

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day.

The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

#### JOHN ANDRE CHALOT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2732) for the relief of John Andre Chalot.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 2732

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. MODIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF NATURALIZATION OF JOHN ANDRE CHALOT.

Notwithstanding title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act, any predecessor provisions to such title, or any other provision of law relating to naturalization, for purposes of determining the eligibility of John Andre Chalot for relief under the Agreement Between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany Concerning Final Benefits to Certain United States Nationals Who Were Victims of National Socialist Measures of Persecution, signed at Bonn on September 19, 1955, John Andre Chalot is deemed to be a naturalized citizen of the United States as of September 3, 1943.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ROY DESMOND MOSER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2731) for the relief of Roy Desmond Moser.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 2731

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. MODIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF NATURALIZATION OF ROY DESMOND MOSER.

Notwithstanding title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act, any predecessor provisions to such title, or any other provision of law relating to naturalization, for purposes of determining the eligibility of Roy Desmond Moser for relief under the Agreement Between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany Concerning Final Benefits to Certain United States Nationals Who Were Victims of National Socialist Measures of Persecution, signed at Bonn on September 19, 1955, Roy Desmond Moser is deemed to be a naturalized citizen of the United States as of August 8, 1942.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, the relief provided by this legislation is of exceptional urgency, and I want to express my appreciation to Chairman HYDE, Chairman SMITH, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. WATT, for their cooperation and assistance in bringing this legislation forward on an expedited basis.

These bills concern two men, now in their seventies, who have been American citizens

for over 50 years. Each served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, and each was captured by the Nazis and interned at the infamous concentration camp known as Buchenwald.

The first man, Roy Desmond Moser, was held as a prisoner of war at Stalag 9B, one of the most brutal of the Nazi POW camps. From there, he and 350 of his American comrades were transported to Berga, a sub-camp of Buchenwald. There they were confined in unhealthy, degrading and inhumane conditions, subsisting on a starvation diet, subjected to forced labor, and brutalized by camp guards. After only 6 weeks at Berga, 24 had perished from starvation, overwork, disease and physical abuse. In early April 1945, the remaining prisoners were driven on a death march away from the advancing Allied front. Of the 280 American POW's who survived, most weighed less than 90 pounds when they were finally liberated.

The second man, John Andre Chalot, was too young to enlist in the U.S. Army, so he went to Canada and joined the Royal Canadian Air Force. He flew Spitfires with the RCAF based in England from 1940 to 1943, and transferred to the U.S. Army Air Corps, 358th Fighter Squadron, in 1943, receiving a commission as a second lieutenant. Early in 1944, Mr. Chalot was flying a P-51 mission over Germany when his plane was hit and he crash-landed in Holland. With the help of the Resistance, he managed to get to Paris, but was arrested and imprisoned there. In August 1944, he and his fellow prisoners, including 168 Allied airmen, were crowded into boxcars and transported to Buchenwald, where they suffered extreme deprivations and were even subjected to Nazi medical experiments. Mr. Chalot and most of his fellow airmen were eventually transferred to Stalag Luft III, a POW camp, where they remained until their liberation.

After the war, both men returned to the United States to resume their lives. Mr. Moser retired after 32 years on the Boston police force and lives with his family in Holbrook, MA. Mr. Chalot is a retired postal worker in Bradenton, FL.

Up to this point, their stories are not dissimilar from those of the hundreds of other American POW's who were transported to the death camps. But unlike their comrades-in-arms, Mr. Moser and Mr. Chalot discovered after the war that they were not American citizens. Mr. Moser had come to the United States from Canada at the age of 6 months; Mr. Chalot had immigrated from France before the age of 2. Neither had been naturalized at the time of their military service, although both were granted citizenship upon their return.

The fact that they were not American citizens had made no difference to the U.S. Army, nor had it prevented the Third Reich from sending them to Buchenwald. But 50 years later, when they applied under a United States-German agreement for compensation as American nationals who were victims of Nazi persecution, each was informed that he was not eligible because he was not a U.S. citizen at the time.

I am sure all of my colleagues would agree that this is a great injustice which we must correct. The bills under consideration would make Mr. Moser and Mr. Chalot eligible for compensation by deeming them to be naturalized U.S. citizens as of the date they began

their military service. It is urgent that we pass these bills now, because the State Department is about to forward to the German Government the list of those who are eligible to participate in the program.

After what these men suffered in the service of our country, this is truly the least we can do.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

#### COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN

(Mr. GINGRICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to tell all of our coworkers in the Federal Government about the Combined Federal Campaign.

For nearly 40 years, Federal workers have been contributing to local and national charities through the Combined Federal Campaign. When we give to the Combined Federal Campaign in the Washington area, 96 cents of every \$1 goes directly to the charities of our choice.

I urge everyone to find a charity to champion. As my colleagues know, I wear both a Habitat for Humanity pin and Earning by Learning pin, because I think those are programs that are very helpful.

There are over 2000 local, national, and international organizations listed in the Combined Federal Campaign catalog. Your contribution can be automatically deducted from your paycheck.

Some of you may not think your small contribution can make a difference, but it can. I just want to suggest that for the price of 2 movie tickets deducted from your paycheck every month, you can send one disadvantaged child in the inner city to 5 life-changing days at a summer camp; \$20 a month buys a light-weight wheelchair for a person with a disability; \$30 a month provides equipment to establish a clinic for several villages in the Third World; \$5 a month can buy 16 bottles of propane to instruct disadvantaged women in welding techniques for job training. With a one-time gift of \$5, we can feed one Rwandan refugee child for 20 days.

I want to thank Jay Eagen for his leadership in chairing the campaign. I urge every Member and House staffer to contact the key worker in your office and consider supporting the campaign today.

