

these films, researchers will have the sights and sounds that flesh out the written record of great events and everyday life." Of special significance when the tour stopped in Honolulu earlier this month was the screening of Hawaiian regional films including "This is America" (1947), which urges support of Hawaii statehood. One highlight of this event was the Library's donation of a new 16 millimeter print of a pre-1915 film shot in Hawaii (featuring substantial footage shot by the Thomas Edison Company in 1906) to the Bishop Museum Archives.

I urge my colleagues to join me in applauding the efforts of the Library of Congress, the Bishop Museum Film Archives, the International Museum of Photography at George Eastman House, the Museum of Modern Art Department of Film and Video, the UCLA Film and Television Archive, and all others involved in this important work.

THE SUCCESSFUL SPACE SHUTTLE
MISSION TO SERVICE THE
HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1997

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the space shuttle crew on the successful completion of its 82d space shuttle flight. The space shuttle crew landed perfectly on Friday morning at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida from their rendezvous with the Hubble space telescope.

The crew performed five exhaustive extravehicular activities, or space walks, to service Hubble. Their objective was to upgrade the Hubble's scientific capabilities, repair and replace faulty or degraded equipment and provide a reboost of its orbit.

The space walking astronaut teams rejuvenated the Hubble space telescope, which increased its usefulness to the scientific community, the people of the United States and the world.

I must note that this was a perfect precursor of the skills and abilities that will be required to assemble the international space station. Critics of the space station who are skeptical of the ability of NASA to construct the complex assembly need only to have tuned in with the rest of the world to witness the precise, exact, detailed work done by our crew this past week on the Hubble telescope.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to the Discovery crew of Commander Ken Bowersox, pilot Scot Horowitz, and missions specialists Joe Tanner, Steve Hawley, Greg Harbaugh, Mark Lee and Steve Smith.

These brave and talented astronauts, along with the entire NASA launch and mission support teams, exemplify the finest characteristics of American know-how, determination and can-do spirit.

LEARNING THE LESSONS OF THE
HOLOCAUST

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1997

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, recently, NBC aired the film "Schindler's List," which dramatizes an important piece of Holocaust history in a thoughtful and dignified manner. In so doing, both NBC and the film's producer and director, Steven Spielberg, have made an important contribution to preserving the memory and the historical lessons of the Holocaust.

Telling the story of the Holocaust is important for many reasons. First and foremost, by remembering, we honor the memory of those who suffered and perished during the Nazi persecution. Second, by remembering, we ensure that future generations will know and understand that when hate is allowed to go unchallenged, the results can be—and have been—catastrophic. Finally, by remembering, we counter the sinister effort by some who insist, against all the available evidence, that the Holocaust never happened.

Regrettably, one of our colleagues has failed to grasp the importance of teaching this important historical lesson. He has said, according to the Associated Press, that "decent-minded individuals everywhere" should be outraged by the film's depictions of, and again, I am quoting, "violence of multiple gunshot head wounds, vile language, fullfrontal nudity and irresponsible sexual activity." He urged public outrage as a tool to force the networks to stop "polluting the minds of our children."

Fortunately, most American families are more sensible and reasonable than these remarks give them credit for being. An estimated 65 million people watched the film in one night, more than the number of people who saw the film during its theatrical release. Parents surely made reasonable judgments in reviewing the network advisories and in determining whether this particular film was age-appropriate for their kids—as has Mr. Spielberg. That is as it should be. I would rather respect and trust the sound judgement of the American people, who voted in their own homes in favor of this dramatic retelling, than in the whims of some self-appointed censor.

The nudity and violence depicted in "Schindler's List" are certainly not titillating. It is completely inappropriate and insulting to the memories of those who endured and perished in the Holocaust to suggest otherwise.

As the representative of probably more Holocaust survivors and their families than any other Member of Congress, I urge our colleague to reflect on these issues and reconsider his remarks. I think in our upcoming debates over the question of artistic freedom, this experience will help temper some of the thoughtless and over-heated rhetoric that sometimes attends our consideration of these important matters.

HONORING JERRY A. KOWNIG

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a man who has involved himself in his

community for more than 40 years, working to reform the political process.

He started in politics in City College as a member of the Young Liberals. In 1956 he was office manager for the New York State Stevenson for President Committee and was a founder of the Village Independent Democrats, the organization which in 1961 ousted the legendary Carmine DeSapio as leader of Tammany Hall. He also worked with reform candidates in the Bronx as they sought to overthrow the Buckley organization.

It was in these campaigns that he developed his expertise in the petition process. He went to Washington where he worked on legislation such as the first Federal family planning legislation. He returned to the Bronx where he met the light of his life, Mary Geissman. In 1975, he joined the staff of the New York State Assembly Election Law Committee. He worked on major legislative changes in election law, such as the mail registration law and the first Presidential primary in New York in which the names of the Presidential candidates appeared on the ballot.

On a personal note, Jerry was a great help to me for all of my public career, helping me with petitions as far back as when I was district leader. Jerry Koenig has devoted himself to bettering the political process in New York State for all of his life. He has worked to make change work for the better, to open up the political process for the people. On his retirement, all of us in politics, indeed all citizens, owe him a debt we can never repay.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM NUSSLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1997

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, February 13, my vote was not recorded on rollcall vote No. 23. Had my vote been recorded, I would have voted "aye."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR
STANDARDS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington report for Wednesday, February 26, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR STANDARDS

American workers are among the best and most productive in the world. New jobs are being created in record numbers, and unemployment in the U.S. is down from 7.5% in 1992 to 5.4% today. In addition, more than two-thirds of the new jobs are in occupations paying above-average wages. At the same time, I often hear from Hoosiers who feel they are competing against exploited laborers from other countries, who earn a fraction of what U.S. workers do. They ask what can be done about goods coming into our country produced under unfair labor practices.

Extent of Problem: Many of the goods we produce here in the United States, such as various hightech products and machinery, do