

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE BIOMASS ENERGY EQUITY ACT OF 1999

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleague, Mr. MATSUI, and our cosponsors—Mr. MCCREY, Mr. CAMP, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. WELLER, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. THOMAS—to announce the introduction of H.R. 1731, The Biomass Energy Equity Act of 1999, legislation that will help sustain the economic and environmental benefits provided to the public by the biomass power industry in the United States. This bill is a new and improved version of H.R. 4407 that we introduced in the 105th Congress. Also, I am pleased to announce that a companion bill, S. 984, has been introduced in the Senate by Senators COLLINS and BOXER.

The biomass power industry is a unique source of renewable electricity. It generates electricity by combusting wood waste and other nonhazardous, organic materials under environmentally controlled conditions as an alternative to disposal or open-incineration of these materials. In effect, the biomass power industry makes constructive use of waste materials that would otherwise become a public liability.

Mr. Speaker, the organic materials used as fuel by this industry are gathered from the agricultural and forest-related sectors of our economy and from our urban waste streams. In addition to the jobs that are generated by this activity, a range of quantifiable benefits arise: the risk and severity of forest fires is diminished, air pollution from open burning of agricultural residues is avoided, and landfill space is preserved. In the absence of this \$7 billion per year industry, the nation would face a series of negative consequences above and beyond the loss of the renewable electricity itself.

Congress recognized the importance of the biomass power industry when it enacted a biomass energy production tax credit in 1992. Unfortunately, the production tax credit provided by this code section—due to expire this year—has never been accessible to the biomass power industry due to excessively narrow drafting. Our legislation corrects this defect in order to recognize and retain the public benefits, including the national security and system reliability benefits, of this important industry.

Mr. Speaker, when I introduced this bill last year I truly believed that this is a “good government” issue whose clear merits and environmental benefits transcend partisan and regional politics. Today, as I reintroduce the Biomass Energy Equity Act, I remain convinced of the merits of the proposal, and I would urge all of my colleagues—on both sides of the aisle—to cosponsor this important and much-needed legislation.

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE MILES LERMAN AT THE NATIONAL CIVIC COMMEMORATION OF THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 13, Members of Congress joined with representatives of the diplomatic corps, executive and judicial branch officials, and Holocaust survivors and their families to commemorate the National Days of Remembrance in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol.

The ceremony coincided with the 60th anniversary of the voyage of the SS *St. Louis*, which set sail from Germany in April 1939, carrying more than 900 Jews away from Nazi terror. Denied entry to both Cuba and the United States, the *St. Louis* was forced to send its frightened passengers back to Europe just months before the onset of World War II. Many of them were eventually murdered in Auschwitz, Treblinka, and the other death camps of Hitler's Holocaust.

While we cannot rectify the wrongs of generations ago, we can apply the lesson of the *St. Louis* to the crises of today. In the Europe of 1999, innocent civilians are once again being deported, abused, raped and murdered. While the scale of Serbian atrocities in Kosovo does not approach the enormity of the Holocaust, the precedent that would be set by ignoring this ethnic cleansing cannot be tolerated.

Miles Lerman, the Chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council since 1993, eloquently expressed the moral cost of inaction at the Days of Remembrance ceremony. “As we remember the victims of the *St. Louis* and all of the eventual victims of the Holocaust, we have a better understanding why we are in Kosovo and why the free world cannot afford to stand with their hands folded while murder and mass atrocities run rampant. This is a lesson that the world has learned in the past and cannot afford to forget.”

In addition to his responsibilities with the Holocaust Memorial Council, Miles Lerman serves as a member of the Advisory Board of the President's Commission on the Holocaust. Prior to his appointment to lead the Council, Mr. Lerman directed its International Relations Committee and served as National Chairman of the Campaign to Remember. During the Holocaust, he fought as a partisan in the forests of southern Poland. He and his wife, Chris, a survivor of Auschwitz, rebuilt their lives in the United States. They have two children.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the full text of Mr. Lerman's address to the Days of Remembrance ceremony to be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REMARKS BY MILES LERMAN, DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

The greatness of the United States of America rests on the fact that America and

its people have the courage to acknowledge its mistakes of the past and draw lessons for the future. This virtue is reflected in today's program.

The theme of today's commemoration is to remember the *St. Louis*, a ship with more than 900 Jewish refugees who were promised safe harbor in Cuba but as the ship approached Havana, their entry visas were rejected. The desperate pleas of the passengers not to be sent back to Germany and to be granted temporary entry to the United States fell on deaf ears.

When all pleas were exhausted, the *St. Louis* with its passengers had to return to Europe where many of them eventually perished in the Holocaust.

Very few countries in the World would lend their national rotunda to recall a moment in their nation's history, which should have been different than it was.

This is what makes America the great country that it is because it understands that nations must have the strength to come to terms with their own history.

America clearly understands that if it is to be the world leader among nations, it must lead the way in acknowledging its own shortcomings. It must be the first among nations to acknowledge the fact that standing by idly while genocidal crimes are being committed, is tantamount to being a partner to these crimes.

When we look back to the early years of Hitler's rise to power, it becomes clear that had the leaders of the Western nations of those days been more decisive in their actions, the outcome of history could have been quite different.

These are facts that the world can never forget.

Remembering the tragic lessons of the past can only have meaning if we apply these lessons to today and to the future.

It is encouraging to know that our nation remembers the wrongs of yesteryear and is leading the way in finding solutions to injustices that have been lingering on for over 50 years.

Last December, the State Department jointly with the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, co-chaired an International Conference on Holocaust-era assets.

Forty-four nations participated in this Conference, which produced very encouraging results. These results can be attributed to the fact that the U.S. Government has set the tone by creating a Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States. This Commission was charged by the President to explore whether all U.S. agencies have acted judiciously regarding the restitution of all Nazi-era assets to the rightful owners.

This Presidential Commission is hard at work to ensure that just and legal procedures will be applied to all cases at hand and will not rest until a proper resolution is found.

However, it is essential that we bear in mind that no matter how important it is to deal with the material issues and find a way to compensate the rightful owners for what is justly theirs, the last word on the Holocaust cannot be bank accounts or insurance policies.

The last word on the Holocaust must be remembrance and an ongoing process of Holocaust education.

• 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.

We must create a global educational initiative—a process that will serve as a lesson and a warning to future generations to the dangers of racism, xenophobia and indifference.

The Holocaust Memorial Museum and its Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies stands ready to lend its expertise in this field and we hope to be one of the leading factors in implementing a worldwide educational network on all levels, ranging from middle schools to graduate schools.

So as America remembers the *St. Louis*, America is saying to the world, we too are not totally free of some guilt. In the early years, we had an opportunity to set examples, which we did not set.

These are facts from which we must draw lessons for the future.

We remember this unfortunate event of sixty years ago, not for the purpose of chastising ourselves but to learn from it. If we want a better world for tomorrow, we must look back and remember the past. Today, as we remember the victims of the *St. Louis* and all of the eventual victims of the Holocaust, we have a better understanding why we are in Kosovo and why the free world cannot afford to stand with their hands folded while murder and mass atrocities run rampant. This is a lesson that the world has learned in the past and cannot afford to forget.

CONGRATULATING GARRET
DYKHOUSE ON HIS SERVICE TO
THE CHRISTIAN HEALTH CARE
CENTER

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Garret Dykhouse on his nine years of service as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Health Care Center in Wyckoff, New Jersey. Gary, as he is known to his countless friends, is one of the most dedicated public individuals in the field of health care. He is stepping down after serving the past four years as chairman of the board. His inspirational leadership will be missed, but his many accomplishments will never be forgotten.

The Christian Health Care Center is a not-for-profit organization that has been serving the elderly and mentally ill for the past 88 years. Mr. Dykhouse has led the center in maintaining the highest level of devotion to the provision of quality care to the center's patients. Guiding a joint effort of the governing body and staff, he developed a comprehensive mission and vision statement that will guide the center into the next century. His efforts have allowed the center to continue to grow and expand its ability to assist the most vulnerable individuals among the elderly and mentally ill in the communities the center services.

In addition to the intangible qualities of leadership, Mr. Dykhouse has supervised the creation of a number of very real, "bricks and mortar" projects for the center. Among them have been Evergreen Court, a 40-unit supportive housing facility for low and moderate income seniors; Southgate, a specialized long-term care program for adult dementia patients who require more care than a nursing home can provide but do not need to be in a psy-

chiatric hospital; and the soon-to-open The Longview, the first non-profit assisted living residence in Bergen County. In addition, the center's Heritage Manor nursing home has received a perfect score from the state Department of Health and Senior Services, while the Ramapo Ridge Psychiatric Hospital has seen its accreditation rise to the level of "accreditation with commendation." It is important to note that all of these accomplishments have come while Mr. Dykhouse has served above and beyond the call of duty as a member of the Board of Trustees.

In addition to his work at the Christian Health Care Center, Mr. Dykhouse and his wife, Raeann, are long-standing volunteers with the American Red Cross. Mrs. Dykhouse's work with the Red Cross began in 1984 in response to a call for volunteers to aid flood victims in Wayne. Five years later, both she and Mr. Dykhouse officially enlisted in the National Disaster Program. They regularly travel to the sites of natural disasters throughout New Jersey and across the United States to assist with relief efforts—including fires, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes and ice storms—often for weeks at a time. In fact, they were honored earlier this month as "Outstanding Community Volunteers" by the Bergen Crossroads Chapter of the Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Dykhouse have also been members of the Wyckoff Volunteer Ambulance Corps, holding every officer's position in the corps between the two of them. They are very active members of Faith Community Christian Reformed Church in Wyckoff. Mr. Dykhouse has also been a member of the Board at the Eastern Children's Retreat in Wyckoff and the Eastern Christian School Association in North Haledon.

Aside from his volunteer activities, Mr. Dykhouse spent 41 years with the Royal Insurance Co. before his retirement in 1989 as a top executive. He is a graduate of the College of Insurance in New York, and taught insurance both there and at Seton Hall University. He is a former chairman of the Inland Marine Underwriters Association and a member of numerous other insurance trade associations. He and Mrs. Dykhouse have three sons, David, Larry and Tom, and 11 grandchildren.

Mr. Dykhouse is truly an inspiring example of volunteer efforts that are totally unselfish and completely devoted to improving the lives of others. Mr. Dykhouse lives his life in a manner that reflects his obedience to the Lord's command to "love your neighbor as you love yourself." I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in offering our thanks and congratulations to this extraordinary gentleman.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GORDON
MURCHIE

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the 1998 Virginia Wine Industry Person of the Year, Gordon Murchie. This honor was bestowed upon Mr. Murchie by the Virginia Winegrowers Advisory Board. Murchie holds several key positions including the Presidency of the Vinifera Wine Growers

Association and the Executive Director position for the Licensed Beverage Information Council. Murchie tirelessly promotes the Virginia wine industry around the world. He is only the second East Coast wine industry individual to ever receive the coveted ranking of Supreme Knight by the Brotherhood of the Knights of the Vine. He organizes and manages many state and regional wine events including the Annual Virginia Wine Competition and festival in Northern Virginia which is one of the oldest running wine festivals on the East Coast.

Murchie regularly conducts wine tasting of award-winning Virginia wines in California and other locations for wine enthusiasts and trade people. He also has conducted similar wine presentations at major U.S. Chamber of Commerce meetings and at U.S. Congressional receptions.

As the former Executive Director of the National Wine Coalition, trade association umbrella for the U.S. wine industry, he served as an industry liaison and lobbyist during four sessions of the U.S. Congress, as well as organizing the first nationwide wine issues forum focusing on health and wine which contributed to the overall industry effort to gain national recognition of the potential health benefits of responsible, moderate consumption.

"Gordon's contributions to the Virginia wine industry has been invaluable," said Virginia Winegrowers Advisory Board Chairman Doug Flemer. "Our industry is fortunate to have such an individual with his expertise and experience working on our behalf," added Flemer.

Additionally, Murchie serves as a wine consultant and provides guidance and advice to Virginia wineries. He also acts as consultant for the very successful Mount Vernon wine festival, now in its third year.

He is nationally considered an authority on many subjects relating to wine and is a frequent guest lecturer for groups on topics such as "The History of the Virginia Wine Industry." Murchie is often selected to lead U.S. viticulture and enology delegations to international wine growing regions such as the People's Republic of China, South Africa, Australia, Argentina and Chile.

Given Murchie's extensive U.S. Foreign Service background and his experience in international diplomacy, it is natural that he has chosen to pursue the Jeffersonian dream of promoting an American wine industry.

The Virginia Wine Industry Person of the Year award annually recognizes outstanding contributions to the industry. This year's award was presented to Murchie at the Virginia Wine Honors at the Library of Virginia in downtown Richmond.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Gordon Murchie, Virginia Wine Industry Person of the Year. I applaud the invaluable contributions he has made to the American wine industry. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Gordon Murchie many more years of success.

TRIBUTE TO STEVEN JAY FOGEL

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Steven J. Fogel, for his contributions to the Jewish community.

The Talmud states, "He who does charity and justice is as if he had filled the whole world with kindness." Stephen S. Wise Temple has recognized Steven for his many accomplishments in the Jewish community. I commend Steven for selflessly devoting his time and his efforts. He helps enrich us with his zeal for life and his determination to better our community.

