

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING THE HOLOCAUST

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be able to take this opportunity to commemorate the more than 8 million people—6 million of whom were Jewish—who a little more than a half century ago were brutally, deliberately, and systematically exterminated in a state-sponsored effort to annihilate their religious, cultural, and ethnic existence. All across the United States, Americans are commemorating Yom Ha'Shoah—Remembrance Day for those who a couple of generations ago were exterminated in the death camps of Nazi Germany.

Today, I join millions of my fellow Americans and people all over the world in remembering the victims of the Holocaust. I also unite with those from around the country, including my constituents of the Jewish Federation of Greater Rockford, IL, to recognize those who risked their lives and those who died trying to intervene and save those who were targets of systematic extermination.

The Jewish Federation of Greater Rockford is commemorating Yom Ha'Shoah by paying tribute to the "Righteous Gentiles," those non-Jews who risked death to help save the lives of Jews and others from Hitler's killing machine. These courageous people acted out of a conviction that they simply could not stand by and witness so great an injustice, so horrific a crime perpetrated against fellow human beings. In my district, I am privileged to have one of the surviving Righteous Gentiles, Irene Opydyke, addressing the Jewish Federation of Greater Rockford. Her presence alone is a testament to human compassion in the face of grave personal danger. Yet, her words of wisdom as she relates her personal experiences at saving lives will remind us of what courageous and conscientious people can do and should do when injustice is acted out on a grand scale.

We all admire the actions of the Righteous Gentiles. For it was through their courageous efforts to save those condemned to the gas chambers and firing squads that a remnant survived to preserve for us the memory of those who perished, as well as a personal account of the atrocities of that time. In essence, we are all survivors of the Holocaust. Although most of us never experienced its horrors first hand, we carry with us the knowledge and memory of those who did. We subscribe to the common value that human life is precious and abhor the evil committed by the perpetrators of the Holocaust. Therefore, as survivors we must rededicate ourselves to the proposition that we can never again allow the Holocaust to recur. We must never forget our sense of duty—bravely exemplified by the Righteous Gentiles and others—nor neglect our sense of compassion for the welfare of our fellow man.

In the words of Elie Wiesel, Holocaust survivor and honorary first chairman of the Holocaust Council, [We cannot] allow anyone or anything to deprive [us] of the great, great miracle which renders a human being sensitive to others."

Mr. Speaker, 1997 marks the 3,300th year of the establishment of the city of Jerusalem. This year is also the 30th anniversary of the reunification of Jerusalem after the Six-Day War. While there will be ceremonies recognizing these events, we must not forget to pause again this year in solemn remembrance of Yom Ha'Shoah. I urge all of us to take time out to remember those who died in the Holocaust and I commend those such as the Jewish Federation of Greater Rockford and Irene Opydyke who remind us of our obligation to never forget.

CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT DIX RETIRES FROM AIR FORCE AFTER 24 YEARS; A DISTINGUISHED CAREER IN ACTIVE DUTY, RECRUITING AND RE- SERVES

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Chief M. Sgt. Ronald W. Dix upon his retirement and to ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Chief Dix for his 24 years of service and for his symbolic representation of all that is good about our Armed Forces, and particularly those of the U.S. Air Force and Air National Guard.

Chief Dix was on active duty with the Air Force from September 5, 1961 to September 4, 1965, serving as protocol NCO at Wheelus AFB, Tripoli, Libya and at Lindsay Air Station, Weisbaden, Germany. During this time, Chief Dix was also a member of the 37th Air Defense Missile Squadron at Kinchloe AFB, Sault St. Marie, MI.

In January 1978, he joined the Air National Guard, accepting an assignment in the Base Preparedness Office. In 1981, he was reassigned to active duty as a recruiter. Chief Dix was instrumental in attracting and inspiring young men and women to join the Air Guard in service to their country. In 1984, he was assigned as training NCO in the Civil Engineer Squadron of the 174th Fighter Wing and participated in many overseas deployment.

During his final time with the New York Air National Guard, Chief Dix served as the facilities manager for the entire Hancock Field Air National Guard Base. Some of his decorations for meritorious service include: The Air Force Good Conduct Medal, the Air Force Achievement Medal with four devices, the Air Reserve Meritorious Service Medal with five devices, the National Defense Service, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, the Air Force Over-

seas Long and Short Tour Ribbon, the Air Force Longevity Service Award, the Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, the New York State Commendation Medal and the New York Conspicuous Service Cross.

Upon completion of such exemplary service to our Nation, I commend Chief Dix and wish him well in retirement.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEDICATION OF THE BAUMGARTNER HOUSE HIS- TORICAL DESIGNATION PLAQUE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the history of the United States is one of a colorful patchwork, stitched by people of diverse backgrounds and cultures. Today, the Fraser Historical Commission with the people of the town of Fraser, will celebrate their history by decorating the Baumgartner House with a Michigan historical marker.

In 1856, John Christian Baumgartner, a native of Bavaria, became one of the first landowners in Fraser when he purchased 80 acres of land. With his wife and children, Mr. Baumgartner erected a magnificent farm house with outbuildings.

The architecture of the home is German rundlborngestil, meaning round-arched windows. Windows are the focal point of the home and are surrounded by corbelling. The house is a perfect symmetrical square, made entirely of brick. This type of architecture is rare in Michigan but was popular in the United States from the 1840's to the 1860's.

This unique home, complete with a grain farm, orchard, and outbuildings was inhabited by the Baumgartner family until 1907. Four families dwelled in the home until in 1981 when the city of Fraser purchased the home and converted it into a museum.

It is important that monuments to our past are preserved for future generations to witness. I would like to congratulate the people of Fraser for their commitment to preserving our past for our future.

AWARDING CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO FRANK SINATRA

SPEECH OF

HON. VINCE SNOWBARGER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. SNOWBARGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise perhaps in lone opposition to H.R. 279, authorizing up to \$30,000 for a congressional gold medal for Frank Sinatra. While I have no doubt that the resolution will be approved by a majority of the House, I cannot in good conscience join in support of this extravagance at

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

a time when we are asking all Americans to join in the effort to balance the Federal budget.

Although I have long admired Mr. Sinatra's talent and enjoyed his work, I do not believe this is an appropriate use of \$30,000 of tax money—an amount higher than the per capita personal income in my district.

THE CITY OF DUBOIS, 125 YEARS
OF HISTORY AND VITALITY

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 125th anniversary of the founding of one of the great cities in my congressional district, the city of DuBois in Clearfield County, PA.

DuBois is a prosperous community, rich in history and spirit. Located on a scenic plateau at the top of the Allegheny Mountains where the Eastern Continental Divide marks the flow of its waters, the DuBois region first attracted Native Americans who used its rich forestry and streams for hunting and fishing. The land became open to settlement after the Indian purchase of 1783. John Rumbarger purchased 250 acres in 1865, and he later laid out the town site in 1872. About the same time, John DuBois constructed his lumber mills, and by 1876 the name of the town was changed to DuBois. His lumber operation flourished because of the area's dense virgin timber, numerous streams, and easy access to the railroads. Shortly after the mills opened, coal veins were discovered in the west end of town. DuBois lumber and coal, along with Titusville oil, became the principal freight for the railroad for many years. In the words of resident historian Jason Gray, "It was the lumbering that started DuBois and it was mining and railroading that kept it moving."

DuBois has continued to prosper over the past 125 years, by virtue of its prime location and its people's strong work ethic. The town has remained an attractive location for business and industry, continuing in its historical role as a commercial center because of its proximity to Interstate 80 and PA Routes 119 and 219. The DuBois-Jefferson County Airport is also located nearby and serves as a gateway to Pittsburgh and other international airports. Though ideally located for such industries as trucking and interstate commerce, the area has also become a solid leader in such major industries as powdered metals, glass, and meter and spring manufacturing.

Nevertheless, there is more to a town than its commerce and economy. A community's character is also vital to those seeking an exceptional quality of life. True to form, DuBois does not disappoint in this category either. The beauty and serenity of the surrounding hills truly make it an ideal place to live. Each season distinctly enhances the town's natural beauty, whether it be the colorful fall foliage or the peaceful blanket of winter's snow. Recreation and other activities abound within the area. Ethnic festivals, parades, fireman's fairs, church suppers, and youths sports are embraced by the community as a whole and evoke a sense of hometown atmosphere to native residents and newcomers alike. Visitors

are not viewed as strangers as is so often the case today, but treated as family. I know this from personal experience for the residents have gone out of their way to make me feel at home during each of my visits.

Mr. Speaker, I am indeed privileged to serve such a idyllic and distinguished community. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing the citizens of DuBois a very happy 125th anniversary with positive outlook for another 125 years of continued growth and prosperity.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT R. SMITH

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Robert R. Smith, of Morgan Hill, CA, who will be honored May 31, 1997, by the Santa Clara Valley Water District and others on the occasion of his retirement. I ask that you and the other Members of this distinguished body join me to pay special tribute to his important achievements in the area of water management.

Bob has been helping to manage the Santa Clara Valley Water District's Water Utility Enterprise over the last 7 years, which includes design, construction and operations programs involving groundwater recharge, importation of water from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the State of California, water treatment and reclamation. His contributions to western water management span a career of over 33 years, 15 of which have been in management at the Santa Clara Valley Water District.

A native of Michigan, Bob is a graduate of Michigan Technological University. He began his career at the Los Angeles County Flood Control and Water Conservation District in a variety of civil engineering positions in the areas of hydraulics and project management. During the course of his distinguished career, Bob served as superintendent of the water operations and maintenance at the northern Colorado Water Conservancy District and manager/district engineer at the Monterey County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, before joining Santa Clara Valley Water District. Bob first served as flood control manager at Santa Clara then was appointed in 1990 as assistant general manager of the water utility.

Bob Smith's leadership has been central to the successes the district has achieved in addressing the flood control needs and water supply challenges of Santa Clara County. His expertise and thoughtful approach to both management and technical issues continue to manifest themselves in the breadth and quality of the district's programs and projects.

Bob Smith provided a major contribution to the successful implementation of the district's ongoing planning, design, and construction of its \$500 million flood control program featuring Federal assistance from both the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Natural Resources Conservation Service. He worked closely in negotiations with numerous Government agencies, and in collaborative discussions with State and Federal agencies in developing district solutions. His work with the district's congressional delegation over the years set the tone and standard for an emerg-

ing new era of cooperation and Federal involvement in our county. His vision and personal efforts in the establishment of State and Federal water policy at the administrative and legislative levels have been tremendous, including his participation in the resolution of the diverse issues relative to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta.

Bob Smith epitomizes the best of a public agency executive. The high regard in which he is held throughout the California water resources establishment and in private industry marks Bob as one of our most effective and respected water leaders. He is known throughout the State for his technical expertise and insightful leadership. He has inspired and mentored many executives, and is a highly respected role model for many young managers.

