

Angelo actively worked with the East Boston Chamber of Commerce for over 40 years and received its Man of the Year Award in 1973. He also served on the boards of the United Fund, the Kiwanis, the Mental Health Area Board, the East Boston Savings Bank and the East Boston Social Centers. Among his many accomplishments, perhaps the most notable was the creation of the Goodwill House Day Program in Jeffries Point, which to this day serves as a national model for urban day camps.

Throughout his years of service, Angelo remained firmly committed to improving the lives of our youth. His work as the general director of the East Boston Camps and as a member of the East Boston Athletic Board helped give city kids a reprieve from the streets and taught them the values he embraced—discipline, compassion and strength of body and mind. By the time I launched my first campaign for Congress in 1986, Angelo Musto had already cultivated the talents of three generations of East Boston's youth and drew on those far-reaching ties to create a formidable political presence in East Boston.

During that first campaign, he drew extensively on his detailed knowledge of the history of the community, reaching back to the arrival of the Kennedys in East Boston. Angelo knew the history, but most importantly he knew the people and the issues they cared about—quality health care, good schools, decent housing, access to college, and protection from outside forces that have long sought to sacrifice East Boston's quality of life to the airline industry.

The eager volunteers that fanned out across East Boston in 1986 quickly learned the rules of politics as taught by Angelo. I recall one incident in which one of the higher-profile members of my campaign team upbraided a volunteer in our East Boston headquarters. Angelo stepped in, and with the persuasive skill he had acquired through years of politicking, calmed the rising tension, gently rebuked the bigwig and at the same time made it clear that the Kennedy team in East Boston would never be a house divided.

Throughout the years that followed, Angelo Musto remained an invaluable member of my Congressional team. As my East Boston District Representative and 8th District Coordinator for Seniors from 1987 until his retirement in 1992, he served as a vital link to the community—attending meetings, fielding constituent calls, and working to fund worthy projects. His dedication to the comfort of East Boston's senior citizens resulted in such accomplishments as securing federal support to renovate the Don Orione Nursing Home.

With Angelo's passing, my heart goes out to his daughter Faith, his brothers Louis and Vincent, his sisters Lucille, Emma, and Theresa, and to his grandchildren George and Lisa.

The truth is, we were all a part of Angelo Musto's extended family, which reached across lines of age and party and profession to include the great sweep of those whose lives he touched and served.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS DAY IN NEW BEDFORD

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of New Bedford, Massachusetts for nearly six years, I am always pleased to have the opportunity to discuss the city's remarkable history. Indeed, New Bedford's marvelous heritage has been recognized by the U.S. Congress with the passage in 1996 of the legislation establishing a National Park in the city to commemorate its role as an international whaling center. A lesser known, but also important, element of New Bedford's history is its role as a way station on the Underground Railroad. That legacy will be celebrated in the city on Thursday, September 17, the 160th anniversary of the arrival in New Bedford of Frederick Douglass and his wife. As part of that celebration, New Bedford Mayor Frederick Kalisz, Jr. has issued a proclamation designating September 17 as "Frederick Douglass Day" in the city.

Frederick Douglass (who took that surname after arriving in New Bedford), is of course known to history as one of the prominent escaped slaves and abolitionists. However, he also lived and raised a family for four years in New Bedford before his personal and political journeys took him elsewhere. Though we are today many decades removed from both his arrival in New Bedford and from the terrible period in our history when slavery existed in this nation, the issue of race relations remains a major problem in this country. And I believe it is important for us to keep the memory of that time alive for several reasons. Obviously, we must never forget either the absolute violation of every conceivable notion of human rights that slavery represented or the stirring achievements of those who traveled on, or helped other travel on, the Underground Railroad, at an extraordinary risk to their lives. But is also important for us to focus on the past because the lessons of that period in our history are still with us today, and as we attempt to alleviate the racial inequities which still exist in our society, we must not forget what came before.

For these reasons, I am very pleased that, as part of the ongoing work of the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, the National Park Service has been helping improve our understanding of the city's role in the Underground Railroad. This effort will be supplemented in many valuable ways now that the President has signed into law the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act, a bill I cosponsored and strongly supported. These two initiatives, along with the continued fine work of the many residents of New Bedford who have done so much to keep the Underground Railroad legacy alive for years without federal assistance, will ensure that this important history is preserved for future generations. Though I regret that I am unable to join in the celebration in person because the House will be in session on the 17th, I am especially pleased that New Bedford will be taking the time to publicly celebrate the 160th anniversary of this important date in the city's and our country's history, and I ask that the Mayor's proclamation on Frederick Douglass Day be reprinted here.