Aside from his achievements as president of Stephen S. Wise, Steven has made his mark in other aspects. He worked his way through college as a professional photographer, first at USC and then as a graduate student at the Anderson School of Business at UCLA.

In 1967, he co-founded Westwood Financial Corp., which owns and operates over 125 shopping centers. In addition to writing three published books, Steven is a self-taught artist, with over fifty portraits in private collections.

Along with his devoted service to the community, Steven and his wife, Darlene, have maintained an unwavering commitment to their family. They have raised their four children in a Jewish home which is compassionate, accepting, moral and intellectually alive.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Steven J. Fogel for his past, present, and future achievements for both the Jewish community and the community at large.

**KOSOVO AND SOUTHWEST ASIA
EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999**

SPEECH OF

HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 6, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1664) making emergency supplemental appropriations for military operations, refugee relief, and humanitarian assistance relating to the conflict in Kosovo, and for military operations in Southwest Asia for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Chairman, today I stand before my colleagues and the American people to discuss the American Farmer. I stand before you to urge quick and complete passage of the emergency supplemental bill for America's farm families.

My district, in Mississippi, is largely supported by agriculture. Family farmers, and might I add I was once a farmer, are our neighbors, friends, and community leaders. They provide a foundation of sound American values and a strong work ethic to communities all across our nation. When you get right down to it, they are good people who work real hard to make a living and raise their families.

There's more, much more, to say about our farmers, though. The American family farmer is the most successful and efficient farmer in the world. Our agricultural industry feeds and clothes more people than any other system of agriculture on the planet. The American farmer is one of America's greatest success stories. They have excelled through the best and worst of times.

Our farmers fed a hungry nation during the Great Depression, sustained our great army

during World War II. And, when the soldiers came home, our farmers went to work with new and dynamic technologies and machinery. They have helped feed, clothe, fuel, and grow our economy without ever looking back.

We can not turn our backs on our farmers when they need our help. We can not afford to.

Our farmers and ranchers are feeling financial and emotional stress. Prices of commodities have been spiraling downward over the past year. Many of our farm families have seen prices for their hard work hit decade lows over the recent months. We must act now to support our American farm families. And, we can not allow nonfarm related issues cloud the language of the serious request.

It has been 2 months since the supplemental spending request was submitted to Congress seeking emergency assistance to our farmers. Two months . . . It is now time for farmers to plant their crops and no action has been taken to get this crucial money to the farm community. The money is sorely needed. USDA loan funds are running dry as the farm crisis has created four times the normal demand for farm loan programs.

I can not attempt to describe how important this money is to farm families across Mississippi and, indeed, across America.

Since this supplemental spending request was made, over 8,000 applications for loans from farmers have been received. The American people must understand how important . . . how crucial the need is out there for our farmers. This isn't play money. Farmers need money to farm.

Let's pass this legislation and support our farm families today. Let's support our farmers because they support us everyday.

**ADDRESS OF LENNY BEN-DAVID,
DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION AT
THE EMBASSY OF ISRAEL, AT
THE NATIONAL CIVIC COMMEMORATION
OF THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE**

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 13, Members of Congress joined with representatives of the diplomatic corps, executive and judicial branch officials, and Holocaust survivors and their families to commemorate the National Days of Remembrance in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol.

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While we cannot rectify the wrongs of generations ago, we can apply the lesson of the *St. Louis* to the crises of today. In the Europe of 1999, innocent civilians are once again being deported, abused, raped and murdered. While the scale of Serbian atrocities in Kosovo

does not approach the enormity of the Holocaust, the precedent that would be set by ignoring this ethnic cleansing cannot be tolerated.

Lenny Ben-David, the Deputy Chief of Mission at the Embassy of Israel, reminded us of our moral responsibility at the Days of Remembrance ceremony. He quoted the sage advice of the late Rabbi Yosef Dov Soloveitchik: "The function of the halachic (righteous) man is to redress the grievances of those who are abandoned and alone, to protect the dignity of the poor and to save the oppressed from his oppressor." Mr. Speaker, this is true now more than ever.

Lenny Ben-David was appointed Deputy Chief of Mission at the Embassy of Israel by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in 1997. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Ben-David served as an independent consultant on public and political affairs. He held senior posts in the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) for 25 years, opening and directing AIPAC's office in Israel for almost 15 years. Mr. Ben-David is a graduate of Yeshiva University in New York. He received a Masters degree in Political Science from the American University in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Rochelle Black, have six children.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the full text of Mr. Ben-David's address at the Days of Remembrance ceremony to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE PROGRAM, U.S.

CAPITOL ROTUNDA, APRIL 13, 1999

(Remarks by Lenny Ben-David, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Israel)

Ever since I heard of today's theme (The S.S. St. Louis), I have been obsessed with the thoughts of ships.

First, the St. Louis, with more than 900 Jews, including children. We are told that little children on board played a game: they formed a barricade from the deck chairs. Two children served as guards and other children sought permission to pass.

"Are you a Jew?" asked the child guard.

"Yes," was the other child's reply.

"Jews are not allowed to pass," the guard responded.

"Oh please let me in. I am only a very little Jew."

Little or big, Jews on that ship never disembarked in Cuba or America.

A few years later, another ship was fitted up in the Baltimore harbor. Ultimately it became known as the Exodus. Loaded with 4,500 survivors, this boat could not deliver its human cargo to the shores of Eretz Yisrael in 1947. Like the passengers on the St. Louis, they too were forced to return to the countries from which they had fled. Thank God, for their sake, the Nazis had been defeated, but anti-Semitism was not. Jews could still not disembark from a sinking ghost ship called Europe. Pogroms were still taking place.

Finally in May 1948, safe haven was secured when Israel was founded.

I am reminded of another boat. Some 30 years later, another ship full of refugees was foundering in the China Sea. Vietnamese refugees, starving and thirsty, they were picked up by an Israeli ship. In his first official act in office, Prime Minister Menachem Begin ordered that they be given haven in Israel.

And other ships come to mind: Small boats smuggling the precious cargo of Jews from North Africa. Some never made it. Missile boats of the Israeli Navy quietly sailing up to the shores of Africa in the dead of night to take the Jews of Ethiopia home, a journey of

hundreds of miles and hundreds of years of culture. Later, the air ships would fly the Ethiopians to Israel by the thousands as they did their Yemenite brothers and sisters 40 years earlier.

Today, the ships of the air continue to fly, loaded with Jews from Moscow and Minsk, Bucharest and Bukhara, Kiev and St. Petersburg. In recent weeks, they have been arriving from Belgrade and Kosovo, too. As Israel has been a haven to Jews, so it has also been, in its small way, a haven to Moslem refugees from Bosnia and Kosovo.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am reminded of one other boat. The ship's log is found in the *Tanach*, the Jewish Bible, "The Lord then hurled a furious wind upon the sea; there was a heavy storm at sea, and the ship was about to be broken up. The sailors were frightened, each cried to his own god and they threw overboard the cargo that was in the ship in order to lighten it; but Jonah had gone down below deck and was lying fast asleep." Later, when they cast lots, and the lot fell upon Jonah, the ship's crew turned to Jonah and asked, "What have you done? They knew that Jonah was running away from the Lord's presence."

Friends, Jonah could not run away from his duties, and he realized after experiencing the dark and dank belly of the great fish, that you could try to run from your responsibilities even to the depths of the ocean, but you cannot hide. That is why the book of Jonah is traditionally read in synagogues on Yom Kippur.

The late contemporary sage, Rabbi Yosef Dov Soloveitchik, would quote his grandfather, Rabbi Chaim of Brisk: "The function of the halachic (righteous) man is to redress the grievances of those who are abandoned and alone, to protect the dignity of the poor and to save the oppressed from the hands of his oppressor."

Yes, that is how we can and must avoid the moral shipwreck caused by apathy and indifference, and bring humankind to safe port. Thank you.

BENJAMIN MEED SPEECH ON THE
DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the remarks of Mr. Benjamin Meed who recently gave an exceptionally moving speech about Yom Hashoah, The Days of Remembrance, at Congregation Emanu-El in my district in New York City. Mr. Meed is Chairman of both The Warsaw Ghetto Resistance Organization (WAGRO) and The Days of Remembrance Committee, United States Holocaust Memorial Council. He is also the President of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors. Mr. Meed is a champion of humanitarian causes around the world.

TRIBUTE TO THE SIX MILLION JEWISH MARTYRS—56TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

Today, Jews gather to pay tribute to the memory of our Six Million brothers and sisters murdered only because they were Jewish; We gather to honor the fighters of the Warsaw Ghetto; to grieve; and to continue asking the questions: Why did it happen?

How could the civilized world allow it to happen? Why were we so abandoned? Six million times, why?

This year's national Days of Remembrance theme is dedicated to the voyage of the SS St. Louis. It is a story of refuge denied; it is a tale of international abandonment and betrayal. Why were they refused entry into this country? How can we ever understand why this was allowed to happen? Today, it is inconceivable to us just how that ship in those days was turned away.

Today 54 years ago the American soldiers came across Nazi Germany slave labor camps and liberated Buchenwald and saved many of us who are here present today. Our gratitude will remain with us forever. We will always remain grateful to these soldiers for their kindness and generosity, and we will always remember those young soldiers who sacrificed their lives to bring us liberty.

Today, wherever Jews live—from Antwerp to Melbourne, from Jerusalem to Buenos Aires, from New York to Budapest—we come together to remember to say Kadish collectively.

Remembering the Holocaust is now a part of the Jewish calendar. We are together in our dedication to Memory and our aspiration for peace and brotherhood. Yom Hashoah, the Days of Remembrance, time to collectively bear witness as a community.

And what lessons did we derive from these horrible experiences? The most important lesson is obvious—it can happen again the impossible is possible again. Ethnic cleansing, genocide, is happening as I speak. It can happen to any one or any group of people. The slaughter in Kosovo and in other places must be brought to an end.

Should there be another Holocaust, it may be on a cosmic scale. How can we prevent it? All of us must remain vigilant—always aware, always on guard against those who are determined to destroy innocent human life for no other reason than birthright.

It is vital that we remember; it is our commitment to those who perished, and to each other; a commitment taken up by our children and, hopefully, by the generations to come. What we remember is gruesome and painful. But remember we must. Over the years, we have tried to make certain that what happened to us was communicated and continues to be told, and retold, until it becomes an inseparable part of the world's conscience.

And yet, some fifty years after the Holocaust, we continue to be repulsed by revelations about the enormity of the crimes against our people. And we are shocked to learn of the behavior of those who could have helped us, or at least, not hurt us, but who, instead, actually helped those whose goal was to wipe us out. Sadly, many of those who claimed they were neutral were actually involved with the German Nazis. They were anything but not neutral.

The world has now learned that the Holocaust was not only the greatest murder of humanity, the greatest crime against humanity, but also the greatest robbery in the history of mankind. Driven from our homes, stripped of family heirlooms—indeed of all our possessions—the German Nazis and their collaborators took anything that was or could be of value for recycling. They stole from the living and even defiled the Jewish dead, tearing out gold fillings and cutting off fingers to recover wedding bands from our loved ones who they had murdered.

But the German Nazis did not—could not—do it alone. The same people who now offer reasonable sounding justifications for their conduct during the Holocaust were, in those

darkest of times, more than eager to profit from the German war against the Jews.

None of the so-called "neutral" nations has fully assumed responsibility for its conduct during the Holocaust. The bankers, brokers, and business people who helped Nazi Germany now offer some money to survivors, but they say little about their collaboration. They utter not a word about how they sent fleeing Jews back to the German Nazi's machinery of destruction, nor about how they supported the Nazis in other ways—no admission of guilt; no regret; no expression of moral responsibility.

We must guard against dangerous, unintended consequences arising from all that is going on now. Hopefully, family properties and other valuables will be returned to their rightful owners. But the blinding glitter of gold—the unrealistic expectations created by all the international publicity—has diverted attention from the evil which was the Holocaust.

For five decades, we survivors vowed that what happened to our loved ones would be remembered and that our experiences would serve as a warning to future generations. We must continue to make sure that the images of gold bars wrapped in yellow Stars of David do not overshadow the impressions of a mother protecting her daughter with her coat, upon which a Star of David is sewn, or of a young boy desperately clutching his father's hand at Auschwitz/Birkenau before entering the gas chambers.

The search for lost and stolen Jewish-owned assets has generated enormous publicity and excitement, but it also has created serious concerns. Gold, bank accounts, insurance policies and other assets have become the focal point of the Holocaust. That somehow minimizes Germany's murderous role.

Great care must be taken to find a balance. The various investigations must continue to uncover the hidden or little publicized truths about the so-called neutral countries that collaborated, and to recover what rightfully belongs to the victims, survivors and their families.

The focus should never be shifted from the moral and financial responsibility of Germany for the slaughter of our people—acts for which there is no statute of limitations, acts for which Germany remains eternally responsible. Our books should not and cannot be closed.

Let us Remember.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I missed rollcall vote No. 97 and subsequent votes due to a bout with pneumonia that resulted in a stay in the hospital. I have listed each missed vote below and how I would have voted on each measure had I been present.