Mr. Speaker, one of Bob Smith's best qualities is his love and tremendous support for his family. Bob and Lolly and their children Leeanne and her husband Fred, and Robbin and her husband Oke, have built a warm family life in Morgan Hill and now the grandchildren Merideth, Miranda, and Conner are nearby, which makes life that much sweeter. While Bob and Lolly will now have more time to spend with family at their second home in Montana, we hope we can call on Bob in the future to seek his counsel on water policy matters. He will be missed tremendously at the district and in the county and State water circles. Please join me in wishing Bob and his family well and in thanking him for his outstanding service to the district and to the community.

IN HONOR OF NINIAN SMART

HON. WALTER H. CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, as the world becomes smaller, and as globalization becomes more and more a fact of life, it behooves us to know as much as we can about a multiplicity of cultures and the religious traditions that inform them. Today, May 6, 1997, the University of California, Santa Barbara, is celebrating Ninian Smart Day to recognize the extraordinary achievements of one of its faculty members in stimulating, extending and deepening cultural and religious understanding.

During a lifetime of service to academic communities on virtually every continent on the globe, Professor Smart has worked proficiently and diligently to increase knowledge about the nature and function of religion in human experience. Professor Smart is the only person to have served as a department chair in exemplary universities in both the United States (the University of California) and in England (Lancaster University). In addition, he has probably trained more Ph.D.'s serving throughout the world than any other scholar. And the books he has written, together with his television documentaries, have been widely acknowledged and highly praised. Mr. Speaker, Ninian Smart's contribution to scholarship as well as his personal contribution to increased religious understanding is truly remarkable.

On this day, his 70th birthday, greetings will come his way not only from appreciative colleagues and students within the United States,

but also from Great Britain, Europe, Asia, Australia, and Africa. Today, on his birthday, I too wish to pay my respects to him, thank him for his superlative work and continuing friendship, and trust that he has some sense of all that he has done to bring the religious and cultures of the world together in a manner that is harmonious, constructive, and congruent with a hopeful human future. On this special day, I too wish to sing happy birthday to my esteemed and dear friend.

TRIBUTE TO THE DAUGHTERS OF
ISABELLA 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor the Daughters of Isabella who will celebrate their 100th anniversary this month. This group of extraordinary women have dedicated their time, talent, and devotion to God to improve the welfare of people around the world.

In 1897, in New Haven, CT, the Daughters of Isabella were founded upon the principles of unity, friendship, and charity. Like their patroness, Queen Isabella of Spain, the Daughters of Isabella have been known for their philanthropic contributions and their devotion to God and the Catholic Church. Over the years, their membership has grown to 38,000 members in 22 States and 42,400 members in the provinces of Canada.

Together as sisters, the women have combined resources and energy to bring aid and sympathy to those who need it. Over the years the Daughters of Isabella have participated in social, charitable, spiritual, and international programs. Their vision has included support for programs such as St. Elizabeth's Home for unwed mothers, support for refugees in the Holy Land, Make a Wish Foundation, Babies with AIDS, and Hospice of Michigan.

For 100 years, the Daughters of Isabella have been an indispensable member of the Catholic Church and their communities. Their efforts have touched the lives of many individuals and families around the world. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Daughters of Isabella on their historic anniversary and the celebration of their future.

CONGRESSMAN DALE E. KILDEE
HONORS PONTIAC CENTRAL/DELPHI
FIRST TEAM

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the continued collaboration of some remarkable students with dedicated members of the private sector. This collaboration has resulted in national recognition and a renewed commitment to high academic success.

One year ago, I had the privilege of standing before you on behalf of a group of students from Central High School, located in Pontiac, MI, and the staff of Delphi Interior

and Lighting of Troy, MI. These people created a team to compete in the Fifth Annual FIRST [For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology] national competition. Their efforts resulted in the award for best new team. This year, they returned to competition and were honored with the competition's highest award, the Chairman's Award for overall excellence. Rewarding their efforts, President Clinton has invited them to the White House to demonstrate their winning entry.

Under the supervision of Central faculty members Birta Allen, Michael Martus, Michael McIntyre, Robert Rich, and Arthur Williams, the student team includes: Glynn Gooch, Travis Hilliard, Myder Ly, Tanea Andrews, Kristy Bell, Brandon Breaunt, Steven Carpenter, Alfredo Cobos, Armand Collins, Katie Curran-Morris, Modesto De La O, Tabitha Durham, Balam Embarcadero, David Goldsmith, Jessica Golem, Benjamin Graham, Regina Griffin, Janine Harper, Alicia Harris, Danielle Harvey, Hmong Her, Betty Kelley, Chong Lee, Moua Lee, Misty Lewis, Ronnitrea Pilgrim, Bianca Potter, David Potter, Angela Soldan, Paul Taylor, Natalie Walker, Houa Yang, Lisa Yang, Mary Yang, and Pa Yang.

Members of the Delphi engineering team include: Dr. Joseph Johnson, Hassan Anahid, Mike Aubry, Craig Blanchard, Robert Brooks, Michael Ciavaglia, Norm Cooper, Fred Conlon, Joe Cranston, Ken Katterheinrich, Saundra Marion, Mark Nicholas, Randy Poole, William Priest, Lloyd Rogers, Charles Salmonowicz, David Sedlak, Ken Siegfried, Ronald White, Ronald Wilde, Kimberley Will, and Joe Ottenbaker.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when the future of our young adults is a constant concern, I am happy to honor these exemplary individuals. This team is a perfect example of what can be accomplished through a strong partnership between our students and the community, and only by encouragement and reinforcement will they truly succeed.

A TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY H. EVANS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Dr. Anthony H. Evans of San Bernardino, CA. Dr. Evans is retiring after a long and distinguished career including the last 15 years spent as the president of California State University, San Bernardino.

Dr. Evans became the second president of Cal State University, San Bernardino, in 1982. As president and professor of history, he has led one of California's newest public 4-year institutions located in one of California's fastest growing areas. With an undergraduate and graduate enrollment totaling 12,500 students, the university is comprised of five schools including business; education; social and behavioral sciences; humanities; and natural sciences.

Cal State, San Bernardino, has thrived under Dr. Evans' leadership. The university's physical space more than doubled between 1986 and 1995 with a \$100 million building

program. The campus population has more than doubled since 1982 with over 12,000 students, 435 faculty, and 627 staff now calling the university home. The academic program has expanded from 47 bachelor's and master's degrees and 14 teaching credentials to 62 total degrees and 18 teaching credentials in 15 years.

Prior to coming to Cal State, Dr. Evans was the provost and vice president for academic affairs at Eastern Michigan University. In addition to serving as the chief academic officer and teaching in the department of history, he also served for 1 year as acting president and executive vice president of the university.

Dr. Evans' diverse background also includes a stint at the Department of State where he was a specialist in Far East affairs. He worked for 2 years in Thailand in the economic development program and for 2 years in South Korea as the Director of Programs for the Peace Corps. He also worked for 3 years in Washington, DC, as the Director of Planning for the Peace Corps, coordinating operations and programs in 69 developing countries. Dr. Evans, who holds a Ph.D. in U.S. history from the University of California at Berkeley, has also been active in numerous professional and civic organizations at the local, State, and Federal level.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Evans has made, and continues to make, a tremendous difference in the lives of countless people throughout southern California. I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing the remarkable achievements of this gifted gentleman and wishing Dr. Evans and wife, Lois, many more years of health and happiness.

HONORING THE WHITLEY COUNTY
BOARD OF EDUCATION'S ANTI-
DRUG CAMPAIGN

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Whitley County Board of Education and the students of Whitley County, KY, on their remarkable campaign to fight illegal drugs.

Last week, I met with school officials and students from Whitley County. They briefed me on their aggressive campaign to discourage drug use and protect their children from drug dealers. I was very impressed with their grassroots effort to bring this issue to the forefront in their county.

The citizens of Whitley County are clearly behind this campaign—and I have the evidence to prove it. I recently received a petition with over 17,000 signatures from concerned citizens in Whitley County who want to protect our families from illegal drugs. This effort is a clear sign that the people of Whitley County are charting the course for a brighter future.

This petition was sent to local, State, and national officials to emphasize their concern on this issue. Their petition states:

We hereby declare that the cultivation, manufacturing, and trafficking of illegal substances in our community is having an extremely negative impact on our youth. We request that you expand the education efforts relative to prevention of substance

abuse and to include teaching criminals, through their arrest, conviction and imprisonment, that we do not want drugs sold to our children.

I am very proud of the people of Whitley County and their effort to protect our children from the destructive forces of illegal drugs. I would also like to thank the superintendent of schools, Lonnie Anderson, for his dedication to this campaign. Furthermore, I would like to thank the drug-free schools coordinator, Cathy Stout, for her hard work on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, America's future is seriously jeopardized by illegal drug use. Winning this battle is essential to make our Nation a better place. The citizens of Whitley County have set a strong example for the rest of us to follow and I commend them for their hard work to protect their community.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF
JACKIE ROBINSON

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, as a lifelong Dodger fan, it gives me extreme pleasure to pay tribute to one of America's great heroes, Jackie Robinson.

Jackie Robinson demonstrated amazing athletic ability as a young man. We all know of his greatness on the baseball field, but what many forget is that while he was a student at UCLA, Robinson lettered in four sports; football, basketball, track, and, or course, baseball. Ironically, it is widely believed that baseball was actually his weakest sport.

Robinson made significant contributions to America's pastime as a ball player. But more lasting than those are his contributions to our Nation by the man he was both on and off the field. This young ball player challenged America's preconceptions about African-Americans and helped break the stereotypes of inferiority which were pervasive in white America 50 years ago.

In the April 15, 1997, edition of the Washington Post, Michael Wilbon describes a historic bridge between Jackie Robinson and Tiger Woods and goes on to say that, "this isn't just about sports, however, the venue is sports, and, as is often the case, sports is the earliest setting for significant social change."

The most radical thing Robinson may have ever done was simply walk out onto the field. Because the moment he stepped onto Ebbets Field, he was on equal footing with his teammates and his opponents. The rules of segregated America no longer applied and America got just a glimpse of equality—an equality we haven't yet reached. But the athletic field is ultimately one of the few places—like the battlefield—where one's talents and abilities cannot be mitigated. They can keep you from playing—as people afraid of equality will try. But once you get on the field, equality and all its blessings begin to manifest themselves. Once Jackie took the field, there was no turning back. It was not because there weren't those who tried to turn back, it was not because everyone wanted to move forward, but it was because of Jackie's unshakable faith in equality and his incredible athletic ability that moved us all forward.

And all of us moved forward 50 years ago when Jackie put on his cleats—all of us, white and black, those of us who are neither, and most especially those of us who weren't even born yet.

It is for this reason that I am concerned that today's America, despite some social progress and despite the great interest in sports as a venue for social advancement as well as entertainment, does not fully appreciate his efforts. It is striking that so many young people do not fully appreciate the legacy of Jackie Robinson, not for the generation that endured that time in America's history, but for today's generation and for generations yet to come.

