bill in this Congress should the latest diplomatic efforts to resolve the case founder.

Much has been written about the Princz case, but a superb column by Eric Beindel, editorial page editor of the New York Post, describes the Princz story in especially eloquent and dramatic detail. Entitled ''Germans stick to 'principle'—and the price is decency,'' it was published in the Post on January 19, 1995. Mr. Speaker, I ask its inclusion in the RECORD and urge my colleagues to read it.

I want to underscore one point made by Mr. Briendel. He rightly praises the key role in the Princz matter played by William R. Marks, a D.C. attorney, and his firm, Atlanta-based Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy. Mr. Marks and Powell, Goldstein—led in this effort by partner Simon Lazarus—have been tireless champions of Mr. Princz since they took the case on 20 months ago. They have so successfully raised its profile on the political, diplomatic and media fronts that a breakthrough may finally be possible. And that they accepted the case *pro bono* is a true testament to their commitment to resolving this unique humanitarian issue. I commend Mr. Marks, Mr. Lazarus, and Powell, Goldstein, and look forward to continued work with them and with Steven Perles, Mr. Princz' top-notch litigation attorney, as we try and bring this case to a successful conclusion.

[From the New York Post, Jan. 19, 1995]

GERMANS STICK TO ''PRINCIPLE''—AND THE PRICE IS DECENCY

(By Eric Breindel)

Tuesday's refusal by the U.S. Supreme Court to hear the case of Hugo Princz—a 72-year-old Holocaust survivor who wants to sue the German government in an American court—will be hailed by well-meaning lawyers as a victory for the ancient principle of ''sovereign immunity.''

In fact, Hugo Princz's story represents a case study in the abandonment of ordinary decency for abstract principle.

The Princz affair is almost a Manichean morality play. Princz himself, who endured the ultimate in barbarism as a Jewish inmate at Maidanek, Auschwitz and Dachau, is driven by a quest to realize some semblance of justice—to make his tormentors pay, if only in a meager, monetary way, for abusing him and murdering his family.

The Germans are animated in part by parsimony and in great measure by a determination to close the book on a past they've never fully been willing to face. Meanwhile, handicapped by an addiction to absolute order and an aversion to creative problem-solving, Berlin refuses to recognize that dealing with Hugo Princz as a special case would have spared Germany a good deal of unhappy publicity.

Notwithstanding the Supreme Court's ruling, the Princz story isn't over—largely because the aging survivor has managed to find vocal champions. Two of them stand out Rep. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) and William R. Marks, a young, Washington-based lawyer who's taken on Princz as a pro bono client.

Marks, a graduate of Harvard and Georgetown, persuaded his law firm colleagues that Princz's struggle against the German government deserved attention for humanitarian reasons. Schumer, a powerful House Democrat and skillful parliamentarian, means to introduce legislation that would strip Germany of its sovereign immunity for ''acts of genocide'' committed against American citizens. The bill, in short, would apply only to Princz. There is not other living American who survived the Nazi Holocaust as a U.S. citizen.

Princz and his family were American nationals living in Slovakia in 1942 when the German SS—assisted by Slovak Collaborators—sent them to the Maidanek death camp in Poland because they were Jewish. Twenty years old at the time, Princz had been born an American citizen. The Princz family—blessed with valid U.S. citizenship papers—should have been able to join a Red Cross prisoner-exchange transport. But in the night and go of war, Princz, his parents and five siblings were hustled onto Maidanek-bound cattle cars.

It's well to note that Princz and his father tried many times to secure appropriate papers for passage to America during the course of 1938 and 1939; despite their desperate circumstances—as Jews under impending Nazi rule—they were rebuffed by the U.S. embassy in Prague.

Apart from the curious fact of their nationality, the Princz family's fate was akin to that experienced by most East European Jews. Both his parents and his three sisters were shipped to Treblinka from Maidanek and gassed on arrival. Hugo and his brothers spent most of the war as slaves at Auschwitz. Both brothers perished. Princz himself was tasked with stacking the bodies of his fellow Jews after they were murdered. Near the war's end, he was marched into the German interior and wound up as a slave laborer at Dachau—where he was liberated in 1945 by U.S. troops.

