

language also urges American law enforcement officials to prosecute those who are illegally marketing and selling these organs in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, as a physician I am outraged that people have reportedly paid as much as \$30,000 for the kidneys of executed prisoners at People's Liberation Army medical facilities. Chinese prisoners are being killed for profit and this outrage must stop.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MT. ZION  
MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 6, 1997*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to congratulate Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Hammond, IN, as it prepares to celebrate its 78th anniversary on Sunday, November 16, 1997. I would also like to take this opportunity to commend Rev. Doctor A.R. Burns and the members of 78th Anniversary Committee, Yvonne Alexander, Shirley Sheppard, Ruby Peppers, Paul Lewis, Leo Harwell, and Jennifer Collins, for the hard work they have put forth in organizing this special event. The anniversary festivities will begin with a church service at 4 p.m., and will feature an exciting program of guest speakers.

A church of very modest beginnings, Mt. Zion was founded in 1919 by a group of Christian believers who desired to establish Hammond's first African-American Baptist Church. The African-American population in Hammond was small at that time, however, and the few people who began the church had meager resources. Therefore, a small, rented storefront building became the first home of the Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church. The parishioners worshiped at this humble location for several months under the leadership of Reverend Phelps of Gary, IN.

As its parishioners experienced financial difficulties brought about by a lack of job opportunity in Hammond, Mt. Zion struggled to support a minister and find an adequate place of worship. As a result, the church was moved to several locations and was led by a variety of pastors. However, in spite of the trials they faced, the small group of parishioners continued to grow and prosper. Within a year of its founding, Mt. Zion had already established a senior choir and became officially organized by Reverend Jackson of Indianapolis, IN. In 1921, Rev. William Davis, of Morgan Park, IL, became pastor of Mt. Zion, and he brought with him a vision of a larger, revitalized parish. Although Reverend Davis passed away in October of 1945, he donated the first \$25 toward a \$4,000 building fund, and, thus, laid the groundwork for the young minister, Rev. A.R. Burns, to fulfill his dream.

Reverend Burns, who began his pastorate at Mt. Zion in December of 1945, led the parish in purchasing lots for a new church at 1027 Kenwood Street. In 1949, the parish moved from the basement structure they had been occupying for several years to the new Mt. Zion church, which then became known as "The Friendly Place of Worship." In addition to fulfilling Reverend Davis' dream, Reverend

Burns followed his own dream of establishing a quality housing facility for the elderly. This dream became a reality in 1983, as a beautiful \$6 million, seven-story, 128-unit building was completed at 940 Kenwood Street. The first tenants moved into the Mt. Zion Pleasant View Plaza in June 1983.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating the Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church parishioners as they prepare to celebrate the 78th anniversary of their parish. The many obstacles the Mt. Zion congregation has overcome to successfully guide and serve others in its community is truly inspirational.

TRIBUTE TO J.M. "SAGE" REAGOR  
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RE-  
TIREMENT

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 6, 1997*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Ohio. J.M. "Sage" Reagor will retire on November 12, 1997.

I have known Sage Reagor for longer than either one of us wants to admit. He is a man of integrity and or honor. His quick wit and eternal optimism are his hallmarks.

Sage Reagor served his country in the U.S. Navy from 1942-43 and again from 1950-52. He graduated summa cum laude from Texas Christian University in 1955 with a bachelor of arts degree. He received a masters in Business Administration from Georgia State University in 1968.

He began his professional career with the Humble Oil and Refining Co. as a draftsman in 1948. From 1953 to 1969, Sage Reagor held various positions with the Sinclair Pipeline Co., Sinclair Oil & Gas, the Sinclair Refining Co. and Sinclair Oil Corp.

After a 2-year stint with B.P. Inc., Sage Reagor moved to Standard Oil of Ohio. While at Standard Oil, Sage established and managed the company's first State government affairs department. For the next 14 years, his department grew from a one-man operation to over 30 professionals in four departments.

Sage Reagor tried retirement once before. In 1985 he retired from Standard Oil, only to return to the work force when he affiliated with Governmental Policy Group, Inc. of Columbus, Ohio. Given Sage's track record, I am confident that in his second go at retirement, he will be as active as ever.

Mr. Speaker, J.M. "Sage" Reagor is a gentleman who embodies all that corporate America can and should be. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well as he enters his second retirement. Maybe he will finally get it right this time.

CLARIFYING U.S. POLICY  
TOWARDS JERUSALEM, H.R. 2832

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 6, 1997*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, along with Speaker GINGRICH, I introduced legislation

clarifying United States policy with respect to Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. H.R. 2832 is a compendium of four important provisions that flow from Public Law 104-45, the Jerusalem Embassy Relocation Act. That legislation became law 2 years ago this week. Many of us attended the Rotunda ceremony that celebrated the passage of that landmark legislation, and which, regrettably, was the last time most of us saw Israeli Prime Minister Yitzbak Rabin before he was gunned down by an assassin. The law makes a statement of policy that "Jerusalem should remain an undivided city . . . recognized as the capital of . . . Israel; and the U.S. Embassy . . . should be established in Jerusalem no later than May 31, 1999."

In furtherance of those requirements, this bill has four basic provisions: first, it would authorize \$25 million in fiscal year 1998 and \$75 million in fiscal year 1999 for the construction of an embassy in Jerusalem. For those who may be unaware, in January 1989, the United States signed a 99-year lease with the Government of Israel at \$1 per year for a 14 acre site in southwest Jerusalem. With the negotiations actively discussing going to final status talks, parallel activity needs to keep pace with these developments to ensure that a U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem is not going to be an afterthought.

Second, no funds appropriated by the act may be expended for the operation of the Consulate General or other diplomatic facilities in Jerusalem unless it comes under the supervision of the United States Ambassador to Israel. This provision is a follow-on measure to previous congressional achievements that list the United States consulate in Jerusalem under the "Israel" heading in the United States Government booklet listing embassies, consulates, and their personnel.

Third, that no funds appropriated by the act may be used for the publication of official Government documents that list countries and their capital cities unless the publication identifies Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. This provision is necessary to for the implementation of Public Law 104-45, and to ensure consistency of U.S. policies.

Fourth, this bill requires that for those born in Jerusalem seeking a United States passport or other official document listing their birth, the place of birth shall be listed, upon request, as Jerusalem, Israel. Today, on passports of citizens born in the United States, the city of one's birth is listed. For those citizens who are naturalized the country of birth is listed. If you are an Israeli, born in Tel Aviv, your passport says Israel. But if you are an Israeli born in Jerusalem your United States passport says Jerusalem, not Israel. The option for individuals born in Jerusalem to have the place of birth in their passports listed as Jerusalem, Israel should be made available. It is a simple case of fairness, and of righting a wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend your ongoing leadership on this most important of issues. The congressional certification of Jerusalem as Israel's capital must continue to be one of our highest priorities. According, I urge our colleagues to co-sponsor this measure at their earliest possible opportunity.

H.R. 2832

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