

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTERNATIONAL CHRONIC FATIGUE AND IMMUNE DYSFUNCTION SYNDROME AWARENESS DAY

HON. PAUL McHALE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. McHALE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor and recognize May 12, as International Chronic Fatigue and Immune Dysfunction Syndrome (CFIDS) Awareness Day. The following proclamation was presented to the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania:

PROCLAMATION—INTERNATIONAL CHRONIC FATIGUE AND IMMUNE DYSFUNCTION SYNDROME AWARENESS DAY

Whereas, the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley joins The CFIDS Association of America, the world's largest organization dedicated to conquering CFIDS, in observing May 12, 1998 as International Chronic Fatigue and Immune Dysfunction Syndrome Awareness Day; and

Whereas, the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley is celebrating its sixth year of service to the CFIDS community; and

Whereas, the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley recently received CFIDS Support Network Action Awards for excellence in service in the area of CFIDS Awareness Day in 1996 and for excellence in commitment and service to the CFIDS Community in the area of public policy in 1995; and,

Whereas, chronic fatigue and immune dysfunction syndrome (CFIDS), also known as chronic fatigue syndrome, is a complex illness which affects many different body systems and is characterized by neurological, rheumatological and immunological problems, incapacitating fatigue and numerous other symptoms that can be severely debilitating; and,

Whereas, conservative estimates suggest that hundreds of thousands of American adults and children have CFIDS; and

Whereas, it is imperative that education and training of health professionals regarding CFIDS be expanded, that further research be encouraged, and that public awareness of this serious health problem be increased.

Now, Therefore, Congressman PAUL McHALE does recognize May 12, 1998 as International Chronic Fatigue and Immune Dysfunction Syndrome Awareness Day, commends the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley on its Sixth Anniversary and pays tribute to its efforts to conquer CFIDS on behalf of those battling this disabling illness.

Signed and Sealed this Twelfth Day of May, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-eight.

IN HONOR OF JOHN GANGONE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor John Gangone, who has been chosen as an honoree for the School Settlement Testimonial Dinner, in Brooklyn, New York, along with his brother, Vincent.

John Gangone, the co-owner of a surgical supply store, has lived for over thirty years in the Greenpoint/Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. After graduating from St. John's University with a degree in business, Mr. Gangone worked briefly for a local industrial real estate firm as an associate broker, and then went on to work for the New York City Division of Housing Preservation and Redevelopment. Although he enjoyed these positions, neither provided the interaction with his own neighborhood that John treasured.

It was at this point that John Gangone, along with his brother, Vincent, pursued his dream and established Salerno Surgical Supplies. The name Salerno was borrowed from the Italian hometown of their parents, Nicola and Anna Gangone.

Mr. Gangone, a successful business and family man, also devotes much of his time to the Greenpoint community. He serves on the board of directors of the St. Nicholas Preservation Corporation, an organization within the community that promotes and manages housing and special programs for the neighborhood's youth and elderly. He is also an active member of the St. Cono Di Teggiano Catholic Association, where he has served as treasurer, advisor, and, currently, as committee chairman for the organization's 25th anniversary.

Mr. Gangone is also a member of the New York State Fraternal Order of Police and the New York City Police Athletic League. In addition, he holds a New York State license as a real estate broker, insurance broker, and a certified real estate appraiser.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to Mr. John Gangone of Brooklyn, New York. He is a dedicated member of the Greenpoint/Williamsburg community, which he has selflessly served for many years in a variety of capacities. I am proud to count him among my constituents.

HONORING BROOKLYN UNION GAS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in joining the National Energy Resources Organization in commending the exciting efforts of Brooklyn Union Gas in fostering national energy activities.

The National Energy Resources Organization, NERO, was formed as a non-profit organization whose purpose is to bring together representatives of U.S. industry and government officials so that information can be disseminated and new applications of energy resources may be created. Specifically, NERO has also been committed to educating the public about the advances made in energy technology and its application for modern energy technology for the benefit of mankind. NERO recently recognized Brooklyn Union for its effort in achieving all of these goals with its Research and Development Award.

Brooklyn Union has worked diligently to make fuel cells a clean and efficient means of generating electricity for industrial and commercial customers. While working with International Fuel Cells, Brooklyn Union has been actively involved with fuel cell development for more than 25 years. Its program has centered around demonstrating the environmental benefits and energy-efficiency of fuel cells for industrial and commercial applications, particularly in facilities that need reliable, continuous sources of power.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Brooklyn Union for all of its achievements and hard work in fuel cell units.

NATIONAL COMMUNITY ACTION WEEK, MAY 3, 1998 TO MAY 9, 1998

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the Paterson Task Force for Community Action, Inc.

The Paterson Task Force is one of 27 Community Action Agencies in the State of New Jersey. From Sunday, May 3, 1998 to Saturday, May 9, 1998 the Paterson Task Force will be observing National Community Action Week with a series of activities designed to help lower income people in the City of Paterson.

The Paterson Task Force has increasingly assumed duties connected to maintaining the self-sufficiency of those who are unable to maintain themselves without public assistance. Members of the Paterson Task Force are also increasingly devoting themselves to helping move those already on public assistance to self-sufficiency and other non-welfare means of support.

The Paterson Task Force has served the Paterson community since 1964 in providing child care, housing, employment and training, and emergency assistance services. The task Force will continue to expand and improve these services to all low-income residents of the Paterson community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, members of the Paterson Task Force for Community Action, the City of Paterson, and the State of New Jersey in recognizing

• 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.

the momentous occasion that is "National Community Action Week," from Sunday, May 3, 1998 to Saturday, May 9, 1998. This proclamation is truly benefitting of the dedication and accomplishments of the members of the Paterson Task Force.

IN HONOR OF THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GEORGE FEDOR MANOR

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 15th anniversary of one of the focal points in southeast Lakewood, Ohio, the George Fedor Manor.

This eleven-story apartment complex for the elderly provides residents with low-cost Section 8 housing and a breathtaking view of Lake Erie, the Gold Coast and downtown Cleveland. After attending the 75th anniversary of the founding of S.S. Cyril and Methodius Church, a group of parishioners decided that the large number of elderly people living in southeast Lakewood needed conveniently located, low-cost housing. The building's namesake, George Fedor, wanted to give something back to his community and was instrumental in arranging support for the project. He is a lifelong resident of Lakewood and a dedicated parishioner of S.S. Cyril and Methodius Catholic Church, and he understood the needs of this area of Lakewood.

Under the sponsorship of S.S. Cyril and Methodius Church and the leadership of George Fedor, and with funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the City of Lakewood, the complex was finished in May, 1983. Fifteen years later, the building continues to provide senior citizens and handicapped individuals with comfortable and affordable housing in a prime Lakewood location.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring the perseverance of those who recognized a community's need for low-cost housing for senior citizens and have worked tirelessly to see that The George Fedor Manor has filled that need for fifteen years.

IN HONOR OF ANTHONY SUMMA

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Anthony Summa of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, who has been chosen as an honoree for the School Settlement Testimonial Dinner.

Anthony Summa graduated from Stuyvesant High School and earned a B.S. from New York University in 1953. Shortly after graduation he was drafted into the Army and carried out a twenty-month tour in Europe. Upon his discharge and return to New York, Anthony was employed by Alexander's Department Stores as a manager.

Mr. Summa then became involved in banking, first at Citibank as a senior examiner and

at the largest bank in New Jersey, First National State Bank. He then joined Irving Trust Company where he rose to the honorable position of vice president and deputy auditor. Mr. Summa is now chairman of Cross County Federal Savings Bank.

Mr. Summa remains active in his parish. Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church, where he has served as usher, lecturer, trustee, member of the Parish Finance Committee, past president of the Parish Council, and as chairman of the Mt. Carmel Parish Centennial.

Mr. Summa is also a past president of the Holy Name Society, a Fourth Degree member of the Knights of Columbus where he is a council recorder and community committee chairman. In addition, Mr. Summa is president of the Daughters & Sons of Italian Heritage Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy in America, as well as treasurer of the New York State Commission for Social Justice, which is an anti-defamation branch of the order.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to rise with me in this tribute to Anthony Summa of Brooklyn, New York as he receives this award for his dedication to his community. I am proud to have Mr. Summa as an active member of my district.

THE AMERICAN GI FORUM
FEDERAL CHARTER ACT OF 1998

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, on behalf of myself and a number of my colleagues to introduce a bill to grant a federal charter to the American GI Forum (AGIF), a National Veterans Family Organization. I am proud to join an effort which is being advanced by the distinguished Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and his colleagues who have filed identical legislation, S. 1759.

The American GI Forum was founded on March 26, 1948, in Corpus Christi, Texas by the late Dr. Hector P. Garcia, a medical doctor and Army veteran of World War II. This year, the AGIF celebrates its 50th year of service to our Nation's veterans and their families. Today, the AGIF has over 100,000 members in 500 chapters across 32 states and Puerto Rico. Though predominately Hispanic the AGIF is an inter-racial organization open to all veterans and their families.

This is not the first time the AGIF has sought a federal charter. At least as early as the 1960's, in an era when Hispanic veterans were facing exclusion and discrimination, AGIF approached Congress for a federal charter. At that time, as now, the AGIF had the broad-based national and patriotic characteristics which would have entitled it to a federal charter. While numerous groups with similar stature as the AGIF were almost routinely given charters, the American GI Forum was effectively left out.

As the American GI Forum enters its 50th year, we believe it is fitting to secure passage of this important legislation which would finally grant the American GI Forum a federal charter. A federal charter is an honorary recognition that does not convey any special rights or authority. However, within the veteran commu-

nity, a federal charter is deemed to be recognition of a national veteran organization's commitment and service to our nation's veterans. Other entities sometimes distinguish between Veterans Service Organizations (VSOs) which are congressionally-chartered and those which are not. For example, the Department of Veterans Affairs publishes a directory of VSOs, in which it separately lists groups based upon whether or not they are chartered.

The Hispanic community is among the most patriotic in America, historically ready to answer the call to service. Having earned the highest number of medals of honor per capita, Hispanic Americans have a distinguished record of valor and patriotism. There are over 1,000,000 Hispanic veterans alive today. On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I urge you to join us in sponsoring this legislation to grant a federal charter to this deserving organization.

TRIBUTE TO LAWRENCE R. CODEY

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Lawrence R. Codey of Spring Lake, New Jersey. Larry is President and Chief Operating Officer of Public Service Electric & Gas Company.

Larry was born and raised in Montclair. After graduating from St. Peter's College in Jersey City in 1966, he attended Seton Hall University's School of Law and was awarded his J.D. degree in 1969. Following admission to the New Jersey Bar, Larry entered military service, attained the rank of Captain, and spent one year of service in Vietnam.

Larry joined Public Service Electric & Gas (PSE&G) in 1973 and was named Corporate Rate Counsel two years later. In 1983 he was elected Vice-President. In 1987 he was elected Senior Vice President, Electric and in September 1991, was elected President and Chief Operating Officer of PSE&G and Director of the Public Service Enterprise Group, Inc. He was also appointed that year to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Air Act Advisory Committee. Recently, Larry became a spokesman on the environmental impact of energy deregulation and, in 1997, he spoke before the National Governors Association on the subject.

Larry serves as Director on the Boards of the Trust Company of New Jersey; United Water Resources, Inc.; Blue Cross and Blue Shield of New Jersey; Sealed Air Corporation; the Regional Business Partnership; the Chamber of Commerce of the Metro Newark Region, Inc.; the New Jersey Utilities Association; and the Edison Electric Institute. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of St. Peter's College and the New Jersey Commission on Higher Education.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Larry's family and friends, the ARC of Essex County, and the County of Essex in recognizing the many outstanding and invaluable contributions Lawrence R. Codey has made to our community throughout the years.

IN HONOR OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. ANGELA MERICI CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 75th anniversary of the first mass held at St. Angela Merici Catholic Church in Fairview Park, Ohio. The parishioners of St. Angela Merici and all the citizens of Fairview Park will join to celebrate the church's anniversary. Mayor Karl Kubb has dedicated May 17 as Diamond Jubilee Celebration Day for St. Angela Merici Parish.

The parish has come a long way from meeting in the basement of the old Fairview Village Town Hall in 1923. The early parishioners were dedicated to outreach programs in the community and to the education of their children. With the continued faith and dedication of the over 3,500 families in the church community today, the parish has carried on these original goals and grown rapidly. The parishioners believe that the young people in the community are their future and invest their time and talents to provide sports and scouting programs, day school and religious education as well as a teen ministry for the youth in the parish.

An extensive schedule of jubilee events includes a one-mile and five-mile run, a consecration of families, a family picnic, a clam-bake, and a choral concert. Special masses, a school reunion, a golf outing, and the first annual Founders Day celebration are also planned for the following years. The jubilee celebration will close with an outdoor mass.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in recognizing the dedication and faith of the parishioners of St. Angela Merici Catholic Church as they celebrate 75 years of serving the Fairview Park community.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 20 GRADUATING SENIORS OF CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, HAYWARD'S UPWARD BOUND PROGRAM

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the achievements of the Upward Bound Program at California State University, Hayward (CSUH), in the 13th Congressional District of California. On Saturday, May 16, 1998, twenty high school seniors will be honored for graduating from the program at the Eighth Annual Awards Recognition Banquet.

In 1965, the Upward Bound Program was established at universities and colleges throughout the country. Upward Bound prepares low-income students who will be the first in their families to obtain a degree from a four year college or university. The program provides tutoring, instruction, counseling, career orientation, and an opportunity to experience educational development and personal growth within a college setting while students are still

in high school. In 1990, the Program at CSUH became one of the over 550 Upward Bound Programs nationwide. At present there are 72 participants from Southern Alameda County in the Program.

In order to be eligible for the Program a student must have the potential to succeed at the college level, even though his or her test scores and grades may not reflect it. The student must also come from a low income background as established by the U.S. Department of Education, or from a family whose parents or guardians have not graduated from a four year college.

The Program at CSUH consists of an academic year component and a summer session component. During the academic year students attend Saturday instructional sessions at CSUH, tutorial sessions during the week, and field trips to educational, cultural, and recreational sites. The Program provides assistance in preparing applications for college admission and financial aid, and makes a coordinated effort to maximize students' educational development by maintaining close communication with the students' teachers, counselors, and parents.

During the summer students spend an intensive 4 to 6 weeks living and studying on the CSUH campus. The students take high school level development and enrichment courses, and receive career, academic, and personal counseling. They also have access to all facilities, and sports, cultural, and recreational events, with the goal of giving them an opportunity to see what life will be like as a college student.

This year there will be twenty seniors graduating from the program, and I would like to congratulate them by name. They are: Sonia Abrego, Noemi Arrieta, Michael Barrett, Gabriela Bressler, Ricshell Buntun Jr., Damali Burton, Oliver Chang, Eujenia Garcia, Ana Gutierrez, Darryl Hampton, Anthony James, Joshue Jones, Peng Lim, Bogdana Marchis, Feliza Montes de Oca, Reyna Nava, Phuong Nguyen, Vanessa Perez, Marion Thurmond, and Andrea Williams.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all my colleagues join me in congratulating these students on their achievements. CSUH's Upward Bound Program continues to be an effective vehicle for educational equity and opportunity through its efforts to help students progress along the path of academic success.

HONORING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the Centennial of the oldest social work training program in the nation, I hereby offer congratulations to the Columbia University School of Social Work. Evolving from a summer program organized by the Charity Organization Society in New York, the School of Social Work has a long and distinguished history of pioneering research, informed advocacy and exceptional professional training.

It is a remarkable accomplishment that social workers have played key roles in every major social reform movement, from settle-

ment houses to labor reform, to the New Deal, to civil rights and voter registration. Many of the things we take for granted today—Social Security, child labor laws, the minimum wage, the 40-hour work week, Medicare—came about because social workers saw injustice, acted, and inspired others.

Throughout this century Columbia's faculty, students and alumni have worked tirelessly to address both the causes and symptoms of our most pressing social problems. National movements, such as the White House Conference on Children and the National Urban League, have emerged from projects undertaken by the School's faculty and administrators in cooperation with professional and community organizations. The entire nation has benefited from the work of people like Eveline Burns (Social Security); Mitchell I. Ginsberg (Head Start); Richard Cloward (welfare rights and voter registration); Alfred Kahn and Sheila B. Kamenman (cross-national studies of social services); and David Fanshel (children in foster care).

As your School, and indeed the social work profession, moves into its second century, they will be both challenged to respond to social change, new social problems, family change, and evolving societal commitments. Now more than ever, we will need well-trained and dedicated social workers to work with troubled children and families, organize communities for change, conduct cutting-edge research, administer social programs, and alleviate society's most intractable problems.

Mr. Speaker, it is with appreciation and admiration that I extend my best wishes to the Columbia University School of Social Work on its Centennial and look forward to its future activity and achievement.

IN HONOR OF VINCENT GANGONE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Vincent Gangone, who has been chosen as an honoree for the School Settlement Testimonial Dinner, in Brooklyn, New York, along with his brother, John.

Vincent Gangone, the co-owner of a surgical supply store, was born at St. Catherine's Hospital in the Greenpoint/Williamsburg section of Brooklyn over thirty years ago. He attended the Grover Cleveland High School in Ridgewood, Queens, and the School of Pharmacy at St. John's University in Jamaica, Queens. Later, Mr. Gangone graduated from the Police Cadet Corps. Mr. Gangone then became a fixture in the Greenpoint community while working in a neighborhood pharmacy.

In 1990 Mr. Gangone came to a crossroad in his life and decided to open Salerno Surgical Supply with his brother. The Gangones' business, named after the Italian hometown of his parents, Nicola and Anna Gangone, has become a successful surgical supply store and a necessary addition to the Greenpoint/Williamsburg community.

It has been eight years since Salerno Surgical Supplies opened, and Vincent Gangone believes it was one of the best decisions he and his brother have made. The store allows

Mr. Gangone to serve and interact with the community, an element of the job that he cherishes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to Mr. Vincent Gangone of Greenpoint, Brooklyn. He deserves sincere congratulations for receiving such a fine honor from the School Settlement Association. I'm proud to have him as a constituent.

TRIBUTE TO THE GREAT GEORGE
FESTIVAL

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the momentous occasion of the opening of the Great George Festival in the City of Paterson, in memory of the late Grace George.

Grace was born in 1918. Her wealth of knowledge regarding the history of Paterson and dedication to promoting the historic district eventually led to a request from the Mayor that she leave her teaching job of 37 years at Eastside High School in August 1976. She then began directing and operating the Visitor's Center in the Historic District.

At the Visitor's Center, Grace conducted walking tours of Paterson's Historic District for groups of all ages. She also conducted and led educational workshops, presented slide shows and lectures to classes and organizations, and developed teachers' guides for teaching Paterson's history.

In 1994 Grace was presented with the Historic Preservation Committee Heritage Citizenship Award. She passed away in February of 1996. The legacy she leaves behind is one of pride and passion for the great historical past and the uniqueness of the City of Paterson.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, the family and friends of Grace, and the City of Paterson in recognizing the many outstanding and invaluable contributions Grace George has made to the City of Paterson. It is fitting that we honor a true pioneer such as Grace on this occasion of the opening of the Great George Festival.

IN HONOR OF THE 13TH ANNUAL
SENIOR OLYMPICS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Senior Citizen Resources for sponsoring the 13th annual Senior Olympics in Cleveland, Ohio.

Senior Citizen Resources, Inc. has been serving the 60+ population in the Cleveland area for 27 years. The organization provides much needed services such as transportation, nutrition programs, volunteer opportunities, and health programs to the senior citizens in the community. Thousands of senior citizens take advantage of the outreach programs and services offered by Senior Citizen Resources each year.