His unique combination of courage, grace, intelligence, athletic ability and tenacity marks Jackie Robinson as a great human being. He turned his cleats into weapons for social change as well as stealing bases. He used his bat for justice as well as base hits. He used his glove not just to catch baseballs—or even catch hell, which he certainly did—but as a way to turn the hard heads of bigotry into respectful, even admiring minds. It reminds me of the smoothness of turning a hard grounder into a quick but graceful double play.

I thank you Jackie Robinson for making baseball the great game that it is. But I thank you more for helping America challenge itself to be a greater nation and to be true to its promise for democracy and opportunity for all.

We are all part of the great American project to perfect democracy for each and every generation. It is clear that Jackie Robinson did more than his share. In fact, he carried the load of an entire generation.

TRIBUTE TO ABEL SCHRADER

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a young man who exemplifies the hard work and dedication of the people of the 20th District of Illinois. This individual has worked extremely hard for the past 3 years in order to earn himself a spot among the best Class A basketball players in the best basketball State in America.

This young man is Abel Schrader, of Okawville, IL. Mr. Speaker, Abel has demonstrated the all-around ability, leadership, and attitude it takes to lead the Okawville Rockets to 20 wins and only 5 losses this past season.

As a 3-year starter on the varsity squad, Abel has led the team in 3-point shots, rebounds, assists, steals, blocked shots, and free throws. He scored almost 50 percent of the teams's total points in the past season, he ranks among the top three scorers ever in Okawville history, and he holds the record for the highest scoring average in a season.

He also averaged over 27 points per game this past season earning second team All-State honors and the honor of being named the Belleville News-Democrat's Class A Player of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Abel Schrader and all of the Okawville Rocket basketball team on a job well done

CONGRATULATING LISA-ANNE FURGAL OF LARGO, FLORIDA FOR RECEIVING THE "PRUDENTIAL SPIRIT OF COMMUNITY AWARD"

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding high school student from Largo, FL. Lisa-Anne Furgal has been awarded the Prudential Spirit of Community Award for her outstanding volunteer service to her community. She will represent the State of Florida here in Washington, DC at a national event honoring those high school and middle school students who have shown a deep commitment to their communities and to helping others.

Lisa, a student at Largo High School, founded an organization called YOUTH which stands for Youth Out To Help, and informs people in her community about volunteer opportunities. Twenty-five to forty hours of her busy week are dedicated to meeting with board members, planning a newsletter, and collecting donations. YOUTH also publishes a booklet of nonprofit organizations where other students can volunteer their time or direct their donations. In Lisa's own words, "Volunteering enables you to make a positive impact on the world."

The sacrifice Lisa has made to serving others should be an example to us all. Many times it seems our responsibilities make free time more scarce than we would like. But taking a minute away from our business, and looking for ways we can volunteer, can make a significant difference in another person's life at a time when they need help. I hope that young and old alike take notice of the needs that many have in our country. And if we can pull together, one community at a time, with the exceptional leadership of individuals like Lisa-Anne Furgal, we will see positive changes in the lives of the people who are in need.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS DENEWITH

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Thomas Denewith, principal at L'Anse Creuse High School North. The Michigan Association of Secondary School Principals has recognized Mr. Denewith as Macomb County Principal of the Year.

Mr. Denewith's career began as a teacher and coach in the 1960's. He taught high school at his alma mater, St. Mary's in Mt. Clemens. The many triumphs and obstacles of teaching taught him how to work with students, parents, and the community. In 1974, Mr. Denewith brought his knowledge and experience to L'Anse Creuse Public Schools.

He began his tenure at L'Anse Creuse Schools as an assistant principal of L'Anse Creuse High School. In 1980, Mr. Denewith became principal of L'Anse Creuse High

School North. His talents and vision have created a safe haven for learning. His drive to improve the high school through numerous programs has resulted in the school earning National Exemplary School status in 1994-96.

The secret to Mr. Denewith's success is what he calls "teacher empowerment", a program designed to create a healthier, more open work environment. The idea behind the program is to give each person on staff an equal voice concerning the issues of the school. The teachers are given a positive role in how the school is run and communication is kept open.

Mr. Denewith is also committed to creating an environment where diverse groups can work together and resolve conflict. He initiated a "communications training camp" designed to help students deal with disputes. Each fall, 65 students from diverse backgrounds are sent to camp to learn nonviolent alternatives for settling a conflict. The program teaches students to accept different cultures and communicate with each other, a skill they can take back to their classmates and use throughout their life.

Mr. Denewith understands that parents play a critical role in the education of our youth. He has established a parent organization which discusses the importance of building relationships between students, parents, and school staff. Knowing that learning does not start or stop in the schools, Mr. Denewith has been committed to strengthening the bond between home and school.

I am pleased to honor Principal Denewith for the determination and respect that he has given to his students, staff, and community everyday. Over the years, Mr. Denewith's dedication to learning has not wavered. Many of us can learn from the lessons he teaches to our next generation of leaders.

HONORING DR. GERALD TIROZZI
FOR HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
FIELD OF EDUCATION

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on May 9, 1997, my good friend, Dr. Gerald Tirozzi, is being honored by the Farnam Neighborhood House for his years of service to the city of New Haven. I am very pleased to recognize Dr. Tirozzi's extraordinary career in the field of education.

As a nation, nothing should be a higher priority than the education of our kids. How and what our children learn in school will have direct repercussions for the future of our country. Talented, energetic, and dedicated educators are the best way to ensure our kids have a strong beginning. Gerry Tirozzi has devoted his life and career to making certain our kids have every opportunity to succeed. Born and raised in New Haven, CT, Gerry began teaching science in a New Haven school in 1959.

His career has now taken him far from that school but his heart remains in the classroom. In the past 35 years, he has held a number of positions of leadership in the field of education and has an exceptional record of accomplishments. He has always focused on raising the expectations we have of our students. Gerry

truly believes that all our kids have the ability to excel and, while serving as Connecticut's commissioner of education, instituted reforms that significantly raise academic standards for students. Every parent wants their child to have the best education and Gerry's work in this State has helped make that possible.

On January 19, 1996, Gerry was appointed Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education at the U.S. Department of Education by President Clinton. This appointment has given Gerry the opportunity to serve not only the city of New Haven and the State of Connecticut, but to have an impact on kids in every community in the country. A tireless advocate, Gerry has used this position to continue his lifelong goal of improving education for all children.

Gerry's contributions to education at the local, State, and national level will be honored by Farnam Neighborhood House with the Community Service Award. Located in New Haven, Farnam is a community center which runs social and educational programs for children through seniors. A terrific asset to the New Haven community, Farnam brings people together and gives kids a positive way to spend time. As a child, Gerry was a member of Farnam and worked as a game room supervisor there during his college years. I commend Farnam Neighborhood House and I applaud Gerry's association with this great organization.

Dr. Tirozzi's work has touched countless children and made significant improvements in the quality of their education and their lives. I am proud to rise today on his behalf.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GRAND
JURY REDUCTION ACT OF 1997

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation—the Grand Jury Reduction Act of 1997—to reduce the size of the Federal Government by reducing the size of Federal grand juries.

In our effort to streamline the judicial process and cut wasteful Federal spending, we cannot afford to leave any stone unturned. A good place to begin is with the size of Federal grand juries. In fact, the Judicial Conference recommended a reduction in grand jury size as long ago as 1974.

Currently, grand juries consist of at least 16 to a maximum of 23 jurors. Indictments may be found only upon the concurrence of 12 or more jurors. According to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, in fiscal year 1992 the average number of grand jurors sitting on a grand jury in session was 19.8. And some grand juries sit with only 16 jurors, the number necessary for a quorum under present law.

A panel of 23 is administratively unwieldy, costly, and unnecessary. In fiscal year 1992 total grand jury payments totalled \$16,526,275—that's \$67 per day per juror. By reducing the size of Federal grand juries to a minimum of 9 and a maximum of 13, as proposed by the Judicial Conference Committee on the Administration of Criminal Law 20 years ago, we will see significant cost savings as well as a necessary streamlining of the judicial process.

The Grand Jury Reduction Act is a practical, as well as a fiscal, reform. In a 1977 hearing on this issue, the Counsel of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts testified: "our experience is that it is easier to summon a smaller panel than a larger one from throughout the larger districts." Therefore, reducing the size of grand juries will make the grand jury process more efficient.

The Grand Jury Reduction Act amends 18 U.S.C. 3321 to reduce the number of grand jurors necessary for a grand jury to be impaneled, and reduces the number needed to produce an indictment. Under this legislation, grand juries will consist of a minimum of 9 jurors, and a maximum of 13, with 7 required to indict. The bill does not in any way change the process or the standards required for grand juries—it only affects their size.

The Judicial Conference Committee on Court Administration and Case Management will be addressing this issue at its meeting next month, and the full Judicial Conference is likely to take a formal position on the legislation this year. I remain confident that, after reviewing the issue, the Conference will endorse the Grand Jury Reduction Act of 1997.

I am pleased to have my good friend and colleague, VIRGIL GOODE—D—VA—join me in this effort to streamline the judicial process and reduce the size and cost of government. I urge each of my colleagues to support the Grand Jury Reduction Act.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR.
RICHARD RIOUX

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a special friend and dedicated public servant whom we lost April 28, 1997, in Santa Clarita, CA.

Dr. Richard Rioux was the executive director of the Los Angeles County Antelope Valley Rehabilitation Centers in Acton and Warm Springs where he worked hands-on with more than 22,000 residents recovering from alcohol and drug addiction. Here he pioneered the development of an innovative literacy training program which has helped thousands of people attain the skills and knowledge necessary to be productive and responsible citizens.

Born in Fall River, MA, Richard moved to California in 1958, where he later became a Fulbright Scholar and student at California State University Northridge. Having earned his bachelor's degree, he then moved onto his doctorate in history from the University of Southern California.

Along with his accomplishments as an award-winning photographer, columnist, and author, Richard served as the founder and first president of his beloved Stevenson Ranch Town Council. In addition he was an avid sports enthusiast, having run 26 marathons and having climbed Mt. Whitney seven times. Most importantly, Richard was a devoted husband to his wife, Suzanne and father to Regina, Stephanie, Natasha, and Jeremy.

Known as "Doc Rioux," Richard could often be found in old town Newhall helping local merchants, seniors, and students. His warm smile and constant fellowship inspired others

to embrace life's hardships and successes with remarkable strength and courage. Let me today join with his family and friends in remembering Richard Rioux and thanking him for the encouragement and love he gave our community. May the Lord bless him and keep him well. We will miss him and cherish his memory.

HONORING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF
THE MONTGOMERY ACADEMY
FORENSICS TEAM

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to bring to the attention of this House the accomplishments of a fine group of students from my congressional district. On March 22, 1997, the Montgomery Academy Forensics Team garnered the State forensics championship at the Alabama Forensic Educators Association State Tournament.