Rollcall votes: No. 97 "yes"; No. 98 "yes"; No. 99 "no"; No. 100 "no"; No. 101 "no"; No. 102 "no"; No. 103 "yes"; No. 104 "yes"; No. 105 "yes"; No. 106 "yes"; No. 107 "yes"; No. 108 "yes"; No. 109 "yes"; No. 110 "no"; No. 111 "yes"; No. 112 "no"; No. 113 "yes"; No. 114 "no"; No. 115 "yes"; No. 116 "no"; No. 117 "no"; No. 118 "yes"; No. 119 "no"; No. 120 "yes".

26TH ANNUAL HANK STRAM-TONY
ZALE SPORTS AWARD BANQUET**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to announce that the Silver Bell Club, Lodge 2365 of the Polish National Alliance of the United States, will be hosting the 26th Annual Hank Stram-Tony Zale Sports Award Banquet on May 17, 1999, at the Radisson Hotel in Merrillville, Indiana. Twenty outstanding Northwest Indiana High School athletes will be honored at this notable event for their dedication and hard work. These outstanding students were chosen to receive the award by their respective schools on the basis of academic and athletic achievement. All proceeds from this event will go toward a scholarship fund to be awarded to local students.

This year's Hank Stram-Tony Zale Award recipients include: Tiffany Crawford of Chesterton High School; Analisa Dziejewski of Valparaiso High School; Dana Gombus of Merrillville High School; Laura Jelski of Highland High School; Kevin Krajewski of Crown Point High School; Matt Kubiak of Wheeler High School; Andrius Malinauskas of Hammond High School; Mike McGinley of Lake Station High School; Troy Mezera of River Forest High School; Karen Saliga of Hammond Clark High School; Mary Samreta of Hobart High School; Todd Smolinski of Lake Central High School; Jeremy Stockwell of Andrean High School; Christopher Trojnar of Bishop Noll High School; Justin Valentine of Lowell High School; David Verta of Whiting High School; Joshua Wyant of Boone Grove High School; Robert Yamtich of Munster High School; Laura Zagrocki of Griffith High School; and Jeff Zeha of Portage High School.

The featured speaker at this gala event will be Mr. Paul Hornung. Mr. Hornung is a former football player from Notre Dame University and is known as the original "Golden Boy." He received the Heisman Trophy in 1956 and is a former NFL player for the Green Bay Packers. He was a star player for the Packers in a variety of positions for many years.

Hank Stram, one of the most successful coaches in professional football history, will also be in attendance at this memorable event. Hank was raised in Gary, Indiana, and graduated from Lew Wallace High School where he played football, basketball, baseball, and ran track. While attending college at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Hank won four letters in baseball and three letters in football. During his senior year he received the Big Ten Medal, which is awarded to the conference athlete who best combines athletic and academic success. After college Hank entered the NFL, where he became best noted for coaching the Kansas City Chiefs to a Super Bowl victory in 1970.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Silver Bell Club, Lodge 2365 of the Polish National Alliance of the United States, for hosting this celebration of success in sports and academics. The effort of all those involved in planning this worthwhile event is indicative of their devotion to the very gifted young people in Indiana's First Congressional District.

CONGRATULATING NORTHWEST
BERGEN CENTRAL DISPATCH ON
ACCREDITATION**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Northwest Bergen Central Dispatch center on becoming the first public safety communications facility in the nation to receive the prestigious new Certificate of Public Safety Communications Accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. This accreditation is national recognition of the highly professional standards employed at NBCD. The fact that it is the first facility in the nation to receive this rating is a special honor for this team of life-saving public safety professionals.

Police, fire and ambulance services—with the life-saving assistance they bring—are an essential part of our daily lives. And when those services are needed, they are always needed immediately. That is why it is vitally important that public safety agencies have communications facilities that are efficient and reliable. When a citizen makes a 911 call in an emergency, that call absolutely must go through, be answered and be responded to appropriately—with exceptions or excuses. With a facility like NBCD, residents of northwestern Bergen County can rest assured that will be the case.

Established in 1994, NBCD provides 911 and general public safety communications services for the municipalities of Ridgewood, Glen Rock, Franklin Lakes, Ramsey and Oakland in Bergen County, New Jersey. The communications center is located in Ridgewood and features a computer-aided dispatch system, touch-screen radios and an enhanced 911 system. Laptop computers are being installed in police, fire and ambulance vehicles to better link them with dispatchers. The nine full-time and 15 part-time employees work in a modern, four-position communications room. Administrative offices, training and meeting areas, equipment rooms and support facilities complete the center. The entire facility is equipped with emergency electrical generators to keep it operating in the event of power failure. The center currently handles more than 125,000 telephone calls annually. It was designed with expansion in mind and could be enlarged to handle additional services or municipalities.

The goal of accreditation is to improve the delivery of public safety services, to improve the communications services that assist public safety officers, and to offer standards by which organizations' effectiveness and efficiency can be objectively reviewed and improved. To receive accreditation, NBCD had to comply with more than 200 standards set by the commission. A team of commission officials visited the site to verify compliance. In the team's report, officials said, "Northwest Bergen Central Dispatch has set the benchmark by which communications centers across the United States * * * must now be measured."

Special recognition is in order for NBCD Manager Robert Greenlaw and his dispatchers for their dedication and hard work. Public safety dispatchers are the public's first contact with the police, fire department or ambulance serv-

ice in time of emergency. They must possess the ability to remain calm and reassuring while rapidly evaluating the situation and directing help.

Police officers, firefighters and ambulance workers are justifiably known to and given credit by the public. But almost every emergency call begins with a 911 call to a communications dispatch center. Without these hard-working, highly trained and dedicated men and women, our streets would not be as safe as they are today. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Northwestern Bergen Central Dispatch on achieving this accreditation, and on the hard work it took to meet the standards involved.

RECOGNIZING KIM PEEK

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Kim Peek. Kim was the inspiration for screen writer Barry Morrow's 1988 Oscar-winning movie "Rain Man." Though the movie plot is not about Kim's life, Kim was the original inspiration for the title character.

Kim is a unique person. He was diagnosed as a megasavant born with fetal brain damage which affected his motor sensors. Kim is termed a megasavant because of his knowledge of remarkably diverse subject information and total recall capabilities of almost everything he has read since he was three-years old.

Since March of 1989, when the movie "Rain Man" received four Oscars, Kim and his father Fran have traveled throughout the United States taking their message to those who will listen. Kim's message is "Learn to recognize and respect differences in others, and treat them as you would like them to treat you. This will help give us the kind of world we hope for. Share, care, be your best!"

Kim has been featured on numerous television stations nationwide and in more than 430 newspaper articles. He has been on ABC's 20/20 and on Good Morning America. His story has been broadcast in nearly every state in the United States, as well as South Africa, Australia, England, and Japan.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Kim Peek for his uniqueness, and for his contribution to society. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Kim and his father many more years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY AND OZZIE
GOREN AND THEIR FAMILY**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dorothy and Ozzie Goren and their family for their outstanding contributions to the Jewish community and the community at large for many decades.

The Talmud states that "He who does charity and justice is as if he had filled the whole

world with kindness." The Jewish Family Service has recognized the Goren family for their exceptional commitment others that has done much to improve the quality of life in our community. Their philanthropy sets an example for us all.

Dorothy's dedication to the Jewish Federation began on a mission in 1962. Since then, she has served as chair of the Women's Division Campaign, president of the Western Region, and was the first woman to chair the UJF campaign. She has also served as a past president of the Jewish Federation and continues her service as an active board member on all key committees.

Ozzie has also been very committed to the Jewish community. In addition to serving as president of the Jewish Federation, he has also chaired the UJF campaign. His dedication surpasses the Jewish community with his efforts on issues such as human relations and civil rights.

Both Dorothy and Ozzie have passed these values on to their children. Jerry and Julia are helping to reform the criminal justice system and education. Carol and her husband, Ron Corn, volunteer their time in an array of organizations in the Denver community. Bruce and his wife, Susie, are volunteers in the Los Angeles Community.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Dorothy and Ozzie Goren and their family. They are true role models for the citizens of Los Angeles.

IN HONOR OF THE GREEK AMERICAN HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Ms. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Greek American Home Owners Association on the occasion of the organization's dinner dance.

I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding organization, the Greek American Home Owners. This organization was established 21 years ago to help the homeowners in the area. Its members include new homeowners and multi-dwelling owners.

The organization has consistently striven to meet the needs of the community. Monthly guests speakers from the city, state and federal governments speak on relevant issues. I have enjoyed being one of their speakers. The issues that are discussed relate to the fundamental needs of the community, rents, water meters, citizenship, and more. The meetings are open to the community and not restricted to members only.

Annually they serve over 500 people at the annual Thanksgiving Dinner. They also send out 225 dinners to those who are unable to attend and give 85 turkeys to needy families.

All of these activities are housed in the Greek American Home Owners building located at 23-49 31st Street in Astoria, Queens. The purchase of this building required many monetary contributions and a great deal of work.

On March 20, 1999, the organization wishes to honor the individuals who placed the first

bricks of that building: Athanasios Alafogiannis, George Alexandrakos, George Alexiou, John Alexiou, William Boutsalis, Athena Bubaris, Triantaflios Golfopoulos, George Katsigianis, James Korakis, Nick Karamatzanis, Dimitrios Karvelis, Irene Ladas, Steve Lagoudis, James Langas, John Lymberis, Kyriakos Michaelides, Nick Michaltos, Aristidis Markos, John Millas, George Moustakos, Demetrios Politis, Theodoros Panagiotakopoulos, Tom Papachristos, Panagiotis Pliakas, George Poulakas, Stavros Pyrovolikos, Dino Rallis, James Spahidakis, Pete Stathatos, George Stavroulakis, Dennis Syntilas, Marina Tsokanos, Antonios Vasilopoulos and Nikitas Vlachos.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to the Greek American Home Owners Association and to all of these founders who established the Greek American Home Owners Association.

NASA GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER—40 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Goddard Space Flight Center on its 40th anniversary. Established in 1959, Goddard has played a vital role in furthering the goals of our space program. Whether in the field of Earth science, space or space communication, Goddard is a leader in furthering our knowledge and understanding of the last frontier.

Named after Dr. Robert H. Goddard, a pioneer in rocket research, the center employs some of the world's most renowned scientists and engineers. Located on 1,270 acres in Greenbelt, Maryland, Goddard is a major employer in Prince George's County with almost 12,000 civilian and contractor employees.

Through the years, Goddard has been a leader in many of NASA's most successful programs. Beginning in 1959 as the project manager for Explorer VI, Goddard's scientists beamed down the first images of the Earth for the world to see. Since that historic mission, Goddard has gone on to lead projects like studying aspects of the Earth's environment through the Earth Science Enterprise. By linking together the data of various satellites, the program has been able to monitor land-surface, biosphere, atmosphere and oceans. Joint projects like the Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer, coordinated with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, are providing important information on the expanse of the Antarctic ozone hole. And Goddard is working with Japanese scientists from the Japanese National Space Developmental Agency to measure tropical and subtropical rainfall through the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission. Goddard is also home to the Space Telescope Operations Control Center, the command center for the Hubble Space Telescope. Not only did Goddard project managers and engineers play a major role in designing the telescope, but they continue to provide expertise in serving Hubble and providing round-the-clock monitoring of the telescope's images and data.

I am proud to have played a role in working with the Maryland congressional delegation and members of the Goddard community in saving the center from closure in 1996. The work that Goddard personnel perform benefits every American and nations around the globe. I look forward to continuing to work with the Goddard community to promote and protect its vital interests and the region's space and technology industries.

Goddard's forty-first year of operation is certain to produce new and exciting advances in space and earth science. Several launches of Goddard programs are planned this year. The GOES-L meteorological satellite will allow meteorologists to improve local forecasts while the FUSE satellite, in collaboration with Johns Hopkins University, will explore the Universe through high-resolution spectroscopy.

I congratulate Goddard Space Flight Center on its leadership not only in space technology and science, but as a leader in the community as well. Whether through educational programs to area schools and universities or through outreach to Goddard's contracting community through the Goddard Alliance, Goddard is an incredible asset to Maryland, our Nation, and world-wide.

Congratulations on forty years of excellence and best wishes for the future.

HONORING WILLIAM GOLTZ

HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I am here to recognize and honor Scout William Goltz of North Wales, PA. He is the recipient of the 1999 Boy Scout Heroism Award. This award recognizes a Scout for showing skill and heroism for saving or attempting to save a life.

Last year, Scout William Goltz was the first at the scene where a man had a heart attack. Without hesitation he began CPR, which he performed tirelessly until paramedics arrived. CPR continued in the ambulance. In spite of Scout Goltz's efforts, the man later died. William instinctively took charge of the situation and followed his training, but the damage to the stranger's heart was too severe. It should be noted that Scout Goltz was 15 at the time.

I am proud to recognize Mr. William Goltz.

REPORT FROM PENNSYLVANIA—
TRIBUTE TO MARGUERITE
TREMAINE

HON. PATRICK J. TOOMEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share my Report from Pennsylvania with my colleagues and the American people. Today, I would like to highlight the lifelong efforts of a remarkable woman.