The seven-day Senior Olympics is one of the most unique and most popular activities

sponsored by Senior Citizen Resources. Some of the events held this week include bowling, miniature golf, darts, swimming, water walking, horseshoes, table tennis, basketball toss, softball throw, lawn toss, ballroom dance, golf, bean bag toss, volleyball, and shuffleboard. There are also special events for the physically challenged. The Olympics will conclude with a Victory Luncheon and an Olympic Parade featuring all the athletes.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in saluting the spirited participants of the Senior Olympics and the leadership of Senior Citizen Resources.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ROBERT
LITTLE AND NASA'S SSIIP
COMPETITION

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize a wonderful achievement of a constituent of mine, Robert Little of Saugus, California. Earlier this week, I had the opportunity to personally meet Mr. Little, but felt that I should share his recognition with the rest of my colleagues. This week, Mr. Little was honored by NASA as a High School National Champion in the 18th Annual Space Science Student Involvement Program (SSIP) competition.

The SSIP competition is an interdisciplinary program designed to address the need for greater literacy in the areas of science, critical and creative thinking, mathematics and technology. Nearly 10,000 students from Elementary through High School have competed in five categories including mathematics, science, technology, art, and creative writing. 29 national winners, along with their teachers, came together this week at the National Space Science Symposium to honor their achievements to date.

Robert Little, a student from Saugus High School, was entered in the Intergalactic Art Competition of the Symposium. All this week, his art work, depicting a scene from intergalactic space, as well as an essay describing the picture was displayed in the Ballroom of the Hotel Washington. His ability earned him the championship in the High School division of this competition.

I am proud to congratulate Robert as well as his teacher, Ken Jeffries, on their hard work in receiving this honor. I know that I join my entire community in expressing how proud we are of Robert's success. His hard work is an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to conclude by adding Robert's essay to the record depicting his championship scene for this competition.

SCULPTURE IN THE COSMOS

(By Robert Little)

Nebulae give our universe beauty. They are the cloudy sculptures of the cosmos. They are really quite simple. Consisting only of gases, debris, and stars, they are enormous star factories. In my illustration, the Eagle Nebula is portrayed with a star cluster nearly formed into a galaxy in the background. The Eagle Nebula has a very dramatic appearance with its three large columns. The column shown on the left of this illustration

is three light years in length. My illustration of the Eagle Nebula and its star cluster shows not only the beauty of nebulae, which inspires me, but also the relationship between nebulae and galaxies. Most of the mass in nebulae is made up of the debris from supernovas. A supernova is an exploding star. Stars explode when they are very old. They run out of the fuel needed to resist their gravity. The star collapses, explodes, and debris is scattered in all directions. In many cases, gas will drift until it clusters with other gases, and gravity holds them together. Inside the newly formed nebula there are usually a multitude of stars being produced.

If nebulae did not exist, we would have a very black empty sky at night. All stars are born from a nebula in a three-step process. First, ultraviolet radiation is emitted from a previous generation of stars onto the nebula. In the Eagle Nebula, the periphery of the columns becomes very hot and begins eroding. The gases near this area have been frequently clumping together. These clumps produce more gravity and grow dense. Next, the radiation erodes the gas from around the denser and stronger area. This creates a tadpole shape coming from the edge of the nebula. It is now an EGG (Evaporating Gaseous Globules), and is known as a protostar. Lastly, the protostar is separated from the nebula due to continuous erosion, and drifts into space. . . .

In the background of my illustration, a star cluster is nearly a galaxy. It lacks the great spiraling motion and contains more stars than gas. The forming of a galaxy is the result of star clustering. The star cluster gains gravity and forms a large spherical heap of stars with enormous gravity. This is a globular cluster. It pulls gas and other matter such as asteroids into the churning disk. Open clusters will not form a large mass but instead will eventually drift apart.

There is a continuous pattern related with stars and nebulae. Stars explode and the dust forms a nebula. The nebula gives birth to stars. Those stars once again explode and the dust adds to the nebula. It is all a cycle of birth, death, and recycling.

TAIWAN CELEBRATES PRESIDENT
LEE'S SECOND ANNIVERSARY IN
OFFICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in extending my best wishes and congratulations to President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Two years ago, the people in Taiwan democratically elected a head of state for the first time in China's history. Incumbent President Lee Teng-hui took a resounding 54 percent of the vote on a platform of democracy and Taiwan's greater international assertiveness.

Two years later, Taiwan's astonishing economic progress and political progress have enabled it to survive the latest Asian financial crisis. Taiwan has been an exemplary nation in the world—reaching out to the Chinese mainland seeking peace and reconciliation and extending financial assistance to all needy neighbors in southeast Asia.

As we congratulate President Lee Teng-hui and the people of Taiwan, I wish to reassure them that many of us in the U.S. Congress

and elsewhere believe in a free and democratic Taiwan. Decades of American constancy have helped draw Taiwan into free-market democracy, and it is squarely in the American interest to keep Taiwan democratic and free.

We will make sure that the provisions in the Taiwan Relations Act shall be adhered to and that the United States will not make arrangements for Taiwan's future without full consultation with Taiwan.

CELEBRATION OF WAYNESFIELD
SESQUICENTENNIAL

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to highlight an especially important milestone for the State of Ohio. From May 15th to the 17th, the Village of Waynesfield will be celebrating its sesquicentennial birthday. Festivities include opening ceremonies, village tours, old time movies and a parade. I would like to recognize this profound civic event. Wayne Township and Waynesfield were named for General Anthony Wayne. General Wayne was a leader and hero in the Revolutionary War. His victories against the Indians in the Northwest Territory helped end this crisis. His soldiers won the second battle of Ft. Recovery, as well as the Battles of Ft. Defiance, Ft. Miami and Fallen Timbers. In 1948, Waynesfield was also home to John R. Bennett, the second to last surviving Civil War veteran in Ohio. Harriet Beecher Stowe's sister, Lucinda, married and lived in Waynesfield. As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Waynesfield has a long and patriotic past that all Americans can view with pride. As the Member of Congress representing the citizens of Waynesfield, I appreciate all their hard work which continues to make theirs a vibrant community. Waynesfield's spirit of family and responsibility serves as a model for other towns to follow. From its family farms to its small-town churches, this town exemplifies all that is good in our great land. I commend all the villagers as they celebrate their 150th birthday, and I look forward to many more to come.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN J. DiNAPOLI

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention John J. DiNapoli who is being honored this evening as the Orange/West Orange UNICO "Man of the Year."

The eldest of Angelo and Antoinette's three sons, John showed his intelligence at an early age by skipping kindergarten. During the remainder of his school years at Immaculate Conception Grammar School and later Montclair High School, he developed a penchant for numbers and mathematics which would serve him well in his chosen field at work. It was also during this time that John developed his underlying loyalty to the New York Yankees and the New York Giants while idolizing a man named DiMaggio.

Upon graduation, John took advantage of an opportunity offered to him by Montclair National Bank, while continuing his education with courses at Seton Hall University. He later attended the Stonier School of Banking at Rutgers University in New Brunswick where he also earned his degree. His banking career took him from an entry-level teller at Montclair National all the way to Vice-President at Chemical Bank, where he has served for 30 years.

In the late 1950's, John made a long standing commitment to one of his loves that remains intact today. He became a season ticket holder to the New York Giants. Eight Autumn Sunday afternoons were spent with family and friends at Giants Stadium cheering on "Big Blue." Saturdays can find John supporting the Mounties of Montclair High School with another group of family and friends.

During the 1960's, John discovered another love, Angela Pomarico. John and Angela dated, and developed a strong mutual love for each other that resulted in marriage. Together, they raised a family of four: John Jr., Diane, Patti, and Carol.

John and his family eventually settled in West Orange, and along with Angela, raised the children and guided them through the school years. A 25th Wedding Anniversary present from their children sent John and Angela to the birthplace of the DiNapoli Family: Calitri, Italy. It was a moving experience that made John appreciate his roots. Soon thereafter, on the recommendation of friends, he became a member of the Orange/West Orange Chapter of UNICO where he has held a variety of positions with the organization including President and District Governor.

Now in his 36th year of marriage to Angela, John's family has grown to include a daughter-in-law Mary Lynn, and sons-in-law Anthony, Robert, and Peter. Much of John's free time is spent with his eight grandchildren: Diana, John III, Danielle, Samantha, Thomas, Brianna, Anthony, and Alexa.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, John's family, friends, and colleagues, and the members of the Orange/West Orange UNICO as John J. DiNapoli is honored this evening as the organization's "Man of the Year."

PART 3: JOBS WITH JUSTICE—
FIRST NATIONAL WORKERS'
RIGHTS BOARD HEARING

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, Jobs With Justice convened its "First National Workers' Rights Board Hearing on Welfare/Workfare Issues" in Chicago in 1997. This hearing featured a number of community, labor and political leaders. I include their remarks for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Part 3 of this statement includes: Laurie Barretto of Catholic Charities; Ilana Berger of People Organized to Win Employment Rights (POWER); Wardell Yotaghan of the Coalition to Protect Public Housing; and Peggy Haack, a Child Care Provider from Madison, Wisconsin.

LAURIE BARRETTO, CATHOLIC CHARITIES

My name is Laurie Barretto and I am the Director of Governmental Relations at

Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago. I also chair the Catholic Charities USA Social Policy Committee for our national membership organization.

As a political junkie, I have advocated for and against numerous pieces of enabling legislation followed by implementing rules and regulations followed by government designed and funded initiatives. Some have had enormous positive impact on the way people are cared for and assisted; some, like Workfare, have been gravely flawed with far reaching and unintended consequences.

At Catholic Charities agencies here and across the country we participate in initiatives that are consistent with our mission and when we believe we have the skills and capacity to produce successful outcomes for the people we serve.

Therefore in October, 1992 when Illinois dismantled the General Assistance Program we struggled to determine the best course. Frankly we had been suspect of such programs. We were concerned about unfair treatment, a lack of safety standards, discrimination, and churning of people with low skills and lower self-esteem.

However, it became apparent that participating in the Earnfare Program was consistent with our mission, rooted in Catholic Social Teaching. In addition to the dignity of each individual human being, Catholic Social Teaching talks about the dignity of work. Society is urged to encourage and reward work, to recognize that people have a right to be productive, to earn fair wages, to labor in decent conditions.

Because of our tradition of service, we also know something about work with the poor, and we believed that we could address our justice concerns while making a difference in peoples' lives.

It is now five years later and we continue to operate our Earnfare contract.

And we have learned much. And we have accomplished much.

But now social service agencies and our faith-based communities across the country are seeing and serving people impacted by the overhaul of the welfare system that provided for poor families with children. People who are working come to us because they can't afford to buy food for the whole month; families are living in homeless shelters because their paychecks can't stretch to cover rent.

And so we have urged our colleague agencies to join us and provide meaningful work opportunities to people struggling to transition from welfare to work. We have urged them to provide written job descriptions, with appropriate job titles; we issue employee identification badges, include them in employee orientations and training. We insure that safety measures are in place to protect people in their work assignments. We have encouraged supervisors to establish mutually agreed upon performance expectations.

Because many participants will lack basic job skills, we urge that as employers we must be prepared to provide extensive mentoring and support.

And because many are overcoming enormous barriers to employment—substance abuse, domestic violence, limited skills and education—supportive social services must be available.

We know that, done well, the people whose lives we touch in Workfare Programs are better off for the experience. Because of our participation in Workfare and our relationship with businesses throughout the metropolitan area we have the capacity to move people into the workforce. Workfare Participants have begun to build a resume and job references. They have begun to see, and perhaps believe, that they can be successful.

At Catholic Charities we look upon this endeavor seriously because they are better able to find and perform and keep a real job in the open marketplace.

Earlier I referred to the guiding principles of Catholic Social Training; in addition we believe in a preferential option for the poor and standing in solidarity with the poor. I mention these because even if we create an environment where people leaving welfare can participate in meaningful work in a dignified manner, we are not done.

Catholic Charities USA has conducted a parish impact survey to determine the impact of welfare reform on the parish. Some early anecdotal responses;

St. Mary's Cathedral in Austin Texas: "We are receiving calls from all over Austin from people needing food. Most of these are working but can't feed their families on what they earn. Also many have lost food Stamps or have been refused for them for having a car."

The Oahu, Hawaii Social Ministry reported that because the state cut welfare benefits by 20%, many are unable to pay rent or utilities. "Because we can not provide for the level of need some people . . . have taken up residence in caves in the mountains."

In the Archdiocese of Newark, NJ there has been an increase in the demand for food 20% accompanied by a decrease in food donations.

In Beaumont TX 560 children are on a waiting list for child care so their parents can work.

Catholic Charities of Youngstown OH reported that they received 177 more requests for housing in the second quarter of this year than they did in the first quarter.

And here in Chicago we are working with a family—mother, father, and twin boys. The father cannot find work. Their credit is lousy so apartment hunting is difficult. They have exhausted their resources and their friends so this family is living in one of our shelters.

In closing I would say the panel title is fitting—"First let me work . . . And just as important, Let me live in dignity and with justice."

ILANA BERGER, POWER

POWER, People Organized to Win Employment Rights, is a project of San Francisco's General Assistance Rights union, and is an organization of workfare workers who have come together to fight the City's fifteen year-old workfare program. In the City there are 2,500 workfare workers, with an additional 11,000 men and women who will be required to do some sort of work in exchange for their TANF and Food Stamps benefits in the next two years.

Here's a story to illustrate how workfare workers are treated with no dignity or respect, and are subject to conditions which endanger their health and safety. On Wednesday, October 8 San Francisco workfare worker RG Goudy came to the POWER office feeling dizzy, nauseous and groggy. That day, at his workfare job cleaning buses at the Presidio Muni Yard, he was told by his supervisor to remove graffiti from the inside of buses using "So-Safe" Graffiti remover. When the worker asked to see the Manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet (MS-DS) as is his right under Cal-OSHA regulations, the supervisor responded, "I've read it you don't need to."

So-Safe is a cleanser that contains highly toxic chemicals and, according to the MS-DS, should only be used with sufficient ventilation, or with an "appropriate air-supplied respirator (e.g. SCBA or airline with escape pack)." On May 15, 1997 Arlene Eisen, Acting Health and Safety Director at Muni, sent a

memo to all Muni supervisors stating that "GA workers should not be assigned the tasks of interior graffiti removal."

When the worker reported that he felt sick, he was ridiculed, but his supervisor eventually agreed to send him home from work for the day. He came to the POWER office to report the incident, and find out where to receive medical treatment because his on-site supervisor had not provided him with workers' compensation forms. I went with him to the Presidio Yard to obtain workers' compensation forms to enable him to go to SF General Hospital's Occupational Health Office.

The immediate response from the Assistant Superintendent at the Muni yard when we asked for workers' compensation forms was, "Why? He's a GA worker." He continued to refuse to fill out the forms even when we presented official City documents detailing workfare workers' rights to workers' compensation.

For the next six hours, we went back and forth between Muni administrative offices and the yard, being refused from everyone from Emilio Cruz, director of Muni on down. We were locked out of four "private conversations" in offices, ignored, yelled at and ordered to leave. The worker, still suffering from dizziness and nausea was denied treatment for over six hours. He finally decided to go to the hospital without the Workers' Compensation papers.

The next day, the worker returned to the Presidio yard to do his workfare, and was told by the superior that he was to report to his caseworker to be reassigned to another worksite. The Assistant Superintendent at Presidio Yard, Larry Resnick, told the Department of Human Services (which administers and coordinates the workfare program) that Mr. Goudy was being fired for attending a protest at Muni Administrative offices—on his day off. DHS refused to intervene to demand that Muni allow the worker to return to reinforce the GA regulation, stating that, "this thing has become too big, too messy, and the worker must go to a different worksite—if he tries to return, he will be discontinued."

This incident illustrates two major problems with workfare. First, workfare workers do the exact same work as City workers, but are not given the benefits or protections that City workers receive because workfare workers are not considered to be workers—officially they are "volunteers." Second, workfare workers are exposed to hazardous work conditions every day on the job. Our members include men and women who sweep the streets for the Department of Public Works and are exposed to used hypodermic needles, human waste and broken glass without any training or protective gear. When it rains, workers often are not given rain gear or boots. Workers have no access to restrooms during their 7-hour work day. Our members include men and women who clean buses for Municipal Railways, who use toxic chemicals with no training or protective gear. Because at many Muni yards workfare workers are not allowed to use the restrooms that other workers use, they have no access to water to wash their hands, and no access to eye wash for chemical exposure. Workers are often not allowed access to the areas where health and safety information is posted. At San Francisco General Hospital, workers handle linen soaked with human blood and feces, without blood-borne pathogens trainings or Hepatitis-B vaccines.

Part of our work at POWER has been to win health and safety protection for workfare workers: We have been organizing and representing workers in workplace grievances as a union; we have filed complaints with Cal-OSHA, establishing OSHA's rec-

ognition of workfare workers as workers and setting an historical precedent; we are demanding that the Department of Human Services implement a systematic enforcement policy of health and safety regulations for any agency employing workfare workers; we have written a Pledge for Fair Work, outlining a policy for non-profit and non-City agencies to employ workfare workers in a manner that will be safe and healthy; we are holding workers' rights trainings with lawyers, representatives from Cal-OSHA, and rank-and-file union members; we are fighting and continuously pushing the envelope to win workfare workers the right to organize and advocate on their own behalf; and finally, we understand that workfare workers' rights will be abused while they are considered volunteers, so we continue to fight for workfare workers to be recognized as workers and for POWER to be recognized as a legitimate union.

The work to win protections for workfare workers is an integral part of our campaign to win equal pay for equal work, equal protection under the law, and equal access to full time job opportunity for workfare workers. The health and safety campaign has won us unprecedented recognition of workfare workers as workers, has provided a forum for introducing the campaign to other workfare workers and the general public, and offers essential personal stories and concrete examples of the abuses in the workfare program which serve as a reference point for people to understand our overall goals and vision.

While POWER continues to fight the hazardous work conditions faced by workfare workers each day on the job, we understand that workfare workers' rights will be abused while they are considered "volunteers." Men and women who do workfare are workers who deserve real jobs, real benefits, respect and dignity. We reject the notion that poor people have no rights, and we're working to let everyone in San Francisco and the country know that slavery is dead and we're not letting anybody bring it back!

COALITION TO PROTECT PUBLIC HOUSING.

Chicago, IL, October 24, 1997.

Testimony before The Board.

Jobs with Justice Workers' Right's.

MR. CHAIRMAN, PANEL MEMBERS AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN PRESENT: Good morning, I would like to start by saying in this county we have a housing crisis, congressmen in this country, is making and passing legislation that ill effect low-income people. An example of that legislation, is that the congress passed legislation to demolish 100,000 units of public housing nationally and 18,000 units right here in Chicago. That puzzle me since there is 6,000,000 homeless people in this country and 80,000 right in Chicago.

This new legislation will effect or make homeless 300,000 to 600,000 nationally and 34,000 to 50,000 here in Chicago.

It seems to me that the politicians no longer work for the health, interest, rights, and needs of the people, it seems they only work for the rich and the powerful corporations.

If this government is truly formed, of the people, and by the people, for the people, then something is wrong, because low-income people are really getting KICKED IN THE BUTT.

Thank you,

WARDELL YOTAGHAN.

TESTIMONIAL

(By Peggy Haack, Child Care Provider,
Madison, Wisconsin)

I am a family child care provider, one of many providing care and education for

young children on a shoestring budget. As a family child care provider, I represent on one hand all the myths one has ever heard about the job of caring for children—myths like these:

Myth 1: Anyone can do this work because training and skills are irrelevant.

Myth 2: Our income doesn't support a family, so it's OK that we only earn on average \$9,528 a year after expenses, working 50 hours a week.

Myth 3: Our work is so "cute," certainly not serious business, so we don't need vacations, health insurance, retirement plans and other benefits that some workers take for granted.

