key documents.

The United States, which has an avowed interest in the rule of law, the elimination of international terrorism, and the promotion of justice and democracy in Latin America and throughout the world, should make available documents that will reveal critical additional information concerning the perpetrators of crimes and human rights atrocities committed on behalf of Pinochet dictatorship.

Below is a New York Times summary of the documents on the National Security Archives website (<http://www.seas.gwu.edu/nsarchive/>), as well as two newspaper columns from the Boston Globe and the Miami Herald about the significance of the anniversary of Chile's bloody coup and of these new documents.

I commend these materials to my colleagues' attention.

[From the New York Times, September 13, 1998]

ALL THE PRESIDENT HAD TO DO WAS ASK; THE
C.I.A. TOOK AIM AT ALLENDE

(By Tim Weiner)

From 1970 to 1973, the United States sought to overthrow the Government of Chile and its democratically elected President, Salvador Allende, whom it deemed a Marxist threat to American interests. Under orders from President Richard M. Nixon, the Central Intelligence Agency mounted a full-tilt covert operation to keep Dr. Allende from taking office and, when that failed, undertook subtler efforts to undermine him. Those efforts "never really ended," the C.I.A.'s director of operations at the time, Thomas Karamessines, later told Senate investigators.

Twenty-five years ago this week, on Sept. 11, 1973, the Chilean military seized power. The junta, under Gen. Augusto Pinochet, ruled until 1990. Its death squads murdered more than 3,000 people, and it jailed and tortured thousands more. Chile is still trying to come to terms with the damage done to its democratic institutions.

The declassified Government documents excerpted below were collected by the National Security Archive, a nonprofit research group in Washington that has sought to uncover secret records since 1985. They were posted on its website (www.seas.gwu.edu/nsarchive/) on Friday. They show how much the United States was committed to thwarting Mr. Allende even before he took office, and they illustrate a fact that was not well understood during the cold war: The C.I.A. very rarely acted as a rogue elephant. When it plotted coups and shipped guns to murderous colonels, it did so on orders from the President.

United States Ambassador Edward Korry, in a cable titled "No Hopes for Chile," advised Washington on Sept. 8, 1970:

Civility is the dominant characteristic of Chilean life . . . And civility is what makes almost certain the triumph of the very uncivil Allende. Neither the President nor the Armed Forces have the stomach for the violence they fear would be the consequence of intervention.

The Ambassador followed up on Sept. 11 with a new cable, "The Communists Take Over Chile."

There is a graveyard smell to Chile, the fumes of a democracy in decomposition. They stank in my nostrils in Czechoslovakia in 1948 and they are no less sickening today.

On Sept. 15, Richard M. Helms, Director of Central Intelligence, took handwritten notes at a White House meeting with President Richard M. Nixon, Attorney General John Mitchell, and the national security adviser, Henry M. Kissinger.

1 in 10 chance perhaps, but save Chile!.. worth spending . . . not concerned risks involved . . . no involvement of embassy . . . \$10,000,000 available, more if necessary . . . full-time job—best men we have . . . game plan . . . make the economy scream . . . 48 hours for plan of action.

On Sept. 16, William V. Broe, chief of the C.I.A.'s Western Hemisphere division, met with Mr. Helms and other senior C.I.A. officers.

The Director [of Central Intelligence] told the group that President Nixon had decided that an Allende regime in Chile was not acceptable to the United States. The President asked the Agency to prevent Allende from coming to power or to unseat him. The President authorized ten million dollars for this purpose, if needed. Further, the Agency

is to carry out this mission without coordination with the Departments of State or Defense. . . . The Director said he had been asked by Dr. Henry Kissinger . . . to meet with him on Friday, 18 September, to give him the Agency's views on how this mission could be accomplished.

On Oct. 16, a cable went out from C.I.A. headquarters to Henry Heckscher, C.I.A. station chief in Santiago, Chile, who had doubts about the plots.

It is firm and continuing policy that Allende be overthrown by a coup. It would be much preferable to have this transpire prior to 24 October but efforts in this regard will continue vigorously beyond this date. We are to continue to generate maximum pressure toward this end utilizing every appropriate resource. It is imperative that these actions be implemented clandestinely and securely so that the United States Government and American hand be well hidden. . . . Please review all your present and possibly new activities to include propaganda, black operations, surfacing of intelligence or disinformation, personal contacts, or anything else your imagination can conjure which will permit you to press forward toward our [deleted] objective.