On June 4th of this year, Marguerite Tremaine of Hellertown, PA, will turn 100 years old. In reaching her centennial birthday, she has made so many rich contributions to others along the way.

Just like so many of us, her family is her most cherished gift. She'll often boast about

her nine grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

Additionally, her gift of writing poetry has been enjoyed and taken up by so many in her family.

As my wife, Kris, and I travel across the 15th District, we meet so many remarkable people. Their stories have truly touched our lives.

The life story of Marguerite Tremaine has touched our hearts.

This concludes my Report from Pennsylvania.

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE GOVERNOR'S SCHOOL AT THE WE THE PEOPLE . . . NATIONAL FINALS

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the outstanding performance of the students at the Governor's School for Governmental and International Studies in Richmond, VA, in the We the People . . . the Citizen and the Constitution national finals held May 1–3, 1999 in Washington, DC.

After successfully competing against other students from Virginia and winning the Virginia State finals, these students went on to win honorable mention as a top ten finalist in the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution. This is the first time a school from Virginia placed in the top ten.

These bright and talented students from the Governor's School competed against 50 other schools comprising more than 1,200 students from across the country. They have worked extremely hard to reach the national finals and demonstrated their superior knowledge and understanding of the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

I commend the students and their teacher Philip Sorrentino on this outstanding achievement.

ADDRESS OF RUTH B. MANDEL AT THE NATIONAL CIVIC COMMEMORATION OF THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 13, Members of Congress joined with representatives of the diplomatic corps, executive and judicial branch officials, and Holocaust survivors and their families to commemorate the National Days of Remembrance in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol.

The ceremony coincided with the 60th anniversary of the voyage of the SS *St. Louis*, which set sail from Germany in April 1939, carrying more than 900 Jews away from Nazi terror. Denied entry to both Cuba and the United States, the *St. Louis* was forced to send its frightened passengers back to Europe just months before the onset of World War II. Many of them were eventually murdered in

Auschwitz, Treblinka, and the other death camps of Hitler's Holocaust.

While we cannot rectify the wrongs of generations ago, we can apply the lesson of the *St. Louis* to the crises of today. In the Europe of 1999, innocent civilians are once again being deported, abused, raped and murdered. While the scale of Serbian atrocities in Kosovo does not approach the enormity of the Holocaust, the precedent that would be set by ignoring this ethnic cleansing cannot be tolerated.

Ruth B. Mandel, the Vice Chair of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, thoughtfully communicated the moral meaning of the *St. Louis* voyage at the Days of Remembrance ceremony: "Today, tens of thousands of people in great distress stare at us from the front pages of newspapers and from television screens. Victims of humankind's evil impulses and behavior cry out at the last moment of the twentieth century. Their agonies testify to the continuation of a blind and vicious inhumanity we human beings visit on one another. Today, as we gather here to honor the dead, let us cherish the living."

Ruth B. Mandel fled Nazi Germany with her parents, Mechel and Lea Blumenstock, in 1939 on the SS *St. Louis*. When the ship returned to Europe, the Blumenstock family was accepted by England. They arrived in the United States in 1947. Professor Mandel is now Director of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. From 1971 to 1994, she served as Director of the Center for the American Woman and Politics at Rutgers, where she remains affiliated as a Senior Scholar. Professor Mandel was appointed to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council in 1991, was named its Vice Chairperson in 1993, and was the founding Chairperson of its Committee on Conscience.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the full text of Professor Mandel's address at the Days of Remembrance ceremony to be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

The occasion for a new exhibition which opened yesterday here in Washington at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is the 60th anniversary of the voyage of the German ship, the *St. Louis*, into the pages of a shameful history. Many people have heard about this ship carrying over 900 human beings whom no one wanted, or have seen newspaper photographs of the refugees crowding the ship's railings, peering across the short distance between exile on the high seas and rescue on the land. The land, within easy view, was entirely outside of reach. Denied entry by Cuba and shunned by the United States, the ship turned back toward Europe. In a humane and merciful moment, four countries agreed to open their doors. Unfortunately, those passengers who were taken in by Belgium, the Netherlands and France soon found themselves once more trapped under Nazi control. The luckier passengers who were sent to England managed to escape the Nazis and, in some instances, help to wage the war against them.

Several weeks ago, I was taken to a work room behind the scenes at the Museum for an early glimpse of a few of the displays and artifacts being prepared for the new exhibition about this chapter from the Holocaust. I walked around the room looking at photographs of passengers and reading descriptive panels about the plight of over 900 Jewish men, women and children reviled by Germany, repulsed by Cuba, rejected by the

United States. I came upon a piece of paper covered with signatures. Apparently this was a "thank you" page to Morris Troper, European director for the Joint Distribution Committee, who had devoted himself to saving the passengers and had negotiated their entry into Great Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. As a gesture of gratitude for his great efforts and his leadership on behalf of their plight, passengers had signed their names on a sheet of paper for him to keep. And there, right there on that page of signatures hanging on a wall in the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, there was my mother's unmistakable handwriting. There was her name, Lea Blumenstock, written in exactly the way she had signed letters and checks, exactly as she signed my report cards from school, our medical insurance forms, her citizenship papers. I stood electrified in front of that name I had seen written hundreds of other times in my life. It was as familiar as her voice or her smile. All the stories about the past transformed themselves in that instant into the living reality of my mother's distinctive signature there among the rest. She was there on that ship, she signed that piece of paper. What was she thinking? What was she feeling? Was I, an infant, nearby in someone's arms while she signed, or being held by my father, or in the little stroller they had with them in the photograph of the three of us on the ship's deck? She signed that paper. My God, we really were there!

Over the years, the *St. Louis* and its journey to nowhere have taken on qualities of a mythic tale. But for me and about 100 others still able to bear witness (many here in this awesome room today), this story is especially poignant. Its characters and plot line are no fabled product of someone's heated imagination. WE are the characters, and the plot is the story of what happened to us. The voyage of the *St. Louis* is my family's personal life experience. Its outcome determined our fate, shaping my parents' adult lives and my childhood.

A recognition that the Holocaust itself in all its grotesque horror is about real people in real time—about victims and killers, bystanders and heroes, craven and indifferent observers, self deluded participants, every kind of human being we have encountered in life—this realization that the Holocaust is about real human beings in a civilized world is the reality to which the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum bears witness every day. The reality of the event is the Museum's central educational message: what you see here can happen. And it did happen. It is this reality to which the Museum has already, in six short years, exposed twelve million visitors here in Washington and many more in places where exhibits have traveled or educational materials have been distributed.

Like the disrupted, shattered life histories of millions of Europe's Jews, my own large family's experience involved every kind of loss, humiliation and anguish survivors know as well from their Holocaust histories. But our immediate, small family—that is, my father, my mother and myself—we were ultimately much luckier than so many of our relatives.

My childhood was supposed to have played out differently. I was supposed to have grown up as the daughter of a prosperous Viennese family. I was supposed to have had sisters and brothers, aunts, uncles and cousins, grandparents on both sides. It didn't work out that way.

In the aftermath of Kristallnacht in 1938, my father was sent to Dachau, and his 24 year old wife was left with their infant daughter and a mission—to get him out however she could. First, she obtained his release with a single ticket to Shanghai, not

wanting to leave for China without us, he attempted crossing into Belgium only to be caught at the border, finally, she found a way out—tickets to Havana, Cuba for all of us on a ship called the *St. Louis*.

"I am not a traveler" is how my mother always described herself. No matter what the circumstances, motion disagreed with her. It was a family joke that she became ill on their honeymoon in Venice when she and my father took a romantic gondola ride. It is no surprise, therefore, that my mother spent most of the *St. Louis* voyage seasick in the cabin. Photographs on deck show my father on babysitting duty with me. Gaunt and strained from his months in Dachau, he manages a smile for the camera, holding me in his arms or on his lap, in one instance with my mother looking on, her sad, small, wan face also attempting a smile.

After Cuba's betrayal and America's rejection, my parents and I were among those passengers blessed with the good fortune of being taken in by England as political refugees. After a brief stay in London, my parents were evacuated to the countryside, to a little town called Spalding, away from the bombing, although I remember well the sounds of sirens warning us of trouble coming, and I remember nights in air raid shelters. Later we moved to Leicester. At first my father worked in the fields—picking potatoes and tulips, I think—but then he was drafted into the British military, and he served throughout the war. He and my mother liked the British and were forever grateful to England for taking them in. Nonetheless, after the war, when my father's quota number came up (he had a longer wait than my mother because he had been born in Poland), we left England for the United States because family was always the central force in my mother's life and she wanted to be reunited with her parents and one of her brothers who had made it here.

For most of my life, I could not have stood at a podium and spoken about the *St. Louis*. It was a subject for the privacy of our family, not material for exposure to public view. For many years, I would have refused an invitation to make a public statement about my family's personal history. It would have felt like a violation of the most sensitive, most private areas of our lives. My family had enough to do dealing with terrifying memories, with the murder of their relatives, the loss of their homes, and their businesses, their way of life, with the wandering to new lands, the relocation and the humiliation that came with boarding in the homes of strangers, the indignities they experienced in depending on the kindness of distant relatives, their struggles to speak, read and write in a new language, earn a living and begin everything all over, reconstruct their lives in foreign places. All of that was the essence of daily life inside my family. It was our struggle, our history, our wounds and adjustments, our lives behind the door of our apartment.

Yet now I do speak in public. I talk to students who call with questions for their class essays and term papers. I answer journalists' queries. I do so because I have come to respect the power and cherish the value of memory, both individual and collective memory. I have come to believe in the importance of preserving memory, bearing witness, educating new generations about the events of history, and trying in whatever ways one can to bring the lessons of the past to enlighten present behavior. I do not know for sure that we learn from the past. I have my doubts that recalling evil can make people good. But at least we have to try. As an act of faith, we have to try.

My own memory of the *St. Louis* is mediated memory, mediated through my parents as they talked for the rest of their lives about those days. The messages and themes I heard repeatedly became my *St. Louis* voyage. The hotel in Hamburg where we stayed before boarding the ship requested that Jewish guests refrain from entering the dining room, stay out of the lobby and hallways, remain in their rooms. The ship's captain treated us with dignity and respect; my parents always said he was a fine, decent man, an example of a good German. People on board were distraught, suicidal. Roosevelt would not let us in; it was incomprehensible, and a "disgrace." England was good to us. And over and over again, etched in my brain was the message that others had not been so lucky, that we had survived and benefitted because chance was on our side.

These days I often think about my mother and father in Vienna in the early years. I strain to imagine what it must have been like for them then, at that moment in their young lives. They had it all—love, strong families, health, economic success, and high hopes for the future. Life seemed to be promising them the best one could imagine, until history's nightmare overwhelmed and blotted out their private dreams. They spent the rest of their lives recovering from that nightmare and coping with its effects. And yet they were the lucky ones. They never forgot that.

My mother had the strong, enduring belief that sheer good luck had saved us. Of course, many people with great power over us had much to do with determining our fate; but we had virtually no ability to influence them. We were a ship of homeless souls wandering the seas at the mercy of forces and powers that had no knowledge of us as individuals and whose interest in us was shaped by their own power dynamics, parochial pressures and prejudices.

The voyage of the *St. Louis* took place after Kristallnacht (the Night of Broken Glass, when thousands of Jewish businesses, homes and synagogues were vandalized as people were terrorized), but before the onset of World War II. Nine hundred and thirty-seven people who thought they had escaped were sent back to encounter the War. Those who went to continental Europe experienced the Holocaust the way the rest of its victims did. For one brief moment they had seen the shores of America and glimpsed freedom. The clarity of hindsight tells us that at that moment people could have been saved, action could have made a difference.

As a human community, how can we develop reliable foresight, the will to act, and the skill to move in the right direction, in the right way, at the right time? Today, tens of thousands of people in great distress stare at us from the front pages of newspapers and from television screens. Victims of humankind's evil impulses and behavior cry out at the last moment of this twentieth century. Their agonies testify to the continuation of a blind and vicious inhumanity we human beings visit on one another. Today, as we gather here to honor the dead, let us cherish the living. As we memorialize the victims of the Holocaust, let us call on the dictates of conscience and morality to find a better way to end this brutal millennium. The great challenge to the civilized world is to remember the past, to learn from it, and *above* all—above all else—to do better.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDINATION OF REV. ERWIN E. MOGILKA

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rev. Erwin E. Mogilka who marks the 50th anniversary of his priestly ordination on May 28th. "Father Erv's" history is a lifelong testament to devotion to his religion and his community.

Born at his home on the south side of Milwaukee, Erwin E. Mogilka was baptized April 13, 1924 at St. Josaphat Basilica in Milwaukee. He attended St. Josaphat Basilica elementary school, received his first Holy Communion on June 11, 1933, and was confirmed on May 13, 1936.

After graduating from St. Stanislaus High School, Erwin Mogilka attended the St. Francis Minor Seminary and the St. Francis Major Seminary from 1942 to 1949. He was ordained May 28, 1949 at St. John's Cathedral by the Most Rev. Moses E. Kiley, Archbishop. Fr. Mogilka held his first Mass the next day at St. Josaphat Basilica.