This represents the third such title in a row for Montgomery Academy and is quite an achievement when you consider that the Montgomery Academy Forensics Team has only been in existence since 1991. The school's enthusiasm for and dedication to forensic excellence can be measured in the growth of its forensic team's membership, from 15 to 140 in just 6 years.

I wish to congratulate all the members of the Montgomery Academy Forensics Team for their achievements and adherence to the highest standards. They can be proud of their work and we can be proud to know that forensic medicine will be enhanced through the contributions of outstanding Alabama young people such as these.

TRIBUTE TO REV. HOWARD L.
RICE

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable scholar, spiritual leader and individual, Rev. Howard Rice. Reverend Rice is being honored for his outstanding career in the Presbyterian Church. I wish I could join his family, friends, and colleagues in celebrating his accomplishments and now his retirement.

Reverend Rice graduated from Carroll College in Waukesha, WI. After leaving Wisconsin, where he was born and raised, he attended the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago. While there, he realized a passion for inner-city ministry. Following graduation from McCormick, Howard served as a pastor in Minneapolis. He was then asked to return to Chicago where he successfully merged three small and struggling congregations into one interracial and bilingual church. In 1968, he was called to the San Francisco Theological Seminary to serve as professor of ministry. In this position, he was successful in coordinating student internships and vocational counseling program. During his career, he was also

a strong advocate of women in the ministry, demonstrated by the number of women graduates contributing to church and social work across the Nation.

Howard Rice's career as a minister is both distinguished and admirable. In 1986 he was the recipient of the McCormick Theological Seminary Distinguished Alumnus Award. He also received honorary doctor of divinity degrees from Carroll College and Whitworth College in Spokane, WA.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and pride that I pay tribute to Rev. Howard Rice. Throughout the course of his outstanding career, he has had a positive influence on many lives. I extend my congratulations and best wishes on his retirement. And I wish his wife Nancy, and their family, the best.

HONORING RAOUL WALLENBERG

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding individual who is credited with saving thousands of lives in the face of Nazi tyranny and under the threat of certain death. Raoul Wallenberg belongs—or belonged—to one of the most famous families in Sweden, the large Wallenberg family. It is a family that has contributed Sweden with bankers, diplomats, and politicians during several generations.

Raoul's father, Raoul Oscar Wallenberg, was an officer in the navy, and cousin to Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg, two of Sweden's most famous bank and industrial men during half a century. Raoul was born August 4, 1912, 3 months after his father's death. His mother, Maj Wising Wallenberg, remarried Fredrik von Dardel in 1918.

Raoul's grandfather, Gustav Wallenberg, took care of Raoul's education. The plan was for him to continue the family tradition and become a banker, but he was more interested in architecture and trade.

In the year 1930 Raoul Wallenberg graduated with top grades in Russian and drawing. After his army service he traveled to the U.S.A. in 1931 to study architecture at the university in Ann Arbor, MI. In 1935 he received his bachelor degree in science and returned back to Sweden. But the market for architects was small in Sweden. Instead his grandfather sent him to Cape Town in South Africa where he practiced at a Swedish firm selling building materials. After 6 months his grandfather arranged a new job for him at a Dutch bank office in Haifa, Palestine—now Israel.

It was in Palestine he first met Jews that had escaped Hitler's Germany. Their stories of the Nazi persecutions affected him deeply. Maybe not only because he had a very humane attitude to life, but also because he owned a drop of Jewish blood—Raoul's grandmother's grandfather was a Jew by the name of Benedicks whom arrived to Sweden by the end of the 18th century—after his return from Haifa in 1936 Raoul Wallenberg resumed his old interest for business.

Through Jacob Wallenberg's good contacts in the business world Raoul was eventually brought together with Koloman Lauer, a Hungarian Jew. He was a director of a Swedish

based import and export company specializing in food and delicacies.

Thanks to Raoul Wallenberg's excellent language skills, and thanks to his freedom of movement in Europe, he was a perfect business partner for Lauer. Within 8 months Raoul Wallenberg was a joint owner and international director of the Mid-European Trading Company.

Through his trips in Nazi occupied France and in Germany itself, Raoul quickly learned how the German bureaucracy functioned. He had also made several trips to Hungary and Budapest, where he visited Lauer's family. Hungary was still a relatively safe place in a hostile surrounding.

RAOUL WALLENBERG—BACKGROUND TO HIS MISSION

During the spring of 1944 the world had awoken and realized what Hitler's final solution to the Jewish problem meant. In May 1944 the first authentic eyewitness report reached the Western World of what happened in the extermination camp at Auschwitz. It came from two Jews who managed to escape the German gas chambers.

Hitler's plans for total extermination of the Jews of Europe became known. In Hungary, which had joined Germany in the war against the Soviet Union in 1941, there still lived an estimated 700,000 Jews at the beginning of 1944.

When the Germans lost the battle of Stalingrad 1943, Hungary wanted to follow Italy's example and demand a separate peace. Hitler then called the Hungarian head of state Miklós Horthy and demanded continued solidarity with Germany. When Horthy refused to meet the demands, Hitler invaded Hungary on March 19th 1944. Soon after that the deportations of Jews started. The destination was Auschwitz-Birkenau in southern Poland, and a certain death.

The Germans started deporting the Jews from the countryside, but the Jewish citizens of Budapest knew that their hour of fate was also soon to come. In their desperation they sought help from the embassies of the neutral countries, where provisional passes were issued for Jews with special connections to these countries.

The Swedish legation in Budapest succeeded in negotiating with the Germans that the bearers of these protective passes would be treated as Swedish citizens and exempt from wearing the yellow star of David on their chest. It was Per Anger, a young diplomat at the legation in Budapest, who initiated the first of these Swedish protective passes.—In 1982 Per Anger was also awarded the honor of "righteous among the nations" by Yad Vashem in Jerusalem for his heroic actions to save Jews during the war.

In a short period of time the Swedish legation issued 700 passes, a drop in the ocean compared to the enormous amount of Jews being threatened. The legation requested immediate staff reinforcements from the foreign department in Stockholm.

In Sweden at the same time the World Jewish Congress had a meeting in Stockholm. The most important issue was organizing a rescue operation for the Hungarian Jews.

In 1944 the U.S.A. established The War Refugee Board [WRB], an organization with the purpose of saving Jews from Nazi persecution. The WRB soon realized that serious attempts were being made from the Swedish side to rescue the Jewish population in Hungary. The WRB's representative in Stockholm

called a committee with prominent Swedish Jews to discuss suitable persons to lead a mission in Budapest for an extensive rescue operation. Among the participants was Raoul Wallenberg's business partner Koloman Lauer, chosen as an expert on Hungary.

The first choice was Folke Bernadotte, chairman of the Swedish Red Cross and relative to the Swedish king. After Bernadotte was disapproved by the Hungarian Government, Koloman Lauer suggested that his business partner Raoul Wallenberg should be asked. Lauer emphasized that Wallenberg had made many trips to Hungary while working for their joint company. Raoul was considered too young and seemed inexperienced, but Lauer was persistent. Raoul was the right man according to him—a quick thinker, energetic, brave and compassionate. And he had a famous name.

Soon everybody had approved Wallenberg. At the end of June 1944 he was appointed first secretary at the Swedish legation in Budapest with the mission to start a rescue operation for the Jews. Raoul was very excited to go to Hungary, but first he wrote a memo to the Swedish foreign department. He was determined not to get caught in the protocol and paper work bureaucracy of diplomacy. He demanded full authorization to deal with whom he wanted without having to contact the ambassador first. He also wanted to have the right to send diplomatic couriers beyond the usual channels.

RAOUL WALLENBERG—THE RESCUE OPERATION

When Raoul Wallenberg arrived in Budapest by July 1944, it was late. Under the leadership of Adolf Eichmann the Germans had already sent away more than 400,000 Jewish men, women, and children. They had been deported on 148 freight trains between May 14 and July 8. When Wallenberg came to Budapest there were only about 230,000 Jews left.

The German "SS" officer Adolf Eichmann was now preparing a plan that in 1 day would exterminate the whole Jewish population in Budapest. In a report to Berlin he said that "the technical details will take a few days."

If this plan had been put into action Raoul Wallenberg's mission had been meaningless. Then the Jewish issue would have been permanently solved for the part of Hungary. The head of state Miklós Horthy meanwhile received a letter from the Swedish king Gustav V with an appeal that the deportations were canceled, one train with 1,600 Jews was stopped at the border and sent back to Budapest.

Oddly enough the German authorities approved the cancellation of the deportations. The explanation may have been that Heinrich Himmler, one of the top Nazi officials, during this time played a high level game for peace. He thought he could negotiate a separate peace with the western allies and might have thought he'd stand a better chance if the pressure on the Jews was decreased. Adolf Eichmann could do nothing but wait.

At this time minister Carl Ivar Danielsson was head of the Swedish legation. His closet man was secretary Per Anger. Raoul Wallenberg now headed the department responsible for helping the Jews. Before Wallenberg arrived the head of the Red Cross in Hungary, Valdemar Langlet, helped the Swedish legation. Langlet rented buildings for the Red Cross and put signs like "The Swedish Library" and "the Swedish Research Insti-

tute" on its doors. These buildings were then used as hiding places for Jews.

Raoul Wallenberg's first task was to design a Swedish protective pass to help the Jews against the Germans and Hungarians. He had previous experience that both the German and Hungarian authorities were weak for flashy symbols. He therefore had the passes printed in yellow and blue with the coat of arms of the Three Crowns of Sweden in the middle, and added the appropriate stamps and signatures on it. Of course Wallenberg's protective passes had no value what so ever according to international laws, but it provoked respect. To begin with Wallenberg only had permission to issue 1,500 passes. Quickly though he managed to negotiate another 1,000, and through promises and empty threats to the Hungarian foreign ministry he eventually managed to raise the quota to 4,500 protective passes.

In reality Wallenberg managed to issue more than three times as many protective passes. He controlled a staff of several hundred coworkers. There were all Jews and thanks to their work with Wallenberg they didn't have to wear the degrading yellow star.

In August 1944, the Hungarian head of state Horthy fired his pro-German prime minister Sztójay and let General Lakatos succeed him. The situation for the Jews improved considerably. Through diplomatic pressuring, mediated and emphasized by Raoul Wallenberg, the responsibility to "solve the Jewish issue in Hungary" was taken away from Adolf Eichmann.

Now Wallenberg thought his department at the legation could be dismantled and that he himself could return to Sweden. He expected the invading and winning troops of the Soviet Union to soon take over Budapest.

October 15 the head of state Miklós Horthy declared that he wanted peace with the Soviets. But his radio speech had barely been broadcast until the German troops took command. Horthy was overthrown immediately and replaced by the leader of the Hungarian Nazis, Ferenc Szálasi. He was the leader of the Arrow Cross organization, who was just as feared as the German Nazis for their cruel methods against the Jewish population. Adolf Eichmann returned and received free hands to continue the terror against the Jews.