Plans were already in motion. Five days earlier, on Oct. 11, Mr. Broe sent this cable from C.I.A. headquarters to the Santiago station:

SUB-MACHINE GUNS AND AMMO BEING SENT BY REGULAR [deleted] COURIER LEAVING WASHINGTON 0700 HOURS 19 OCTOBER DUE ARRIVE SANTIAGO LATE EVENING 20 OCTOBER OR EARLY MORNING 21 OCTOBER.

The United States did not spur the Chilean military to act, but it was not for want of trying, as shown by an internal C.I.A. report, "Chilean Task Force Activities," dated Nov. 18.

On 15 September 1970, C.I.A. was directed to try to prevent Marxist Salvador Allende's ascent to the Chilean Presidency. . . . A military coup increasingly suggested itself as the only possible solution to the Allende problem. Anti-Allende currents did exist in the military and the Carabineros, but were immobilized by the tradition of military respect for the Constitution. . . . [The C.I.A.'s propaganda efforts included] special intelligence and "inside" briefings given to U.S. journalists. . . . Particularly noteworthy in this connection was the Time cover story which owed a great deal to written materials and briefings provided by C.I.A. . . . C.I.A. briefings in Washington [deleted] changed the basic thrust of the story in the final stages according to another Time correspondent. It provoked Allende to complain on 13 October, "We are suffering the most brutal and horrible pressure, both domestic and international," signaling out Time in particular as having "openly called" for an invasion of Chile.

Another report, "Postmortem on the Chilean Presidential Election," by Mr. Helms to Gen. Alexander Haig, Mr. Kissinger's military aide, weighted the stakes.

On 3 November 1970, Mr. Salvador Allende became the first democratically elected Marxist head of state in the history of Latin America—despite the opposition of the U.S. Government. As a result, U.S. prestige and interests in Latin America and, to some extent, elsewhere are being affected materially at a time when the U.S. can ill afford problems in an area that has traditionally been accepted as the U.S. "backyard."

From November 1970 until September 1973, when the military seized power, the C.I.A.

spent \$8 million undermining President Allende. When the coup came, the United States knew about the plans and encouraged them, but played no direct role. Three weeks later, a United States military intelligence officer reconstructed the day.

D-DAY 11 SEPTEMBER H-HOUR 0600

Chile's coup d'etat was close to perfect. Unfortunately, "close" only counts in horse-shoes and hand grenades. . . . Original plan called for President Allende to be held incommunicado in his home until the coup was a fait accompli. H-hour delay in Santiago permitted Allende to be alerted at 0730. Allende immediately dashed to the palace . . . [where] he had access to radio communications facilities which permitted him to personally implore "workers and students, come to the Moneda and defend your Government against the Armed Forces." The hour was 0830. . . . Military had all roads to Santiago blocked. Lid was on TIGHT inside city. Everyone on streets not wearing right color jersey stood an excellent chance of getting shot. Allende managed to personally broadcast two "MAYDAY" messages. The first, at 0830, sounded strong and confident as he summoned the workers and students. The second at 0945 sounded morose, almost as if he was preparing the eulogy for his dying government. It was his last broadcast as the Air Force soon located and rocketed his antennae. The hour was 1015. . . .

Allende was found alone and dead in his office off the inner courtyard. He had killed himself by placing a sub-machine gun under his chin and pulling the trigger. Messy, but efficient. The gun was lying near his body. A gold metal plate imbedded in the stock was inscribed "To my good friend Salvador Allende from Fidel Castro." Obviously Communist Cuba had sent one too many guns to Chile for their own good. The hour was 1345. . . .

Semper Fidelis

Patrick J. Ryan

Lieutenant Colonel, USMC

Postscript: After 17 years as Chile's dictator, General Pinochet relinquished power to a civilian government in 1990. But he remained commander in chief of the armed forces, stepping down from that post only last March. In a farewell ceremony, the old general praised the armed forces as "the savior of democracy" in Chile.

[From the Boston Globe, September 13, 1998]

CHILE'S 'DISAPPEARED' PAST

(By Peter Kornbluh)

[Peter Kornbluh is a senior analyst at the National Security Archive, a Washington, D.C., documentation center. Declassified US documents on Chile can be accessed on the archive's website: www.seas.gwu.edu/nsarchiv/]

Twenty-five years ago Friday—on Sept. 11, 1973—the country that Chilean poet Pablo Neruda once described as "a long petal of sea, wine, and snow" was transformed from Latin America's foremost social democracy to the region's darkest dictatorship.