As an American, Princz was spared interment in a Displaced Persons camp: After recuperating in a U.S. military hospital, he came to the U.S.—finally—in 1946.

This circumstance caused the German government to reject his original 1955 application for reparations: Insofar as he hadn't been either a German national or a DP, Princz was declared ineligible, notwithstanding Germany's professed willingness to recognize its moral obligation to make restitution to Holocaust survivors.

After 37 years of humiliating application and reapplication, Princz filed suit in federal court in 1992. The German government had broadened its eligibility criteria in 1965, but failed to notify Princz. When he finally submitted new forms, the long-suffering survivor was told that the statute had lapsed. Princz's lawsuit required him to advance a serious damages claim—thus, he's seeking $17 million for ''false imprisonment, assault and battery and infliction of emotional distress.'' (It's wrenching to see the Holocaust reduced to the language of tort law.) He also seeks payment from private German firms for the slave labor he performed.

The real debt may not be $17 million, if it's calculated in accordance with what other survivors were awarded. (Princz insists that his goal is retroactive parity.) Still, the debt is a good deal larger that the $3,400 lump-sum payment, plus a $340-per-month stipend, that Germany's lawyers offered Princz Tuesday after the high court ruled against him.

The Germans claim they can't strike an entirely separate deal with Princz, lest doing so invite additional litigation. (''The concern is groundless. Princz's circumstances are entirely unique.'') On a less than compelling note, the Germans contend that the settlement they're now offering is ''all the German government can afford.''

This sordid business has gone far enough. If Berlin can find funds to pay military pensions to ex-members of the murderous Latvian SS, it should be possible to locate money to ''compensate'' Hugo Princz.

Schumer's bill—which has lots of cosponsors and supporters on both sides of the aisle and in both houses of Congress—may help concentrate Berlin's mind and promote a focus on settling the case. After all, it's hard to imagine that Germany wants to see a genuine Holocaust trial take place in an American courtroom.

COMMENDING NATIONAL SERVICE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in light of the continuing debate about increasing Federal fiscal responsibility, it is extremely important that we recognize those programs that offer a substantial national return on the Federal investment. One such initiative, the National and Community Service Program, is a successful Federal program which provides volunteer placements for young people who choose to perform thousands of hours of work serving their country in return for educational assistance. Unfortunately, this program is also one of the many victims of misplaced Republican budgetary cuts.

As my colleagues are aware, the National and Community Service Program took a large hit in the recent House-passed rescissions bill. In response to this action, I would like to draw your attention to Mary McGrory's article in today's Washington Post which complements the program as a ''model enterprise.'' The article describes ''rampaging Republicans'' in the House who would like to eliminate National Service even though the program is overwhelmingly supported by both Democratic and Republican Governors across the Nation and by the communities that are recipients of the valuable work performed.

In 1994, approximately 20,000 AmeriCorps volunteers worked to confront unmet human, educational, environmental and public health needs. Roughly 350 of these volunteers worked in eight units of the National Forest System to combat the severe backlog of maintenance, improvement, and rehabilitation needs—work which is important but far from glamorous. The task undertaken on our public lands are those which are too undesirable or too costly for Forest Service personnel or contract employees to perform. Yet, this work directly benefits all Americans. Some of the AmeriCorps' accomplishments in the national forests include:

In San Bernardino National Forest, in California, AmeriCorps volunteers have taken important steps to prevent erosion by rehabilitating 12,000 acres of land burned by fires;

In Six Rivers National Forest, also in California, National Service volunteers have rehabilitated 3.5 miles of hiking and horse trails and reforested and restored wildlife habit on 10 acres of land which was once a gold mine waste area;

Volunteers planted 2,390 trees in several campgrounds, enhanced fish habitat, built a nature trail, and improved timber stands in the Rouge River National Forest in Oregon. AmeriCorps volunteers have also improved overall forest health on 55 acres by pruning second growth trees;

In Washington's Olympic National Forest, AmeriCorps volunteers have maintained 4 miles of trails, rehabilitated campground sites, completed handicapped access in six recreation sites, completed restoration of two historic sites, surveyed species habitat, and pruned 120 acres of timber stands;

In the Arizona National Forests, volunteers maintained 15 miles of trails, rehabilitated 10 campground sites, improved wildlife habitat on 300 acres, and obliterated 2 miles of road, returning the land to its natural state; and

AmeriCorps volunteers improved paths and maintained roads in Bienville National Forest in Mississippi.