PROCLAMATION

FREDERICK DOUGLASS DAY

Whereas: New Bedford was an important station on the "underground railroad" and
Whereas: Frederick and Anna Johnson arrived in New Bedford on September 17, 1838 via the underground railroad and

Whereas: Frederick and Anna Johnson were given refuge by Nathan and Mary Johnson at their 21 Seventh Street residence and
Whereas: Nathan Johnson was responsible for giving Frederick his last name of DOUGLASS and

Whereas: Frederick received one of his first jobs as a freeman, on the wharves of New Bedford and

Whereas: Three of the Douglass children were born in New Bedford, Rosetta, Lewis, and Frederick Jr. and

Whereas: Frederick Douglass gave his first speech in New Bedford, at the Third Christian Church and

Whereas: The Douglass family resided in New Bedford until 1842 and

Whereas: September 17, 1998, marks the 160th anniversary of the escape of Frederick Douglass from slavery to New Bedford.

Therefore, I, Mayor Frederick M. Kalisz Jr., hereby proclaim Thursday September 17, 1998, as FREDERICK DOUGLASS DAY and urge all its citizens to appropriately commemorate this day.

THE PASSING OF BERNICE GLASS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform our colleagues of the passing of a truly remarkable resident of my 20th Congressional District of New York.

Bernice Glass was only 75 years young, but she not only witnessed the incredible civil rights revolution which took place during her lifetime, she immensely contributed to it.

Born in Virginia, the granddaughter of slaves, Bernice moved with her family to Nyack, NY, at the age of two. She heard from her parents and grandparents of the injustice and inhumanity of Jim Crow, and vowed that future generations would not have to endure such indignities.

Accordingly, Bernice founded the Racial Equality Movement in Rockland County in the 1950's, at a time when Americans were only beginning to become conscious of the need for civil rights for all. She became the first Afro American woman to serve as a police matron, in 1960. She was active in the NAACP, and witnessed the historic contributions made by Rosa Parks, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the other giants who courageously fought for civil rights.

In the 1970s, she became the first Afro American Court Officer in the County Clerks office, and was appointed to represent the County Legislature on the Rockland Community Action Council. She also became active with the Housing Authority of the Village of Nyack, and became known as that Village's "unofficial Mayor."

Ms. Glass founded the O'Grady-Brown Memorial Scholarship Fund in 1981, in honor of the two law enforcement officers slain during the infamous Brink's Robbery in her home community earlier that year. This scholarship is awarded to promising students desiring to pursue a career in law enforcement.

Ms. Glass also served as Political Action Chairman of the NAACP, as Legislative Committee Chairman for Women's Issues, as a Member of the Democratic Party Committee, as a parishioner at the First Immanuel Baptist Church in Nyack.

Despite Ms. Glass' contributions—which were truly awesome—perhaps Bernice will be most remembered as a living link with a by-gone time: a time when racial justice was not a reality but a dream in the hearts of a few. Bernice shared this dream, and vowed early to dedicate her life to eradicating hatred, prejudice, and bigotry from her community and our nation. She did it through her sterling example, through her diligent work for all people, through education and persuasion, and most importantly of all, through love.

We extend our condolences to her daughter, Fannetta; her sisters, Mary, Nancy and Helen, and her five grandchildren.

Bernice Glass was part of a generation which witnessed the greatest advances in the cause of civil rights in all our nation's history. Let us bear in mind that these advances came about through the efforts and courage of Bernice Glass and people like her throughout our nation.

Bernice Glass will long be missed.

PUNJAB PEOPLE'S COMMISSION MUST BE PRESERVED

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the effort by political leaders in Punjab to shut down the People's Commission is very disturbing. This commission was formed after the Akali Dal Government in Punjab, which promised to expose the genocide against the Sikhs, said that it would not appoint a commission to do so after all. In fact, the Chief Minister, Parkash Singh Badal, proudly boasts that his government has taken no action to punish any of the police officers responsible for this genocide.

This commission is not solely a Sikh organization. It was established by the Coordination Committee on Disappearance in Punjab, led by a Hindu human-rights activist, Ram Narayan Kumar. The three commission members are respected former Justices of the Indian Supreme Court, and two of the three are Hindus. And you might recall Mr. Speaker, it was the Indian Supreme Court that described the situation in Punjab, Khalistan as "worse than a genocide."

From August 8–10, 1998, the commission investigated 90 cases of genocide during its first meeting, and, as result, has requested those involved to bear the responsibility of their actions. Currently, the commission is investigating 3,000 more cases. In a country where over 250,000 Sikhs have been extrajudicially murdered by the police and other agents of the government since 1984, it is no wonder that the authorizes don't want the truth to get out. They are afraid that when the light of truth shines on them, they will be exposed as collaborators in the genocide against the Sikhs.