On July 7, 1949 Rev. Mogilka was assigned associate pastor to St. Adalbert parish, Milwaukee, where he assisted with remodeling the school and church. On July 6, 1961 Rev. Mogilka was assigned associate pastor to St. Roman Parish, Milwaukee, to be tutored under the auspices of Rev. Maximilian L. Adamski. Friends note, however, that Fr. Erv's transfer did not become effective until he completed scraping, scaling and painting the hull of the boat belonging to Msgr. Clement J. Zych of St. Adalbert.

At St. Roman's, Rev. Mogilka supervised and coordinated the remodeling of the school, church, rectory, convent and grounds, and, according to friends, became something of a "con artist" because of his knack to enlist tradesmen to donate their services through which the parish saved many thousands of dollars. And Fr. Erv worked beside them. It was not uncommon to see him climbing the scaffolding in church to the latest remodeling project.

While overseeing the remodeling of the physical plant at St. Roman's, Fr. Erv also was shepherd to the spiritual well-being of the parishioners, administering to the sick, the elderly, the disabled, the poor and the lonely.

On June 17, 1969, Rev. Mogilka was assigned as pastor of St. Joseph Parish, Racine, Wisconsin, where he served until his retirement in 1992. Among the many awards and recognitions that he has received was the 1997 Priest of the Year Award from the Racine Sienna Club.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and humility that I commemorate, on the jubilee anniversary of his ordination, Rev. Erwin E. Mogilka, an honorable and compassionate man, who has done so much good for so many.

STUDENT'S ACTIVISM WINS
PRAISE**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the accomplishments of an extraordinary young woman, Sipfou Saechao, a senior at Richmond High School in Richmond, California. Feeling frustrated by the self-imposed racial segregation of her fellow classmates, Sipfou took it upon herself to improve race relations at Richmond High, a school as culturally diverse as any in California. Overcoming the initial pessimism of friends, students and faculty, Sipfou formed ACTION—All Colors Together In One Nation—a student organization which now boasts over 40 active members. ACTION has challenged the students and faculty of Richmond High to confront the often volatile issue of race, and to learn and grow from the experience. As described in the following article, Sipfou's activism has earned her the respect and admiration of her peers, and she serves as a model for young people throughout our country. I know that my fellow Members of the House of Representatives join me in recognizing Sipfou Saechao for her tremendous contribution to the health of her community, and congratulating her on receiving the 1999 Take Action Award.

STUDENT'S ACTIVISM HELPS HEAL RACE RIFTS
(By Tony Mercado)

RICHMOND.—Somewhere between sips of cola and bites of a crumb doughnut, Richmond High's Sipfou Saechao decided to make a difference.

It was lunch time when Saechao, then a sophomore, glanced around at the clusters of students and noticed something terribly wrong. For a school so rich in diversity, Asian, Latino and black teens kept to their own.

"That was so stupid," said Saechao, now an 18-year-old senior. "They were excluding themselves from learning about people who could possibly make them a better person."

Last school year, Saechao formed the student club All Colors Together in One Nation—ACTION—to help improve race relations at the school. Friends said it wouldn't work. But Saechao's drive has helped mend a racially split student body, and it has brought her acclaim as one of the country's top young activists.

React Magazine, a teen news publication, has named the UC-Berkeley-bound student one of five grand-prize winners at the 1999 Take Action Awards in New York City. The honor carries a \$20,000 scholarship—a prize sought by about 600 students across the country.

Saechao, who immigrated from Laos at age 2 with her parents and brother, said the money brings her dream of becoming an English teacher closer to reality.

"I'm relieved," said Saechao. She was a semi-finalist for the same prize as a sophomore, for her work to educate Laotian immigrants about the hazards of washing clothes and growing vegetables in toxic soil and water.

"I was stressed about how I was going to be able to afford college," she said. "This changes everything."

The magazine, which reaches 3 million readers as a newspaper insert and through

schools, also awarded Saechao \$24,000 to give to the charity of her choice. Saechao, the school's Associated Student Body president, chose Richmond High. The school plans to buy supplies and encyclopedias.

Dennie Hughes, React's senior editor, called Saechao a tireless worker who yearns to make things happen.

"She's one of those people who wants to see what else can become her project," said Hughes. "She educated the Laotian community, it worked, and then she turned her attention to her school to see how she could help there."

Richmond High has one of Contra Costa County's most diverse student bodies. Fifty percent of students are Latino and 25 percent are Asian. Blacks account for 20 percent. Whites and other ethnic groups account for 5 percent.

The trick to fostering unity was getting classmates to focus on being proud of their school, Saechao said. Scars remained from the past, when tempers between ethnic groups would flare and fists would all too quickly fly.

Some friends told her it would be a nearly impossible task.

"I thought she was crazy," said San Saephanh, an 18-year-old senior. "Because of the violence we had a long time ago, everyone at the time was usually separated."

Saechao helped create a forum where students for the first time could talk about what was on their minds. She began publishing a newsletter call ACTION, filled with students' concerns about the school. Many classmates wrote about pervasive gangs and violence, teen pregnancy and discrimination against girls by boys.

Teachers also got into the act, writing about the frustration of getting students to do homework or bemoaning the lack of respect and communication between teens and adults. But they also wrote about encouraging students to stay in school and work together.

"I thought teachers would be the hardest to convince we could change," Saechao said. "They see what we're like every day, so they have certain stereotypes."

Club membership grew from six to 40, with students from varied backgrounds. The climate is still far from perfect, she said, but students and teachers said people tend to get along better now. Some even share the same picnic table at lunch.

"She gained a real reputation as someone who speaks up for what she thinks is right," said Nancy Ivey, Saechao's leadership class teacher. "Her name comes up the most when kids are asked who they admire as a leader."

The ACTION club is planning fund-raisers so it can provide a scholarship to a graduating senior next year. So far, it has raised about \$1,000. Saechao said it just proves what can happen when there's unity.

"It was actually easy for us students to change," she said. "Most were open-minded about the idea. Hopefully, I've shown that everyone on campus can work together."

CONGRATULATING TERRY NAGEL
ON HER SERVICE AS PRESIDENT
OF THE NJFRW**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Terry Nagel on her past four years of service as president of the New Jersey Federation of Republican Women. Terry is a stal-

wart veteran of the political process who has fought for her party's values—and promoted the values of our democratic system—for more than 30 years. Her leadership will be missed, but her many contributions will never be forgotten.

As a secondary-school teacher before coming to Congress, I used to tell my students to become politically active in the party of their choice. Whether you are a Republican, Democrat, Independent or member of a minor party, it is important to find the political party that represents your beliefs and then become an active part of the political process. Terry Nagel is someone who has done just that. She is a loyal Republican, of course, but promotes more than just Republican ideals and values. She extols the values of a democratic society and knows the vital importance of an elected government accountable to the electorate. And she always emphasizes that the vote is not just a right but a responsibility—if you don't vote, you have no one but yourself to blame if you're unhappy with government.

Terry Nagel has worked hard to promote her party's candidates—not just women—and has met with tremendous success. While working for men and women candidates alike, she has realized that all issues are women's issues—whether they involve career opportunities or tax rates. Under her guidance, the New Jersey Federation of Republican Women has championed the issues that count with New Jersey voters—a strong economy, good jobs at good wages, streets safe from crime, and welfare reform that works.

The NJFRW grew significantly under Ms. Nagel's tenure, adding chapters in Hunterdon, Warren and Salem counties. The organization participated in the Get Out the Vote campaign in Washington, D.C., increased financial support for candidates throughout the state and urged the State Republican Committee to give the federation a voting seat on the committee. The Federation also played a major role in helping pass the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act.

Ms. Nagel's involvement in politics began in 1969 as a member of the Women's Republican Club of Middletown, where she planned programs and worked as a fundraiser. She became a member of the Middletown Republican Committee in 1975 and served as president of the Monmouth County Federation of Republican Women from 1983–1985. She was named president of the New Jersey Federation of Republican Women in 1995 and became a member of the board of the National Federation of Republican Women the same year. She chaired former Governor Thomas Kean's telephone campaign in the 15th Congressional District in 1985, and has chaired and organized many political events over the years. She has been an honorary delegate to each Republican National Convention since 1998.

Ms. Nagel has also served on the Middletown Board of Public Assistance and the Middletown Recreation Advisory Committee.

Professionally, Ms. Nagel is a former director of children's recreation at the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at New York University. She also directed the preschool program at Exxon's Bayway Community Center. She has also taught physical education at Mater Dei High School and owned her own dance studio. She is a graduate of Panzer College and holds a master's degree in education from New York University.

Ms. Nagel is also a former president and board member of the Women's Club of Asbury Park and a Girl Scouts camp counselor. She and her husband, William Nagel, live in Midletown and have three children.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in thanking Terry Nagel for her work on behalf of our democratic electoral system. She has helped create a better life for New Jerseyans, our children and our grandchildren.

HONORING VICTOR V. SCUDIERY

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a great humanitarian from central New Jersey, Victor V. Scudieri.

Born and raised in Newark, NJ, Victor graduated from Seton Hall University, then served his nation in the U.S. Army on both active and reserve duty.

In addition to his duties as president of Interstate Electronics, which is located at Airport Plaza in Hazlet, he can be found six or seven days a week at his corporate offices where he oversees the duties of several other business ventures located throughout the State and in Florida.

In addition to his civic activities, he has always found time for other worthwhile causes. Victor is a tireless advocate for numerous charities, particularly for our State's oldest citizens, where he serves on the board of seven organizations.

Mr. Scudieri is the chairman of the Bayshore Senior Day Center board of advisors. This organization is the lifeline to many area senior citizens, providing meals, companionship, and daily activities as an outlet for their loneliness.

As chairman of the Buck Smith Memorial Foundation, he has overseen the granting of scholarships to deserving students.

The Bayshore Hospital Health Care Center selected Victor as chairman of the Board of Trustees. His duties include acquisition of land and construction facilities for use in the health care field. Plans are well underway in the construction of a 75-unit assisted living facility.

His devotion to these and many other worthwhile organizations has been recognized by countless honors by civic and charitable organizations throughout the State for his devotion to them.

Browsing through his office you can find honors from such organizations as the Bayshore Senior Center, Brookdale College, Knights of Columbus, Society of St. Anthony of Padua, NAACP, numerous townships, and political organizations to name a few. Yet he is too humble to ever acknowledge the impact his contribution has made on these clubs and organizations.

However, the pride of his life is his beautiful and talented daughter, Vici.

Mr. Speaker, Victor Scudieri is an amazing man who sets an example of hard work, community involvement, and dedication that all of us can take a lesson from. I hope all of my colleagues in the House will join in recognizing Mr. Scudieri.

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS
MEMORIAL DAY RESOLUTION

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a resolution to honor the sacrifice and commitment of the men and women who have lost their lives while serving as law enforcement officers. This resolution, which is cosponsored by over 130 of my colleagues, expresses the gratitude of the House of Representatives for the work peace officers perform and honors peace officers who have been killed in the line of duty.

We have all been affected by the tragic and senseless deaths of peace officers around the country. Unfortunately, there are few communities in the United States that have not been impacted by the meaningless death of a peace officer. Our own Capitol community was shocked and saddened last year by the tragic shooting of Capitol Police Officer Jacob Chestnut and Special Agent John Gibson. Each of these officers provided unparalleled protection to citizens throughout the United States.

As Members of Congress, we recognize and honor the protection, safety and public service these officers provided on a daily basis. These officers will be further honored this Saturday when peace officers from around the country travel to Washington for a day of commemoration and honor for fellow officers slain in the line of duty. The National Peace Officers Memorial Day serves as a solemn reminder of the sacrifice and commitment to safety that these men and women make on our behalf.

Law-enforcement officers face unprecedented risks while bravely protecting our communities and our freedoms. I hope my colleagues will join me in expressing our appreciation to all peace officers and paying tribute to those slain in the line of duty and to their surviving families.

TRIBUTE TO TEACHING FELLOWS
FROM RICHMOND COUNTY, NC

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate six Richmond County Senior High students who are among the 1999 recipients of the North Carolina Teaching Fellows scholarships. Each Fellow receives a \$26,000 scholarship loan from the state of North Carolina.

The full loan is forgiven after the recipient has completed four years of teaching in North Carolina public schools.

In addition, all Fellows take part in summer and academic summer enrichment programs during their college careers.

The Teaching Fellows Scholarship program was created by the North Carolina General Assembly in 1986 and has become one of the top teacher recruiting programs in the country.

This innovative program attracts talented high school seniors to become public school teachers. This is a commonsense, state-based program that will help encourage our best and

brightest to come back to their communities to teach.

The 1999 recipients from Richmond County, NC, are James Haltom, Kristen McDonald, Shana McLaughlin, Matthew Pence, Patience Whitehead, and Melissa Allen.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate these individuals for the courage and desire to enter the teaching profession.

TRIBUTE TO DEE THOMAS

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Delores L. "Dee" Thomas, a successful businesswoman in my district who this month became the first woman to chair the national ESOP Association.

The association is made up of twenty-one hundred members representing nearly one million employee business owners across the country who participate in an Employee Stock Ownership Plan, known as an ESOP.

Ms. Thomas is well prepared for this leadership position. She cofounded a company 30 years ago that is still operating successfully today in New Port Richey and Sebring, FL.