These accomplishments represent only some of the projects AmeriCorps participants have completed. Elsewhere across the Nation, AmeriCorps volunteers have performed emergency response work to mitigate the effects of floods, fires and earthquakes, cleaned-up our urban areas, increased disaster prevention efforts and worked with citizens to improve their quality of life.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that my colleagues remember that the entire Nation reaps the benefits of the National Service Program.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 23, 1995]

CRIB DEATH FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

(By Mary McGrory)

The House Republicans' strangling of national service in its crib has to be seen not as a criticism of the agency's performance but simply as another expression of the party leadership's notion that no government program is worth a damn.

If they were going by performance, the Republicans might have to applaud AmeriCorps as a model enterprise. It is modestly funded, locally directed and dramatic evidence that American youth is not cynical or self-serving. AmeriCorps has had rave reviews from coast to coast for its 20,000 volunteers, who are doing things nobody else tackles, everything from helping to build housing for the poor and tutoring inner-city school pupils to cleaning polluted streams in Baltimore's watershed.

A case in point is Howard Hogin, a 1994 graduate of Georgetown University. He is living in a cramped barracks at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He spent September fighting forest fires in Idaho and much of the fall in helping build a riding ring for disabled children. Now he's trying to clean up Maryland's polluted steams. He hopes to pay off his college loans, AmeriCorps pays its workers a minimum wage and an annual $4,725 toward college expenses.

Service is in Hogin's genes, and by his family's standards, he is a big success. His parents are both social workers and his ancestors experienced big trouble, like the Irish famine and the Holocaust. He says lots of his Georgetown classmates have the same impulse to leave the country a better place but ''just can't afford to do it.''

Hogin is tactful about the mugging AmeriCorps suffered when the House cut $416 million, or 72 percent, from its $575 million budget. He was voted outstanding teenage Republican in his high school class. ''I understand that we have tremendous deficits and the taxpayers are heavily burdened, but if we give up what is best about America, what kind of a legacy do we leave?''

No such considerations figured in the thinking of House Republicans. The rap on AmeriCorps was not just that it was a government program, it is Bill Clinton's favorite program. Said Rules Committee Chairman Gerald B.H. Solomon, ''It's get-even time.''

It is also get-nervous time for the rampaging Republicans. They are winning victory after victory on the floor, but they are losing in public opinion. They have long since maintained that they know exactly what Nov. 8 was about, that the country wanted government to be shrunk and ordinary people, especially the poor, to pull up their socks. But a recent Washington Post-ABC poll shows that the public thinks Republicans have gone too far. And in his effort to save programs for the poor, Clinton has picked up some unexpected allies; the Roman Catholic bishops. They were reserved about him during the campaign because of his abortion rights stand. But they think now that pitiless Republicans pose a worse threat of increased abortions.

The Republicans' greatest tactical mistake was to meddle with the school lunch program, a popular and scandal-free operation that has helped many a hungry child get through the school day. In vain, the Republicans protested that they had not cut the funds but merely slowed the increase in the growth rate. Nonetheless, the ranks have begun to wince in the iron corset of the contract, and this week, 102 members rebelled against tax breaks for the rich.

The Democrats, who have been having their best week since the calamity of Nov. 8, were sporting ''Save the Children'' neckties on the House floor.

Eli Segal, the chief executive officer of the National Service Corps, has been summoned before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Development and Veterans Affairs for a discussion of the 1996 budget, which since the House action stands at $159 million, a sum that prohibits serious action.