Myth 4: We are all just "motherly types" doing what we do best.

At the same time these outrageous myths are dished out, we are being asked to be the bedrock of welfare reform by caring for a few extra children so the mothers of America's poorest children can enter the labor force. Plus we are being asked to continue to be the cornerstone of a healthy U.S. economy by providing care for America's currently working families. And, we are asked to do all this on a shoestring, of course!

Well, I am one grossly misunderstood, undervalued, hard-working, skillful, well-educated and angry family child care professional who is saying NO. And there are thousands of others like me. United with our colleagues in child care centers, nursery schools, Head Start programs, and school-age care programs, we wish to send this simple message to policy makers at all levels of government: We need more money to do this job, and you need us to do it right! We need more money not only to meet an ever-increasing need for child care as a result of welfare reform, but also to do it better!

There is not a parent in the world—whether he or she is a U.S. senator, the president of a corporation, a factory line worker, or a welfare mom—who is able to give the best to their job, any job, when they're worried about their kids and the care they are receiving.

We have tried to cope with this child care system where availability and affordability for parents determine what the system looks like . . . and it isn't working for us or for the families we serve. We have created a system that is mediocre at best, a system that exploits its work force by paying meager wages, does not guarantee healthy development for children, and cannot sustain a society in the long run. It is time for us to focus on quality child care as our top criteria for the provision of child care, because in the long run it is the best investment in our future. Young children do not define their own potential in life based on how much or how little their family earns and how much they can pay for child care . . . even though that is exactly what our current public policies do. Welfare reform as it is now is simply about trimming the federal deficit, not about reforming a system and making this country one that dignifies the worth of all people.

And about welfare recipients doing family child care in order to receive their benefits . . . I personally welcome moms on welfare, as I welcome U.S. congressmen seeking a career change, into my profession. I welcome anyone who shares with me the gift of intimately relating to young children and shares with me a knowledge and understanding of their development. The gift I am referring to is the ability to use your eyes, your touch, and your voice to soothe a needy baby, even when you cannot discern the exact need; to give up some of your big person power to a toddler struggling to discover her own; to see past the anger of an impulsive preschooler to discover the frustration, fear, desperation or repentance that is surely there; to accord

the school age children the respect that their insights of life deserve . . . Anyone who has that gift and is provided the opportunity and is willing to be educated in the important aspects of children's growth and tutored in skills that promote their learning, while at the same time able to manage a small business, please do join us. Family child care is a wonderfully challenging place to be. Oh, but be prepared to fight for your self-respect and for your economic survival, because the policy makers of this country demand it of you!

IN HONOR OF YORK COLLEGE
ALUMNI INC.

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing York College Alumni Inc. for the services which it and its participants have provided for York College of Jamaica, Queens in New York City.

York College Alumni Inc. was started in September 1978 by Jeremy D. Smith, Esq., David J. Thompson, and Elizabeth Williams '77 to promote the well-being of York College, its alumni, and the surrounding community. It has fulfilled this role for the past twenty years, and is run today by Camille T. Allen, Esq., '90.

York College Alumni Inc. has served York College and the surrounding community in a myriad of ways. It has established four scholarships for York College students in addition to awards for distinguished members of the graduating class, outstanding alumni, and in recognition of outstanding service to the Queens community. It has published a quarterly newspaper, the York College Alumni News since March 1980 in addition to holding a number of annual fundraisers, seminars, and receptions. York College Alumni Inc. also organizes community literacy programs, Toys-For-Tots drives, financial planning workshops, and voter education and registration drives.

Strong alumni serve as the symbol of a vigorous college by putting their education to use in the community. In this sense, York College is honored to be represented by an organization like York College Alumni Inc.

I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in commending the fine work that York College Alumni Inc. has accomplished and in wishing it a long and productive future.

HONORING DR. JULIUS S. SCOTT,
JR., FOURTEENTH PRESIDENT
OF WILEY COLLEGE

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Julius Scott, Jr. for his inspired leadership as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Wiley College, one of the country's greatest Historically Black Colleges, in my hometown, Marshall, Texas. Dr. Scott's example of time-honored values, scholarship, integrity and professionalism significantly impacted

Wiley College and the community throughout the college's historic 125th anniversary year.

A native Texan, Dr. Scott followed in the footsteps of his father, who was also a minister and college president. Julius Scott has earned degrees from Wiley College (with honors), Garrett Evangelical Theological Seminary, Brown University, and Boston University, in addition to the fourteen honorary degrees bestowed upon him.

Dr. Scott's impressive career includes teaching at Wiley College, Boston University, Atlanta University and Spelman College; chaplaincy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Texas Southern University and Brown University; and administration at Spelman College, Paine College, Albany State University and Wiley College. His current directorates include the Carnegie Council on Ethics in International Affairs, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change and the Boards of Trustees of Andrew College, the Atlanta University Center, North Central College and Wofford College. Dr. Scott is also a prominent and influential member of the community of Marshall, serving on the Civic Center Advisory Board and the Board of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Scott has shown an unwavering dedication to education and the centrality of the academic program, teaching students the importance of developing "tough minds and tender hearts." Dr. Scott's optimism, enthusiasm and commitment to a vision of a great institution bolstered the credibility and visibility of Wiley College, cultivating many friends and supporters for the institution.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Dr. Julius Scott, Jr. for his extraordinary leadership of Wiley College. His legacy of faith, service and good works will endure at Wiley College for years to come.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
GRANTING A FEDERAL CHARTER
TO THE AMERICAN GI FORUM

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I am introducing legislation, along with my San Antonio colleague Representative Ciro Rodriguez, to grant a federal charter to the American GI Forum (AGIF). The American GI Forum is an institution in Texas and has more than 500 chapters across our great nation. It is the largest national veterans service organization without a federal charter. AGIF members, through their commitment and sacrifice have earned this honorary status for their organization through their military service. It is long past time to grant this honor.

I am fortunate to represent one of the most patriotic congressional districts in America. There are seven military bases in and around my district. There are two veterans cemeteries and three veterans hospitals in my area. It is not surprising that this patriotic area has many chapters of the American GI Forum. The patriotism of the region makes it a natural home for the GI Forum and makes me all the more committed to granting this organization a federal charter.

The American GI Forum celebrates its 50th anniversary this year as our nation's largest

predominantly Hispanic veterans organization. It is only fitting that we commemorate this occasion by granting a federal charter. This bipartisan bill provides a means for this Congress to recognize the sacrifices of the one million Hispanic veterans. I urge my colleagues to join this bipartisan effort to provide a federal charter to the American GI Forum.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM "HENRY"
ALSTON

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention William "Henry" Alston of Passaic, New Jersey who has recently passed away. Henry was born in Warrenton, North Carolina on July 23, 1923. He was the son of the late Wiley P. Alston, Sr. and Maggie Stamper Alston.

A lifelong resident of Passaic, Henry attended Passaic public schools and graduated from Passaic High School. He served in World War II and was very active in the community. He was the former President of both the former President of both the Passaic Democratic Club and the Passaic Alcohol Beverage Board. Henry worked and retired from the Manhattan Rubber Company of Passaic.

On October 7, 1951 Henry married the late Lulu Cornell Alston. From this union, two children were born: Elaine Everett of West Orange and Wayne Alston of Passaic.

Henry is survived by a brother, Irving Alston of Dover, New Hampshire and three sisters, Emma Moody of Passaic, Vernetta Cole of Port Charlotte, Florida, and Mary Coleman of Montclair as well as son-in-law Richard Everett, daughter-in-law Dawn Alston, brothers-in-law Robert Cole and Andy Coleman, and grandchildren Brian and Kelly Everett, Branden and Avery Alston, and Derek Hardy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, the family, friends and colleagues of Henry, and the City of Passaic in paying tribute to the memory of William "Henry" Alston.

THE WESTCHESTER JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES DEDICATION EVENT

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Westchester Jewish Community Services' (WJCS) Dedication Celebration. This May 17th, 1998, on the 55th year anniversary of the WJCS, the organization's members will celebrate the opening of their brand new headquarters in North White Plains, New York with a WJCS Dedication Celebration at the new headquarters. I am thrilled to offer my congratulations for these milestone events.

WJCS began in 1943 in a three-story walk-up in White Plains, New York. Undergoing an enormous expansion since its inception in 1943, the WJCS is currently operating 29 program sites throughout Westchester. This

spring, as the center celebrates its 55th anniversary, it will open its doors to their own three-story headquarters at 845 North Broadway, North White Plains, New York.

The Westchester Jewish Community Services is a unique and invaluable resource to our community, offering a comprehensive, coordinated, continuum of quality care for the entire family. Over the past half a century it has educated, counseled, guided and supported countless numbers of Westchester citizens.

I am proud to welcome the Westchester Jewish, Community Services' new headquarters to North White Plains, and I look forward to working with the members WJCS as they continue to offer vital services for the people of Westchester.

HONORING THE PASADENA
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Pasadena Strawberry Festival as it celebrates its 25th anniversary, kicking off this year's festival with an opening ceremony at the Pasadena Fairgrounds on May 15, 1998. The multi-cultural event draws a crowd of more than 30,000 to enjoy the strawberries, entertainment, food, activities and fun.

The Strawberry Festival began in 1974 when Helen Alexander, better known as Miss Helen, "planted a seed" to promote the grand opening of the new Pasadena Historical Museum. The Museum project was close to her heart and she wanted the opening to be a memorable success. She sought a way to capture the imagination and attention of all the people of Pasadena and thus was born Miss Helen's Magic Festival Seed.

The seed Miss Helen planted grew into today's Pasadena Strawberry Festival, named to honor Pasadena's heritage as the Strawberry Capitol of the World. Rosalie Kuntz was the first chairman and Sterling Loomis, vice-chairman. Miss Helen asked the San Jacinto Day Foundation for help, but otherwise recruited volunteers and donations whenever possible: A.C. Czigan at Houston Lighting and Power provided free electrical hook up; Don Nichols of the Pasadena Citizen arranged for a special section featuring the event and the museum; Oaks TV and C.A. Spears donated the sound system; Bob Jones' Vending Company donated beverages; and Jimmy Harris from the Parks Department pitched in to help. Principal Lonnie Keller agreed to allow the use of the football practice field at Pasadena High School as the festival site.

It was a modest, but highly successful beginning with approximately 30 booths, each decorated with pride and enthusiasm. In the long tradition of festivals, there was a Beauty Pageant. In an interesting twist, however, only redheads and strawberry blondes could enter. It was a hit from the beginning.

When the museum opened on Festival day, the American Legion donated a flag and presided over flag ceremonies and the mayor cut the ribbon. From the large turnout, it was obvious that the Festival could be a very successful annual event for the community. Miss

Helen and her associate Beverly Jackson realized the economic benefits and historical significance this event could have for the entire area so they registered the San Jacinto Day Foundation as a nonprofit historical organization. The Foundation fosters the observance of San Jacinto Day and the Strawberry Festival and continues to grow and help the city of Pasadena.

Today the Pasadena Strawberry Festival is a two-and-a-half day multi-cultural event produced by hundreds of volunteers on the Pasadena Fairgrounds. Continuous live entertainment, arts and crafts, children's games, carnival rides, a fabulous variety of foods, special acts and demonstrations, and of course, "Texas' Largest Strawberry Shortcake," are just a few of the Festival's features. Income from the festival funds scholarships, books for college libraries, and community projects that preserve and promote the study of Texas history.

The Pasadena Strawberry Festival is big and exciting, but still maintains the warm, country charm of the original Festival. Most of all, the Festival remains true to its roots, reflecting the history and rich heritage of Pasadena.

INDIAN NUCLEAR TEST IS A
THREAT TO PEACE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I was very distressed to hear of the recent Indian nuclear test. This test moves the subcontinent closer than it has ever been to a devastating nuclear war and threatens the peace of South Asia and the world.

Recently, the Rand Corporation, a widely-respected think tank, predicted a war between India and Pakistan. The Rand study predicted that this war could go nuclear. Unfortunately, this explosion in the Rajasthan desert brings that prediction dangerously close to materializing.

No one can be sanguine in the face of such a grave threat, especially since India refuses to join the other nuclear states of the world in accepting the restraints of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Pakistan has said that it will sign the treaty when India does; it is the Indian government that refuses to let South Asia escape from the threat of nuclear war.

It appears that even many supporters of India are worried about this dangerous test. The Center for Strategic and International Studies, a pro-India think tank, reportedly said that this test would backfire on India. I am encouraged that a prominent organization that supports India has spoken out about the danger this test poses.

America provides significant support for this nuclear campaign. India is one of the five largest recipients of aid from the hardworking taxpayers of the United States. We should end this aid immediately and impose tough sanctions on India to put the brakes on its aggressive nuclear effort. This will put pressure on

India to focus its resources on development at home, where half the people live below the international poverty line, instead of trying to intimidate its neighbors to extend its empire.

The Council of Khalistan recently issued a press release on this issue which speaks strongly and responsibly about measures America can take to make it clear to India that we will not allow it to turn the subcontinent into a theater of nuclear combat. I support the measures outlined in this release and I would like to place this release in the RECORD.

**SANCTION INDIA FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS
TEST—PRESIDENT CLINTON SHOULD CANCEL
VISIT TO INDIA**

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 11—Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, today strongly condemned India for its test of three nuclear devices and called on the Administration and Congress to impose sanctions on India for that test. He also urged President Clinton to cancel his scheduled visit to India.

"India has been pursuing nuclear domination in South Asia for quite a while," Dr. Aulakh said, "even though it is under no military threat." According to a British documentary entitled "Nuclear India," India uses only 2 percent of its development budget on health and 2 percent on education, but 25 percent of its development budget goes to nuclear development. India is one of the five largest recipients of U.S. aid. "It is time for the U.S. government to place sanctions on this imperialist state," he said.

India has refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), Dr. Aulakh pointed out. "Without India's agreement to this treaty, how do we know that India won't spread its nuclear-weapons technology around to hostile countries like Iran?" he asked. India has provided heavy water and nuclear submarines to the Iranian regime, according to newspaper reports.

"This nuclear test poses a serious danger to the world," Dr. Aulakh said. "India has ballistic missiles currently aimed at Pakistan and it shows signs of a country preparing for a military attack," he added. "India can no longer deny its ambition to achieve hegemony in the subcontinent, backed by nuclear weapons," he said. He pointed out that two leaders of the ruling BJD recently called for Pakistan and Bangladesh to become part of India. "I view this nuclear test as an effort to scare India's neighbors into submission to its dreams of hegemony," he said.

"Sanctions against South Africa led to the end of apartheid," he said. "Sanctions against India will bring about an end to its aggressive nuclear weapons development."

Dr. Aulakh called on President Clinton to cancel his visit to India. "Why should the President of the United States grant his symbolic blessing to this aggressive action against all the countries of South Asia?" he asked. "We all want to have good relations with India, but it must pay the price for its destabilizing test," he said. "By cancelling this visit, the President can make it clear that America will not support Indian military aggression or Indian hegemony in the subcontinent."

"The best way to keep India from using its military resources to achieve dominance in South Asia to support Punjab, Khalistan and all of the subcontinent in their struggle for freedom," Dr. Aulakh said. "Punjab, Khalistan is a natural buffer between India and Pakistan. Sikhs are committed to make Punjab a nuclear-free zone now and in the future. We will not and cannot tolerate nuclear weapons in our homeland and the Sikh Nation will do all in its power to make all of South Asia nuclear-free."

**A BILL TO AMEND THE FEDERAL
ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT OF 1971**

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to make a technical correction to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971. The bill clarifies the right of non-citizen nationals of the United States to make contributions in connection with federal elections.

Mr. Speaker, I represent the territory of American Samoa, the only U.S. soil in the Southern hemisphere. Persons born in American Samoa of non-citizen U.S. parents are given the status of U.S. national. These individuals are nationals of the United States, but not U.S. citizens. They owe their allegiance to the United States, serve in the U.S. military, carry U.S. passports, and have the same access to the United States as do U.S. citizens. They are not foreign nationals or aliens. Approximately 90% of the residents of American Samoa are non-citizen U.S. nationals. This status can be acquired only by birth in American Samoa or by birth in a foreign country from parents, one or both of whom are U.S. nationals.

Federal law currently specifies that U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens may make contributions to candidates for federal office. If federal law were interpreted to prohibit non-citizen U.S. nationals from contributing to federal elections, the vast majority of the residents of my Congressional district would be prohibited from contributing to candidates running for the office of delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives from American Samoa. Additionally, the non-citizen U.S. nationals residing in the states of the United States, estimated to be between 35,000 and 100,000, would also be prohibited from contributing. I do not believe this was the intent of Congress when it passed the Federal Election Campaign Act. At that time, there were many fewer U.S. nationals in the United States, and the position of delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives from American Samoa did not exist.

Several years ago, out of concern that then current law could be interpreted to prohibit non-citizen nationals from making political contributions, I requested and received an opinion from the Federal Elections Commission indicating that political contributions could be accepted from non-citizen nationals. This administrative clarification of an ambiguous law has been the basis upon which I have relied in accepting funds in my Congressional district.

Federal court opinions in recent years have led to increased flexibility in the use of some campaign funds, and publicized violations of federal election law in the 1996 presidential campaign have prompted efforts in Congress to change the current system.

H.R. 34, a bill to prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from making contributions or expenditures to candidates for federal office passed the House by a vote of 369-43, with one member voting present, on March 30, 1998. If H.R. 34 were to become law, the delegate from American Samoa would be prohibited from receiving political contributions from the vast majority of the residents of

his or her Congressional district. This is a consequence which I consider unfavorable and which would move the campaign finance system further from the voters in American Samoa. Additionally, I believe that if H.R. 34 were to become law, it would favor the incumbent delegate from American Samoa and work to the detriment of any challengers.

As it now appears that campaign finance legislation will be considered by the House this spring, I wish to bring the issue of non-citizen U.S. nationals to the attention of my colleagues and offer a legislative remedy.

The number of U.S. nationals in the United States and its territories is comparatively small, but this is no reason to ignore this technical problem which could have a significant impact on future elections for the delegate from American Samoa, and which could also, should H.R. 34 or similar language be enacted into law, ensnare candidates for other federal office who unknowingly accept contributions from U.S. nationals.

I urge my colleagues to support this technical change to the Federal Election Campaign Act.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. CLARIFICATION OF RIGHT OF NATIONALS OF THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Section 319(b)(2) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441e(b)(2)) is amended by inserting after "United States" the following: "or a national of the United States (as defined in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act)".

TRIBUTE TO WALTER HOFFMAN

HON. BILL PASCHELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. PASCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Walter Hoffman of Wayne, New Jersey, who is being honored this evening by the Wayne Democratic Organization.

Walt was born in Newark, New Jersey on December 21, 1924. He was raised in Glen Ridge and East Orange, and was active in scouting activities, including Assistant Scout Master and Explorer Adviser, Walt was also co-captain of his high school's track team.

Walt is a Marine Corps veteran, having served his country during World War II in the Pacific Theater of Operations from 1943 to 1946. Upon leaving Marines, Walt attended the University of Michigan where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science in 1948. Pursuing a career in law, he attended the University of Chicago Law School and earned his J.D. in 1950. He was also Associate Editor of the law school's Law Review.

Walt has an accomplished and distinguished career in both law and public service. He was a trial attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in 1951 and a staff attorney for the House Ways and Means Subcommittee Investigating Administration of Internal Revenue Laws from 1951-52. From 1955 to 1985, Walt sought out the private practice of law and was a senior partner in his own firm for 26 of those years. During this time, however, he still remained active in public matters. Walt served

as Chair of the Arms Control and Disarmament Committee and Vice-Chair of the International Courts Committee from 1974–78. He was founder and Executive Vice-President of the Campaign for United Nations reform from 1975–91 and Executive Director and Executive Vice-President of the World Federalist Association from 1985–93. Walt also was appointed by House Speaker Thomas Foley to the United States commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the United Nations, serving from 1992–93, Chair of the International Organizations Interest Group from 1995–96, and President of the Center for U.N. Reform Education from 1993–96.