Raoul Wallenberg kept on fighting in spite of the ruling powers of evil and appeared often as an unwelcome witness to the atrocities. In many cases he managed to save Jews from the clutches of the Nazis with his firm action and courage as his only weapon.

Now Raoul started to build his Swedish houses. It was some 30 houses in the Pest part of the city where the Jews could seek refuge. A Swedish flag hung in front of the door and Wallenberg declared the house Swedish territory. The population of the Swedish houses soon rose to 15,000.

During this time Eichmann started his brutal death marches. He went through with his promised deportation plan by having large number of Jews leave Hungary by foot. The first march started November 20, 1944, and the conditions along the 200 kilometer long road between Budapest and the Austrian border were so horrendous that even the Nazis themselves complained.

The marching Jews could be counted in the thousands along never-ending rows of starving and tortured people. Raoul Wallenberg was in place all the time to hand out protective

passes, food, and medicine. He threatened and he bribed, until he managed to free those with Swedish passes.

When Eichmann's killers transported the Jews in full trains Wallenberg intensified his rescue efforts. He even climbed the train wagons standing on the tracks, ran along the wagon roofs, and stuck bunches of protective passes down to the people inside. The German soldiers were ordered to open fire, but were so impressed by Wallenberg's courage that they deliberately aimed too high. Wallenberg could jump down unharmed and demand that the Jews with passes should leave the train together with him.

Raoul Wallenberg's department at the Swedish legation grew constantly and finally kept 340 persons busy. Also in their building lived another 700 persons.

Wallenberg searched desperately for suitable people to help, and found a very powerful ally in Pa'l Szalay, a high ranking officer in the police force and an Arrow Cross member—after the war Szalay was the only Arrow Cross member that wasn't executed. He was set free instead in recognition for his cooperation with Wallenberg.

The second week of January 1945 Raoul Wallenberg found out that Eichmann planned a total massacre in the largest ghetto. The only one who could stop it was General August Schmidhuber who was commander in chief for the German troops in Hungary.

Wallenberg's ally Szalay was sent to deliver a note to Schmidhuber explaining that Raoul Wallenberg would make sure that the general would be held personally responsible for the massacre and that he would be hanged as a war criminal after the war. The massacre was stopped in the last minute thanks to Wallenberg's action.

Two days later the Russians arrived and found 97,000 Jews alive in Budapest's two Jewish ghettos. In total 120,000 Jews survived the Nazi extermination in Hungary.

According to Per Anger, Wallenberg's friend and colleague, Wallenberg must be honored with savings at least 100,000 Jews.

RAOUL WALLENBERG—WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM?

On January 13, 1945, an advancing Soviet troop saw a man standing and waiting for them in front of a house with a large Swedish flag above the door. In fluent Russian, Raoul Wallenberg explained to a surprised Russian sergeant that he was Swedish *chargé d'affaires* for those of the Russians liberated parts of Hungary. Wallenberg requested, and was given permission to visit the Soviet military headquarters in the city of Debrecen east of Budapest.

On his way out of the capital on January 17—with Russian escort—Wallenberg and his driver stopped at the Swedish houses to say good-bye to his friends. To one of his colleagues, Dr. Ernő Pető, Wallenberg said that he wasn't sure if he was going to be the Russians guest or their prisoner. Raoul Wallenberg thought he'd be back within 8 days—but he has been missing since then.

If Raoul Wallenberg is alive or not is uncertain. The Russians proclaim that he died in Russian captivity on July 17, 1947. A number of testimonies indicate though that he was alive and that he still could be alive.

In November 1944, Wallenberg had established a section in his department that under his supervision would make a detailed financial support plan for the survived Jews. The

Russians did not at all have the same views of Jews and presumably couldn't therefore understand that a person had devoted his soul to save them. Therefore it was of importance to Wallenberg to explain his rescue operation.

The Russians probably believed that Wallenberg and another reason for his rescue efforts. They probably suspected him to be an American spy too. Most certainly they were skeptical to Raoul Wallenberg's contact with the Germans also.

Raoul Wallenberg and his driver Vilmos Langfelder never returned from Debrecen. According to reliable testimonies they were arrested and sent to Moscow. They were arrested by NKVD, and organization that later changes its name to KGB. Wallenberg and Langfelder were placed in separate cells in the Lubjanka prison according to eye witnesses.

Wallenberg wasn't the only diplomat in Budapest though that aroused the Soviets suspicion. The Swiss legation had also run extensive rescue operations for the Hungarian Jewish population. The Russians arrested a secretary of their legation together with a clerk and sent them to the Soviet Union. However the Swiss succeeded in getting them extradited with Soviet citizens detained in Switzerland.

It would take some time though until authorities in Stockholm got concerned over Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance. In a letter to the Swedish ambassador in Moscow, the Russian Vice Foreign Minister Dekanosov declared that "the Russian military authorities had taken measures and steps to protect Wallenberg and his belongings."

The Swedes, of course, expected Raoul Wallenberg to come home soon. When nothing happened Raoul's mother, Maj von Dardel, contacted the Russian ambassador in Stockholm, Aleksandra Kollontaj, whom explained that she could be calm, since her son was well kept in Russia. To the Swedish foreign minister Christian Günthers wife, Aleksandra Kollontaj said at the same time that it would be best for Wallenberg if the Swedish Government wouldn't stir things up. Kollontaj was called back to Russia meanwhile, and the issue took a new turn.

On March 8, 1945 the Soviet controlled Hungarian radio announced that Raoul Wallenberg had been murdered on his way to Debrecen, probably by Hungarian Nazis or Gestapo agents. This created a certain passiveness with the Swedish Government. Foreign minister Östen Udén and Sweden's Ambassador in the Soviet Union presumed that Wallenberg was dead. In most places however, the radio message wasn't taken seriously.

Many persons have drawn the conclusion that Sweden had an opportunity to negotiate for Wallenberg's release after the war but that the Swedish side missed the chance.

From 1965 there is a speech from Sweden's prime minister at the time, Tage Erlander, which is included in a collection of documents regarding the research around Raoul Wallenberg. Erlander concluded that all efforts that had been done shortly after the war were without results. In fact, the Soviet authorities had even denied knowledge of Wallenberg. Between 1947 and 1951 nothing new occurred. But when foreign prisoners started to be released from Russian jails many testimonies came regarding Raoul Wallenberg's faith after January 1945.

February 6, 1957, the Russians announced that they had made extensive investigations and found a document most likely to be regarding Raoul Wallenberg. In the handwritten document it was stated that "the for you familiar prisoner Wallenberg passed away this night in his cell". The document was dated July 17, 1947 and signed Smoltsov, head of the Lubjanka prisons infirmary.

The Russians regretted in their letter to the Swedes that Smoltsov deceased in May 1953, and that Abakumov had been executed in connection with cleansing within the security police. The Swedes were very distrustful toward this declaration, but the Russians have till this day stuck to the same statement.

Testimonies from different prisoners who had been in Russian jails after January 1945 tell, in contradiction to the Russian information, that Raoul Wallenberg was imprisoned during the whole 1950's.

In 1965 the Swedish Government published a new official report on the Wallenberg case. An earlier white book had been released in 1957. According to the new report Erlander had done everything in his power to find out the truth about Raoul Wallenberg.

Now the Wallenberg case went into a phase when nothing much happened. The stream of war prisoners from the Soviet Union decreased, and the testimonies were few. By the end of the 1970's though the case was brought up again. According to the Swedish foreign department two very interesting testimonies were the basis for a note to Moscow requesting the case to be reexamined. The answer from the Kremlin was the same as earlier—Raoul Wallenberg died 1947. On the grounds of additional material considered reliable, foreign minister Ola Ullsten sent another request in the beginning of the 1980's regarding Raoul Wallenberg to the Russian chief of government Aleksej Kosygin. The reply was the same as usual—Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947.

Is Raoul Wallenberg alive today? During the 1980's the interest for Wallenberg grew around the world. In 1981 he became an honorary citizen of the United States of America, 1985 in Canada, and 1986 in Israel, and all over the world the large opinion that still think he's alive, demand that he be released from his Russian captivity.

In Sweden and other countries—mainly U.S.A.—Raoul Wallenberg associations work endlessly to find answers to what happened to Raoul Wallenberg. In spite a large number of secret documents opened after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 Raoul Wallenberg's fate remains a mystery.

After his incomparable help efforts Raoul Wallenberg was put into a life long imprisonment, a cruel destiny for a man who sacrificed everything to give his fellow man a chance for a life in freedom. He is still celebrated and honored around the world for his heroism, courage and his fight for human rights.

In honor of his efforts to rescue the innocent from the scourge of Nazi oppression, the United States Postal Service has honored this great international hero and honorary American citizen with a stamp. On April 24, I was proud to stand with other Americans while the stamp was issued during ceremonies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, of which I am a proud member of the board.

Joining me was my friend and colleague, Congressman TOM LANTOS, the only Holo-

caust survivor ever elected to Congress. Acting on legislation sponsored by Congressman LANTOS, President Ronald Reagan approved a special act of Congress making Wallenberg an honorary American citizen—a distinction awarded to only two other individuals—Sir Winston Churchill and Mother Teresa of Calcutta, India who was so named just this year. The Postal Service issued a stamp honoring Churchill in 1965. It is appropriate that we honor Raoul Wallenberg with a U.S. stamp. In this age devoid of heroes of his caliber, he is the original upon which other heroes should be modeled.

The new postage stamp features a profile portrait of Wallenberg on the telephone. In the background, a group of Holocaust survivors look over his shoulder. A Schutzpass is included in the upper left corner.

Burt Silverman, the designer of the stamp, is an established artist whose work has appeared on the cover of *The New Yorker Magazine*.

A TRIBUTE TO SARAH HEGARTY

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to pay tribute today to a young woman who is a fighter and a winner on the soccer field, on the basketball court, and in life.

Sarah Hegarty, a student at Divine Savior Holy Angels High School in Milwaukee was in intensive care last year for more than 6 weeks following emergency surgery for intestinal complications, and has spent 6 months in the hospital since March 1996. Last week, the former all-conference soccer player and starting guard on Divine Savior's State championship basketball team was crowned queen of her prom. And while Sarah continues to patiently wait for a small-bowel transplant, she manages to live and enjoy life to the fullest extent possible.

I commend the following article which appeared in Sunday's Milwaukee Journal Sentinel about this courageous young woman to the nation's attention. Indeed, we can all learn a great deal from Sarah Hegarty's determination and persistence.

SARAH WAITS FOR THE BEEP

She hasn't had a bite to eat since March 20, 1996.

Sarah Hegarty, the prom queen of Divine Savior Holy Angels High School, has used fluids and a feisty disposition to stay alive.