The military takeover of Chile led by General Augusto Pinochet, a name that has since become synonymous with gross violations of human rights, market the beginning of a repressive 17-year regime. During that blighted time, Sept. 11 was designated a national holiday. No longer. Today, it is simply a day of reflection on the past for many Chileans whose lives were inalterably changed by the violent coup and its bloody aftermath.

But while many in both Washington and Santiago would like to forget those events, Chile's is a history that demands to be remembered.

Having launched a covert effort to overthrow the democratically elected socialist government of Salvador Allende in 1970, and having welcomed the coup with aid and support in 1973, the United States is inextricably tied to these events in Chilean history.

It was, after all, President Nixon who in September 1970 ordered the CIA to "make the economy scream" in Chile, to "prevent Allende from coming to power or to unseat him." It was Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, as recently declassified CIA records show, who told the agency that "it is firm and continuing policy that Allende should be overthrown by a coup" and directed that the agency "should continue keeping the pressure on every Allende weak spot in sight—now . . . and into the future until such time as new marching orders are given." Allende was assassinated in the coup.

At the time of Pinochet's takeover, the United States made every effort to stabilize the new military junta's grip on power. Even as reports of mass arrests, summary executions—including of two US citizens—widespread torture, and disappearances flooded the media, the CIA initiated new clandestine operations designed, according to their own documents, to "assist the junta in gaining a more positive image, both at home and abroad." The Nixon White House, in the meantime, opened the floodgates of economic and military support to the new regime.

The Central Intelligence Agency's actions in Chile also has a significant impact in the United States. Once the CIA's covert involvement in the overthrow of democracy there became known, that revelation helped fuel the first wide-scale national evaluation, in the mid-1970s, of the morality and propriety of covert operations abroad.

Similarly, the case of Chile established human rights as part of the lexicon of US foreign policy. Public outrage over White House acceptance of Pinochet's atrocities became the catalyst for organizing a permanent human rights movement in the United States. With Chile as their battle cry, US human rights advocates forced the passage of pioneering legislation in Congress mandating sanctions on governments that abuse their citizens—sanctions that were applied first to the Pinochet regime.

"I hold the strong view that human rights are not appropriate for discussion in a foreign policy context," Kissinger told Chile's foreign minister in 1975. It is the height of irony that, as a result of US intervention in Chile, public pressure forced future policy makers to incorporate the moral precepts of US democracy at home into the US posture abroad.

Yet, despite its historical importance, the coup and its aftermath have been institutionally expunged from the national consciousness—in both Chile and the United States.

In Chile, observes Isabel Allende, niece of the late president, discussions of events 25 years ago are considered "in really bad taste." The threatening shadow of the still powerful Chilean armed forces, the weakness of civilian rule, and the affluence of free-market capitalism has produced a self-imposed sociopolitical oblivion to the past.

In the United States, the national scandal over the Nixon administration's effort to overthrow a democratically elected government is considered ancient history—even as the full story of the CIA's role in the coup, and US knowledge of Pinochet's atrocities, remains buried in still classified US government archives.

In both countries, the powers-that-be would prefer that the skeletons remain locked in the national closet. . . .

In the United States, there are victims of Chile's human rights atrocities who also deserve answers. There is the family of Charles Horman, executed in Chile's national stadium 25 years ago today (about whom the movie "Missing" was made). There are the families of Ronni Moffitt and former Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier, both killed by a car bomb planted by Chile's secret police in September 1976—the most notorious act of international terrorism ever in Washington, D.C.

In Chile, history is easier to hide; General Pinochet, who designated himself a "senator-for-life" before relinquishing power in 1990, told Chile's leading newspaper this month that he "had nothing to do" with any human rights violations that took place during his rule. In Chile, there is neither the documentation nor the power to challenge him.

In the United States, however, keeping the secrets of the past is far more difficult. Slowly but surely, documents—CIA reports, National Security Council options papers, State Department cables—are being declassified under the Freedom of Information Act.

Moreover, Spain has asked the Clinton administration to release numerous documents relating Pinochet's "crimes against humanity"—part of an international human rights lawsuit the Spanish courts have filed against military authorities in Chile and Argentina.