In addition to his vast experience in governmental affairs, Walt also has a strong teaching background. He has taught courses on Political Science, American Government, Political Theory, and Law at such institutions as William Paterson College and Ramapo College. Currently he is an Adjunct Professor of American and International Studies at both Ramapo College and William Paterson University. Walt is also serving as Legal Counsel to the World Federalist Association and Treasurer of the Center for U.N. Reform Education.

Walt has also been active politically, having served as Councilman for the Township of Wayne from 1964–71. He was also a Democratic candidate for mayor in Wayne as well as the State Assembly, and served in numerous capacities for Presidential candidates Eugene McCarthy and Norman Cousins.

Walt is married to the former Lois Johnson, and together they will celebrate their 50th Wedding Anniversary this June. They have three adult children: Anne Ferruggio, who is Minister of St. Paul's United Church of Christ in Allentown, PA; Laura Calixte, who is the Chief Window Clerk at the Pequannock Post Office; and Charles Hoffman, who is a mortgage banker with Northwest Mortgage Company. Walt and Lois also have three grandchildren: Sylvianne Calixte, who is a student at William Paterson and Raymond and Gregory Hoffman, who are in the 4th and 1st grades respectively, in Havertown, PA.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Walt's family and friends, and the Township of Wayne in recognizing Walter Hoffman's many outstanding and invaluable contributions to our society as he is being honored this evening by the Wayne Democratic Organization.

PRaising THE NATIONAL CHURCH
OF THE NAZARENE

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the National Church of the Nazarene on the occasion of its 80th anniversary celebration.

A little more than eighty years ago, in the shadow of the Nation's Capitol in Northeast D.C., a small group of dedicated Christians, who believed in and had experienced "the blessing of entire sanctification" attended a series of tent meetings where they heard this doctrine preached. This "Holiness Movement" was not generally accepted by the established churches of that day and, in many cases,

these people were resented for this belief and met with opposition in their own churches and were often dismissed from them.

Out of these tent meetings, and the desire of this group to serve the Lord in "Holiness" in the Nation's Capital, a church was born. This church was the forerunner of the First Church of the Nazarene, which is now known as the National Church of the Nazarene, Washington, D.C. The name was changed in 1996 since "National" more appropriately described the true nature and mission of the church since its beginning in Washington. Its ministry and impact have been not only city-wide, but nationwide and worldwide.

From its humble beginnings at the tent meetings, the original group was determined to establish a Holiness Church in Washington. It first organized as the Wesleyan Pentecostal Church. As a result of differences, a portion of the group withdrew and formed the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene. Several other attempts were made to establish the church but, for a number of reasons this did not materialize. Five years later, through the efforts of an ordained Nazarene minister, Reverend Leewin B. Williams and a converted layman, Mr. F.F. Sweeney, the group reformed. The deep desire of this group to become a permanent organization caused the General Superintendent to appoint Rev. W.E. Suber as the first pastor. In the fall of 1917, with 22 charter members the church was formed and was incorporated as the First Church of the Nazarene, Washington, D.C. in July 1920.

Following the resignation of the first pastor, Rev. Williams, once again assumed leadership of the church. One of his first actions was to start a building fund. With \$3,500 in the building fund and \$450.00 in Liberty Bonds, the church purchased the Epworth Methodist Church building at 7th and A Streets, NE which had been significantly damaged by fire. After extensive renovation, singing "We're Marching to Zion," the entire congregation marched the four blocks to the new church. The mortgage on that property was burned in 1942. This building now houses the Unity of Washington, D.C.

In 1944, a building fund drive was initiated for a "National Church of the Nazarene in Washington, D.C. and a lot was purchased a few blocks from the church home. The members saved dimes, which were placed in a large bucket, to be used for furnishing the new church. In December 1950 a \$10,000 pipe organ was purchased from a radio station in Hagerstown, MD for the sum of \$3,000—the same amount that was in the bucket at the time. Today, this organ stands in the National Church of the Nazarene at 16th and Webster Streets.

In the 1940's, World War II brought many changes to the churches in Washington. Government workers and military personnel attended Sunday Schools and worship services. Some of them remained in the area after the War and made their homes here.

In the late 1940's, Rev. Roy Stevens became the pastor. It became obvious that the lot purchased for the new church would not be adequate and it was sold. A lot was purchased at 16th and Webster Streets, NW for \$22,000. However, because of the Korean War and the shortage of steel, the project was threatened with delay. After an extended period of prayer by the church and personal contacts Rev. Stevens made with government offi-

cial, sufficient steel was released for construction to proceed. On March 15, 1953, the new facilities, on 16th Street, representing a total investment of \$430,000, were dedicated. Fifteen years later the mortgage was paid in full.

During the early 1980's there was some thought that the future of the church would be best served by moving to the suburbs. After prayerful, careful analysis the church Board decided, unanimously, that this congregation should become a metropolitan church serving people of every race and culture and remain in Washington, D.C. A Hispanic Congregation began through a Portuguese Sunday School class taught by the wife of the Ambassador of Cape Verde. This congregation now totals 90–100 members. In 1993, a Haitian ministry was formed with 13 members. They now have 50–60 members in attendance on Sunday mornings. The African Christian Fellowship, which ministered to students who had come to Washington, D.C. from their homes in Africa, outgrew their facilities at National Church and now have their own in nearby Maryland. The church has sponsored refugees from several countries including Viet Nam, Hungary and the Philippines. At present, 30 different nationalities are represented in the church.

In 1995, under the leadership of the present pastor, Rev. Michael T. Burns, an extensive repair and renovation program was undertaken in the main sanctuary. Membership now stands at 463—14 of whom have been members for more than 50 years. One person has been a member for 69 years. An important undertaking, at present, is the development of the National Church of the Nazarene Foundation whose purpose is to maintain and perpetuate the ministry of the Church of the Nazarene in Washington, D.C. This will enable the church to develop more ministries that will create additional ports of entry into the church and to assist in its continuing commitment to reach the ever-changing and broadly diverse residents of the greater metropolitan Washington, D.C. area.

Mr. Speaker, over the years the National Church of the Nazarene has been a "sending" Church—where people have come for a period of time and prepared to become active leaders in other areas. Many have gone from its altars as ministers, evangelists, missionaries and laymen. I ask this body to join me in sending a special ovation and salute to the National Church of the Nazarene on the occasion of its 80th anniversary celebration.

HONORING THE RONALD
MCDONALD HOUSE OF HOUSTON

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Ronald McDonald House of Houston as it prepares to celebrate its first family reunion on the weekend of May 15th and 16th at the newly opened Ronald McDonald House in the Texas Medical Center.

The Ronald McDonald House gives a home away from home to the families of seriously ill children being treated at the Texas Medical Center. It is rightly known as "The House that Love Built." More than one hundred past Ronald McDonald House families from all over the

world are coming home this weekend to celebrate the new House and to visit old friends, doctors, nurses, and all those who have become a part of their family over the years.

The idea for the Ronald McDonald House was launched in 1978 by a group of parents and friends, most of whom had experienced the trauma of serious childhood illness in their own families. They were supported by contributions from the Houston McDonald's Operators Association, the Houston Oilers, and area foundations, corporations, community organizations, and individuals. In May 1981, the first family moved into the original Ronald McDonald House.

Because of its many outstanding medical facilities, thousands of children travel to Houston each year to be treated for serious illnesses. The Ronald McDonald House provides a place where the whole family can stay in a homelike environment and find support as they share with other families who are also experiencing the trauma of childhood illness. The Ronald McDonald House strives to relieve the stress and pain of illness by offering these families a warm, caring environment where they can share their concerns.

In the fall of 1994, a \$10 million capital campaign was launched to secure funds for the construction of a new, larger Ronald McDonald House of Houston in the Texas Medical Center. With the successful completion of this campaign in September 1997, the doors to the current House were opened.

The new House is a three-story brick atrium building including 50 private bedrooms, an eight-station kitchen, special needs kitchen, dining room, meeting areas, business offices, resident manager quarters, playrooms, laundry, outside play area, and even a schoolroom. The House now averages 32 families a night and is well on its way to a full House of 50 families.

The reunion weekend will consist of an old fashioned Texas Round-up Barbecue hosted by the employees of Southwest Airlines, as well as a breakfast with special guests from the Texas Medical Center, The Spring Fling Children's Party, and a commemorative Closing Ceremony. During the ceremony, the children will plant a garden honoring those children who were unable to attend the reunion.

Mr. Speaker, the Ronald McDonald House of Houston, its staff, volunteers and especially its families over the years are a great inspiration to all Americans and I congratulate them on this special occasion.

SENSE OF CONGRESS ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF MODERN STATE OF ISRAEL

SPEECH OF

HON. JAY W. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1998

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Israel's 50th birthday and celebrate a half century of freedom, democracy, and independence.

In 1948, a Jewish homeland was created after 2,000 years in which its people knew only exile and, far too often, persecution. For thousands of years, the Jewish people would say, "Next year in Jerusalem," but their cry

would go unrealized. But the suffering and wandering ended fifty years ago when the world community fulfilled the dreams of the Zionists, and gave men and women around the globe a place in the holy land to call their own.

It has been a remarkable fifty years. As the Psalmist tells us, "He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." We have certainly seen this message bear truth. Israel's entire history has been a race of hope versus conflict. Though its people have known tragedy and war, Israel has always triumphed. This tiny nation has persevered and thrived, building an island of democracy in a troubled region and a haven of faith in an uncertain time.

As a representative of all the people of Northeast Wisconsin, it is my great pleasure to congratulate Israel on an extraordinary half century and extend my hope and confidence for its continued strength in the years to come.

In the last fifty years, we have turned the plea of "Next year in Jerusalem" into a promise. Long may that promise flourish.

SALUTING THE STATE OF ISRAEL ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the State of Israel on the 50th Anniversary of its establishment. It is an honor to salute Israel, our long-standing ally and to remember that the United States of America was the first nation to recognize officially the State of Israel fifty years ago.

Recently, I had the opportunity to attend several events in the 11th Congressional District of great significance. One event to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Israel was a joint celebration held by three synagogues in Morristown, New Jersey. The Congregation Ahavath Israel, the Morristown Jewish Center and Temple B'nai Or held a remarkable celebration on the grounds of the Vail Mansion which was both cultural and educational, and it highlighted the "modern miracle that is Israel."

What was of special significance were the number of children present from Conservative, Orthodox and Reform congregations. It was a remarkable event that reinforced the need to remember and to never forget the Holocaust and that the struggle for true peace is never over.

Another special event was the dedication of the Holocaust Memorial Garden and Study Center at Temple Beth Shalom in Livingston.

Mr. Speaker, the garden is a remarkable place. For some it will be a place for recollection, for others medication. Most importantly, the study center and garden is a place to teach the young. Like the Holocaust Museum in Washington, my hope is that this special Memorial Garden and Study Center will attract people of all faiths.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 21, the House of Representatives passed a resolution expressing the sense of Congress on the 50th Anniversary of the State of Israel and reaffirming the bonds of friendship between our two nations. I was pleased to both cosponsor and vote for this resolution, which recognized the accomplishments of the Jewish people who

helped forge the modern state of Israel, and who make it the vibrant and dynamic country it is today. Mr. Speaker, I am including a copy of that important legislation at the end of my remarks today.

The modern state of Israel is still tied to the ancient Kingdom of Israel, first established over three thousand years ago. The recognition of their history, and respect of tradition, has helped guide Israel's leaders for the past fifty years. David Ben-Gurion, the founding father and first prime minister of Israel, said in an broadcast to the Israelis on May 15, 1948, the day after Independence:

Whatever we have achieved is the result of the efforts of earlier generations no less than our own. It is also the result of unwavering fidelity to our precious heritage, the heritage of a small nation that has suffered much, but at the same time has won for itself a special place in the history of mankind because of its spirit, faith and vision.

Mr. Speaker, my hope for the future of Israel, for the next fifty years and beyond, was best stated by Chaim Herzog, the fifth president of Israel, in his farewell address to the Knesset. To paraphrase him, I hope that Israel, as a flourishing, cohesive and progressive society, can continue to climb to the summits and reach the height from which they may be a beacon to the nations.

Joint Resolution expressing the sense of the Congress on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the modern state of Israel and reaffirming the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Israel.

Whereas on November 29, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly voted to partition the British Mandate of Palestine, and through that vote, to create the State of Israel;

Whereas on May 14, 1948, the people of Israel proclaimed the establishment of the sovereign and independent State of Israel and the United States Government established full diplomatic relations with Israel;

Whereas the desire of the Jewish people to establish an independent modern State of Israel is the outgrowth of the existence of the historic Kingdom of Israel established three thousand years ago in the city of Jerusalem and in the land of Israel;

Whereas one century ago at the First Zionist Congress on August 29 to 31, 1897, in Basel, Switzerland, participants under the leadership of Theodore Herzl affirmed the desire to reestablish a Jewish homeland in the historic land of Israel;

Whereas the establishment of the modern State of Israel as a homeland for the Jews followed the slaughter of more than six million European Jews during the Holocaust;

Whereas since its establishment 50 years ago, the modern State of Israel has rebuilt a nation, forged a new and dynamic society, and created a unique and vital economic, political, cultural, and intellectual life despite the heavy cost of six wars, terrorism, international ostracism, and economic boycotts;

Whereas the people of Israel have established a vibrant and functioning pluralistic democratic political system including freedom of speech, a free press, free and fair and open elections, the rule of law, and other democratic principles and practices;

Whereas, at great social and financial costs, Israel has absorbed hundreds of thousands of Jews from countries throughout the World, many of them refugees from Arab countries, and fully integrated them into Israeli society;

Whereas for half a century the United States and Israel have maintained a special

relationship based on mutually shared democratic values, common strategic interests, and moral bonds of friendship and mutual respect; and

Whereas the American people have shared an affinity with the people of Israel and regard Israel as a strong and trusted ally and an important strategic partner: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States—

(1) recognizes the historic significance of the 50th anniversary of the reestablishment of the sovereign and independent modern State of Israel;

(2) commends the people of Israel for their remarkable achievements in building a new state and a pluralistic democratic society in the Middle East in the face of terrorism, hostility and belligerence by many of her neighbors;

(3) reaffirms the bonds of friendship and cooperation which have existed between the United States and Israel for the past half-century and which have been significant for both countries; and

(4) extends the warmest congratulations and best wishes to the State of Israel and her people for a peaceful and prosperous and successful future.

AKIN BIRDAL—VOICE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN TURKEY

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, many in the human rights community were horrified to learn of the shooting of Akin Birdal, President of Turkey's Human Rights Foundation, by unidentified armed gunmen at his offices in Ankara. Mr. Birdal, a widely recognized and respected human rights advocate, appeared before the Helsinki Commission in the early 1990s and most recently met with members of a Commission delegation that visited Turkey in January. Today's attack occurred against the backdrop of an ongoing campaign of harassment against human rights NGOs in Turkey. The Human Rights Foundation, Turkey's largest human rights monitoring group, has had numerous offices closed down by the Turkish authorities. The Foundation's leadership, including Mr. Birdal, has been repeatedly targeted for prosecution.

The attack against Akin Birdal in a very real sense is an assault on Turkey's fledgling civil society. The development of a genuine civil society is essential if Turkey hopes to develop into a true democracy. Mr. Speaker, instead of viewing human rights advocates like Mr. Birdal as adversaries, Turkey's leaders should embrace these courageous individuals as allies and form a partnership with those dedicated to democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. Our prayers go out to Mr. Birdal and his family in the aftermath of this senseless act.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. MAN J. CHA, DR. WALTER FUNG, DR. TOYOKO MAE TAKAHASHI, MR. SUTEE VATANATHAM, AND MS. IA V. XIONG

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Man J. Cha, Walter Fung, M.D., Toyoko Mae Takahashi, Pharm. D., Sutee Vatanatham, and Ia V. Xiong, for being selected the 1998 Portraits of Success Program Honorees by KSEE 24 and Companies that Care. In recognition of Asian American Heritage Month, these five leaders were honored for their unique contribution to the betterment of the community.

Dr. Man J. Cha has served as Professor of political science and public administration at California State University, Fresno since 1969. He earned his masters and doctoral degrees from the School of Public Administration at the University of Southern California. He also earned his baccalaureate degree in International Relations and Economics from this acclaimed University. Since 1965, Dr. Cha has made significant contributions as an instructor in higher education. He has taught public management, organizational theory and behavior, and many other courses related to American government and public policy issues. He has also conducted extensive research related to environmental issues, economic development and the political and social culture of South Korea. In 1988, he was awarded a Rotary Foundation International Ambassadorial Scholarship to give lectures in Korea and the United States. In 1992 he was awarded a major grant from the Korea Research Foundation to study Korean bureaucracy and public policy. More recently, Dr. Cha was on sabbatical leave conducting policy research in China and Korea. Dr. Cha has published numerous scholarly works on a broad range of social and environmental issues related to Korea, Asian-American politics and America's economic foreign policy. On the local front, Dr. Cha served as a member of Fresno City Review Committee which recommended Fresno's strong mayor form of government in 1992. He also conducts training workshops to introduce city, county, and state employees to an advanced systems approach to public management methodology and processes.

Dr. Walter Fung was born and raised in Fresno, California. He graduated from Edison High School in 1950 and later from California State University, Fresno. He received his degree in medicine from the University of California at Irvine specializing in gastroenterology. From 1971 until 1974, Dr. Fung served as the Medical Director for the Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission, providing clinical care, immunization, and health screenings to low-income individuals and children. In 1974 Dr. Fung was confronted with a life-changing experience, which he says brought him a renewed focus on life. He was diagnosed with cancer and given two years to live. He credits this frightening experience with adding a deeper dimension to his physician-patient relationships. His own illness prompted him to serve others as much as possible. His

caring and sensitivity has earned him public recognition for providing "extraordinary patient care." More recently, Dr. Fung coordinated the building of the new First Chinese Baptist church in Fresno. The facility has become the hub of activities for the Chinese community. Dr. Fung personally was responsible for raising \$700,000 of the \$1.5 million needed to complete this project. His past community involvement also includes working with the Boy Scouts, the March of Dimes, and the Boys and Girls Club of Fresno. Today Dr. Fung says he will continue promoting "filial piety" among the Asian community. His future plans include helping to build a skilled nursing and retirement home for Asian seniors to best meet their dietary and cultural needs. Dr. Fung and his wife Barbara have been blessed with three children and two grandchildren.

Dr. Toyoko Mae Takahashi is described by her friends and professional colleagues as a "perennial volunteer" who has been active for many years helping to improve the Fresno and Clovis communities. Dr. Takahashi completed her undergraduate studies at the University of California, Berkeley. She attained a doctoral degree from the School of Pharmacy at the University of California, San Francisco. In 1959, she completed a three-year pharmacy internship at Valley Medical Center in Fresno. In 1960, Dr. Takahashi established Valley Medical Pharmacy, Inc. (Manor drugs) acting as its corporate President. From 1969 until 1987, she served as a consultant for Hope Manor and Clovis Community Hospital. She later became a Partner at Hope Manor Convalescent Hospital, and more recently founded the Professional Pharmacy Alliance, Inc. and currently serves as the corporate President. In addition to her exemplary professional career, Dr. Takahashi is recognized for her extensive community service. She has been active for many years with Central California Asian Pacific Woman, an organization that helps to raise scholarships for deserving Asian Students. As well, she is active in the Soroptomist International of Fresno's Youth Forum. The Youth Forum is organized for students in Fresno and Clovis to provide young people with unique opportunities to discuss ways in which they can help to build a better society. Dr. Takahashi also served for five years as a member of the Board of Directors of the Fresno Private Industry Council, which provides employment and training programs to local residents. She has also been very active with the Central California District Council, Japanese American Citizens League, the Central California Nikkei Foundation, and the Woodward Park Shin Zen Gardens. Additionally, she has served on numerous committees designed to promote small business development, higher education and civil rights protection of Japanese-Americans. In 1990, Dr. Toyoko Mae Takahashi was Appointed by President George Bush to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Citizen Advisory Committee in Equal Opportunity. That same year she was recognized by the U.S. Department of Justice for her support and dedication to the Japanese American Redress Program.