At the prom, the announcement of her election as queen was given a roar of approval.

"I was in shock," Sarah said.

Shocking Sarah, who is 16, takes a lot because Sarah has had to contend with her life being jolted apart in the past 13 months: A former all-conference soccer player and starting guard on a state independent championship basketball team, Sarah was in intensive care for six weeks last year after an emergency operation for an intestinal obstruction that nearly killed her.

She has had 12 surgeries and has been under general anesthesia 23 times because she had to be anesthetized just so medical personnel could change her surgical dressing. For 12 hours every day, liquid nourishment

is fed into her through a line that has been inserted in her chest.

While her classmates ate dinner at the prom, she drank water.

While her classmates danced, she did, too, but a few minutes at a time.

"I'd have to take breaks every five minutes," she said. "I'd dance and then I'd sit down and have a glass of water."

Sarah is a competitor, with full speed the only marking on her dial. If you call her fiery, make it a conflagration, not just a spark. When she has a goal, don't get in her way because you can't stop a Sarah at full throttle. As expected, the prom couldn't wear down her exuberance, and Sarah had a great time, which lasted until 3 a.m. That's when she arrived home and hooked herself up to her nourishment, which she couldn't disconnect for 12 hours.

"Maybe it's the spunk, the tough side of her in sports, that has helped her in her coping," her mother, Dolly, said.

WAITING FOR THE BEEP

The family is governed by a beeper—when it goes off, they know they have to head to the airport. After a small-bowel donor is found, Sarah and her family will have six hours to get her into transplant surgery at a hospital at the University of Nebraska in Omaha. An air ambulance is available, 24 hours a day.

"Despite it being a nightmare, she manages to cope with it better than anyone else," her mother said. "It's her feisty spirit," she said and laughed. "Which sometimes drives me crazy."

Sarah immediately recalled her mother getting angry in Sara's pre-illness days when a soccer referee would card her, meaning the ref was warning her or throwing her out of a game for a 90-mph infraction.

Sarah also recalled a technical foul she received in a basketball game after she absolutely, no question about it, cleanly and superbly blocked a shot that a conference star was trying to make. The ref, obviously biased in favor of the star, called a hacking foul on Sarah, and Sarah slightly questioned his brain power, or maybe it was his ability to find his whistle without help.

"He gave me the technical right away," Sarah said, "because I'd been talking to him earlier" about calls so highly questionable that even the ref's mother would have objected.

So this last year has not been easy for Sarah, as she missed school and sat on the bench while her teammates handle the referees. Her illness has stopped her from doing anything but cheer.

"It's been frustrating," Sarah said.

Asked about the transplant, she said, "I can't wait."

"We're anxiously awaiting Omaha," her mother said.

They have been told that a transplant may not be found for 6 to 9 months. Meanwhile, Sarah keeps doing what she can, as long as she doesn't stray far from beeper and nourishment.

"I'm connected 12 hours a night . . . and sometimes, if I'm thirsty, I'll go on it during the day," she said. "I carry around a backpack and I keep it in there," she said, indicating the equipment she needs to connect to the line into her chest.

Prior to the prom, when friends told Sarah that she had been elected to the prom court, "I started laughing," she said. "I thought they were joking."

The announcement of queen is not made until prom night, so she and her date, Kevin Tante, 16, a student at Marquette University High School, were startled. There were tears and cheers and one bop: Sarah's best friend, Mary Friar, shouted, "Yes, yes, yes,"

pumped her fist in the air and accidentally bopped the person standing next to her.

When someone becomes as ill as Sarah has been, it tilts the world within touch: Her illness has become a battle for everyone close to her, including friends, teachers, four sisters and a brother, and, of course, her parents, Dolly and Jerry. Sarah has been unlucky in what happened, but lucky that a crowd showed up to help her.

"Literally hundreds of people visited her in the hospital," Mrs. Hegarty said.

Sarah has spent a total of six months in hospitals, and she's looking forward to her next stay. She wants the transplant now. This minute. Blow the whistle, ref, and let's get going.

This teenager and prom queen and hard-driving athlete who hasn't eaten in more than a year has already made a list. She has marked the name of every restaurant she's going to charge into when she gets home from Omaha.

IN HONOR OF OLDER AMERICAN'S MONTH

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce that the month of May has been designated Older American's Month. The 335 senior centers in New York City will join with over 10,000 senior centers nationally and the Council on Senior Centers and Services in coordinating the Older American's Month celebration in New York City.

Senior centers and programs are vital in meeting the educational and social needs of our Nation's seniors. Centers provide a sense of community and fellowship necessary for seniors often living alone. Senior programs add immeasurably to the quality of life as well as emotional and physical well-being. I also know the value of senior centers from personal experience—they were a great benefit to my grandparents.

By naming this month Older American's Month, we are acknowledging the vital work that goes on every day to create safe havens and nurturing environments for seniors. I know all my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me in applauding their efforts and wishing all our seniors centers many more years of success.

COMMENDING MRS. CLEO CHANDLER

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, when Jan and Dean wrote their 1963 classic hit song "Little Old Lady From Pasadena," little did they know that nearly three decades later, Cleo Chandler would bring the familiar lyrics to life—racing not a "Super Stock Dodge" but a 1965 Chevy Chevelle in the International Hot Rod Association's stock eliminator class.

Cleo began her drag racing career in 1983, at age 68, when her son gave her the car as a Christmas gift. Apparently, after receiving

the car, Cleo was so determined to become a drag racer that she would practice starts in her driveway. However, rumor has it that because her driveway was so short, Cleo would have to immediately hit the car's brakes to bring it to a stop before speeding into oncoming traffic. Sure enough, when Cleo finally made it to her first race, she got to the starting line, hit the accelerator, took off—and, true to her conditioned response, immediately hit the brakes.

Since then though, the 81-year-old great-grandmother has managed to score an impressive racing record. In 1992, at age 76, she won her first national event and has appeared in four more IHRA national event finals. Cleo has set three IHRA world records in stock eliminator class and was chosen Stock Car Driver of the Year in 1993 by Car Craft magazine.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Cleo for all of her accomplishments. She is truly an inspiration and proof to us all that you never get old if you are young at heart.

TRIBUTE TO CINDY THRESHER AND ALLEN WINCHESTER—TWO MISSOURI SCHOOL TEACHERS

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate National Teacher Appreciation Week, I want to pay tribute to two very special teachers from the Eighth Congressional District of Missouri.

First, there's Mrs. Cindy Thresher. Mrs. Thresher is Missouri's 1997 Teacher of the Year recipient. She has taught for 29 years—the past 16 years at Lucy Wortham James Elementary School in Saint James School District.

Mrs. Thresher is known for her hands-on approach to teaching and learning, a style that sometimes requires students to create unique learning environments. For example she has transformed her classroom into a rain forest, a desert, and the surface of the moon. In these projects she involves other faculty members, visitors from the community, and most importantly, parents.

For the past 3 years, Mrs. Thresher has led several statewide school improvement initiatives. She's a member of the original group of teachers and educators who helped write the "Show-me Standards"—Missouri's statewide academic standards.

Today I also want to pay tribute to Mr. Allen Winchester, a government teacher at Gideon High School. Mr. Winchester has inspired and pushed students to play an active role in taking pride in and attracting new business to their community.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch newspaper even highlighted his achievements in Gideon. Mr. Winchester has always stressed to his students, "We have all the potential in the world. We just have to think big. If you think you can succeed you will. You just can't quit. If you can't climb over a brick wall, keep hitting it until it falls. Change the way people think." With this tenacity he is finding success by bringing the real world into the classroom.

Mr. Winchester refers to his teaching style as "authentic learning," which he says trains

students in the basics and then lets them apply what they've learned. His students took that to heart, and in the last year, through their efforts, the town of Gideon helped renovate the community from the inside out by cleaning up public property and tearing down old buildings. To put a new face on this community spirit, Mr. Winchester's students erected a new welcome sign, planted flowers, and even created an Internet Web page showing off the town and school district to new businesses and other visitors.

Mr. Speaker, with teachers like Cindy Thresher and Allen Winchester guiding and teaching our students, our future looks much brighter. I commend them and all of our Nation's educators who prepare our children today to be the leaders of tomorrow.

REMARKS OF LEE TENG-HUI

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege of traveling with the Speaker of the House on a congressional delegation trip to Asia. We had the opportunity to meet with some of the most dynamic leaders of the Pacific rim. I wanted to share with the rest of our colleagues the important remarks of Lee Teng-hui, President of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

PRESIDENT LEE TENG-HUI'S ADDRESS TO THE SPEAKER'S DELEGATION TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN ON APRIL 2, 1997

Honorable Speaker Gingrich, Honorable Representatives, Ladies and Gentlemen: Good morning. This is a very important moment. On behalf of the people and the government of the ROC on Taiwan, I would like to extend my heartiest welcome to all of you. Particularly, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to you for your decision to visit my country out of such a busy schedule on your Asia evaluation tour. The time of your stay is very short, but the most important thing is that you didn't forget this island ROC on Taiwan. It has at least two very significant meanings: First, the ROC on Taiwan is the best friend of the United States in the world and the symbol of American value system and idealism, Freedom and Democracy. Second, the island is geographically important for US military strategy in the West Pacific area, and particularly in North-East Asia.

Domestically, the ROC on Taiwan is now considered a fully free country by the Freedom House based in New York City following our first direct popular presidential election in March 1996. In order to improve our competitiveness, we are now in the process of streamlining the government structure through constitutional reform and establishing an Asian Pacific Regional Operations Center here.

Our mainland China policy remains unchanged. Eventual reunification of China under freedom, democracy, and social justice is still our future goal, but the fact remains: China is divided. We in the ROC in Taiwan would like to use the next thirty years to build an even more free, democratic and prosperous country, so that when the opportune time arises, we can hold talks of reunification with the other side on an equal footing.

In the interest of time, I would like to listen to you; any questions put forward to me

are welcome. As to the purposes of this trip, you already mentioned in the news conference on the 23rd of March. We have already prepared answers to those questions, and will provide the materials to you for your convenience. Thank you very much for your attention. Now, I would like to listen to your comments and advice.

AVOID POLITICAL TINKERING WITH THE CPI

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today out of concern for all senior citizens. As you may know, I represent one of the oldest congressional districts in the country. In fact, well over 20 percent of the people living in my district are aged 65 or older. Many of my constituents consequently depend on Social Security. Because many of those receiving Social Security live near the poverty level and because Social Security often represents their only source of income in retirement, they especially depend on their annual cost-of-living adjustments COLA's to maintain their standards of living.

As my colleagues should be aware, the Federal Government currently calculates the annual COLA for Social Security recipients using the consumer price index for wage earners [CPI-W]. Because the market basket used to determine the [CPI-W] does not precisely reflect those goods and services purchased by senior citizens, some fear that the elderly may actually experience a higher rate of inflation. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS] at the request of Congress has for a number of years calculated an experimental price index for the elderly. As a result, the BLS found in 1994 that the CPI-W may actually understate the annual inflation rate for the elderly by four-tenths of a percentage point on average.