America is the moral conscience of the world. We must not let this effort to bury the

genocide and evade responsibility for these crimes succeed. It is our solemn duty to do whatever we can to make sure that the People's Commission is able to complete its work, and that the people responsible for these murders, abductions, and other acts of torture are exposed and brought to justice. Mr. Speaker, I call on the President to instruct our Ambassador to India to intervene on behalf of the commission. I further urge my colleagues to impose tough sanctions on India until the commission has completed its efforts to expose the genocide; and I urge the United States of America to go on record for self-determination for the Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan, so that they can decide their own fate in a free and fair election. That way, the repressive actions of the police can finally come to an end and real democracy can come once and for all to Punjab, Khalistan.

On September 3, 1998, the Hindustan Times ran a very informative article on the effort to close the People's Commission. I am placing it in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues. I hope we all will read it and consider the information therein.

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 09/03 GOVT'S DISREGARD FOR PEOPLE'S PANEL IRKS RIGHTS ACTIVISTS

NEW DELHI: Human rights activists are irked by the Government's disregard bordering on disdain, for the People's Commission that has been hearing complaints of human rights violations in Punjab since the time when the State was in the thick of terrorism.

"How can the Government ignore the necessity to determine the facts," wondered Mr. Ram Narayan Kumar, convener of the committee for Coordination on Disappearance in Punjab. He was particularly livid that the commission was sought to be branded as "extra-judicial" by official agencies.

The commission is the brainchild of Justice (Retd) Kuldip Singh, who is a member of the Coordination Committee that functions as an umbrella organisation of Punjab-based human rights groups. The People's Commission was constituted, as a follow-up to the committee's first convention in December last year, as a functional-forum to defend human rights guaranteed under the Indian laws.

The complaints the People's Commission has been hearing, Mr. Kumar claimed, were based on facts revealing disappearances, custodial deaths and police torture. "The truth must come out. The incidents cannot be dismissed as forgotten past," he averred.

Mr. Kumar has to his credit two books providing a historical perspective to the human rights situation in the border State.

According to him, the political leaders, bureaucratic and intellectuals were indifferent to the problem of civil liberties and human rights.

"Nobody is interested in fact finding. But the facts cannot be suppressed. Thousands of those whose kin have disappeared are awaiting justice," Mr. Kumar said. Speaking on behalf of the committee, he claimed that the cases under scrutiny were based on extensive research work. "We want to propose reforms on the strength of facts and the existing law. Any attempt to vitiate the atmosphere might prove to be dangerous."

The Akali Dal had promised, before coming to power, that it would have a detailed inquiry conducted into the human rights violations. "But now they want to forget the past," he said.

During its first three-day session starting Aug. 8, the People's Commission heard complaints about alleged human rights viola-

tions at the time when Punjab was in turmoil. The "Bench" comprising three retired judges—Justices D.S. Tewatia, Justice H. Suresh and Justice Jaspal Singh—took up complaints of illegal abductions, custodial deaths, disappearances, summary executions and en masse illegal cremations.

The programmes adopted by the committee are aimed at countering, through an informed public opinion, the ongoing campaign for immunity for policemen charged with human rights violations; initiate a debate on vital issues of State power; organise compensation for the victims, and bring about change in domestic laws in conformity with the United Nations' instruments on torture and enforced disappearances.

Mr. Kumar dismissed the claims that the commission has been acting on the basis of one-sided stories. "We are willing to go into cases presented by widows of policemen killed by militants, we would be equally keen to study the instances they have documented," he said.

The commission's next sitting is scheduled from Oct. 23-25 in Ludhiana. However, the legal validity of its actions is doubted by experts.

MICROSOFT LITIGATION

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, in recent months, I, along with several other members of Congress, have been visited by representatives of Microsoft, and high technology companies allied with and against Microsoft. The topic of the discussions has been the pending U.S. Department of Justice lawsuit against Microsoft. It has been my practice never to attempt to influence a matter in litigation, and I will follow that practice in this case. However, I do feel compelled to state that, whether the case that the Department has alleged ultimately proves successful in court or not, the Department of Justice in my view is on very solid antitrust ground in the theories it has advanced. I make that conclusion as a Professor of Law at Stanford University, as a former Director of the Bureau of Competition, the antitrust enforcement arm of the Federal Trade Commission, as a former member of the Council of the Antitrust Section of the American Bar Association, and as a former expert witness in several antitrust matters.

The Department's case is brought under a well established antitrust doctrine known as tying. A firm with a large share of one market can choose to utilize its market power to compel consumers to purchase another product that would be more properly viewed as in a separate market. Such cases are easily 80 years old in antitrust. Numerous decisions of the United States Courts of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court have dealt with this doctrine. It is absolutely safe to conclude that the tying of the sale of one product to the purchase of another, conduct compelled by a firm with market power, is a garden variety violation of the antitrust laws. Indeed, it is a per se violation of the antitrust laws. (I hasten to add that, as an academic, I have spoken and written against the use of per se theory in many areas of antitrust; preferring instead a