#### JOHN NATHAN STURDIVANT: LEADER AND VISIONARY

(Mr. ABERCROMBIE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, on rare occasions during our lifetimes, we have the opportunity to encounter an extraordinary individual. One such individual is John Nathan Sturdivant, president of the American Federation of Government Employees. His recent death was a heavy blow for Federal workers, their families, and for all of us who admired the qualities that he brought to his work.

John Sturdivant served our country as a member of the Armed Forces and as a civilian employee. As a leader of the AFGE, he continued to serve by representing the Federal employees who translate policy in the actual operations of the Federal Government. To this task, John Sturdivant brought the qualities of vision and leadership. He supported Federal employees working with managers to make Government more efficient, productive, and cost effective. At the same time, he remained a labor leader, dedicated to the principle of collective bargaining and the dignity of working people.

May I conclude, Mr. Speaker, with a personal note. John Sturdivant displayed throughout his final months extraordinary bravery and commitment. He worked without ceasing as long as he was physically capable. His attitude and demeanor never reflected his pain and distress. He was devoted to the AFGE, its principles and its people to the end of his life. His dedication to service on behalf of the American public was unflinching. All of us who address the public interests can only hope to live up to the standards set by John Sturdivant.

John Sturdivant had the capacity to inspire loyalty and the ability to enlarge the vision of those with whom he worked. These are the qualities of a true leader.

To his daughter Michelle, to his family and to the membership of the American Federation of Government Employees, we extend our deepest sympathy. John Sturdivant was one of those who made the world a better place than he found it. He will be deeply missed by all of us.

#### THE UNITED STATES-CARIBBEAN BASIN TRADE PARTNERSHIP ACT

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act, because it will strengthen the mutually beneficial relationship that exists between the United States and the smaller countries of the Caribbean Basin.

Due in large part to the Caribbean Basin initiative, which was proposed by President Reagan in 1982 and passed by the Congress in 1983, trade between the United States and Caribbean Basin nations have more than doubled in the past dozen years and now equal close to \$30 billion a year. During that time, U.S. trade with the CBI region has generated roughly 18,000 new export-ori-

ented jobs each year. What was once a trade deficit of \$2.7 billion with the Caribbean is now a United States trade surplus of over \$1 billion.

Mr. Speaker, passage of H.R. 2644 will strengthen the United States-Caribbean Basin trade partnership while at the same time enhancing the competitiveness of United States firms and workers. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

#### VOTE "NO" ON NAFTA EXPANSION

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, let there be no mistake. The vote today on the Caribbean Trade Partnership Act is a litmus test from the White House. They want to pass NAFTA expansion, and the President is twisting arms. In fact, the President is reminding everybody that we must build a bridge to the 21st century.

Now, if that is not enough to repave your off ramp, here is how that bridge really works. The bridge brings in Mexican tomatoes, Canadian beef, illegal immigrants, narcotics, and everything under the sun made in China and Japan. The bridge takes away American jobs. The bridge takes away American factories. The bridge destroys American families.

Beam me up. That is not a bridge the White House is selling; that is a toll road leading to a dead end for American workers. Vote "no" today on that partnership act, vote "no" on NAFTA expansion.

I yield back the liberal wage jobs we keep sending overseas.

#### FAST TRACK IS CRITICAL TO THIS COUNTRY

(Mr. KNOLLENBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, the House is scheduled to vote this week on a matter essential to the economic vitality of this country, a vote to extend fast track trade negotiating authority to the President. Fast track is a crucial partnership between the President and Congress. My colleagues will remember that Presidents Nixon, Carter, Reagan, and Bush all used this authority to negotiate open markets with foreign governments in good faith.

The United States has benefited from these negotiations. Since fast track expired in 1994, foreign governments have refused to enter into trade negotiations with the United States. These countries continue to open trade and investments for their own companies and their own workers, while retaining barriers against U.S. exports.

Without fast track, we risk being left behind. It does not force Congress to give up its power to oversee the nego-

tiations. Congress simply agrees to vote on a completed trade agreement without any changes. Fast track is critical to this country, to the U.S. leadership in the global economy. Support the extension of fast track.

#### THE TIME IS NOW FOR CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Senate has now agreed to a date for a full and fair and open debate on campaign finance reform next March. The American public wants this done, and I believe the majority of Members of the House want this done.

The time has come now for the Republican leadership to agree to set a date for that debate. That debate must be open, it must be fair, it must allow for the consideration of the competing bills for reforming our campaign finance reform system. There is a rule that is at this desk, or a discharge petition to create a rule that would allow that debate on those competing items for reform.

The time has come for the Republican leadership to get out of the way, let the Congress have that debate, let the public watch that debate, because they are hungry for campaign finance reform.

We have spent a year listening to and discovering scandals on both sides of the aisle on the misuse of campaign money, on the overwhelming onslaught of soft money in our system. The time has come to reform it. Mr. Speaker, do it now. Give us a date before we leave town.

#### PRESIDENT'S POSITION ON TAX RELIEF IS PUZZLING

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I am wondering if some of my liberal friends on the other side of the aisle can help me with a question that is puzzling me. Why is it that it is selfish when we wish to keep what belongs to us, whereas it is compassion when we wish to take what belongs to another? I suppose by your own logic, it is selfish to lock your doors at night when you want to keep what you have earned.

I guess all of the hard work and sacrifice that goes into earning what belongs to you, that is forgotten, because the liberals are busy today talking about how compassionate they are spending other people's money.

Now we have the President of the United States on record showing what side he is on. Yesterday he called those of us that want tax cuts selfish. The President thinks that ordinary Americans ought to be condemned for thinking that the Government could get by on a little less, that families ought to have a little bit more.