Mr. Sutee Vatanatham was born in Thailand in 1951. He and his family immigrated to Los Angeles, California, in the early 1970's where he attended public schools. In the mid 1970's, Mr. Vatanatham moved to Visalia, California, where he received a two-year degree in Engineering from College of the Sequoias. In

1980, he received a baccalaureate degree in Electrical Engineering from California State University, Fresno. In 1981, he opened the Thai House, the First Thai restaurant in Fresno. The restaurant has been rated the Best Thai Restaurant for four consecutive years, and three times the "Best Asian Restaurant in the Valley" by the "Fresno Bee". The Thai House employs more than 40 employees. In addition to becoming a successful restaurateur, Mr. Vatanatham has also made a significant contribution to our nation's defense. In 1988, he joined the U.S. Naval Reserve. In 1989, he was assigned to six month's active duty in Subic Bay, the Philippines, where he served in Operation Desert Shield. He later served in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia in Desert Storm. Mr. Vatanatham earned the National Defense Medal, the Achievement Commendation Medal, the South West Asian Medal, and the Kuwait Liberation Medal for his military service. On the local front, Mr. Vatanatham has distinguished himself through his charitable work and contributions. He makes year-round contributions to school activities, the Salvation Army, the Cancer Society, AMVETS, the March of Dimes, and the American Heart Association. Now, he volunteers to help build homes for Habitat for Humanity.

Ms. la V. Xiong was born in Highland Laos. She is the third daughter of seven children. Her family immigrated to the United States in 1980 when she was 12 years old. Despite the great number of obstacles that confront Southeast Asian immigrants, Ms. Xiong has distinguished herself by becoming a highly successful role model for the Hmong community and society. In 1992, she became the first Hmong-American woman to become a teacher in the Fresno-Clovis Area. Currently, Ms. Xiong works for Fresno Unified School District as a bilingual advisor. Previously, she worked six years with Clovis Unified School District as an elementary bilingual teacher. At Clovis Unified School District she designed unique bilingual reading materials and developed primary language support programs for first and third-grade Hmong students. Ms. Xiong is credited with developing unique multi cultural learning activities, such as her popular "Story Night" program. In 1987 la V. Xiong published "The Gift: A Hmong New Year." This book has become a popular resource for people wanting to learn more about Hmong culture. Her translation of "How The Farmer Tricked The Evil Demon," has become another favorite among bilingual teachers who work with Hmong students. la V. Xiong is active in community service. She currently serves as a board member for the Fresno Center for New Americans. She is also past President of the Association of California School Administrators, Region IX, and is an active participant of the Hmong Language Institute. Ms. Xiong is married to Chalee Xiong. They are blessed with two young boys, Kien and Vincent.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I congratulate Dr. Man J. Cha, Dr. Walter Fung, Dr. Toyoko Mae Takahashi, Mr. Sutee Vatanatham, and Ms. la V. Xiong for being recognized as the KSEE 24 and Companies that Care 1998 Portraits of Success Honorees in celebration of Asian-American Heritage Month. I applaud the contributions, ideals, and leadership they have exhibited in our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing these fine individuals many more years of success.

VETO PROMISE NOT WARRANTED

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, it seems that the "Mexico City" policy will continue to be an item of contention between the House of Representatives and the Clinton Administration. This Member hopes the President will reconsider his hard-line opposition to the "Mexico City" policy, but that appears unlikely. As demonstrated during the Reagan years, there are family planning organizations which do not perform abortions that can implement the international family planning programs.

Accordingly, this Member commends to his colleagues an excellent editorial which appeared in the Norfolk (Nebraska) Daily News, on May 12, 1998.

VETO PROMISE NOT WARRANTED ON ABORTION MATTER, UNITED NATIONS POLICY CONSISTENT WITH REPUBLICANS

Most Americans are accustomed to meeting their obligations, even those made on their behalf by politicians and statesmen with whom they may disagree. The dues payment that the United States provides (or has refused to pay in full in the past) to the United Nations is one of those obligations. The arrears should be paid.

A long battle to reduce the size of that annual assessment, to get the U.N. to be less wasteful and more accountable, was won last year. A compromise was reached, the payment of nearly \$1 billion in back dues has been approved by Congress.

President Clinton, who favors the payment, threatens to veto the bill, however. It is because the Republican majority in Congress succeeded in aiding language to the appropriations bill that would preclude any of the federal funds from being used by international family planning organizations which advocate abortion.

Judging by the slim margin of victory for the measure in the Senate a few days ago (51-49), President Clinton could expect to be sustained in his veto action. That would leave the dues unpaid, of course.

Undesirable as it may be to attach special conditions to this sort of appropriations measure, the president needs to back down. Any one of these three reasons is enough.

1. The United Nations itself has adopted a policy consistent with that which the GOP majority is attempting to emphasize. In 1984, at an international conference related to population control, it affirmed this policy: "Abortion is never to be promoted as a means of family planning."

2. Planned Parenthood and other organizations which are involved in this field have adequate means to promote their own policies without tapping either the resources of the American government or the United Nations.

3. The bitter and unreconcilable divisions in America about when, or if ever, abortion is acceptable, should mean that no money obtained from mandatory tax levies should be used for such procedures unless there is virtually unanimous approval.

That the procedure is legal in America, under a variety of conditions approved by the Supreme Court and set forth in law, does not mean that public funds must follow. Private funding for those who choose abortion should be demanded.

President Clinton should not be allowed to claim that his congressional opponents on the abortion issue are voting, in effect, to pe-

nalize the U.N. by refusing to give him a spending bill without any strings attached. The conditions imposed are not only a valid expression of the congressional majority's views on an important issue related to international affairs, but also consistent with U.N. policy.

U.S. POLICY ON KOSOVO

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the situation in the province of Kosovo in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is tense and volatile. It is getting worse by the day.

The United States and its allies and partners in the contact group are attempting to achieve the right combination of incentives, pressures and sanctions to induce Yugoslav President Milosevic to abandon the use of military force and repression and start a negotiation without preconditions with the leaders of the Kosovo Albanians. The goal of these talks would be a return of the region's former autonomy and a clarification of the future status of the region within Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At the same time, it is also necessary to make clear to the leaders of the Kosovo Albanians and to the Albanian people of Kosovo in general that the United States and its partners in the contact group do not support independence of Kosovo as a realistic solution to this crisis. It is not at all clear that the people of Kosovo are getting this message as loudly and clearly as they should. This is the emphatic message that visiting Italian Prime Minister Prodi conveyed to the Administration and the Congress during his state visit here last week.

In late March I sent a letter to National Security Advisor Sandy Berger setting forth my policy concerns and suggestions for adjusting U.S. policy in the Kosovo crisis. These suggestions included the need for the Administration to continue to work closely with our allies in the contact group and to state unequivocally and clearly that the United States does not support independence for Kosovo—that a solution for Kosovo must be found consistent with the territorial integrity of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Berger's response to this letter is very helpful in clarifying U.S. policy on this and other key issues involved in the Kosovo problem. Specifically, in the letter Mr. Berger confirms that "... the difficulties in Kosovo cannot be solved through the use of force. We have made it clear that we do not support secession or independence for Kosovo, and that Kosovar Albanians must pursue their legitimate human rights grievances peacefully."

Mr. Speaker, I believe my colleagues will find my exchange of letters with National Security Advisor Berger to be helpful in clarifying Administration policy on Kosovo and in formulating their own views on the continuing crisis in that region. For this reason I am inserting both in the Record at this time. The text follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 4, 1998.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR LEE: Thanks for your ideas regarding our policy on Kosovo. Your thoughts broadly reflect our own approach.

As you suggested, we are working to maintain Contact Group unity and thereby sustain effective pressure on Milosevic. In two meetings in March, Contact Group Ministers outlined the specific steps needed to resolve the situation and agreed on a set of measures, including a UN arms embargo, to apply pressure on Milosevic. We demanded an urgent start to authoritative talks between Belgrade and Kosovar Albanians, and pledged to consider further measures, if needed.

We can only avert continued deterioration in Kosovo and serious risk to regional stability through unified, focused, sustained pressure on the parties, especially Belgrade. Strobe Talbott recently visited key European capitals to build support for further Contact Group action at the April 29 meeting in Rome, and beyond. Our proposed approach includes a balanced mix of incentives and disincentives that deserves the support of all Contact Group nations.

As you also advocate, we have been firm with both parties that the difficulties in Kosovo cannot be solved through the use of force. We have made clear that we do not support secession or independence for Kosovo, and that Kosovar Albanians must pursue their legitimate human rights grievances peacefully. We also have made clear to Milosevic that further acts of repression or disproportionate violence by Serbian security forces will only deepen Belgrade's isolation and strengthen international resolve to take further measures.

I appreciate your thoughts on this important issue, and will count on your advice and assistance on this difficult problem in the weeks ahead.

Sincerely,

SAMUEL R. BERGER,
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs.

MARCH 31, 1998.

Hon. SAMUEL R. BERGER,

Assistant to the President for National Security
Affairs, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR SANDY: At a recent breakfast Secretary Cohen had with several Members, the subject of Kosovo came up. Following the meeting, I did some thinking on the issue, and I wanted to share with you some policy suggestions concerning the U.S. approach to the crisis in the Kosovo province of Serbia.

The basic policy problem for the United States, working with the Contact Group, has been getting Yugoslav President Milosevic to compromise on Kosovo. We want him to remove his special police units and initiate a serious negotiating process, without preconditions, with leaders of the ethnic Albanian majority in Kosovo to find a mutually acceptable compromise on the future status of the province.

I understand and support the basic goals of the Administration's policy in Kosovo—a peaceful resolution of the crisis through negotiation resulting in a return of full autonomy for the province. However, it is my impression that the Administration's tactics in support of this policy—pushing for sustained pressure on Milosevic by advocating renewed economic and diplomatic sanctions, and making implied or even direct public threats of possible military action if the Serb crack-down in the province gets harsher—is not a policy that our NATO allies in the Contact Group support. They are urging a cautious and more even-handed approach as the best way to get Milosevic to compromise.

I would suggest that U.S. policy on Kosovo be adjusted to give Milosevic both the incentive and the confidence to compromise:

First, the Administration should not make implied or direct public threats of military action in Kosovo. The use of military force against Serbia has no support among our allies. We are already committed in Bosnia with 8,000 troops on the ground. We need Serbia's cooperation to make Dayton work. Threats to use force lack credibility, and air strikes alone are unlikely to change Serbia's policies on an issue as crucial to it as Kosovo.

U.S. threats to use force will also encourage the Kosovo Liberation Army and others to provoke Serbia, thereby enlisting the U.S. on the side of their separatist agenda.

Second, the Administration should stop comparing the situation in Kosovo to wartime Bosnia. Kosovo, unlike Bosnia, is an integral part of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We could cite international responsibility to help the independent state of Bosnia, but Kosovo is not an independent state, and has no recognition as such. Continued comparisons of Kosovo to Bosnia will only harden Mikosevic's resolve to defy the international community and circle the wagons in his country.

Third, the Administration must state unequivocally and often that we do not support independence for Kosovo, and that a solution for Kosovo must be found consistent with the territorial integrity of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The future of Kosovo must be decided between the Serbian government and representatives of the ethnic Albanian residents of Kosovo, and the international community should do what it can to facilitate those negotiations.

Fourth, we can threaten Milosevic with sanctions, as the Contact Group has done very recently, if he does not start negotiations without preconditions with the ethnic Albanians within the next month. But threats of sanctions must have the support of the Contact Group if they are to be effective—otherwise Milosevic will play off governments against each other. To be consistent and even-handed, we should also tell ethnic Albanian leaders that they must also come to the table without preconditions on independence of the presence of a third-party mediator.

Fifth, the Administration should not blame Milosevic alone for the current crisis in Kosovo. Clearly, he bears heavy responsibility. But to be an effective intermediary, we must also highlight the unacceptable use of violence by armed ethnic-Albanian separatist groups, which is part of the reason for Serbia's recent crack-down in the first place. We must make clear to both sides that we will not accept violence as a means of resolving the conflict.

If we want to get Milosevic to demonstrate compromise on Kosovo, I do not believe the current U.S. policy of threatening sanctions—beyond what the Contact Group supports—and threatening unilateral U.S. military force will achieve such compromise.

Such a policy antagonizes our allies and Russia, and will not result in a lasting political settlement. Such a policy could very well embroil us in a military conflict in Kosovo at a time when the U.S. public and the Congress grudgingly tolerate our continuing involvement in Bosnia, and could harm U.S. interests throughout former Yugoslavia.

I appreciate the opportunity to give you some of my thinking on the Kosovo problem. I intend to follow up with you on the phone on this matter as well, and I am available if you have any questions.

With best regards,
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE HONORING
KATIE ROCCHIO, LEGRAND
SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Katie Rocchio, winner of the 1998 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Katie is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Katie Rocchio is an exceptional student at Coldwater High School and possesses an impressive high school record. President of the Student Council, Katie is also a member of the National Honor Society, and is the photo editor for her school newspaper. Outside of school, Katie is involved with the Community theater and various other community activities.

In special tribute, therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Katie Rocchio for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOROUGH OF HOPATCONG, SUSSEX COUNTY, NJ

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Borough of Hopatcong, Sussex County, NJ.

The Borough of Hopatcong, known originally as the Borough of Brooklyn, was founded on April 2, 1898 off the western shore of Lake Hopatcong, the largest public recreational lake in New Jersey. Although the land surrounding the lake was originally settled by the Leni Lenape Indians, by 1715, English colonists attracted by the growing fur trade had purchased over 1,000 acres of the lake area.

The discovery of iron ore in the middle 1700's led to the development of a thriving mining industry in the Hopatcong area. The inhabitants of Hopatcong at that time, which numbered no greater than 20 families, stayed in small communities that were close to the local iron forges. The Brookland Forge, one of the most productive in the area, comprised four hearths which produced 300 tons of iron per year. While most iron was transported east, to be used by various companies in creating metal products, high shipping costs

eventually led to a decline in the industry by the early 19th century.

As the iron industry in the area waned, a decision in the last 1800's, to dam and merge the two lakes constituting Lake Hopatcong led to a rapid increase in tourism within the vicinity of Hopatcong. Due to the pleasant climate and proximity to New York City, the lake area soon became a major northeastern resort and began to experience high levels of prosperity. By the late 1800's Hopatcong was still part of Byram Township, one of three municipalities bordering the lake at that time. As many summer cottages were built in the surrounding towns, Hopatcong residents became increasingly dissatisfied with the pace of development in their own community.

After some debate, Hopatcong residents decided that officially separating from Byram would allow them to build new roads and make other necessary improvements near the Lake to attract tourists. In 1898, Hopatcong residents were finally granted the right to incorporate as an independent municipality, and the Borough soon developed into a popular resort community. Today, Hopatcong remains a vibrant residential area with a growing business community and a population of over 15,000 persons.

Mr. Speaker, for the past 100 years, the Borough of Hopatcong has prospered as a community and continues to flourish today. By all accounts, it will continue to prosper in the future, and I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues to congratulate all residents of Hopatcong on this special anniversary year.

THE PASSING OF A DISTINGUISHED LEADER, PHILIP ROTELLA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of regret that I inform our colleagues of the passing of one of the most remarkable public servants my 20th Congressional District of New York has ever produced, Philip Rotella of Haverstraw, N.Y.

Phil Rotella first sought public office in 1946, being elected that year to the Board of Trustees of the Village of West Haverstraw. Two years later, in 1948, he sought election to the position of Town Justice of the Peace, and the then-President of the United States, Harry Truman, came to Haverstraw to campaign for Phil. He was successful in that 1948 contest and went on to serve as Justice of the Peace for 15 years.

On election day 1963, when John F. Kennedy was President, Phil Rotella was promoted by his voters to the office of Town Supervisor of the Town of Haverstraw. Phil was re-elected by the voters every two years continually until he voluntarily retired in 1997. During his tenure of 34 years as Town Supervisor, Phil Rotella was known for his skill in saving the taxpayer's dollars while providing superb town services.

Instead of issuing bonds which had to be repaid by future taxpayers, Phil Rotella squirreled money away, financing a new police and courthouse building in 1974, a new Town Hall and public library in 1981, and a new

highway garage in 1992 by his frugal fiscal policy.

Supervisor Rotella, throughout his 34 year tenure, earned a reputation for preserving parkland for future generations. He convinced our local utility company to donate a park to the townspeople in exchange for allowing them to construct a second power plant. He spearheaded the construction of one of the superb marinas on the entire Hudson River, and his town makes about \$250,000 a year from marina concession fees. In 1981, Phil successfully negotiated the purchase of Cheesecote Mountain Park from the State of New York for one dollar.

During most of his tenure as Town Supervisor, Phil Rotella also served in the additional capacity as a Rockland County Legislator, as is permissible in that county. In that position, he also fought to make certain that his Town received its due from the county government.

The closest Phil came to facing political defeat during his entire elective career of over 50 years was when, in 1983, the opposition was successful in removing Phil's entire political party from the November ballot due to a legal technicality. It is a remarkable tribute to Phil Rotella's incredible popularity that he was re-elected that year by receiving over 5,000 valid write in votes which in New York State are extremely difficult to validly cast.

Our region has truly lost a giant public servant in the passing of Phil Rotella. To his widow Marilyn, to his daughters Carolyn and Diane, to his sons John and Philip Jr., his three stepsons Jack, Edward and Arthur, his stepdaughter Esther, his 13 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren we extend our sincere condolences. Although mere words cannot assuage the grief of losing this remarkable man, it is hoped that his many loved ones will have the consolation that he was an outstanding public servant who will long be missed by so many of us.

IN HONOR OF HAROLD "BUD" LOVELL

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Harold Lovell of Stratford, Connecticut on the occasion of tonight's testimonial dinner being held in his honor. As Harold, or "Bud" as he is affectionately known to his friends, is honored this evening, I would like to join his many well-wishers in paying tribute to a man who has spent his life enriching his community and serving others. Bud was born in 1910, raised in Stratford, and educated in Stratford schools. He then continued his studies at DePauw University and graduated in 1934. Bud began his career at the Bridgeport Post Publishing Company soon after graduating from DePauw. It was there that he honed his skills in writing and editing—skills he has used with great success ever since.

Bud left the Post Publishing Company and began his distinguished tenure as editor of the Stratford News. After a prestigious career with the News, Bud left journalism to run his family's business, the H.C. Lovell Hardware and Equipment Company—a Stratford institution since 1783.

Throughout his life, Bud has never strayed from his commitment to his community. He has dedicated countless hours to organizations such as the Stratford YMCA and the American Shakespeare Festival Theater, but his greatest pastime has been his membership in the Lions Club of Stratford. The most senior member of the club, Bud epitomizes the selfless commitment that is the very basis for the Lions. A member since 1956, Bud has served as President and Zone Chairman. He has won several awards in recognition of his good works, including the Melvin Jones Fellow award for his exceptional service to the blind.