The company, called Ewing & Thomas, is the only physical therapy company in the country that is 100 percent employee owned through an Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

Ms. Thomas is a true advocate of ESOP companies. She testified before the full Ways and Means Committee in March about the many benefits of these type of employee-owned businesses. She said, "We believe that significant employee ownership does improve performance of a corporation, and just as important does maximize human potential and self-dignity of all employees as they share in the wealth they help to create."

She cites her company as proof.

At Ewing & Thomas, where she is vice-president, employee owners are represented on all levels of the board of directors and participate in the company's decision making. In her testimony, Ms. Thomas said, "Each day incredible unselfish acts are performed by this group of employee owners."

Ms. Thomas may have given away some control and power when she decided to convert her business to employee ownership. But in return, she gained more than she ever thought possible. The company's stock price and annual sales are way up, and the employees genuinely care about the company's future.

Ms. Thomas is an American success story. Through compassion, caring and of course hard work, she's moving up in the business world. But she's holding on to her principles and giving a hand up to those around her. That's her way. I also believe that's the American way.

Today, I'm not simply paying tribute to a friend and a constituent. I'm honoring a special woman who is committed to fairness and high performance. And I'm confident in this new leadership role, she will help more employee owners achieve their dreams and prosper. That too is her way. Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Ms. Dee Thomas, chair of the national ESOP Association.

JESUS GALVEZ INSTALLED AS
POSTMASTER**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Jesus Galvez who will be honorably installed as Postmaster of Miami.

In 1984, Jesus joined the postal service as a letter carrier. Embodying the definition of dedication, hard work and service to his community, he was quickly promoted to Acting Supervisor, Supervisor of Mails and Delivery and Supervisor of Customer Service. Jesus was soon appointed to the position of Officer in Charge of Miami, Florida where he continued to serve South Floridians by utilizing his talents and abilities to fulfill and supercede his duties. His outstanding character and extraordinary effort enabled him to be the recipient of many prestigious awards, including VP Accomplishments for two years in a row, the UP Award, the Achievement Award, the Leadership Award and the Exceptional Individual Performance Award.

On May 14th, Jesus will be joined by his wife, Marlene, sons, Christopher and Michael, mother, Clara Fernandez and brother, Jose Galvez to be prestigiously installed as Postmaster. His commitment to excellence and extraordinary leadership will ensure his resounding success as Postmaster of Miami.

A TRIBUTE TO AILEEN DININO

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Aileen DiNino of North Miami, who has contributed so much to the cultural atmosphere of Florida in the 48 years which she has devoted to the teaching of music in our state. Mrs. DiNino, nearly 84, works with the junior string development of the Miami Youth Symphony, volunteers at public schools, has dozens of private students, and plays at her church, as well.

The future Mrs. DiNino first took piano lessons when she was seven years old. Her first music teachers were nuns in Wisconsin, where she grew up and sometimes accompanied her grandfather's fiddle in a duet. When she was 14, Aileen DiNino began studying the violin as she entered the convent. She taught children at an Indian reservation while still a teenager. At age 21, she took her vows as a nun with the Franciscans of Perpetual Adoration. She left the order decades later, upon the demise of the health of both her mother and herself.

In Minnesota, Mrs. DiNino met her future husband, Frank, who also was a musician and who had been a member of General Pershing's band. After marriage, the couple moved to South Florida, where Mrs. DiNino became a professor at Miami-Dade Community College.

Today, as ever, Mrs. DiNino encourages here proteges to give their very best to their music. It is indeed a privilege to recognize the dedication of such an outstanding Florida citizen as Mrs. Aileen DiNino.

ADDRESS OF MR. BENJAMIN MEED
AT THE NATIONAL CIVIC COM-
MEMORATION OF THE DAYS OF
REMEMBRANCE**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 13, Members of Congress joined with representatives of the diplomatic corps, executive and judicial branch officials, and Holocaust survivors and their families to commemorate the National Days of Remembrance in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol.

The ceremony coincided with the 60th anniversary of the voyage of the SS *St. Louis*, which set sail from Germany in April 1939, carrying more than 900 Jews away from Nazi terror. Denied entry to both Cuba and the United States, the *St. Louis* was forced to send its frightened passengers back to Europe just months before the onset of World War II. Many of them were eventually murdered in Auschwitz, Treblinka, and the other death camps of Hitler's Holocaust.

The tragic fate of the SS *St. Louis* remains a symbol to all of us who believe that society must never close its eyes to the victims of genocide, torture, and other gross violations of human rights and international law. Had the United States government not ignored the plight of the *St. Louis* refugees sixty years ago, had it substituted compassion and empathy for bureaucracy and rigidity, the children of that ship might still be alive today.

While we cannot rectify the wrongs of generations ago, we can apply the lesson of the *St. Louis* to the crises of today. In the Europe of 1999, innocent civilians are once again being deported, abused, raped and murdered. While the scale of Serbian atrocities in Kosovo does not approach the enormity of the Holocaust, the precedent that would be set by ignoring this ethnic cleansing cannot be tolerated. As Benjamin Meed, one of America's most prominent Holocaust survivors, noted at the Days of Remembrance ceremony: "All of us must remain vigilant—always aware, always on guard against those who are determined to destroy innocent life for no other reason than birthright."

Benjamin Meed was born in Warsaw, Poland. He worked as a slave laborer for the Nazis, survived in the Warsaw Ghetto, and was an active member of the Warsaw Underground with his wife, Vladka. A member of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council since its inception, he chairs the Museum's Days of Remembrance Committee. He is President of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors and a leader of a number of other organizations. Mr. Meed founded the Benjamin and Vladka Meed Registry of Jewish Holocaust Survivors permanently housed at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the full text of Mr. Meed's Days of Remembrance address to be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REFUGEE DENIED: THE VOYAGE OF THE SS *St. Louis*

Members of the diplomatic corps, distinguished members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, members of the United States Holocaust Memorial

Council, distinguished guests, fellow survivors and dear friends,

Welcome to the 20th national Days of Remembrance commemoration.

For at least a decade, the magnificent flags that surround us now have been part of our annual observance here in the nation's Capitol. Every time the American flag and the flags of the United States Army that liberated the concentration camps are brought into this hall for this commemoration, a special pride as an American citizen sweeps over me, as I am sure it must for all Holocaust survivors. These pieces of red, white and blue cloth were the symbols of freedom and hope for those of us caught in the machinery of death. Discovery of the Nazi German concentration camps by the Allied armies began the process that restored our lives. Although we have many dates this month to remember, we recall with special gratitude the date of April 11, 1945, when American troops, in their march to end the war in Europe came across the Buchenwald concentration camp. We will always remain grateful to the soldiers for their bravery, kindness and generosity. We will always remember those young soldiers who sacrificed their lives to bring us to liberty.

Many revelations over the last half-century have unveiled the Holocaust as a story of massive destruction and loss. It has been shown to be a story of an apathetic world—a world full of callous dispassion and moral insensitivity with a few individual exceptions. But more, it has been shown to be a tale of victory—victory of the human spirit, of extraordinary courage and of remarkable endurance. It is the story of a life that flourished before the Shoah, that struggled throughout its darkest hours, and that ultimately prevailed.

After the Holocaust, as we rebuilt our lives, we also built a nation—the State of Israel. This was our answer to death and destruction—new life, both family and national life—and Remembrance. Minister Ben David, please convey to the people of Israel our solidarity with them as they, too. Remember on this Yom Hashoah.

Today, our thoughts turn back sixty years. On May 13, 1939, the SS *St. Louis* sailed from Hamburg bound for Cuba with more than nine hundred passengers, most of them Jews fleeing Nazism. For these passengers it was a desperate bid for freedom that was doomed before it began. Politics, profit and public opinion were permitted to overshadow morality, compassion and common sense. It is so painful now to realize that not only Cuba but our own beloved country closed their doors and hearts to these People of the Book who could see the lights of Miami from the decks of the ship but were not permitted to disembark. This group of over nine hundred could have been saved, but instead the voyage became a round-trip passage to hell for many of them. Less than three months after the *St. Louis* docked at Antwerp, the world was at war. And, in less than three years, the "Final Solution of the Jewish Problem" in Europe was fully operational.

Could this happened today? Hopefully, not. But we—all of us—must be vigilant—ever mindful that once such a course of destruction of a people has been chartered, it can be followed again, and again, and again.

And what lessons did we derive from these horrible experiences? The most important lesson is obvious—it can happen again. The impossible is possible again. Ethnic cleansing, a genocide, is happening as I speak. It can happen to any one or to any group of people.

Should there be another Holocaust, it may be on a cosmic scale. How can we prevent it? All of us must remain vigilant—always aware, always on guard against those who

are determined to destroy innocent human life for no other reason than birthright.

There are some passengers of the unfortunate voyage of the SS *St. Louis* who are with us here today. Like most of us Holocaust survivors, they are in the winter of their lives. Even so, all of us look toward the future, because we believe that, in sharing our experiences—by bearing witness—there is hope of protecting other generations who might be abandoned and forgotten, robbed and murdered. The telling and retelling of the stories of the Holocaust with their profound lessons for humanity must become a mission for all humankind. In this way, future generations—particularly future generations of Americans—can Remember and use the power of this knowledge to protect people everywhere.

In these great halls of Congress, we see symbols of the ideals that this country represents. It was the collective rejection of these ideals by many nations that made the Holocaust possible. Today, let us promise to keep an ever-watchful eye for those who would deny and defy the principles of liberty, equality and justice and for those who would defy the rules of honorable and peaceful conduct between peoples and nations. Together, let us Remember. Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO MS. KATHERINE
PHILP

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Katherine Philp from Woodland Hills School District. Katherine is the top winner of the 1999 18th Congressional District High School Art Competition, An Artistic Discovery.

Katherine's colored pencil still life entitled "Tissue and Fruit" was chosen from an outstanding collection of entries. Katherine is a young woman of considerable talent and is sure to have many successes in her future.

I look forward to seeing Katherine's artwork displayed along with the artwork of the other competition winners from across the country. I am pleased to be associated with Katherine's artistic talents.

Congratulations Katherine. I wish you all the best of luck in the future.

COMMENDING THE REVEREND
JESSE L. JACKSON, SR., ON SE-
CURING THE RELEASE OF U.S.
SERVICEMEN FROM CAPTIVITY
IN BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great American leader, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, Sr. He is one of our true leaders in civil rights and the protection of freedom for those around the world. Having already proven his leadership during the Civil Rights movement, Reverend Jackson has been instrumental in gaining the release of prisoners in several instances. Most recently, he secured the release

of three U.S. servicemen, including S. Sgt. Steven Gonzales from my home state of Texas, captured in Macedonia and held captive in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. On April 29, 1999, Reverend Jackson led a delegation of religious and civic leaders to Yugoslavia to achieve this successful mission.

This is only one of many delegations Reverend Jackson has led to free prisoners from Iraq, Syria and Cuba over the past two decades. These missions have enhanced his reputation as a leader in humanitarian and civil rights efforts around the globe. Reverend Jackson's diplomacy and skill in negotiation serve as a model to all. I stand today to pay tribute to his accomplishments.

IN MEMORY OF BRANDON
BURLSWORTH

HON. ASA HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, like residents all across my home state of Arkansas, I am deeply saddened by the recent loss of Brandon Burlsworth—a star football player for the Arkansas Razorbacks and a recent draft pick of the Indianapolis Colts. He was a role model for our state's youth, but he was also a role model for Arkansans of all ages.

Brandon was an inspiration in more than his athletic prowess. His achievements on the football field were great—but they were dwarfed by his achievements of personal character. His short life will long stand in Arkansas legend as a shining example of dedication, perseverance, commitment, faith and strength.

Consider the path that took Brandon to the NFL. In high school, he was not the biggest or the fastest guy on the team. But even then, he stood out because of his commitment. When he graduated from high school, he had offers for scholarships to some good schools, but they were smaller schools and, unfortunately, none of them were the University of Arkansas. Brandon was set on being a Razorback, and he would settle for nothing less.

Rather than give up his dream, Brandon traveled to Fayetteville and pursued his dream without a net, walking on to the Razorback field without any guarantees, without any scholarship. As his teammates and coaches can attest, he worked as hard as—if not harder—than anyone else on the team. He arrived in the weight room early and stayed late—always striving, always working, always focused. And that work paid off.

Through such commitment, Brandon not only secured himself a spot on the team; by the time he graduated from the university, he was named an All-American. His teammates so respected Brandon, they elected him team captain. And from this hard road, Brandon reached the very top, having been recently drafted by the Colts to play as a professional. And we all know that he would have succeeded here, as he had done throughout his life.

But it is important to point out that football did not dominate Brandon's life, that his achievements went much further than that. He was the first player in Razorback history to get an advanced degree before playing his last game—having applied the same dedication

and commitment from the football field to the classroom. And Brandon's commitment to his family and his faith are equally well known.

So when we honor Brandon Burlsworth, let us honor the full man, the full inspiration that he was to our state. While we applaud his commitment to football, we applaud even more his commitment to life. A native son that will be missed, but a role model that will live on in Arkansas memory.