Since many of the thousands of the still-secret US documents on Chile are now, or soon will be, more than 25 years old, they fall under President Clinton's 1995 executive order on national security information mandating that records of that age and older be fully declassified.

The CIA and other national security agencies are resisting compliance with the order, but with public pressure it is possible that the hidden story of the US role in Chile, and detailed US intelligence documentation on human rights atrocities there, will eventually be released.

"You shall know the truth and the truth shall set you free," reads the Gospel of John emblazoned in the foyer of CIA's headquarters. Indeed, the truth is a right of freedom that both Chilean and US citizens deserve.

[From the Miami Herald, Sept. 11, 1998]
U.S. CRIPPLED CHILE'S DEMOCRACY
(By Saul Landau)

[Saul Landau is the Hugh O. La Bounty Chair of Interdisciplinary Applied Knowledge at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, and a fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C. He is the co-author of Assassination on Embassy Row, the story of the Letelier-Moffitt killings.]

Today is the 25th anniversary of the U.S.-supported coup in Chile. On Sept. 11, 1973, the Chilean military overthrew the elected government of Salvador Allende and established a dictatorship that ruled until 1990. The United States played a prominent role in these events.

The CIA began to instigate violence in Chile following the September 1970 election of Allende, who headed a socialist coalition. "I don't see why we need to stand by and watch a country go communist because of the irresponsibility of its own people," National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger said at the time. In testimony before a Senate investigating committee in 1975, CIA Director Richard Helms told of how President Nixon gave him "the marshal's baton" to conduct covert activities designed to stop Allende from being inaugurated in November 1970.

Helms's covert staff tried to bribe Chile's Congress and its military to deny Allende the presidency. Failing on that front, the agency paid an extreme right-wing group to assassinate Gen. Rene Schneider, Chile's chief of staff. When even that murder didn't succeed in blocking Allende's inauguration, the CIA began to destabilize his government.

For three years CIA officials helped instigate strikes in strategic sectors of the economy, promoted violence, and initiated smear campaigns against Allende in the media. Washington applied a credit squeeze to make Chile's economy squirm.

This destabilization campaign had its desired effect. Social conflict grew to the point where the Chilean military commanders, with U.S. encouragement, decided to stage a coup. As tanks and aircraft bombarded the presidential palace on Sept. 11, 1973, U.S. Navy vessels appeared off Chile's coast. U.S. intelligence vessels monitored activity at Chile's military bases to notify the coup makers, should a regiment loyal to the Allende government decide to fight.

Allende died in the assault, alongside dozens of his supporters. Cabinet ministers and other staff were arrested and thrown into a concentration camp. No charges were brought against them.

Chile's institutions were destroyed, including the Congress, the press, and trade unions. Troops burned books deemed subversive. The junta began a systematic terror campaign, arresting, torturing, and murdering thousands of "suspected subversives." A Chilean-government agency estimates that the reign of terror between 1973 and 1990 resulted in the deaths of some 2,300 Chileans.

Pro-Allende Chileans took refuge abroad, but even there the long arm of strongman Augusto Pinochet's secret police managed to reach them. In September 1976 in Washington, D.C., Michael Townley, a U.S. national and a bomb expert employed by Chile's secret police, recruited five anti-Castro Cubans to help him carry out an assassination. The assassins placed a bomb under the car of Orlando Letelier, Allende's former defense minister. The bomb killed Letelier and Ronni Moffitt. Both victims worked at the Institute for Policy Studies.

The FBI discovered that the Chilean dictatorship had organized a six-country alliance of secret-police agencies, which provided surveillance on each other's dissidents and helped assassinate the most troubling exiled opponents. FBI agents also learned that the CIA knew considerable detail about this "Condor Operation."

In the late 1980s the United States, embarrassed over Pinochet's "excesses," pushed for a referendum to end military rule. Pinochet was defeated, but he forced the civilian government to accept him as head of the army until he retired in March of this year. He then became "senator for life," a post that he had arranged for himself.

Fortunately, Chile has returned to democratic procedures. But 17 years of military rule have taken an immeasurable toll on its people.

How would we Americans feel if another government decided that our voters had exercised poor judgment and sent saboteurs to undo by force the results of our election?

This is what we did to Chile. We altered its destiny.