A dedicated family man, Bud has been married to his wife Lulu Klein for almost half a century. It has been said that "the good that men do, lives after them," and the many good works of Bud Lovell will echo for generations in his home of Stratford, and beyond.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE HONORING KIMBERLY SECKINGER, LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Kimberly Seckinger, winner of the 1998 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Kimberly is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Kimberly is an exceptional student at Hillsdale High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Kimberly is a board member of the National Honor Society and Senior Class Secretary. Kimberly is also a member of the Varsity Golf Team. Outside of school Kimberly is involved with the PAC Camp as a Counselor and various other community activities.

In special tribute, therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Kimberly Seckinger for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR FENG SHAN HO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to

Mr. Feng Shan Ho, an outstanding San Francisco resident who rescued thousands from Nazi destruction during World War II. Mr. Ho died in September 1997 at his home in San Francisco.

Mr. Speaker, Feng Shan Ho left an indelible imprint on the people whose lives he saved. Like the Swedish diplomat and humanitarian, Raoul Wallenberg, and the American diplomat and humanitarian rescuer, Varian Fry, Mr. Ho has shown what an individual can achieve when he has the courage to oppose repression and racism despite seemingly impossible odds.

Feng Shan Ho was the Consul General of China in Vienna in 1938. Following the annexation of Austria by Germany that year, he saw increasing persecution of Jews and others at the hands of the Nazis. Jewish-owned businesses were vandalized and their owners arrested. Jews and other so-called "enemies of the Reich" were sent to concentration camps within weeks of the annexation. Austrian Nazi authorities informed Jews that if they obtained visas for other countries and emigrated, they would be allowed to leave unharmed. Many tried to emigrate, but most found that few countries were willing to permit them entry.

Consul General Ho was appalled at the increasingly desperate situation that he observed. In an act of courage and compassion, he sought to help the refugees. On his own authority as Consul General—and without the permission of his superiors in China—he issued visas for admission to China to any person who requested one. With these visas as proof of destination, Jews could obtain permission from Nazi officials to leave Austria and Germany.

In 1939 Nazi officials confiscated the building in which the Chinese consulate was located because of its Jewish ownership. The Chinese consulate was forced to operate in other, smaller facilities. In 1940 Consul General Ho was transferred to the United States. In 1941, the government of China broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and the Consulate General in Vienna was closed.

After leaving Vienna, Mr. Ho spent the remainder of the war involved in China's struggle against Japan. His first assignment after Vienna was to Washington, DC, and he later served at the Foreign Ministry in China's wartime capital, Chungking. In 1947, Mr. Ho began a nine-year term as Ambassador to Egypt and several other Middle Eastern countries. At the conclusion of the Chinese Civil War, Mr. Ho remained loyal to the Chinese Nationalist government which fled to Taiwan in 1949. Following his term in the Middle East, Ambassador Ho served as China's ambassador to Mexico, Bolivia, and Columbia.

In 1973 after a distinguished career in the diplomatic service of the Republic of China that spanned four decades, Ambassador Ho retired and settled in San Francisco. On September 28, 1997, at the age of 96, he died at his home there, attended by his wife and daughter.

The story of Feng Shan Ho's courageous actions in Vienna is currently being told in a traveling exhibit organized by Mr. Eric Saul that is being shown in American and foreign cities. The exhibit was on display at the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial in Israel in April, and earlier it was on display at my district office of California.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying well-deserved tribute to Ambassador Feng Shan Ho—a great man, a dedi-

cated public servant, and a courageous humanitarian.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I read with interest an article in today's Los Angeles Times about media coverage of the U.S. Senate primary in California. In the race to win the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate the news media has provided almost no coverage to the two major candidates. One news station executive said "I can't afford to have a reporter spend two hours for a story that is low-impact, low-merit." It appears that our democratic process has lost out in the ratings game to sex, violence and scandal. This lack of "earned media" coverage has forced candidates to rely solely on paid media advertisements to get out their message. Of course this development is one more benefit for the candidate who has the most money from personal wealth or from special interest contributions.

This is yet one more example of the need to reform our campaign finance system. Money and paid media have come to dominate political campaigns more than ever before. Yet, the Republican leadership has continued to delay a debate on campaign finance reform. It is time to allow a vote on campaign finance reform in the House of Representatives. The people of this country are tired of waiting.

ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL ARTS COMPETITION PARTICIPANTS HONORED

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, once again, I come to the floor to recognize the great success of strong local school systems working with dedicated parents and teachers. I rise today to congratulate and honor 45 outstanding high school artists from the 11th Congressional District of New Jersey. Each of these talented students participated in the Annual Congressional Arts Competition, "An Artistic Discovery," sponsored by Schering-Plough Corporation. They were recently honored at a reception and exhibit, and their works were exceptional.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to list each of them, their high schools, and their contest entries, for the official record:

Leandro Flaherty, Bayley-Ellard, "Interior";
Lisa Johnson, Bayley-Ellard, "Interior";
Michelle Mechanic, Bayley-Ellard, "Full Circle";
Jonathan Wagner, Bayley-Ellard, "Self Portrait";
Kelli Coghlan, Boonton, "Untitled";
Larissa Schaffnit, Boonton, "Onions";
Lara Victoria Zakk, Boonton, "Foot-Loose";
Matthew Zugale, Boonton, "Untitled";
Mark DeLotto, Delbarton, "Mom and Dad";
Mike Giaccio, Delbarton, "Deconstructing Directions";
Tom Harrison, Delbarton, "Coat";

Eric Joyce, Delbarton, "Untitled";
Vanessa Batters, Kinnelon, "Moonshine";
Deborah J. Link, Kinnelon, "Skyscape";
Cristina Murphy, Kinnelon, "The Two Faces";
Sunnie Kim, Livingston, "Still Life";
Adam Sacks, Madison, "No Title";
Paula Salerno, Madison, "Floral Still Life";
Eliza Jane Thomas, Madison, "Andrew";
Marlene Toledo, Madison, "Egyptian Profile";
Melissa Davis, Millburn, "Pink Walls";
Lauren Doto, Millburn, "Wandering Eyes";
Amy Goldfeder, Millburn, "Whimsical";
Stieg Retlin, Millburn, "White Oak and Hobart";
Greg Espersen, Montville, "Panorama";
Sook-Kyung Lee, Montville, "Shoveling Snow";
Renee Snelson, Montville, "Secret Gatherings";
Tony Yang, Montville, "Speed Check";
Nicholas Black, Morris Knolls, "Self Portrait";
Amy Broadwell, Morris Knolls, "I'm Not Sarah";
Peter Harris, Morris Knolls, "Ascend Into * * *!";
Seth Ruggles Hiler, Morris Knolls, "Fall Memory";
Kate Lovering, Mount Olive, "Time Worn";
Janet Swan, Mount Olive, "Drowned in Anger";
Kimberly Hill, Pequannock, "Tranquillity";
Daniel Muzzio, Pequannock, "Nick My Love";
Steve Su, Pequannock, "Dark Thoughts";
Alyssa Tierney, Pequannock, "Blossoms on a Warm Spring Day";
Erika Mathison, Ridge, "Retrospect";
Emily Schulenburg, Ridge, "Deaconry Livestock";
Glen Wiley, Ridge, "The Core of Wiley";
Peter Wonsowski, Ridge, "Unity Through Music";
Carolina Coppi, West Essex Regional, "Mood Descends";
Keri Moran, West Essex Regional, "Diferent Shades of Grey"; and
Kathleen Peng, West Essex Regional, "Exotic Amazon".

As you know, Mr. Speaker, each year the winner of the competition will have an opportunity to travel to Washington, D.C., to meet Congressional leaders and to mount his or her artwork in a special corridor of the U.S. Capitol with winners from across the country. This year, first place went to Emily Schulenburg of Ridge High School, for her outstanding acrylic painting, "Deaconry Livestock." In addition, ten other submissions received honorable mention by the judges. As usual, the judges had an extremely hard time with the awards process, and they wished that they could declare every entry a winner.

Indeed, All of these young artists are winners, and we should be proud of their achievements so early in life.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE HONORING RACHELLE TELLER, LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record

of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Rachele Teller, winner of the 1998 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Rachele is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Rachele is an exceptional student at Napoleon High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Rachele is a Class Representative in the Student Government and a member of the schools S.A.D.D. program. Rachele is also the Editor-in-Chief of the school newspaper. Outside of school, Rachele is involved with the International Order of Rainbow for Girls and various other community activities.

In special tribute, therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Rachele Teller for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

MEMORIAL DAY 1998—OUR THANKS
AND GRATITUDE TO ALL WHO
SACRIFICED FOR OUR NATION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for all of us on this Memorial Day to commemorate all those who made the ultimate sacrifice on the battlefield, on the seas, and in the air, so that we in our nation may enjoy the liberty for which they gave their lives.

Our Memorial Day services which date back to our country's tragic conflict, the Civil War period, which tore apart our nation and in which brother fought brother, have taught us how fragile our liberty is.

The first National Memorial Day was held on May 30, 1868 in honor of those who had given their lives during the Civil War. It was Arlington National Cemetery, in the presence of General Ulysses S. Grant, where future President James A. Garfield touched upon the solemnness and reverence of honoring the dead stating:

If silence is ever golden, it must be here beside the graves of fifteen thousand men whose lives were more significant than speech and whose death was a poem the music of which can never be sung. * * * they summed up and perfect, by one supreme act, the highest virtues of men and citizens. For love of country they accepted death, and thus resolved all doubts, and made immortal their patriotism and virtue.

In the subsequent Spanish American War, the two World Wars, in Korea, in Vietnam, in Somalia, Grenada, Panama, and the Persian Gulf, and in countless other skirmishes, on lawless frontiers, and in peacekeeping efforts

throughout the world, our brothers and sisters, our sons and daughters, our parents, our friends and loved ones, our fellow Americans, have given their lives for a greater cause.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt summed up the American Spirit when he said: "We, too, born to freedom, are willing to fight to maintain freedom. We, and all others who believe as deeply as we do, would rather die on our feet than live on our knees." We are a proud peace loving nation, but when alternatives fail, we will fight to maintain liberty and freedom. Memorial Day is a solemn day where we honor those who had the courage to die on their feet.

We honor our fallen heroes of those conflicts, not only because they are worthy of our honor, but also by recalling their sacrifice, we make certain that we keep the peace for our future generations. By honoring our tragic heroes, our nation is reminded to avoid the mistakes and errors that could lead to any future conflict.

As we pause today, remembering our loved ones who died in service, let us take a moment to also recall all those Americans whose fates are still unknown, our POWs and MIAs. There are over two thousand from Vietnam, and countless others from other conflicts. Let us remember those thousands of service men and women who still remain unaccounted for.

We also honor the millions of other Americans who sacrificed to defeat tyranny here and abroad, the women and civilians who worked in our defense plants and who served in the auxiliary during both World Wars, our workers in business and industry who helped to make our nation the "Arsenal of Democracy", the Boy and Girl Scouts who conducted metal and paper drives, the housewives who learned to make do with ration stamps, the workers who learned to car pool, and the senior citizens who served as civil defense officers, those who wrote letters and spent packages to our troops in Korea, Vietnam, The Persian Gulf and Bosnia. All of these Americans have helped make the world safe for democracy.

Mr. Speaker, on this Memorial Day, let us give thanks and praise to all the men and the women, who worked together and in many cases died together, so that we may remain free.

Let us also pause today to pray for the safekeeping and safe return of our thousands of American service men and women serving in distant lands in peacekeeping missions.

Thank you and God bless.

IN HONOR OF VARICK MEMORIAL
A.M.E. ZION CHURCH

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Varick Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church of New Haven, Connecticut on the occasion on its 180th anniversary. Blessed with a vibrant and thriving congregation, Varick's history reflects the words of its motto, "Each One Reach One, Each One Teach One, Each One Save One"

Established in 1818 by 35 former slaves, Varick's philosophy reflects the history of this great church. These newly freed men and

women first sought to worship at the First Methodist Church. However, Bishop James Varick of the A.M.E. Church of New York soon convinced the group to join with his movement. From its very inception, this parish family has reached out in fellowship to the Dixwell and Greater New Haven Community. In its earliest days the parsonage of the church served on the Underground Railroad, which was led by an A.M.E. Zion Church member named Harriet Tubman.

The church's mission of outreach brought countless distinguished men and women to its pulpit, including educator Booker T. Washington and Civil War hero E. George Biddle. The distinguished ranks of the pastors of Varick Church include six men who went on to enlighten even more people by becoming A.M.E. Zion Bishops.

This year, Varick has the honor of hosting the 1998 New England A.M.E. Zion Church Annual Conference. As their members gather in fellowship, I rise to salute their tireless ministry. Varick Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church has changed the face of New Haven through its moral guidance and unwavering commitment to improving our community. I join with Varick in celebrating their first 180 years, and thank them for their continued faithful service to the many families whose lives have been changed by the good works of Varick Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BERLIN AIRLIFT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in just a few days President Clinton will be in Berlin to mark the 50th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift. Just last week, I joined a number of my colleagues in preparing a CARE package to mark this anniversary. These CARE packages will be sent to Berlin for the 50th anniversary celebrations of the airlift, and then they will be shipped on to Afghanistan to provide assistance to the Afghani people who have been devastated by twenty years of war and turmoil.

Mr. Speaker, it is particularly appropriate that we remember and reflect upon the Berlin Airlift and the significance of that event in United States foreign policy as we mark the half century anniversary of this event. It was one of the most critical steps in defining the American response to the Soviet Union and in establishing the parameters of United States policy in the Cold War.

All of us are familiar with the story of the Berlin Airlift. In the spring of 1948, Soviet dictator Josef Stalin began a campaign to force the Western Allies from the occupied city of Berlin, which was isolated inside East Germany, some 150 miles behind the Iron Curtain. In a concerted effort to consolidate his hold over all of Central and Eastern Europe, he pressed to eliminate this island of democracy inside the Soviet occupation zone.

Mr. Speaker, as the occupation of Germany began at the end of World War II, the United States, Britain and France had negotiated air corridors to fly over the Soviet zone in order

to reach their sectors of occupied Berlin. Negotiations on land access via autobahn, railroad, and barge were begun but never completed because of the deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union.

On June 11, 1948, Soviet military authorities halted Allied and German freight traffic to Berlin for two days. This was the beginning of a campaign of harassment and bullying that continued for the next two weeks. On June 18, the three Western Allies—the United States, Britain, and France—announced the establishment of a critically important currency reform that paved the way for Germany's post-war economic recovery. Soviet authorities protested the currency reform and announced that they would not participate. On June 22, following a meeting of the four occupying powers, Soviet authorities announced that they would proceed with a separate currency reform in their own zone of occupation. The Western Allies reaffirmed their intention to proceed with their planned reform.

On June 24, 1948, Soviet military authorities enforced a complete prohibition of all ground transportation to and from the western sectors of Berlin—freight and passenger by highway, railroad, and water. The following day, June 25, Soviet authorities served notice that they would not supply food to the Western occupation zones of the city. That very day, the first eight British Royal Air Force aircraft arrived in the British sector of Berlin to commence airlift operations. The Berlin airlift formally began on June 26 with 22 flights of United States C-47 aircraft carrying 80 tons of supplies from Wiesbaden in the U.S. occupation zone to Berlin's Tempelhof airfield.

Mr. Speaker, over the next 320 days—until May 12, 1949, when Soviet authorities reopened ground routes to Berlin—the United States and Great Britain carried out a massive airlift bringing in all of the food and other supplies necessary to maintain the 2.1 million people living in the Western Allied occupation zones of Berlin.

The effort was truly remarkable. By February of 1949 the U.S. Air Force and the Royal Air Force were delivering nearly 8,000 tons daily—the equivalent of 530 German rail carloads of supplies. All kinds of commodities were transported to the city in order to maintain the health and well-being of its citizens. Two-thirds of the material carried to Berlin was coal—the fuel necessary to maintain the western zones of the city. Less than one-third of the material carried to Berlin was food—slightly more than one pound per person per day, which provided the West Berliners with a nourishing, though monotonous, diet. Some 7 percent of the total goods transported were industrial raw materials, in order to maintain the economy of the city, liquid fuel, and other items.

Mr. Speaker, the cost of operating the airlift was high for all involved. West Berliners suffered to maintain their freedom. Their privation was real. Despite the airlift, food and fuel was scarce. Unemployment rose steadily throughout the period of the airlift because industries did not have sufficient fuel and raw materials to maintain their operations. The American and the British people paid an estimated \$200 million to operate the airlift over the 320 days that it functioned. Considering the massive scale of the operation, it was remarkably safe. Nevertheless, 76 people died in airlift operations, including 31 American servicemen.

The airlift was an example of one of the finest efforts of the United States military forces. The logistics requirements were extraordinary. Aircraft had to be gathered from American bases around the world, pilots had to be trained, ground crews coordinated. The Tempelhof airfield in Berlin was inadequate to the task, and it had to be expanded and rebuilt at the same time that aircraft were using the runways around the clock. Throughout this massive effort American and British military forces worked side by side.

General George C. Marshall served as our Secretary of State at the time of the Berlin Airlift, and he played a critical role in the decision to establish the airlift. Robert H. Ferrell, in his biography of General Marshall, put the importance of the Berlin Airlift in context:

The City [of Berlin] was a symbol of the division of Germany. Its continued independence . . . gave evidence of the will power of the Western nations on the whole German question and even more: if Berlin went completely to the Russians, all Germany could follow, and such a procession of calamities might collapse Western Europe.

Mr. Speaker, the Berlin Airlift was a critical event that helped to cement the friendship of the American and the German people following World War II. In 1994, then Secretary of State Warren Christopher told a German audience at the Berlin Airlift memorial at Tempelhof Airport:

Americans remember the airlift as the bridge that joined us as kindred nations, prepared to stand firm in defiance of tyranny, prepared to endure hardship in defense of liberty. This legacy outlasted the airlift, the division of Germany and, ultimately, the Cold War itself.

The Berlin Airlift was a critical step in establishing the United States response to the Soviet Union at the critical opening stage of the Cold War. President Harry S. Truman, who directed that the airlift be established when Soviet forces attempted to isolate and engulf Berlin, established the fundamental U.S. posture—a firm but measured response to efforts to extend Soviet authority.

As we look back from the perspective of half a century, Mr. Speaker, President Truman and his outstanding Secretary of State, General George C. Marshall, were responsible for setting United States policy toward the Soviet Union. That policy was followed by every President and Secretary of State—both Republican and Democratic—for the next forty years.

When we applaud the fall of the Berlin Wall and the opening of the iron curtain, Mr. Speaker, it is Harry Truman whom we must thank. He did not live to see the triumph of the wise policies that he set in place, but we as Americans are now living in a new and safer world that was shaped and largely brought about through the genius and foresight of Harry Truman and George C. Marshall.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commemorating one of the critical events of this century—the 50th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE HONORING
HEATHER ROGERS, LEGRAND
SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Heather Rogers, winner of the 1998 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Heather is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Heather is an exceptional student at Deerfield High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Heather is President of the National Honor Society and Treasurer of the school yearbook. Heather also is involved with Varsity basketball, volleyball and cheerleading. Outside of school, Heather is involved with various community activities.

In special tribute, therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Heather Rogers for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

CARNEGIE RECOGNIZES THE
HEROISM OF MARC MEUNIER

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to receive last week a notification from the Carnegie Commission Hero Fund word that they had awarded a medal to Marc Meunier of New Bedford, Massachusetts. On March 18, 1997, Marc Meunier saved two people from drowning. Many of us Mr. Speaker, would be very proud if we were able to give assistance to fellow human beings in trouble. To not simply give assistance but save the lives of two people who were about to drown is obviously an accomplishment of enormous significance. I am very pleased that the Hero Fund extended this extremely well deserved recognition to Mr. Meunier and I ask that the description of his heroics be printed here as an example of how we human beings can act at our best.