This difference comes as a consequence of two well-known factors. First, older Americans spend more of their income on out-of-pocket costs for medical care, despite coverage by Medicare. Second, medical care prices have risen faster than the average of all other prices. If the price of medical care increases faster than average, then, other things being equal, the actual inflation experienced by senior citizens will be more rapid than is described by the CPI-W.

Despite evidence that the CPI-W may understate the rate of inflation for the elderly, many people still have the perception that the measure overstates inflation. In a time of budgetary pressures, many policymakers have consequently come to view adjusting the CPI as the panacea for balancing the budget because curbing COLA's would reduce budget deficits and ease long-term entitlement funding. COLA's are such an important issue because about one-third of Federal budget outlays are automatically adjusted each year given changes in the CPI-W.

I have closely followed all of the debate about whether the BLS overestimates inflation when it calculates the consumer price index. Therefore, when the budget negotiators announced their deal late last week. I was relieved to learn that they did not agree to any

risky political tinkering with the CPI. A political determination in this matter would have compounded the efforts of Government economists to determine the accuracy of the measure. Moreover, it would have led to greater public confusion about the issue and distrust in the accuracy of Government statistics generally. Still further, any political effort to manipulate this statistic downward would have likely had a significant negative impact on those elderly individuals living close to the poverty line.

Instead of a politically motivated vote on the accuracy of the CPI, what is needed is a factual, technical determination based on sound economic analysis. Despite the well-publicized findings of the Boskin Commission, several economists have recently issued reports that the CPI may understate inflation. The BLS has the expertise, tools, resources, and experience to weigh the conflicting evidence and develop an accurate and appropriate inflation measure. Moreover, allowing the BLS to make this determination will help to maintain the integrity, objectivity, and the reliability of the Federal statistical system.

Ultimately, I believed that people should receive an accurate inflation adjustment, not one that gives them an unintended bonus or reduction. I, therefore, encourage the Bureau of Labor Statistics to continue its efforts to identify the most appropriate and accurate criteria for measuring inflation. I would also be interested in learning of the agency's recommendations on whether Congress should use the CPI for the elderly to adjust Social Security benefits and other programs for the elderly. Further, I encourage my colleagues in Congress to continue to protect our senior citizens and others on fixed incomes in any future effort to balance the budget.

My Speaker, thank you for allowing me to raise this important issue. The Bureau of Labor Statistics alone should make adjustments, if any are needed, to the methodology used to determine the Consumer Price Index. In the upcoming weeks and months, I, for one, will continue to vigilantly watch the actions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on this issue. I am also certain that senior citizens will also continue to closely examine the actions of my colleagues on this matter.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL SCHULTE

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, It is a great honor for me to pay tribute today to one of Milwaukee County's truly outstanding citizens. As the Men's Club of Shorewood, WI, gathers this week to honor Michael Schulte as its 1997 Man of the Year, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the achievements of this exceptional individual.

From 1985 until last month, Mike Schulte served as a village trustee of Shorewood, serving as village president for more than 6 years. Under Mike's strong leadership, Shorewood grew and thrived as one of Wisconsin's most efficient and productive communities.

During his tenure, enhanced 911 emergency service and the North Shore Public Safety

Communication Center were established. Mike ensured that Shorewood was an active participant in the "East-West Corridor Transit Study," and formed the village's employee committees. In addition, Mike was extremely dedicated to making critical improvements to Shorewood's schools and infrastructure, while ensuring that the community's natural beauty was preserved during its development.

Mike was Shorewood's voice on the Milwaukee County Intergovernmental Cooperation Council, the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District Executive Committee, and the North Shore Fire Department Board of Directors. His unflinching dedication and tireless work on behalf of all of Shorewood's residents will be long remembered. Having worked personally with Mike on a number of occasions, I can personally attest to his leadership skills, professionalism, and generosity.

The only thing that's more important to Mike than Shorewood is the quality time he can spend with his wife Barbara, and three children Kathryn, Jon, and Eric. I am certain that in his retirement from public life that he will enjoy countless hours with his wonderful family in the years to come.

While I am sorry that the work of Congress here in Washington will prevent me from attending the banquet in Mike's honor, I ask my colleagues to join me in offering our warmest thanks to Mike. Congratulations and thank you for all that you have done.

TRIBUTE TO MILAM ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Milam Elementary School, its principal, teachers, parents, and also the incredible students who have all today earned national acclaim through the Title I Recognition Program.

The Title I Recognition Program honors 99 title I schools which have achieved success based on six very important criteria. Those criteria were: First, providing opportunity for all children to meet advanced level of performance; second, professional development; third, positive coordination with other programs; fourth, developing a curriculum and instruction methods to support a high standard of achievement; fifth, partnership among schools, parents, and communities; and sixth, 3 years of successful achievement data.

The honored schools were selected through a vigorous, competitive process coordinated and managed by the various State Education Agencies. The award was presented today, May 6, at the International Reading Association Conference in Atlanta, GA.

Title I provides funds to schools to assist them in helping at-risk children achieve a high academic standard in school. Nearly 70 percent of all children participating in title I receive reading instruction and over 40 percent receive instruction in mathematics.

Mr. Speaker, I would once again like to congratulate Vickie Overton, the Milam Elementary School principal, and everyone associated with the school's title I program. They have made Milam Elementary School a symbol of what the title I program can achieve.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA POLICE COORDI-
NATION ACT OF 1997

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill that will introduce rationality and cost efficiency into the almost totally uncoordinated, extraordinarily inefficient and wasteful use of Federal agency police power in Washington, DC. My bill will free 30 or more Federal law enforcement agencies to give direct assistance to the Metropolitan Police Department [MPD] and will get a much increased bang for the Federal buck as well as additional police protection for District residents, commuters, and tourists. The point of my bill is the highest and best use of their valuable police powers.

Few are aware of the great number of overlapping Federal law enforcement agencies in the District. A CRS survey that I requested shows that there are at least 30 agencies with the authority to arrest and to carry firearms. Many of these agencies get state-of-the-art training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC] in Brunswick, GA, considered the best police training facility in the country. The MPD does not receive this superior level of training because the District cannot afford to send our officers to the Georgia facility. Yet the MPD is left to respond to calls for assistance not only from residents but also from the Federal officers while responding to one of the highest crime cities in the country without their assistance.

Examples of Federal law enforcement agencies that would be affected are Federal Protection Services, Library of Congress Police, U.S. Park Police, Government Printing Office Police, Naval Observatory and Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Despite often excellent training, these and other Federal law enforcement agencies are pitifully constrained in their ability to utilize this costly training. The Federal taxpayer is getting very little protection at a very high price because the Federal law enforcement agencies are treated essentially as private police forces. Most of these officers are unable to make arrests except in the building or on the immediate grounds. Most do not patrol in the immediate vicinity surrounding their agencies, but leave that job to the overburdened MPD. On the few occasions when they do intervene in an unlawful activity, many can only call 911 as if they were citizens without arrest powers. By phone, they inform the MPD of the crime that may be occurring within sight of the agency because Federal agencies and the MPD do not share the same radio frequencies. To its credit, Park Police Officers in Rock Creek Park overcame the obstacle by simply loaning their counterpart officers in the MPD a police radio and vice versa. Federal officers who do make an occasional arrest merely hand over the suspect to the MPD and do not do any of the paperwork, leaving the MPD with hours of processing that keep officers off the streets. Although they work in the same city, there is little, if any, routine sharing and donation of equipment between Federal agencies and the MPD at a time when the President has called on Federal agencies to help the District. What

little coordination that is done comes on an ad hoc basis, without any central entity or authority to coordinate agency efforts.

Therefore, today I am introducing the District of Columbia Police Coordination Act of 1997. The bill directs Federal law enforcement agencies to enter into cooperative agreements with the MPD to assist the department in crime prevention and law enforcement activities in the District. Matters that must be included in these agreements include sending agency personnel on patrol in areas immediately surrounding their respective agencies, sharing and donating equipment and supplies, sharing radio frequencies, and streamlining the processing of suspects. The U.S. attorney will act as the coordination entity for purposes of implementing the bill.

Federal police officers usually earn more than D.C. police, have access to better training, have better benefits and working conditions, yet perform almost none of the services that the MPD officers perform. The District has had to cut other vital services to raise the number of officers while Federal officers are treated like high-priced night watchmen. Yet high crime rates and police assassinations are quick to get the attention of Congress. Stinging criticism of the MPD and death penalty rhetoric will do nothing to assist D.C. police officers. Federal law enforcement officers should not be left underperforming only because they lack the authority to render service commensurate with their police power and arrest authority.

I have had success with a similar bill. In 1992 Congress passed Public Law 102-397, my bill that now allows the Capitol Police to patrol an area three times greater than previously. Instead of patrolling only adjacent to the Capitol grounds, where there is virtually no crime, the Capitol Police now patrol the neighborhood. Under my bill, Federal law enforcement agencies would accomplish the same results through cooperative agreements that take into account their own agency needs, assist the MPD officers in avoiding duplicate actions, and coordinate their work for maximum efficiency.

I believe most Members of the House and Senate would be alarmed that Federal tax dollars contribute so little to the protection of areas around Federal facilities and want a more cost-efficient system. The Congress came to this same conclusion when it reacted to crime in the Capitol Hill neighborhood by freeing its own Capitol Police to patrol beyond the immediate area of the Capitol. The District of Columbia Police Coordination Act of 1997 will give the Congress the opportunity to apply the same approach to Federal law enforcement officers assigned to other Federal facilities.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 30TH AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE FLANDERS
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN SOUTH-
INGTON, CT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and admiration that I

rise and pay tribute to the Flanders Elementary School in celebration of 30 years of unwavering service and dedication to the children and families of Southington, CT. The school's commitment to the education and well-being of children is worthy of distinction.

On May 2, 1997, the Flanders Elementary School celebrated its 30th anniversary in its current building. The school, its students, their parents and the Flanders School PTA celebrated this joyous occasion and I am proud to recognize their achievement.

For the past 30 years, the faculty of the Flanders Elementary School have excelled in their efforts to educate the children of Southington, CT. They have helped to create a foundation of learning that will stay with the children throughout their lives. It is a testament to the enduring values of education and 30 years have passed and the school has not wavered from its original mission. The teachers have forged ahead with the same commitment and dedication as when the school was founded. They deserve our appreciation and admiration, for it is the continuing success of their students that makes us all proud. I would like to commend the Flanders Elementary School for its service and wish it continued success in the years to come.

HONORING HEBRON VOLUNTEER
FIRE COMPANY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, this is a very special year for the Hebron Volunteer Fire Company in the southern part of Washington County in upstate New York.

