

While this proposal is not final, I believe there is no reason to expect that this provision will not be in the final plan. Nor should the lack of comprehensive statewide Colorado River water use plan prohibit us from acting to settle what has now become a decades-old process to provide water rightfully due to the Indian bands. It should be noted that the 16,000 acre feet due to the Indian bands amounts to only 36/100ths of one percent of California's allocation of Colorado River water.

I am aware that concerns about this proposal have been expressed by both the Imperial Irrigation District and the Coachella Valley Water District. It is my expectation that the introduction of this legislation will further the objective of reaching consensus on the issue of lining the All-American Canal with these important California water agencies. I look forward to working with all interested parties to reach an accord.

I am proud to be joined in this effort by the original sponsor of the 1988 Act, Mr. PACKARD from California. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation and help me fulfill our responsibility to the La Jolla, Rincon, Pala, Pauma, and San Pasqual Indian bands.

HONORING BILL SIMON FORMER
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HIS
SERVICE TO THE LESS FORTU-
NATE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor former Secretary of the Treasury Bill Simon for his service and dedication to helping the poor. His commitment to the poor is unfortunately a rarely publicized aspect of an extraordinary man. He served the country under two administrations as Secretary of the Treasury but his greatest gift is the hope he has given the less fortunate. My friend Paul Harvey honored Bill Simon in an address he gave on ABC Radio Networks on July 25th. In that address Mr. Harvey said and I quote:

You are likely carrying around in your pocket the autograph of a most extraordinary man. It's on your dollar bill. Because he was our nation's first Energy Czar and subsequently Secretary of the Treasury under two administrations.

After serving his Country in public office, Bill Simon went back to the world of commerce and industry and got rich. Though his greatest wealth is not his hundreds of millions of dollars, but his family. His wife, two sons and five daughters.

They remember from their earliest Christmases that dad would arise early and leave his New Jersey home to head off to volunteer at a shelter for runaway youths in New York City.

As the children grew older he took them along. They'd work in the kitchen, they'd clean, serve meals, hand out Christmas presents—and sometimes—most important—just listen to the poor, the disabled, the unwed mothers, the lonely elderly.

So the children matured responsibly respectful of their obligation to help others. Bill Junior now has his own charitable foundation. Sister Mary is much involved with the Kids in Crisis Shelter in Connecticut.

The Simons believe as did Andrew Carnegie that people are helped best by helping them

to help themselves. And each of the Simon siblings emulates the example of their parents.

Today you might find Bill Simon in Harlem at the Terence Cardinal Cooke Health Center—Talking to an AIDS patient—praying with him—a procedure which he has repeated with literally thousands of terminally ill and destitute patients at that center. He calls this Eucharistic Ministry the most important thing that he has ever done.

I've watched Bill Simon for thirty years—demonstrating that a good Businessman—can also be a Good businessman.

Now preparing to give away most of the rest of his 350 million dollars, he says he hopes others who can, will.

He calls giving 'the ultimately rewarding experience.

Paul Harvey's speech honoring Bill Simon for his service to the less fortunate is surely an accolade Mr. Simon has long deserved. I am glad I was able to share this speech with you and I hope we all can learn from the example Bill Simon has set.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND JUDI-
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4276) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of Mr. MOLLOHAN's amendment to increase funding for federal legal services. The Legal Services Corporation is a successful public-private partnership that enables the poor and indigent to gain access to the civil court system. Today, some of my colleagues are proposing to fund this cooperative effort at only \$141 million dollars, 43% less than last year and less than half the level that it was funded at 18 years ago. Let me be clear on this point. If we do not vote for the Mollohan amendment—which restores the funding of the Legal Service Corporation to its present level—we will deal a vicious blow to equal justice.

The truth is that Americans have long recognized the importance of fighting for the rights of people who cannot fight for themselves. Open and equal access to the courts is as old as the Republic itself. In criminal cases, defendants have been guaranteed the right to a court-appointed attorney since ratification of the Sixth Amendment in 1791. And in civil cases, organized civil legal assistance began as early as 1876, when the Legal Aid Society of New York first set up shop to protect the rights of New Yorkers.

Opponents of increased funding for legal services say that legal aid groups work against the will of the people by using taxpayer dollars to wage the frivolous legal battles of drug dealers and the like. Not only are these claims greatly exaggerated, but I would add that Congress has a duty to legislate and

appropriate, not play judge and jury. Citizens of this country have a constitutional right to access the courts and to have their claims decided on their merits. The Constitution grants equal protection under the law to all people, providing no exceptions for those who are unpopular. By defunding legal services, we are saying that our justice is only available to those who can afford it.

In my district, the Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Denver recently closed the case of a 74 year old nursing home resident who has suffered from heart failure, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, coronary artery disease and chronic mood disorder. Needless to say, this gentleman requires special care 24 hours a day. He has a spouse, but she is herself a survivor of two cancer-related surgeries and has recently been instructed by a doctor not to let stress exacerbate her condition. My constituent, the nursing home resident, was recently deemed ineligible for nursing home care by the state agency responsible for administering Medicaid. After a doctor advised the state agency that moving my constituent from a nursing home would be "medically irresponsible," the state agency still did not change its decision. At this point, my constituent went to Legal Aid of Denver which represented him in an administrative law judge hearing. The state agency finally reversed its ruling and today my constituent is receiving the care that he needs and deserves.

Mr. Chairman, this is one small case. I assure you that there are many more cases like this one pending around the country. And one year from now, as millions of people leave the welfare rolls because of newly imposed time-limits, we absolutely must have a legal system in place for the poor, for the homeless, and for those children and families who have nowhere else to turn.

Take the Legal Services Corporation off the chopping block by voting yea on the Mollohan amendment.

24TH ANNIVERSARY OF TURKEY'S
INVASION OF CYPRUS

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to once again stand with the gentleman from Florida and commemorate the anniversary of the 1974 illegal Turkish invasion of Cyprus. The continued presence of Turkish troops represents a gross violation of human rights and international law.

On July 20, 1974, 6,000 Turkish troops and 40 tanks landed on the North Coast of Cyprus and captured almost 40 percent of the Island. Today, there is still a barb-wired fence, known as the Green Line, that cuts across the island separating thousands of Greek Cypriots from the towns and communities in which they and their families had previously lived for generations.

Altogether, the illegal invasion and occupation by Turkey represents 24 years of unanswered questions, 24 years of division, 24 years of human rights violations, and 24 years of cultural destruction.