JODI C. RODERICK

R. STEPHEN MORRISON

Plymouth, Massachusetts

MARC M. MEUNIER

New Bedford, Massachusetts

Jodi C. Roderick, Marc M. Meunier, and R. Stephen Morrison saved Leslie L. and Helene

E. Faulkner from drowning, Carver, Massachusetts, March 18, 1997. Faulkner, 62, and his wife, 71, were traveling in their automobile on a roadway atop an earthen dam when that section of the dam collapsed beneath them. Their car dropped into the deep, 10-foot-wide gap that was created initially and was pinned against debris by turbulent breach waters from East Head Pond, the adjacent reservoir. Faulkner and his wife were trapped in the car, which began to fill with water. Among the first motorists on the scene were Roderick, 37, heating and air conditioning technician; Meunier, 40, correction officer, and Morrison, 47, sales representative. Roderick obtained a hammer, then jumped onto the submerging car's exposed trunk and broke out the rear window before returning to the roadway. At the edge of the breach, he, Meunier, and Morrison pulled Faulkner, then his wife, from the car to the roadway, with Meunier, held by Roderick and Morrison, extended into the breach to reach the victims. The turbulent rush of water continued to widen the breach, undermining the pavement from which the men acted. Faulkner and his wife required hospitalization for treatment of their injuries.

REHABILITATION BENEFITS REINSTATEMENT

HON. JOHN E. ENSIGN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the "Reinstatement of the Medicare Rehabilitation Act (RMRA) of 1998." RMRA repeals the \$1,500 annual limits on physical and occupational rehabilitation services established by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) which are set to go into effect on January 1, 1999 and requires the Health Care Financing Administration to implement a budget neutral alternative payment system no later than January 1, 2000.

In a rush to find savings in the Medicare program last year, Congress imposed an arbitrary \$1,500 annual limitation on most outpatient rehabilitation services. Unlike other BBA provisions, the \$1,500 limits were adopted without the benefit of committee hearings or a detailed analysis by HCFA of their likely effects on beneficiaries' ability to obtain medically necessary services.

In fact, analyses undertaken since the enactment of the BBA indicate that implementation of the limits will have a disproportionate effect on the most vulnerable Medicare beneficiaries, including victims of stroke and other debilitating conditions which require concentrated therapy services. A \$1,500 annual payment may be sufficient to address the "average" case, but it will not be adequate for beneficiaries who require more intensive services. The option of transporting non-ambulatory resident of a skilled nursing facility or other rehabilitation setting to an outpatient hospital department will be disruptive to patients and ultimately more costly to the Medicare program. Savings will be achieved only if this inconvenience and disruption cause patients to forgo medically necessary services to which they are entitled under the Medicare program.

More importantly, American seniors have been encouraged to expect Medicare to cover the cost of medically necessary treatment,

subject to reasonable copayments and deductibles. The existence of an arbitrary coverage limitation on otherwise medically necessary services will likely come as a shock to affected beneficiaries and their relatives, often at a time of great stress. Surely, a less disruptive approach can be found to achieve program savings.

VSPA will prevent the \$1,500 annual limitations from taking effect on January 1, 1999 and will require HCFA to develop and implement an alternative payment system for outpatient physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services. Rather than limiting the availability of medically necessary services by imposing an arbitrary annual dollar limitation, the new system would be based on patient need. Payments would be based on patient classification by diagnostic category and would take into account prior use of services in both inpatient and outpatient setting. Payment rates would be established in a budget neutral manner. Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge that I did not oppose the inclusion of this provision in the Balanced Budget Act. Frankly, we did not understand how unfairly it could affect the most vulnerable of Medicare beneficiaries. Now that we have that information, we should not be reluctant to correct a policy which we now know will cause great hardship and unfairness.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Reinstatement of the Medicare Rehabilitation Benefit Act of 1998.

ADOLESCENT COUNCIL WORKSHOPS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the initiative of two young people who are residents of the Children's Village in Dobbs Ferry, New York who have courageously and creatively confronted a problem within their community.

Tamari Valentine and Nicholas Mercado, ages 14 and 13, have established Adolescent Council Workshops—Sensitivity Workshops with a difference—in response to an ugly incident that had occurred at the Children's Village. Instead of confronting the situation, which arose after some derogatory epithets had been sprayed on some of the residential buildings of the Village, with a response in kind, these young men stood back and thought about the circumstances that had probably motivated this misguided act they believed had been committed by other young people.

The solution Tamari and Nicholas came up with was to create a forum where residents from the Village and other young people from the surrounding community could come together and talk out whatever differences they felt they had between themselves. These meetings soon grew into workshops where the youth of Dobbs Ferry learned that stereotyping a person because of where he lives or his appearance is a barrier to appreciating individuals for who they are and what they have to offer.

The Children's Village Adolescent Council has now conducted more than 40 workshops,

including programs for schools, senior citizens groups, corporations, conferences and local groups. As a recognition of their courage and their creativity, Tamari and Nicholas were recently selected by the Walt Disney Company to participate in the U.S. delegation to the 1998 Children's Summit in Paris. I am proud that they are young constituents of mine and I hope my colleagues in the Congress will join in recognizing their outstanding initiative that promises to build a better future.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE HONORING MAUREEN PETERS, LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Maureen Peters, winner of the 1998 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Maureen is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Maureen is an exceptional student at Jackson High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Maureen is actively involved in the Student Government and National Honor Society. Maureen is also involved with Varsity soccer, tennis and volleyball. Outside of school, Maureen is involved with her Church Youth Group.

In special tribute, therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Maureen Peters for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

HONORING SENECA S. FOOTE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED METHODIST RETIREMENT COM- MUNITIES, INC. ON HIS RETIRE- MENT

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to acknowledge the work of Seneca S. Foote, president of the United Methodist Retirement Communities, Inc.

Mr. Foote has been associated with the church-affiliated retirement communities since his ordination as a United Methodist Church minister 18 years ago. During his tenure, he has overseen major fund-raising, building, and

service projects at retirement communities in Chelsea, Detroit, and Ann Arbor, all of which have made a true difference in the lives of many families around Michigan.

Specifically, there are projects across mid and Southern Michigan, such as the Alzheimer's/memory loss unit at St. Joseph Mercy Hospital or the soon to open 120-bed Alzheimer's and memory loss facility in Chelsea, that would not have been completed without the work, leadership, and commitment of Mr. Foote. These projects have made and will continue to make a positive difference in our community and to our families.

Mr. Foote leaves his post as a nationally recognized leader in the field of long-term care. But most importantly, he ends his tenure after serving the people of Chelsea on the highest level. I thank Mr. Foote for his service and dedication and I wish him and his family the very best in the future.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH CITIZENSHIP ANNIVERSARY OF EMERY GROSINGER

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to make a special tribute to a proud American who is celebrating the 50th anniversary of his U.S. citizenship.

Emery Grosinger came to our country more than 50 years ago as a young boy who had already endured a lifetime of hardship. Born in a part of eastern Europe that has passed back and forth between Romania and Hungary, Emery at the age of 10 was deported, separated from his family, and sent to concentration camps, including Auschwitz. He survived and came to the United States after World War II. He served in the Army, started a business, and raised a family.

Mr. Grosinger is having a celebration for being an American for 50 years. But all of us in America also need to celebrate his 50 years as our fellow American. His life and his passion for freedom and for justice are part of what makes our country great. How fortunate we are to live in a country that stands as a beacon of freedom for the world. How fortunate we are that America looks not to where you are from, but to what is in your heart and where you are going. People like Emery—whose hearts led them to America and whose love for our country enlightens us all—give our country hope and a bright future.

Mr. Grosinger loves America, and I am proud to extend to him my most heartfelt good wishes in honor of the 50th anniversary of his U.S. citizenship.

REORGANIZING GARY BRYAN FILLETTE'S WINNING ESSAY

HON. JOHN COOKSEY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, The Veterans of Foreign Wars sponsor a yearly scriptwriting contest and I am proud to represent the win-

ner from the State of Louisiana, Mr. Gary Bryan Fillette of Alexandria. Gary wrote an excellent script on "My Voice in our Democracy" and I submit it to be made part of the permanent record. I hope that my colleagues will take a moment to read Gary's words and that we all remember what a great privilege and responsibility we have in representing the ideals that he expresses.

"MY VOICE IN OUR DEMOCRACY"—1997-98 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION

(Gary Fillette, Louisiana Winner)

When a baby wants something done, he has a way of letting everyone around him know. No matter if he's in his crib or at a crowded mall, he catches the attention of everybody with his distinctive cry, and keeps crying out until someone does something to satisfy him.

I learned from a baby. In a democracy I must freely and adamantly express my ideas until others listen to what I say. With my voice, I help fulfill my ever-present duty to improve America for both present and future generations.

I have a privilege that not all humans have. As an American, I have a voice in a democracy, and I have to use that voice if democracy is to mean something to me. For over 200 years, Americans have risked their lives for our nation. To show respect for these men and women, the least I can do is take what they have given me—a democracy—and support it vocally with my ideas.

Not everyone has the privilege to voice their opinions. In China, the government silences any utterance that opposes the government. In the Tiananmen Square demonstrations, the Chinese government muted the cries for more democracy and less government corruption by murdering 500 to 1,000 innocent Chinese citizens, leaving the democracy movement in ruins. Unlike China's citizens, I can speak about my government whoever and wherever I desire. I did not just get lucky, though. The lives of dedicated men and women in the Armed Services had to be sacrificed so that I could have my voice in our democracy.

Unfortunately, many young Americans often feel as though their opinions are too inferior to mention. Contrary to this belief, as an American citizen from birth, I have always had the responsibility to contribute my ideas to our nation. As a baby I cried at the top of my lungs for something, probably not patriotism; but then, as I became a young child, I learned what was important in my life as an American. I learned to say "The Pledge of Allegiance" and sing "The Star Spangled Banner." I did not just recite these familiar patriotic words. I respected what they stood for—freedom, democracy, and liberty, all made possible by the men and women whose blood was shed so that mine could flow. As I grew older and taller and my voice began to crack, I contributed my ideas as a Boy Scout. With an even deeper voice, I have spoken in mock governments and voted in mock elections as I learned more about the government at Boys State. I speak to others about our democracy in patriotic speech programs. As an adult, my voice will carry even farther, as I run for office or speak in favor of new ideas at election time. And most importantly, my voice will be heard with my vote: the single, most important characteristic of our democracy.

Without my voice and yours, the word democracy means nothing to us. Consider what a government of the people and by the people, would be if all the people were silent. It would be an idea that everyone thought was great, but it would remain just that: an idea. Fortunately, colonists, like Josiah Quincy,

spoke out against oppression in favor of independence. Quincy stated, "Under God, we are determined that whosoever, whensoever, or howsoever we shall be called to make our exit, we will die free men." These words helped inspire the fight for an independent nation. The formation of our democracy was not, however, a stopping point. We must continue to support our government with our voices. In the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights I am guaranteed the all-important freedom of speech. By freely voicing my opinions alongside other Americans, our democracy can thrive "for the people."

Although the audible characteristics of my voice have changed during my lifetime, what my voice has said, has always been loud and clear. Just as a baby's voice catches the attention of everyone, my voice is an intercom to spread the word to others of the importance of each individual in our democracy. Experiencing gradual pitch changes, my voice is also an instrument to show respect for those who sacrificed their lives for mine. In the future, my voice will continue to be a tool to repair and strengthen our democracy for future generations. The next time I hear a baby cry, I'll appreciate his expressions of his ideas, however loud they may be, and follow his example as I cry out for democracy.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE HONORING KRISTIN WARNER, LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Kristin Warner, winner of the 1998 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Kristin is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Kristin is an exceptional student at Jonesville High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Kristin is the team captain for the school Quiz Bowl and a member of the schools S.A.D.D. program. Kristin is also involved with varsity track, cheerleading and cross country. Outside the school, Kristin is involved with various community activities.

In special tribute, therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Kristin Warner for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To his remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

CHELTHENHAM UNITED METHODIST
CHURCH CELEBRATES ITS 125TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on September 27, 1998, Cheltenham United Methodist Church will celebrate its 125th anniversary. This white-framed country church in Cheltenham, Maryland has been serving the religious and secular needs of its community since 1873 when its founders met under the chestnut trees that grew where the church now stands.

Although small in size, Cheltenham Church is very active and has a number of ministries that reach out to the local community and beyond. A few of their many activities include serving meals at the Hughesville Shelter for Battered Women, making 1000-plus sandwiches for the homeless for Martha's Table in Washington, D.C., contributing to the Upper Marlboro Food Bank, assisting patients at St. Elizabeth's Hospital at their Sunday church services, and sponsoring several needy families in the area.

Cheltenham Church is an excellent example of late 19th century rural church architecture. Among its other features, the original door-knob and chandeliers remain. The pulpit, still in use today, was made from a cherry tree that fell on church property before the church was built. The bricks for the foundation were hauled from nearby Nottingham by horse and wagon and had been used during the 18th century as ballast in English ships.

Although the church stands a short distance from a major highway, it retains much of its historic setting, buffered by its historic graveyard. It is a noticeable landmark in a still rural area of Prince George's County.

To the members of Cheltenham United Methodist Church, and to their members who have gone on before, we congratulate you on your 125 years of service to your church and to your community!

INTRODUCTION OF TAX LEGISLA-
TION TO CLARIFY TAX TREAT-
MENT OF REAL PROPERTY TAX
REDUCTION VOUCHERS

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation along with several of my colleagues of the Massachusetts Delegation to correct the tax treatment of real property tax reduction vouchers received in exchange for volunteer work.

The House of Representatives in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has passed legislation that would exempt real property tax vouchers received in exchange for volunteer work from income for state tax purposes. Similar legislation is pending in the State Senate. Many towns in Massachusetts have implemented a program which allows senior citizens to volunteer in exchange for a voucher of \$500 to be used towards their property taxes.

Seniors can volunteer to work in libraries, recreational centers, parks, and senior centers in exchange for a voucher to be applied to their property tax.

This program benefits both the community and the individuals volunteering. My legislation would allow vouchers received in exchange for volunteer work to not be included in gross income. The legislation also exempts these vouchers from employment taxes. Senior citizens who are age 65 are eligible for this legislation. The effective date is for payments made after January 1, 1999.

This legislation enhances an important program that is currently taking place in many towns in Massachusetts. I hope that we can address this issue this year and that there will be an appropriate legislative vehicle.

IN HONOR OF THE ISRAEL CENTER
OF HILLCREST MANOR'S 50TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and the members of the Israel Center of Hillcrest Manor as they join together to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the synagogue. Through the insight of such dedicated and talented community members as Joe Goldstein, Eric Gerstel and Sydney Abrahams, the synagogue's first president, the Israel Center of Hillcrest Manor came into being in 1948, the same year the State of Israel was created. Through unique determination and an indefatigable spirit, these men went from door to door throughout the Flushing, Queens neighborhood building up both spiritual and financial support to establish this synagogue.

Since its inception, the Israel Center of Hillcrest Manor has brought to the community a sense of dedicated service and a foundation of stability that has allowed its membership to raise their families and incorporate all age groups into an environment sensitive to their needs.

The Israel Center of Hillcrest Manor, under the leadership of Rabbi Michael Strasberg, its spiritual leader for more than two decades, and its current president, Leo Lederer, has continued the record of service and caring that is the hallmark of this great house of worship. Having provided the Flushing community for half a century with a vibrant Hebrew School, youth program and a highly effective Men's Club and Sisterhood, the Israel Center of Hillcrest Manor is now prepared to lead its members into the second half century of fulfillment.

There are few organizations that have emerged with a continuous record of compassionate achievement as has the Israel Center of Hillcrest Manor. I ask all my colleagues to rise with me in congratulating the synagogue, its members and officers on this wonderful achievement and extending our warmest support for another fifty years of service.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE HONORING AN-
NETTE LEAZENBY, LEGRAND
SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Annette Leazenby, winner of the 1998 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Annette is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Annette Leazenby is an exceptional student at Waldron High School and possesses an impressive high school record. She has been involved with the National Honor Society. Annette is also involved with the high school band and the drama club. She is a member of the varsity basketball, volleyball, softball and track teams. Outside of school, Annette has been involved in volunteer work at her local church, and is taking college classes.

In special tribute, therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Annette Leazenby for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

IN COMMEMORATION ON THE
FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF VIET-
NAM HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commemorate the Fourth Anniversary of Vietnam Human Rights Day. I would also like to congratulate the International Committee for Freedom for organizing this important event and I commend the participants who have come together to promote human rights for Vietnam.

I would like to take this opportunity to call on the Government of Vietnam to respect fundamental human rights and release their religious and political prisoners. The people of Vietnam have waited too long for these basic changes to take place.

By commemorating Vietnam Human Rights Day, we confirm the necessity of placing human rights at the center of United States policy toward Vietnam.

We, as a nation, and as a people, need to be steadfastly committed to human rights, democracy, economic liberty and religious freedom for all the people of Vietnam.

I strongly agree that democracy would not only contribute to regional stability and increased economic development of Vietnam, but also grant sorely-lacking civil liberties and basic freedoms to Vietnamese citizens.

I have the privilege of representing Central Orange County, home to the largest Vietnamese-American population in the United States. Last year, I joined over 2,000 of my constituents to rally in support of human rights and democracy in Vietnam. We marched in protest of the human rights abuses and religious oppression by the current government in Thai Binh and Xuan Loc.

I joined my constituents in sending a strong message to Hanoi—a message that these injustices will not be tolerated—a message that the Vietnamese Government must obey, respect and honor human and religious rights in Vietnam. We must remain strong, vocal, and active on our efforts to bring these human rights abuses to the attention of the international community.

I applaud the efforts of the International Committee for Freedom, and members of the international community, who have come together today to commemorate this important day.

INTERNATIONAL CHRONIC FATIGUE IMMUNE DYSFUNCTION SYNDROME AWARENESS DAY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of May 12, 1998, as "International Chronic Fatigue Immune Dysfunction Syndrome (CFIDS) Awareness Day." In doing so, I would like to put a human face to and share the story of an individual in my district who suffers from this illness.

I have met with numerous constituents in my district who are afflicted with CFIDS. Many of these people are waging a valiant battle to bring more public attention and resources to bear on the search for a cure. I would like to recognize in particular the efforts of David Samelman, Marcella Feinsod and the Long Island CFIDS Association, and even Marcella's son, Brandon, who is working in his school to raise public awareness of CFIDS.

Medical professionals have not been able to cure this mysterious ailment. Others do not understand and have often misinterpreted CFIDS as a form of depression. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) have been investigating CFIDS for years and unfortunately have yet to find an effective treatment. Numerous studies show that biochemically, endocrinologically, neurologically, neuropsychiatrically, and immunologically CFIDS is a separate and distinct disorder from normal depression. It is heartbreaking to see our parents, neighbors, spouses and children, or anyone suffer through the enduring pain and pervasive weakness of CFIDS, with no remedy currently in sight.

One CFIDS sufferer is George Raisglid of East Setauket, NY. George is a retiree and a Holocaust survivor who in 1987 suddenly took ill during a trip to Israel. After months of tests and experiencing clogged ears, sore throat, in-

somnia, poor tolerance to extreme temperatures and loss of short-term memory, he finally found a doctor who was able to provide treatment for the individual symptoms but knew of no remedy for his general malaise.

George later saw an article in the local newspaper for a support group for CFIDS sufferers, and at the meeting learned that most local physicians, not being familiar with the disease, were unsympathetic to patients' problems. In fact, they often refused to acknowledge that the disease existed. Ten years and thousands of dollars later, George was still ill and had to retire early because of his condition. Today George has good and bad days, and he has expressed to me his sincere desire to increase awareness and funding for CFIDS research to help others like him.

There are an estimated two to three million people in the United States like George Raisglid suffering from CFIDS. In my home area of Eastern Long Island, this cruel disease has stricken a disproportionately high number of people. Experts say an estimated 2,000 cases of CFIDS have been diagnosed throughout Suffolk County. Unfortunately this number may be understated because this disease is often mistaken for a variety of other afflictions.