Earlier this year, the company celebrated its 50th anniversary. On August 29, the Hebron Fireman's Auxiliary will celebrate its own 20th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, I'm an old volunteer firefighter myself, having served with Queensbury Central in my hometown for 20 years. Volunteer firefighters are special people to me. In my rural areas like ours, they save countless lives and billions of dollars worth of property every year. They're increasingly well-trained and dedicated to the protection of their neighbors. They come from all walks of life, and make many sacrifices and run many risks. This, Mr. Speaker, is the American spirit of voluntarism at its finest.

And the Hebron Volunteer Fire Company is typical in this regard. I've had a chance to meet many of their members, and they are real heroes. So are the women involved in the auxiliary, who offer vital support in a number of ways. Under the leadership of Alice Coldwell, auxiliary president, working closely with fire company president David Getty, the people of Hebron continue to be well-served.

Mr. Speaker, today let us rise to wish both the firefighters and auxiliary of Hebron a happy anniversary and many more years of outstanding service.

TRIBUTE TO KENNETH E. SCOTT

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Kenneth E. Scott, a Kiowa, CO, rancher and farmer who made many contributions to his community before passing away at the age of 93.

Ken was born in Missouri and came to Colorado as a young man where he met and married Lyndall Deming. They ranched and farmed on Comanche Creek for over 50 years, raised their four children there and also ran a family owned truck company.

Ken took a lifetime interest in education and served on the local school board. He was vice president of the Elbert County Historical Society and was very active in agriculture organizations. He was a member of the Comanche Creek Grange, the Elbert County and Colorado Farm Bureaus, the Elbert County Livestock Association, Colorado Cattlemens Association, and the Wheat Growers Association.

Additionally, Ken cared very much about this great country and its politics. Because he believed in protecting the many freedoms Americans enjoy, he became actively involved in the Republican Party and served as Elbert County chairman for more than 20 years. He worked tirelessly to elect good people who would protect those freedoms.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to this very hardworking, humble man who gave so much to his family, the many friends he made over the years, and the community in which he lived. He embodied the true American spirit.

RECOGNIZING JUDGE LINTON
LEWIS AS A HERO

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. NEY Mr. Speaker, in a historic decision, the Ohio Supreme Court recently upheld the Perry County court case in which Perry County common pleas judge, Linton Lewis, ruled that Ohio's current education financing system is unconstitutional due to the inequity of funding between wealthy and poor school districts.

The court gave the Ohio General Assembly 1 year to enact a better and constitutional system of providing funding for public schools. The court also gave Judge Lewis responsibility for, and veto power over, the final legislative product. Judge Lewis did not ask for the job he was assigned and the State's top judges anticipated the criticism he would receive. In his concurring opinion, Justice Andrew Douglas praised Lewis for the magnificent job he did handling the case and credited him with being "unswayed by partisan interests, public clamor, or fear of criticism."

Mr. Speaker, I have a long personal history of supporting the Perry County court case, and I am extremely pleased with the Ohio Supreme Court's ruling upholding Judge Lewis' decision. However, after reading what some news sources from Ohio had to say about the ruling, it is obvious that not everyone agrees

on the court's decision or the school funding issue. One news source stated that "education policy for 11 million Ohio residents will be dictated in a rural fly speck on the State map—by a county judge who answers to less than one-thousandth of our population."

Mr. Speaker, I take strong exception to these comments. Ohio's children from poorer areas in the State deserve the same educational opportunities as the children in wealthier school districts, and it is about time that Ohio address the inequities that exist in the current school funding formula. This formula was challenged by a student in Perry County who was forced to sit on the floor to take a test because his school could not afford enough chairs for all of its students. There was an elementary school which is in my district that did not have running water. For the longest period of time, the students had to walk across the street to a gas station when they needed to use the restroom.

This list of funding inequities could go on. When you have a situation where children in wealthy school districts receive up to three times as much funding for education as those in poor school districts, something needs to be done to rectify the situation, and I applaud Judge Lewis and the supreme court's courage in making this ruling and standing by Ohio's less fortunate children.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe that Judge Linton Lewis is a hero for Ohio's schoolchildren and should, therefore, be recognized by the U.S. House of Representatives for his heroic stance on behalf of Ohio's children.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JON CHRISTENSEN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote No. 102, a Jackson amendment to H.R. 2. Had I been present, I would have voted "no," and I would like the record to show that I would have voted against the amendment.

PROGRESS REPORT ON WOMEN'S
HEALTH

SPEECH OF

MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I would first like to thank Representative CONNIE MORELLA, Representative LOUISE SLAUGHTER, and the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues for holding this special order on women's health and for raising the awareness of women's health issues through the past 20 years.

I also come to you today to address issues of great concern to me as a husband, father of two sons and two daughters, concerned citizen, and diligent representative of east Texans. We have made tremendous strides in the area of women's health this century, but we have far to go. Women's health is more vulnerable than men's health for a number of

reasons, ranging from demographics to specific diseases, and we must continue to recognize that women have special health care needs.

While health care costs are soaring for the entire population, women earn, on the whole, less than men. Women of reproductive age pay 68 percent more out-of-pocket health care costs than men, a larger percentage of women hold part time and clerical jobs without health insurance, and women tend to live longer than men. As a result, women are disproportionately affected by rising health care costs. Pregnant women in particular face significant costs and high risks. In 1991, only two-thirds of black, Hispanic, and American Indian women received early prenatal care.

Because this segment of the population is so vulnerable, Congress created the supplemental nutrition program for women, children, and infants, called the WIC Program, 23 years ago. Since then, WIC has proven very effective at improving women's health and reducing health care costs. Pregnant women on Medicaid who participate have better health, are more likely to receive prenatal care, and have children with better learning abilities, higher rates of immunization, and better weight. The General Accounting Office has calculated that every dollar spent in the WIC Program saves \$3.50 in Social Security and Medicaid benefits.

Congress has threatened to reduce funding for this essential program below the President's request. The proposed budget cuts of \$36 million could cut 180,000 women and children out of the program, leaving women with improper nutrition and potentially impairing the development of as many children. We will soon be voting on this issue, so let us make this commitment now to save money for the Government and show compassion for this vulnerable group in our population.

In addition to economic vulnerability, women face unique risks simply because of their gender. Though awareness of breast cancer risks has risen for years, the death rate has not fallen and the incidence rate has risen steadily. Now, one in eight women will develop breast cancer in her lifetime; 2.6 million women are estimated to have the disease, and economic costs from medical expenses and lost productivity due to breast cancer have risen to \$6 billion annually.

These women are daughters, sisters, mothers, grandmothers, friends, and colleagues, and we owe it to them to redouble our efforts to detect, treat, and prevent this devastating disease. We must extend our efforts to educate and reach out to those women who are not now receiving regular mammograms, especially lower income women who have been proven to be less likely to receive a mammogram. And we can extend coverage of Medicare to cover more frequent and earlier mammograms to detect and remove breast cancer at a lower cost and with less damage.

We have to make this commitment to the women of America. What is good for the women of this country is good for the country as a whole. We cannot allow these health

risks to go unchallenged, and we must make improving the health of women a goal for this Congress.

TRIBUTE TO CANTOR ISAAC
BEHAR

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the distinguished career of Cantor Isaac Behar, who is retiring from Sephardic Temple Tifereth Israel after serving for 27 dedicated years.

Cantor Behar was born in Shumen, Bulgaria. He studied both religion and music at the Yeshiva in Sophia, Bulgaria, and later graduated from the Musical Academy in Bucharest, Romania.

In 1959 Cantor Behar moved to Israel, where he served as a music teacher and musical adviser at a school in Tel Aviv. In 1962 he was appointed as cantor of Congregation Yehuda Halevi in Mexico City, where he also served as the director of the Choir de Union Sefardi.

Then in 1969 he was invited to Sephardic Temple Tifereth Israel in Los Angeles, where he served as the senior cantor until his recent retirement on December 31, 1996. During his many years at Sephardic Temple Tifereth Israel, Cantor Behar has been an inspiration to the entire congregation, but particularly to the young people. He was regarded not only as their cantor, but also as a teacher, mentor, and adviser.

Cantor Behar educated and entertained his congregation with his original compositions of Sephardic sacred music and music for Shabbat and for the Yamin Noraim. His lyrical voice and knowledge of Judaism have been shared with a wider audience through his two albums, the first of which was recorded in Mexico City, and the second in Los Angeles entitled "Songs of the Sephardic People." The congregation of Sephardic Temple Tifereth Israel owes a great debt of gratitude to Cantor Behar for his long and successful tenure as cantor.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Cantor Isaac Behar for his dedicated service and record of achievement and in wishing him great happiness and success in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF PRESCRIPTION
DRUG BENEFIT EQUITY ACT

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, last week, I introduced the Prescription Drug Benefit Equity Act—Federal legislation that would ensure that Americans are free to obtain their prescription

drugs from a neighborhood pharmacy rather than through the mail.

This bill will protect consumers' choice and help keep local pharmacists in business. It will put a stop to an emerging trend that has forced some individuals to obtain their medications through the mail.

Mr. Speaker, some health coverage policies require patients to pay significantly more to use their local pharmacist. A few have eliminated that option altogether. That's not right.

Hard-working Americans should not be forced to entrust their health to pharmacists working at a firm thousands of miles away. They deserve the right to continue seeing the neighborhood pharmacists they've grown to trust.

While most plans do not require beneficiaries to purchase medication through the mail, a growing number of plans are now charging consumers substantially more for the privilege of using their neighborhood pharmacist. That includes the Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan, which charges Federal employees nothing for mail order prescriptions, but a 20-percent copay for medications purchased through their neighborhood pharmacist.

In an era when health care costs are eating away at the earnings and savings of too many Americans, especially our seniors, forcing them to pay significantly more to use their trusted pharmacist really means no choice at all. My bill will eliminate this cost discrepancy and give Americans a real choice.

Mr. Speaker, the Prescription Drug Benefit Equity Act will give consumers peace of mind. Purchasing medication through the mail means no face-to-face interaction with a pharmacist. This one-on-one relationship is critical to consumers who rely on their pharmacist to ensure that a prescribed drug not only is right for them, but that they can obtain the product without the fear that it will be damaged, delayed, or lost in the mail.

Many people are satisfied with their mail order service. That's great. This bill is not designed to eliminate the mail order industry. It is simply designed to give customers a choice, and through that choice—peace of mind. Under my bill, those who are happy with their mail order can continue using it. However, those who prefer the trip to their neighborhood drug store would have that option as well—no extra charge.

There is an equally important benefit of this legislation. The Prescription Drug Benefit Equity Act will help keep community pharmacists in business. Neighborhood pharmacies have played an important role in our communities for as long as any of us can remember. My bill will ensure that local pharmacists can compete on a level playing field with large mail order firms. That's good news for pharmacists and good news for patients.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce the Prescription Drug Benefit Equity Act and invite my colleagues to join me in support of this sensible measure.