He has been traveling the country inspecting the workers, deriving solace from moderate Republican governors who are keen about the corps' activities in conflict resolution, environmental cleanup, tutoring and other contributions to urban peace. They agree with him that pulling the plug after less than a year is bad practice. Segal's hope is that they will transmit their enthusiasm to their brother moderates in the Senate, which has become the haven for storm-tossed programs.

Republican Christopher Shays of Connecticut was the only member of his party to vote against the amendment that mortally wounded national service. He is a Peace Corps alumnus and believes passionately in the importance of youthful involvement.

''A colossal mistake,'' he calls his party's action. ''I hope the president has the fortitude to veto the bill. I would support his veto.''

REAL FOUNDER OF SPECIAL OLYMPICS HAPPY WITH SELECTION OF SHRIVER

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, if one were to say that President John F. Kennedy launched the Peace Corps, one would be right. But if one were to say that President John F. Kennedy thought up the Peace Corps, one would be mistaken. The author was Hubert Humphrey.

If one were to say that the nobly civil minded Eunice Kennedy Shriver brought her considerable talents to bear in order to launch the Special Olympics nationally, one would be right. But if one were to say that Ms. Shriver thought up the idea of a Special Olympics, one would be mistaken. Judge Ann McGlone Burke is the author of the idea.

As Judge Burke has generously said, she is happy that Ms. Shriver is being honored by the 1995 Special Olympics Silver Dollar Commemorative. But it is worthwhile too for all Americans to know that Judge Burke should also be honored as the author.

REAL FOUNDER OF SPECIAL OLYMPICS HAPPY WITH SELECTION OF SHRIVER

(By Michel E. Orzano)

The woman who founded the Special Olympics in 1968 is pleased that the games for mentally and physically handicapped children and adults will be recognized with a commemorative coin.

But her portrait won't be the one on the 1995 Special Olympics silver dollar commemorative. That's because Anne Burke of Chicago—former Chicago physical education teacher, retired lawyer and judge—not Eunice Shriver Kennedy, is the real founder of the games.

The law authorizing the coin permits the striking of 800,000 silver dollars and each will bear a $10 per coin surcharge going to the Special Olympics. The Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee rejected the idea of a portrait of a living American but Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin approved the design choice. Shriver will become the first living American woman to have her portrait on a coin and only the fifth living American to bear that distinction.

Chicagoan Burke, who now serves as special counsel on child welfare to Illinois Gov. Jim Edgar, told *Coin World* that she's pleased the program she started will benefit from the coin. But as far as the claim of founder goes, that resides with Burke.

In 1965, Burke, then Anne McGlone, was a young physical education teacher who taught mentally retarded youngsters in a special summer program sponsored by the Chicago Park District. By 1967. she said, there were 10 locations throughout the Chicagoland area with 150 children participating in the free program.

Burke said she knew at the time there were probably more people out there who could benefit from involvement in sports and other activities because there wasn't mandatory education for mentally retarded people. But, she said, she also knew families of mentally retarded children and adults were often very protective of them and shunned involvement in public programs.

But by the end of the summer of 1967, after Burke and participants put on the play ''The Sound of Music,'' Chicago Park officials were so pleased with the response they sanctioned her idea of a sponsoring a citywide track meet for mentally retarded youngsters the following summer.

Once she was given the official green light, Burke turned her attention to planning the event that fall and winter. Burke said while refining the idea, a professor she was working with at Southern Illinois University suggested she contact the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation to request funding for the proposed program.

Shortly thereafter, Burke wrote to Shriver, she said, who was living in Paris with her husband, Sargent Shriver, then ambassador to France. Burke said Shriver was intrigued with the idea and suggested a meeting in Washington, D.C.

After meeting with Shriver, Burke said she re-wrote the proposal including Shriver's suggestion to involve children from other states and re-submitted her funding request. The foundation responded with $25,000 for the program. Burke invited Shriver to attend the 1st National Chicago Special Olympics, which were held July 20, 1968. Children from 23 different states participated that year and, as Burke notes, ''The rest is history.''

She said she is still actively involved with the Special Olympics program in the Chicago area. Her concern for children has always seemed to touch her professional life as a