

auto repairs of shutting out American auto parts so that if you are an auto consumer in Japan, you go to get your car fixed and you have got to use Japanese auto parts.

Ms. KAPTUR. We ask the President, hang tough with Japan.

LEGISLATION HONORING HARRY KIZIRIAN

The Speaker pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. REED] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to introduce legislation today, along with my colleague from Rhode Island, Mr. KENNEDY, to designate the main U.S. Post Office in Providence, RI, as the "Harry Kizirian Post Office."

Harry Kizirian is a truly remarkable individual. The most decorated living veteran in Rhode Island, Harry displayed qualities of leadership and courage at a very young age. At the age of 15, Harry had to go to work to support his widowed mother, but he continued to maintain his excellent academic record at Mt. Pleasant High School in Providence. Upon graduation, Harry enlisted in the United States Marine Corps and was sent to Okinawa.

On Okinawa, Harry fought with tenacity and courage, while engaged continuously in fierce combat. Harry was severely wounded while leading an infantry assault. For his extraordinary heroism, Harry was awarded the Navy Cross, the Bronze Star with V Device for Valor, the Purple Heart with a Gold Star, and the Rhode Island Cross.

Upon Harry's return, he immediately went to work at the main post office in Providence where he had worked during high school. At work, Harry displayed the same commitment and teamwork he showed on the frontlines at Okinawa, and was eventually appointed as the Postmaster. He was confirmed by the United States Senate in 1961, and held the position of Postmaster for 25 years.

Throughout his career with the Postal Service, Harry also devoted much of his time to the community, serving on numerous boards and committees. Harry served on the board of directors for Butler Hospital, Big Brothers of RI, RI Blue Cross, the RI Heart and Lung Associations, and numerous others.

One of Harry's greatest accomplishments was raising a wonderful family. He and his wife, Hazel, raised five children and have three grandchildren.

Harry has served his country in every capacity: in the military, as a civil servant, as a devoted husband and father, and as a loyal American. Harry Kizirian is a source of inspiration for the young and old, and he is a particularly cherished member of Rhode Island's proud and vibrant Armenian community.

This bill would commemorate his generosity and valor for future generations, and it would pay tribute to a remarkable gentleman who has given so

much to his nation, his community, and his family. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Harry Kizirian by supporting this bill.

CALLING FOR AN APOLOGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RAHALL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in a special order, I expressed my total disbelief that, at an event convened at taxpayer's expense, a Member of this House would publicly charge that a Member of the U.S. Senate should be tarred and feathered and run out of the country.

Was this a joke, Mr. Speaker? From press accounts, what we do know is that it was a reaction to a constituent's call for the murder of a Member of the other body, and that the murderer be given a medal.

The Member from Washington State in question with whom I have spoken, did not object to the murder of a U.S. Senator. The member did not attempt to argue at all, instead Mr. Speaker, he fueled the flames of violence against members of the people's house, against the representatives elected by the American people.

Let me read from a definition of "tar and feathers":

Pouring molten tar over the body and covering it with feathers was an official punishment in England as early as the 12th century. It was never legal in the United States, but was always a mob-demonstration. The practice finally vanished in the late 19th Century.

But now, Mr. Speaker, a Member of the House wants to resurrect the practice—to drag the American people, not toward the next millennium, but back to the last.

Is this the course the new majorities in the Congress have set? Is this a new contract of tar and feathering, of drawing and quartering, of star chambers and chambers of torture for the American people?

Are there no limits on inciting violence? Has America not seen enough hate in the last few weeks? Will this hate make America stronger?

Mr. Speaker, When the people's representatives remain silent in the face of hate speech, they endorse it. When the people's representatives suggest violent acts against their colleagues, they tear at the very fabric that binds us as a nation. Should we not, as representatives of the people, seek a higher civility in this body? Should we not as leaders of this country, seek to uplift this nation, rather than tear it down?

I ask for this Member's public apology Mr. Speaker. I ask that he apologize to the Member of the other body—that he apologize to the American people—and that he apologize to this institution of which he is a Member.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NORWOOD). Under a previous order of

the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. MENENDEZ addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.]

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to discuss what occurred in my congressional district 30 years ago this week. During that time in Selma, AL, a young black man named Jimmy Lee Jackson was murdered because he dared to stand up against the multitudes of racial injustices, from white-only water fountains to the States-rights stand which would not allow blacks to vote.

Fortunately, Jimmy Lee Jackson's murder in 1965 was not in vain. It prompted the historic 54 mile Selma to Montgomery voting rights march, which was the catalyst for the 1965 Voting Rights Act. This act secured the rights of all Americans to participate, without harassment, in the political system.

Today, we again have challenges before us which threaten the basic rights of many Americans. The so-called Republican Contract With America threatens to take away many rights which we, as Americans, hold dear.

I am speaking of the right to have proper medical care, the right to proper nutrition, the right to a good education, and the right to be treated equally and fairly under the law.

Mr. Speaker, I hope and pray that it does not take a murder like Jimmy Lee Jackson's, which occurred over 30 years ago in Selma, to wake up America to action.

DEFENDING DEMOCRACY AGAINST TERRORISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER] is recognized for 45 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in an effort to shed light on a problem on nearly everyone's mind these days—the problem of terrorism—the problem of a relatively small number of violent lawbreakers who have set out to undermine our democratic way of life and seek either to blackmail the government through violence or the threat of violence to comply with their demands, or to overthrow the government entirely.

What these misguided zealots are attempting to do is to create a climate of fear so great that Americans can't even drop off their children at day care in the morning without having to worry if it will be the last time they will ever see them. This climate of violence and fear is sometimes fostered by people who organize or join so-called militias