IN RECOGNITION OF MRS. JOAN
HERTZENSON BOTUCK, EDITOR/
LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR CLERK,
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a very special member of the staff of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Joan Hertzenson Botuck, and to express on behalf of the Committee, our gratitude to Joan for her hard work, great friendship and dedication to preserving an exact historical record of the Committee's activities. Joan's attention to detail has been a God-send to the Committee for many years.

A Michigan native, Joan earned her Bachelor of Arts Degree in Speech and English from Wayne University in Detroit, her Masters in Education from the University of Virginia, and a Masters in Library Science from Catholic University. Before joining the Committee staff in 1979, she worked for a time teaching at Central High School in Detroit, and counseling at the Psychological Testing Center in Virginia and at the office of Washington Opportunities for Women in D.C. And of utmost importance during these years, Joan and her husband, Henry, raised three lovely daughters: Ruth, Debra and Linda, and are now proud grandparents six times over.

Joan has served on the committee—and its predecessor, the Committee on Public Works and Transportation—for more than 20 years. When the Committee consolidated and computerized our editing and legislative calendar operations, Joan was appointed to oversee that office and did an excellent job. As the committee's editor, she published a daily summary of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, periodic legislative status reports, and an annual publication of the Committee Legislative Calendar. She is also very skilled in retrieving computerized legislative information which was an outstanding research aid to me and the committee staff in carrying our own legislative responsibilities. Joan has always been a respected professional working in a completely bipartisan manner—having served under for both Democratic and Republican chairmen with unwavering commitment and dedication.

The entire experience of being a Member of Congress and a part of "the Hill" community, has been enhanced for me in large part due to the quality of staff such as Joan Botuck.

Many of you in the Rayburn Building may recognize Joan as an exercise enthusiast. Each lunch hour she dons her sweats and tennis shoes and walks the Rayburn corridors—at a very fast pace, I have observed—and weather permitting, occasionally ventures

onto the Mall: the committee's own power walker, "Flash Botuck".

To Joan, our heartfelt congratulations on a job well done and a career truly superbly undertaken! I join with her many friends in extending our thanks for the energy, diligence, and good humor you brought to your work. We will miss you greatly.

SALUTE TO THOMAS E. GOODWIN,
GOSHEN POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, this week Congress and the nation pause to honor the more than one half million law enforcement officers across the country who put their lives on the line each day to protect us and our families. These dedicated men and women are prepared to give what Abraham Lincoln called "their last full measure of devotion" so we can continue to enjoy the freedom and quality of life we sometimes take for granted.

Federal, state, and local police officers perform a great service for our communities. All too often they literally are the last thread between us and the forces of violence and chaos. We ask a great deal of the officers who protect us. We ask them to defend our homes and families; to patrol our roads and highways; and to bring justice to criminals and murderers who would otherwise prey on our society. We ask a great deal from this "blue line," but it never breaks and is always there to guard us. For this we owe the nation's police officers our deepest gratitude and our strong support.

One officer from the congressional district I represent, Thomas E. Goodwin from the Goshen Police Department, made the ultimate sacrifice last year while defending his community. The sadness and grief brought on by Officer's Goodwin's senseless death is a grim reminder that our law enforcement officers put their lives on the line every day. I join his family and Goshen in honoring his dedication and service to the Maple City. Just last week, Goshen dedicated a public park in Goodwin's honor, a strong reflection of how the community came together with a sense of caring after this tragedy.

This week we pay tribute not only to those who gave their lives, but also to every family—to every spouse, every child, every parent, and every friend. We pay tribute not only to those who died, but to those who have lost them, to the survivors. And we pay tribute to the law enforcement officers who continue to go to work each day, putting their lives on the line, in the name of freedom.

As we honor these heroes with ceremonies and flags standing at half-staff, we should rededicate ourselves to ending the violence that has taken such a toll on these peace officers. We can best honor their service by seeing that today's officers have the training, equipment and public support they need to accomplish their dangerous mission. to quote Lincoln again, our greatest tribute to these fallen officers is to see that they "shall not have died in vain."

IN HONOR OF JOHN HAMILTON, FINANCIAL SERVICES ADVOCATE OF THE YEAR, VICE PRESIDENT, BAY STATE SAVINGS BANK

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Mr. John Hamilton, Vice President of the Bay State Savings Bank in my hometown of Worcester, MA. On May 20, 1999, he will be honored by the Small Business Administration as the Financial Services Advocate of the Year.

As a leader, Mr. Hamilton plays a significant role in the bank's strategic planning by supervising commercial, residential and consumer lending. He personifies the "ideal" small business advocate, combining extraordinary technical and underwriting skills with a high level of creative thinking in accessing funding programs. This results in successful small business lending, particularly to the minority-owned businesses in the Worcester Community and the Central Massachusetts Region.

His multi-million dollar portfolio of loans to small businesses reflects his efforts and advocacy on behalf of small business throughout many of the communities which I represent. Mr. Hamilton is active in Centro Las Americas, Worcester's leading Latino Community Based organization, the Worcester Minority Business Council, the Worcester Banking Council Loan Committee, and the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

Thus Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Hamilton and his efforts to lend a helping hand and for his contributions to the economic well-being of the community.

RECOGNITION OF ANTELOPE VALLEY HOSPITAL FOR THEIR AHA AWARD

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Hospital Week. It is a time when communities across the country celebrate the people that make hospitals the special places they are. The theme for this year's commemoration sums it up nicely: "People Care. Miracles Happen." It recognizes the health care workers, volunteers and other health professionals who are there 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, curing and caring, for their neighbors who need them.

An example of this dedication is the Sexual Assault Response Service of Antelope Valley Hospital in Lancaster, CA—which is in my district. This wonderful program won the American Hospital Association's prestigious Hospital Award for Volunteer Excellence, which highlights special contributions of hospital volunteers.

The Sexual Assault Response Service is a team of hospital volunteers that frees up hospital staff for other duties by offering specialized assistance to sexual assault victims, families, hospital personnel and law enforcement agencies. To meet the program's high stand-

ards, volunteers get more than 60 hours of training.

Responding to a call from any area hospital emergency department, they provide support to victims while helping solicit histories, preparing evidence collection kits, assisting with medical and legal examinations, and overseeing the completion of state forms. Volunteers work with the district attorney's office throughout the court process and offer one-on-one counseling, a referral service, a lending library and community education.

Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Antelope Valley for this outstanding program and congratulate them for this prestigious award.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ASA HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 115, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "aye." I request that this explanation appear immediately following the vote on rollcall No. 115.

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TO DESIGNATE WILSON CREEK AS A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation, that when enacted, would designate Wilson Creek, in my district, as a Wild and Scenic River.

Wilson Creek is a free flowing creek which passes through some of the most beautiful scenery in the nation. It is home to a multitude of fish species, plant life and serves as a habitat for thousands of animals which live along its banks. From its headwaters below Calloway Peak on Grandfather Mountain in Avery County, North Carolina to where it empties into Johns Creek in Caldwell County, Wilson Creek meets or exceeds all the requirements for such an important designation.

Specifically, my bill would designate 23.3 miles of Wilson Creek as a Wild and Scenic River. In my opinion, having Wilson Creek designated as Wild and Scenic would help maintain the natural beauty of the creek while helping to improve the quality of recreational opportunities, like hunting, fishing, camping, canoeing and other activities for the thousands of people who would visit each year.

The potential designation of Wilson Creek as a Wild and Scenic River has received tremendous support from the County Commissions from Avery and Caldwell County as well as local residents. In fact, when I met with the county commissioners of Caldwell County last month, I was presented with letters of support from local residents, positive newspaper articles and editorials, and a letter from the U.S. Forest Service which indicated a willingness to help us in this effort. I am convinced that the designation of Wilson Creek is well supported within the communities which surround it.

I believe that this is an excellent bill that would do much to preserve Wilson Creek,

turning it into both a natural asset and a national treasure. I urge its immediate consideration and enactment.

RECOGNIZING MIDDLETOWN REGIONAL HOSPITAL'S INNOVATIVE COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAM

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in observance of National Hospital Week and to bring special attention to Middletown Regional Hospital in Middletown, Ohio. Middletown has been awarded the American Hospital Association's prestigious 1999 NOVA Award, which recognizes innovative programs that respond to community needs.

Middletown Regional Hospital is a 310-bed facility which is sole provider of Middletown's hospital services. In 1996, an alarming trend came to light: Middletown's readmission rate had quadrupled in just two years from 1.5 percent to 6.2 percent. Rather than ignoring the rate increase and simply collecting the additional revenues which accompany higher readmission rates, the hospital administration set out to determine the root causes of the problem and determine what, if anything, the hospital and its staff could do to lower rates. After discussions with community members and health care stakeholders, as well as a thorough review of the relevant data and literature, the folks at Middletown Regional Hospital determined that many patients lacked the financial resources and the general knowledge to properly care for themselves after discharge and as a result were using the emergency room as their primary source of medical care.

In an effort to stem the increasing readmissions, Middletown Regional Hospital implemented its "Making a Case for Community Health" program which is the focus of the NOVA award. Here's how the program works: a registered nurse, such as Deborah Tibbs, is designated as a case manager for as many as 40 chronically ill patients who have a history of high emergency room use. Patients are referred to the program by a variety of sources and enrolled regardless of whether their care is provided through Medicaid, private insurance, or even if they have no insurance at all. Deborah spends her time visiting with patients and educating them on how to "manage" their illness independently. She advises them on their lifestyle habits, answers their medication questions, and is only a phone call away 24 hours a day, seven days a week to provide advice when one of her patients is having troubles. Deborah's services are provided free of charge to the patient.

The results have been dramatic. Hospital admissions for program participants have dropped by more than 50 percent, the average length of stay when they are admitted is down by more than one full day and, as a result, \$1.5 million less was spent on the care of these patients.

The "Making a Case for Community Health" program is a grand success because the hospital stepped up when they saw a community need and committed significant financial resources. The result has been better quality care and lower health care costs. I applaud

their efforts and hope other communities will follow their lead.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE DR. FRANCISCO G. TUDELA

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a friend who recently passed away. Dr. Francisco G. Tudela was a great man and a caring physician whose devotion to the sanctity and dignity of life will be greatly missed.

Dr. Tudela was born in Guantanamo, Cuba on July 19, 1919. Despite that fact that Dr. Tudela had risen to the position of Director of the Guantanamo City Hospital in Cuba, he went into exile because of his commitment to Liberty and Freedom. In 1960, Dr. Tudela moved with his family to the United States and practiced his speciality of Obstetrics-Gynecology in Newport News, Virginia before eventually settling in Miami, Florida.

Dr. Tudela was well-known for his opposition to abortion and always said that "Doctors are to save babies, not to kill them." He is credited with delivering more than 8,000 babies—many of whom owe their lives to his medical knowledge and care.

Dr. Tudela came from a family that has a long history of service to mankind. He was the son of the renowned Cuban physician, Dr. Francisco J. Tudela who graduated from the University of Chicago School of Medicine. He was also the grandson and grand-nephew of two valiant Cuban heroes of the Cuban War of Independence, Colonels José Enrique Tudela and Francisco José Tudela.

Dr. Tudela and his devoted wife, Mrs. Josefa Gonzalez Tudela, loving raised their two sons to continue the family commitment to medicine and children. Both sons, Dr. José Angel Tudela, a pediatrician, and Dr. Francisco G. Tudela, Jr., an obstetrician-gynecologist, are outstanding physicians in Miami-Dade County.

I will miss the friendship and wise counsel of Dr. Tudela. He always had a kind and encouraging word and I was filled with optimism after every opportunity I had to speak with him. I would like to express my profound condolences to Mrs. Tudela and her two sons at this difficult time.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BELLEFONTE AREA HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ON ACHIEVEMENTS AT HISTORY DAY COMPETITION

HON. JOHN E. PETERSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of several students of Bellefonte Area High School in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. On April 7, 1999, Juniata College hosted the 1999 History Day Competition. This year's topic for students was to explain the impact a particular invention had

on society. Working long hours with their teacher advisors—Martha Nastase and Ed Fitzgerald—these Bellefonte High seniors exhibited scholastic excellence via an eagerness to share their acquired knowledge with peers and others.

Award winners in the Senior Group Project category—presenting on their topic of Animation—were Melissa Clark, Kendra Gettig, Kim Marchek, Elizabeth Rodgers, and Cary Ziegler. Also taking home winning ribbons in the category of Senior Media Presentation with their project on birth control were David Barningham, Greg Shoemaker, and Mike Wilson.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all our House colleagues to join me in recognizing these Bellefonte High School students who brought deserved recognition to their school and community. Following their tremendous example, America's youth will no doubt shape a brighter tomorrow for all of us.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, on May 6, 1999, I was absent on official business and missed rollcall votes 119 (the Istook amendment to H.R. 1664) and 120 (final passage on H.R. 1664, the Kosovo and Southwest Asia Supplemental Appropriations Act). Had I been present I would have voted "aye" on both votes.

EXPOSING RACISM

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in my continuing efforts to document and expose racism in America, I submit the following articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

JUDGE CLEARS WAY FOR TRIAL OF FIVE WHITES IN 1970 KILLING OF BLACK MAN

BELZONI, MISS. (AP).—The rejection of speedy trial arguments has apparently cleared the way for five white men to stand trial for murder in the beating death of a black man almost three decades ago.