I am committed to supporting every effort to eradicate this horrible malady, and helping those who suffer its disabling effects. The reality is that doctors and scientists have few answers to this mysterious disease. Though still often treated as depression, researchers have unearthed evidence of subtle abnormalities in the immune systems of CFIDS sufferers. This has led to widely held consensus that Chronic Fatigue is the manifestation of an immune system that has turned on the body that it is supposed to protect.

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases has assured me that it is also committed to supporting research that will lead to the discovery of the cause of CFIDS. Just as importantly, we must emphasize the need to develop effective methods for diagnosing, treating and preventing this crippling disorder. In Fiscal Year 1987 research for the disease was funded at \$780,000. In FY 1997, CFIDS funding was \$7 million, a ten-fold increase over ten years. While this increase is admirable, it still does not compare with \$26 million spent annually on Parkinson's disease research or \$1 billion spent annually on both cancer and heart disease.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing today as "International Chronic Fatigue Immune Dysfunction Syndrome Awareness Day." Only through raising recognition of this mysterious ailment can we hope to discover a cure and attain some measure of relief for those who are caught in its exhausting grip.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE HONORING CHRISTIN JURY, LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence

she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Christin Jury, winner of the 1998 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Christin is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Christin Jury is an exceptional student at Union City High School and possesses an impressive high school record. She has been involved with the National Honor Society. Christin is also involved with the high school band and the student council, S.A.D.D., and is a peer monitor. She is a member of the varsity basketball, volleyball, softball and track teams. Outside of school, Christin has been involved as a community service director, volunteers at a soup kitchen, and plays the piano.

In special tribute, therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Christin Jury for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

SAINT AUGUSTINE CATHOLIC CHURCH 1858-1998

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

"The future historian of the Colored Race in America will find interesting and edifying materials for his work in the lives and actions of the important element of Colored Catholics in the Nation's Capital."

Edmond Mallet, 1882.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Saint Augustine Catholic Church which is celebrating 140 years in the District of Columbia.

Saint Augustine Parish had its origins in the efforts of free blacks to obtain dignity and education. The founding of the church resulted from the efforts of a number of African-American freed men and women who worked with Father Charles I. White to build a school for black children. From 1858 until 1863, fund raising and hard work among a number of black families contributed the essential elements to found a school by 1863.

A fair held on the grounds of the White House during July, 1865, resulted in additional funds and a lot was purchased on 15th Street between L and M Streets, NW where a school and chapel were constructed. Building efforts continued and with the assistance of every element within the rapidly growing "colored Catholic" community, vigorous efforts were pursued to erect the grand edifice that would be the first Saint Augustine's.

In 1874, materials and labor were donated to build a new church. To raise the estimated \$75,000, members of the church choir gave

"operatic representations . . . in the principle cities of the Union" [Thus], "to the Catholic colored people of Washington belongs the honor of having raised the first opera troupe of their race in the country, perhaps, in the world."

The church was completed and dedicated in 1876. The ceremony was attended by many dignitaries including prominent African Americans such as Congressmen J.R. Lynch, J.H. Rainey and Robert Smalls. The church was considered one of the finest Christian monuments in the Nation's Capital. It was admired for its architectural style, its grandeur and for its significance as the "Mother Church for Colored Catholics in the Nation's Capital."

The church continued expansion and its population grew steadily. By 1905, its membership was numbered at more than 3,000. The parish boundaries were described as covering more than one-half of the city since Saint Augustine was the premiere church for the African-American Catholic population. Growth was also experienced in the organizations and agencies within the church that carried out its religious mission, such as Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Knights of Saint Augustine, Catholic Beneficial Society (men), Saint Augustine Relief Society (women), Juvenile Benefit Society (children 2-20).

The societies and organizations of the church have changed over the years. The location of the church has shifted as growth patterns in the city have undergone transition and a number of pastors worked in the parish before the arrival of the current pastor, Father John J. Mudd in 1977. In its 140 years, changes in Saint Augustine Parish have been deeply embedded in the traditions and heritage which inspired the first "colored Catholics." This tradition has been rooted in Christian values and social activism. The church and its individual members have maintained a strong commitment to assist the needy and oppose injustices.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this body join me in saluting the Saint Augustine Catholic Church and celebrating its role in the city's history, its present and its future.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND CHARITABLE DONATION PROTECTION ACT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, this week the Senate will consider the Religious Liberty and Charitable Donation Protection Act, legislation which was introduced by Senator CHARLES GRASSLEY (R-IA). As you may know, the Senate bill mirrors H.R. 2604, which I introduced here in the House of Representatives last year. This bill plays an integral role in protecting organizations that are very important to me—our churches and charities.

Senator GRASSLEY and I introduced the legislation after hearing reports that churches and charities were being subjected to damaging lawsuits by creditors and bankruptcy trustees. A 1992 Minnesota court decision allowed a creditor to recapture thousands in past tithes from congregation members. As a result, lawyers across the nation have sued churches

and charities, demanding that they repay debtors' past contributions.

Churches and charities should not be regarded as "cash-cows" for greedy attorneys. Mr. Speaker, this is having an absolutely devastating effect on religious and charitable organizations across the nation. Lawyers are well aware that most churches and charities don't have the resources to fight a creditor in court. Without protection, every collection plate in America is a risk.

I applaud Senator GRASSLEY for his leadership in the progression of the Religious Liberty and Charitable Donation Protection Act through the Senate. H.R. 2604 is being considered by the House Judiciary Committee today, and I am hopeful that it will pass and be presented before the full House. Mr. Speaker, I urge you to expedite the movement of this legislation so that it might return to the floor for a vote and take effect for the sake of our churches and charities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, through the following statement, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 1998, a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the eighteen preceding years I have served in the Congress.

ASSETS

Real property:	
Single family residence at 609 Ft. Williams Parkway, City of Alexandria, Virginia, at assessed valuation. (Assessed at \$600,000). Ratio of assessed to market value: 100% (Encumbered)	\$600,000.00
Condominium at N76 W14726 North Point Drive, Village of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at assessor's estimated market value: (Unencumbered)	94,200.00
Undivided 25/44th interest in single family residence at N52 W32654 Maple Lane, Village of Chenequa, Waukesha County, Wisconsin at 25/44th of assessor's estimated market value of \$614,700	349,261.35
Total real property	1,043,461.35

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 2

Common and preferred stock	No. of shares	\$ per share	Value
A.C. Nielsen Co	833	26.44	\$22,022.44
Abbott Laboratories, Inc	6100	75.31	459,406.25
Airtouch Communications	148	48.94	7,242.75
Allstate Corporation	185	91.94	17,008.44
American Telephone & Telegraph	566,468	65.75	37,245.27
Ameritech	798.82	49.44	39,491.66
Amoco Corp	1362	86.38	117,642.75
Bank One Corp	3438	63.25	217,453.50
Bell Atlantic Corp	493,318	102.25	50,441.77
Bell South Corp	595,3272	67.44	40,147.38
Benton County Mining Company	333	0.00	0.00
Chenequa Country Club Realty Co	1	0.00	0.00
Cognizant Corp	2500	57.38	143,437.50
Darden Restaurants, Inc	1440	15.56	22,410.00
Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc	2500	33.19	82,968.75
E.I. DuPont de Nemours Corp	1200	68.00	81,600.00
Eastman Chemical Co	270	67.44	18,208.13
Eastman Kodak	1080	64.88	70,065.00
El Paso Natural Gas	75	70.63	5,296.88
Exxon Corp	4864	67.63	328,928.00
Firststar Corp	1352	39.50	53,404.00
General Electric Co	5200	86.19	448,175.00
General Mills, Inc	1440	76.00	109,440.00
General Motors Corp	304	67.75	20,596.00
Halliburton Company	2000	50.13	100,250.00
Highlands Insurance Group, Inc	100	26.88	2,687.50
Houston Industries	300	28.75	8,625.00
Imation Corp	99	18.50	1,831.50
Kellogg Corp	3200	43.13	138,000.00
Kimberly-Clark Corp	38868	50.13	1,948,258.50
Lucent Technologies	174	127.88	22,250.25
Merck & Co., Inc	15639	128.19	2,004,724.31
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	1000	91.00	91,000.00
Monsanto Corporation	8360	52.00	434,720.00
Morgan Stanley/Dean Whitter	156	72.88	11,368.50

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 2—Continued

Common and preferred stock	No. of shares	\$ per share	Value
NCR Corp	68	33.06	2,248.25
Newell Corp	1676	48.44	81,181.25
Newport News Shipbuilding	163,356	26.69	4,359.56
Ogden Corp	910	28.75	26,162.50
PG&E Corp	175	33.00	5,775.00
Raytheon Co	19	56.88	1,080.63
Sandusky Voting Trust	26	85.25	2,216.50
SBC Communications	1007,958	43.37	43,716.25
Sears Roebuck & Co	200	57.44	11,487.50
Solutia	1672	29.75	49,742.00
Tenneco Corp	836,115	42.69	35,691.66
U.S. West, Inc	297,923	54.63	16,274.04
Unisys, Inc. Preferred	100	47.25	4,725.00
Warner Lambert Co	2268	170.31	386,268.75
Wisconsin Energy Corp	1022	30.69	31,362.63
Total common and preferred stocks and bonds			7,836,616.09

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 3

Life insurance policies	Face \$	Surrender \$
Northwestern Mutual #4378000	12,000.00	\$37,268.76
Northwestern Mutual #4574061	30,000.00	89,268.24
Massachusetts Mutual #4116575	10,000.00	7,065.13
Massachusetts Mutual #4228344	100,000.00	156,162.13
Old Line Life Ins. #5-1607059L	175,000.00	27,937.93
Total Life Insurance Policies		317,702.19

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 4

Bank and savings and loan accounts	Balance
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., checking account	\$1,114.19
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., preferred savings	144,531.02
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., regular savings	791.27
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, checking account	3,672.34
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, savings	327.85
Burke & Herbert Bank, Alexandria, VA, checking account	2,078.51
Firststar, FSB, Butler, WI, IRA accounts	64,352.87
Total bank and savings and loan accounts	216,868.05

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 5

Miscellaneous	Value
1985 Pontiac 6000 automobile—blue book retail value	\$1,600.00
1991 Buick Century automobile—blue book retail value	5,100.00
Office furniture & equipment (estimated)	1,000.00
Furniture, clothing & personal property (estimated)	145,000.00
Stamp collection (estimated)	48,000.00
Interest in Wisconsin retirement fund	91,110.67
Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund	110,730.26
Deposits in Federal Thrift Savings Plan	95,906.46
Traveller's checks	7,418.96
20 ft Manitou pontoon boat & 35 hp Force outboard motor (estimated)	5,000.00
17 ft Boston Whaler boat & 70 hp Johnson outboard motor (estimated)	7,000.00
1994 Melges X Boat with sails	5,000.00
Total miscellaneous	522,866.35
Total Assets	9,937,514.03

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 6

Liabilities:	
Nations Bank Mortgage Company, Louisville, KY on Alexandria, VA residence, Loan #39758-77	\$109,443.77
Miscellaneous charge accounts (estimated)	0.00
Total liabilities	109,443.77
Net worth	9,828,070.26

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 7

Statement of 1997 taxes paid:	
Federal income tax	\$236,981.00
Wisconsin income tax	45,090.00
Menomonee Falls, WI property tax	2,062.00
Chenequa, WI property tax	14,463.000
Alexandria, VA property tax	6,783.00

I further declare that I am trustee of a trust established under the will on my late father, Frank James Sensenbrenner, Sr., for the benefit of my sister, Margaret A. Sensenbrenner, and of my two sons, F. James Sensenbrenner, III, and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner. I am further the direct beneficiary of two trusts, but have no control over the assets of either trust. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner,

and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of each son under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act. Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other state or foreign country.

INDIAN NUCLEAR TEST NO
SURPRISE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, although our intelligence community was apparently surprised by India's recent nuclear test, it was no surprise to anyone who has been following the situation there.

On February 13, 1994, CBS' "60 Minutes" produced an exposé of India's nuclear program. Reporter Steve Kroft reported that to India, "nothing seems as important as its membership in the nuclear club." He interviewed a retired university professor named Dhirendra Sharma who said, the "Nuclear power program is to feed our nuclear-weapons program. I have no doubt about it. Nuclear power and nuclear weapons—two are Siamese twins. They cannot be separated."

This report makes it clear that even then, India's nuclear program was working to develop the weapons that India exploded Monday. It is a very distressing report.

I would like to place the transcript of this disturbing report in the RECORD in the wake of this destabilizing test, and I strongly urge my colleagues to read it carefully.

ANOTHER CHERNOBYL?

STEVE KROFT: Nothing frightens the world like a nuclear bomb falling into the wrong hands or a nuclear accident like the one that occurred at Chernobyl, which is why the international community has paid a lot of attention to countries like North Korea, Iran and Iraq, and to the aging, decrepit nuclear reactors of the former Soviet Union. But one country has largely escaped scrutiny—India—where nothing seems as important as its membership in the nuclear club. Over the years, it has steadfastly kept international safety inspectors out of its facilities, while pursuing one of the most ambitious, secret and potentially dangerous nuclear programs in the world.

(Footage of Indian rain forest; of Indian people in common settings)

KROFT: (Voiceover) Deep in the heart of the Indian rain forest, the Indian government is building two brand-new nuclear power plants of outmoded design, surrounded by the kind of secrecy and security that you'd expect to find at a military installation. The Indian government says the reactors are needed to help lift more than 800 million people out of poverty and into the 20th century—that nuclear power is vital to India's future prosperity.

(Footage of meeting)

Unidentified Man #1: Mr. Sharma from India.

Dr. DHIRENDRA SHARMA (Indian Activist): Thank you.

KROFT: (Voiceover) But Dr. Dhirendra Sharma, a retired university professor and one of the few people in India willing to take on the government-controlled nuclear establishment, says there's a reason why the country's nuclear power plants are treated like military installations.

Dr. SHARMA: Nuclear power program is to feed our nuclear-weapons program. I have no doubt about it. Nuclear energy and nuclear weapons—the two are Siamese twins. They cannot be separated.

(Footage of weapons plant; of Indira Gandhi; of Indian nuclear power plants)

KROFT: (Voiceover) They can't be separated, Dr. Sharma says, because the spent fuel from those nuclear power plants is needed to make nuclear bombs for the Indian military.

When the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi exploded a nuclear device 20 years ago, the United States and Canada stopped helping India build reactors. And to this day, the sale to India of nuclear fuel, vital spare parts and critical safety systems for its nuclear plants is forbidden by most Western governments. But that hasn't stopped India from making more nuclear bombs and building more nuclear plants, even though Sharma says India probably can't maintain the safety standards that the high-risk technology demands.

Today, the Indian nuclear program is a dangerous failure. Its power plants are all operating at less than 50 percent of capacity, and some are even suspected of using more electricity than they generate. There's little oversight, no independent regulation, and for the most part, Indian reactors are off-limits to international inspectors.

(Footage of nuclear plant control room)

KROFT: (Voiceover) The most recent trouble was in March at Narora, a nuclear power plant built in an earthquake zone, barely 155 miles from the capital of New Delhi. A major fire broke out at the plant, knocking out all of the power in the control room.

How serious was it?

Dr. SHARMA: I would say that it was touch and go.

(Footage of regulatory report)

KROFT: (Voiceover) And he isn't the only one who says so. A US Nuclear Regulatory Commission report called the incident a "close call." Just how close may never be known, Sharma says, because Indian law gives the government the power to operate in almost total secrecy when it comes to nuclear matters.

Dr. SHARMA: It is forbidden to talk, plan, write, investigate about past, present or future nuclear power programs. All this is under the law as forbidden.

KROFT: Aside from the emergency at Narora, the Indian government has admitted to 146 other nuclear mishaps—and that's just last year. Five of them ended up killing people. There was an explosion at the country's main fuel fabrication plant; a jet fire at a heavy water facility that sent flames shooting 130 feet into the air; and an underground leak of radioactive water at a research facility.

(Footage of government building)

KROFT: (Voiceover) That information, but very few details, was provided by India's Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, the government-controlled watchdog group that's responsible for nuclear safety. It's chairman, Dr. A. Gopalakrishnan, makes no apologies for the fact that India is one of the only nuclear power-producing countries in the world to resist safety reviews by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

Why don't you allow safety inspectors from the . . .

Dr. A. GOPALAKRISHNANN: (Chairman, Indian Atomic Energy Regulatory Board): Why should we—why—why . . .

KROFT: . . . international agency to come in and in—and inspect?

Dr. A. GOPALAKRISHNANN: Why should we do it? What is the need for it?

KROFT: Almost every other country in the world does.

Dr. A. GOPALAKRISHNANN: I don't know. What—for—they're coming to look whether the reactors are safe? Or coming to see what—what they are doing there?

(Footage of Rawatbhala facility)

KROFT: (Voiceover) Whatever they're doing here at the Rawatbhala nuclear facility in the state of Rajasthan, they're not doing it very well. The plant has one of the

worst operating records in the country. Unit number one was shut down for three years because of a crack in the reactor's endshield.

Dr. A. GOPALAKRISHNANN: Yes, there was a crack in the reactor endshield. That doesn't mean . . .

KROFT: And you shut the plant down for three years.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3694) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1999 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes:

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my support for H.R. 3694, the Intelligence Authorization for FY 1999. However, my support is not without serious reservations, for I remain deeply concerned about allegations that have been raised regarding CIA involvement in drug trafficking in South Central Los Angeles and elsewhere. While I applaud Chairman PORTER GOSS, Ranking Member NORM DICKS, and the rest of the House Permanent Select Committee for convening a public hearing following release of Volume One of the Central Intelligence Agency Inspector General's report in response to the *San Jose Mercury News'* series "Dark Alliance", I have made my views about the shortcomings in this report known to the Committee and to the Agency. I am aware that Volume Two of the Inspector General's report, which deals with the more substantive issues regarding the extent of the relationship between the intelligence community and the Nicaraguan *Contra* resistance, has been provided to the Select Committee in classified form. I understand that it is being reviewed by the Central Intelligence Agency to determine whether any or all of it may be declassified. And, we are still awaiting release of Inspector General Michael Bromwich's report on the allegations of wrong doing that may have occurred within branches of the U.S. Department of Justice.

However, I would like to take this opportunity to strongly urge C.I.A. Director George Tenet and Chairman GOSS to do everything possible to declassify as much information in the report as possible as its subject matter goes to the heart of the issues raised by my constituents in the public meetings I convened following publication of the *San Jose Mercury News* series. I also urge Attorney General Janet Reno to release the I.G.'s report at the earliest possible opportunity. Failure to make

this information public feeds the skepticism of the hundreds of constituents in my District and throughout the nation who still want answers and who are encouraged by the Committee's expressed commitment to make public as much information as possible.

Furthermore, to fully appreciate our government's efforts to fight the scourge of narcotics, the public must understand its intricacies, including the role of interdiction and intelligence. Public release of the reports, followed by public hearings, and ulti-

mately the conduct by the Committee of its own inquiry, will assist my constituents to evaluate the role the Central Intelligence Agency played in balancing competing nations priorities. Such a process will also give Members of Congress, as policy makers, the information necessary to make informed decisions about handling such issues in the future.

Consequently, I and my constituents continue to eagerly await the public release of the reports by the Inspectors General of Justice and CIA. I reiterate

my hope that the Select Committee will give their content, methodologies and findings the scrutiny they deserve and in a similar spirit of openness, make themselves available to my constituents to respond to any questions these reports generate. I believe such openness is critical to restoration of the credibility and public trust necessary to allow intelligence gathering activities, which by their nature are secretive, to coexist with democracy