Humphreys County Circuit Judge Jannie Lewis on Thursday rejected claims by defense attorneys that ordering a trial now would violate the rights of the men.

Lewis ruled the state Supreme Court had earlier rejected similar speedy trial arguments in the case of Byron De La Beckwith, convicted in 1994 in the ambush slaying of black leader Medgar Evers in Jackson.

The five are accused of killing 54-year-old Rainey Pool in April 1970. Authorities said the sharecropper was beaten to death and his body thrown into the Sunflower River.

Charged with murder are Joe Oliver Watson, 56, of Rolling Fork; James "Doc" Caston, 65, of Satartia; his brother, Charles E. Caston, 60, of Holly Bluff; Hal Crimm, 49, of Vicksburg; and Dennis Howell Newton, 49, of Flora.

Watson's attorney Gaines Dyer of Greenville argued that Beckwith had two trials with hung juries in 1964 while the defendants in the Humphreys County case never went to trial.

"Should this defendant be subjected to a trial 29 years later because the district attorney believes now he can get a conviction because the racial climate is different?" Dyer asked the court.

The case against Beckwith's was reopened after records of the defunct state Sovereignty Commission showed the segregation spy agency had screened jurors for Beckwith in 1964.

District Attorney James Powell Reopened the case last year at the request of Pool's relatives. He said the defendants were not entitled to a dismissal because "they can no longer get a jury that stacks in their favor."

"There was never any real attempt to secure justice" in the Pool case, Powell said.

In a 1970 ruling, then-Circuit Judge B.B. Wilkes threw out a statement Watson made to police in which he allegedly implicated himself and four others. Wilkes dismissed the case three days later at the request of prosecutors.

Powell in July obtained new indictments against Watson, Crimm and the Castons, plus Newton, who was not previously charged.

A June 28 trial date is set for Newton. Powell said Watson's trial would follow.

Charles Caston, James Caston, and Crimm, all represented by Vicksburg attorney Mark Prewitt, will face trial together.

Newton and Watson made statements implicating themselves and the others, Powell said Thursday. He said Crimm admitted involvement to the woman he would later marry.

Newton on Thursday testified that he wasn't read his rights. "They said they knew I didn't do it, didn't have anything to do with it, and just wanted to know what happened that night," Newton testified.

Retired Highway Patrol Investigator John Pressgrove said Newton was read his rights. However, he acknowledged that part of the record was in someone else's handwriting.

Pressgrove said he had no independent recollection of the interview.

"You know I can't remember 30 years ago. I can't hardly remember what I did yesterday," the 71-year-old Cleveland man said.

Lewis ruled a jury can be told about Newton's statement but Crimm's wife, Margaret Crimm, could not be called to testify. She did not rule on the admissibility of Watson's statement.

Greenville attorney Howard Dyer III, who also represents Watson, argued that Powell's statements in newspaper interviews, including his intention to use Watson's confession, should be grounds to dismiss the charge against his client.

"He shouldn't be making statements to the public, particularly in view of the fact that we've got a confession that has been suppressed, thrown out, done away with," Dyer said.

FIRE THAT DAMAGED BLACK CHURCH WAS SET

WINSTON-SALEM—A fire that heavily damaged a black church Sunday was set, investigators said.

"Everybody's devastated," said Bishop Evelyn Timmons, who has been the pastor at Saint's Delight Church since 1997. "That church is going to have to be demolished."

Winston-Salem fire officials have not found a motive or a suspect in the burning of the Pentecostal church in east Winston-Salem. Damages were estimated at \$25,000. The small, whitewashed building was uninsured.

Ken West, an assistant fire marshal for the city, said an accelerant was apparently used to start the fire near the church office. The fire was reported about 6 a.m. Sunday.

The congregation of about 25 members plans a larger building in the same neighborhood. "We will rebuild," Timmons said.

In the last several years, more than 30 churches have been burned in the South. Investigators have said that some of the fires were racially motivated.

Timmons doesn't suspect a racial motive behind the fire at her church, but said some drug dealers operate in the area and might have been involved.

2 IN GOP JOIN IN FIGHT AGAINST RACIST GROUP

LEGISLATION: NEW LIFE IS BREATHED INTO STALLED EFFORT TO GET CONGRESS TO CONDEMN WHITE SUPREMACIST ORGANIZATION. SEN. LOTT ONCE ADDRESSED COUNCIL

[From the Los Angeles Times via Dow Jones]

(By Sam Fulwood III and Judy Lin)

WASHINGTON.—For nearly two months, Republican congressional leaders have played down calls for condemnation of the Council of Conservative Citizens, a white supremacist group that espouses anti-black views on its Internet Web site.

But the issue, which gained attention partly because of news reports that Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) has spoken to the council at its conventions, has not disappeared.

On Thursday, two moderate Republican leaders stepped out front of an emerging coalition of liberal Democrats, civil rights groups and GOP activists to demand that Congress pass a resolution that "condemns the racism and bigotry espoused by the Council of Conservative Citizens."

Backers of the legislation said during a news conference at the Capitol that they have the votes to pass the resolution, counting nine GOP House members among 138 co-signers. But House leaders so far have refused to bring it to the floor. In the Senate, Lott has declared his opposition to pushing the measure, and no one has stepped forward to introduce a corresponding resolution.

PRESSURE APPEARS TO BUILD IN CONGRESS

"We are not going to go away," said Rep. Michael P. Forbes (R-NY). He and Rep. Fred Upton (R-MI) were the only Republican lawmakers at the news conference. "I think the pressure is mounting on all members of Congress, especially the leadership in both houses because so many Members are concerned . . . about this group."

Council officials attended the news conference, and some members came to the organization's defense.

"Congress can ignore Bill Clinton's perjury and obstruction of justice, but it has time to condemn an innocent group of law-abiding, hard-working conservative Americans," Gordon L. Baum, the council's chief executive, said in a statement. "It is grotesquely inappropriate for Congress to condemn an entire organization for its political views."

The House resolution, introduced last month by Rep. Robert Wexler (D-FL), is modeled after a similar 1994 resolution that condemned a speech by former Nation of Islam activist Khalid Abdul Muhammad for "outrageous hate-mongering." That resolution sped through both Houses of Congress in 20 days, while the resolution citing the council has languished for nearly two months.

LOTT UNLIKELY TO INTRODUCE BILL

The controversy began late last year after reports about links between Lott and the group. John Czwartacki, a spokesman for Lott, said that the Mississippi Senator "would be inclined to support legislation op-

posed to all forms of racism and bigotry" but has no plans to introduce any legislation on the issue. Czwartacki cautioned that, "when you get into singling out a group for a few individuals, there could be a problem."

Offering what some GOP leaders hope will be an alternative, Rep. J.C. Watts, Jr. (R-OK), the only African American GOP legislator in Congress, introduced a bill Thursday to condemn all groups that promote racial hate or intolerance.

Watts' legislation, however, drew immediate criticism for being, in the words of one Capitol Hill staff member, "a transparent, watered-down version offered by befuddled Republicans who don't know what to do when the subject of racism emerges."

Faye Anderson, president of the Douglass Policy Institute, a Washington-based group of black Republicans, called on Lott and all GOP presidential candidates to repudiate the council.

"The Republican Party, the party of Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln, isn't inclusive when its leaders refuse to condemn racism directed at black people," said Anderson, who has led an effort to make the GOP more receptive to black and other minority voters. "This party can't talk about inclusion when under that tent are the very people who would enjoy seeing people like me swinging from a tree."

UC BOARD EXPECTED TO OK DAVIS PLAN TO ADMIT TOP 4%

EDUCATION: ANOTHER 3,600 STUDENTS A YEAR WOULD BE ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND. DAVIS HAS SAID MINORITY ENROLLMENT WOULD INCREASE, BUT OFFICIALS SAY IMPACT WOULD BE MINIMAL

[From the Los Angeles Times via Dow Jones]

SAN FRANCISCO.—Helping Gov. Gray Davis make good on a campaign promise, the UC Board of Regents today is expected to approve new admission rules that guarantee a seat for high school students who rank in the top 4% of their class.

The regents' education policy subcommittee recommended the new rules, which are considered certain to pass the full board today. Republican holdovers on the panel joined with Davis and his newly appointed regents to easily push through the plan that would make an additional 3,600 students eligible for admission to one of the UC campuses, but not necessarily the campus of their choice.

While of limited practical impact, the vote was heavy with symbolic import, both as an indication of Davis' control of the board and of his desire to set a new tone on the controversial issue of university admissions.

"We owe it to the chief executive to work with him and advance his agenda," said Regent Ward Connerly, who was initially suspicious that the 4% plan was an end-run around the affirmative action ban.

Although controversial in the past, the proposal would add only about 1,800 students to the 46,000 freshmen who decide to accept UC offers of admission each year. Officials plan a slight enrollment increase at some campuses to accommodate the additional students.

Manuel N. Gomez, UC Irvine's vice chancellor for student services, said the change will serve as a tremendous motivating force for bright youngsters at high schools that struggle to produce university-caliber students.

"It's a very good sign," he said. "It's going to mean something more real, more attainable, for students at each and every high school in California."

The change will have little discernible effect on UC's enrollment, Gomez said. Still,

the university will have a larger pool of eligible students, and that might lead to more minority students being accepted at UCI, he said.

The new policy, which would take effect for students who will be freshmen in fall of 2001, would make no change in the rules for determining which campuses a student qualifies for, and therefore would have little, if any, effect on who gets into the most selective campuses—Berkeley, UCLA and San Diego. Test scores will remain a key criterion in that decision.

Davis campaigned on the 4% plan as a way to shore up minority admissions that have slipped since the end of affirmative action. But UC officials released new information showing that of the newly eligible students, whites would make up 56%, Latinos 20%, Asian Americans 11% and African Americans 5%. Now, Latinos are 12% of UC freshmen and blacks 3%.

Yet Davis stressed the importance of sending a welcoming hand to high school students who do not think attending the university is possible.

"This admissions program says, 'Keep dreaming big dreams. Keep working hard. If you really excel, you will get a place at one of the eight UC campuses.'" Davis said. "And it completely consistent with the will of the voters" who passed Proposition 209's ban on racial preferences.

Such a change in policy probably would not have passed a year ago, when Republican Pete Wilson was governor. When the faculty brought the idea before the regents last year, it was roundly trounced by Wilson's appointees. They feared that it not only would violate Proposition 209, but would bring in unqualified students and set them up for failure.

Longtime Regent Meredith J. Khachigian cast the lone vote in opposition to the plan, saying that it would raise "false hopes" among students ill-prepared for a rigorous university education. She also said that it sent the wrong message to schools that do not have college-prep programs that adequately prepare students to compete statewide for the 46,000 freshmen slots at the campuses.

But state Supt. of Schools Delaine Eastin joined the governor in arguing that the plan would inspire a culture of academic excellence and competition in those schools that historically send few, if any students, to the prestigious public universities.

Here is how the new admissions process would work:

At the end of the high school junior year, UC officials will help public schools compile grade-point averages for students taking college-prep courses and then rank the students accordingly.

Those in the top 4% of each of California's 863 public high schools—about 10,000 students—will be sent letters informing them that they are eligible for UC admission, provided they send in an application, complete all required college-prep courses and take the SAT and SAT II tests. The university will extend the program to interested private schools.

Poor test scores will not make a student ineligible for admission. But good scores are one of the main criteria for who gets into the most competitive campuses, especially UCLA, UC Berkeley and UC San Diego.

Of the 10,000 students in the top 4%, about 6,400 would be eligible for UC admission without the policy change. Of the 3,600 who would not have been eligible before, officials expect that about half will enroll.

Davis emphasized Thursday that this approach opens the door to a new pool of stu-

dents without displacing anyone who would otherwise get in.

Davis agreed that the change in policy will not alter the racial balance of the university, which has seen steep drops in black and Latino students admitted in the post-affirmative action era.

But, the governor pointed out, referring to the newly eligible students, that "about 800 or 900 of them will be people of color. There is no denying that 800 people of color will have a chance to come to the university that otherwise they would not have had."

The issue of who gets admitted to UC has been a particularly hot topic since 1995, when the regents, led by then-Gov Wilson, voted to ban affirmative action. The ban on racial preferences was extended statewide with the 1996 passage of Proposition 209.

Adopting a companion proposal, the regents decided to require all UC-bound students to take music, dance or other performing arts classes. The goal is to bring UC requirement in alignment with those of the California State University system.

But the regents, following Davis' lead, shunned a faculty proposal to halve the extra grade points awarded to high school students who take Advanced Placement and honors course.

The governor said he did not want to do anything that would diminish the incentives for high school students to challenge themselves by taking the tougher courses.

Under a program set up by UC officials more than a decade ago, students can now earn up to five points for an A in Advanced Placement on honors courses, resulting in grade-point averages that exceed 4.0.

IN MEMORIAM OF ABE GOOTMAN

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of a dear friend, Mr. Abe Gootman. Much to the loss of local politics, Abe Gootman passed away today.

For as long as I can remember, Abe had been on the front line of politics in Philadelphia. He was with me on my first campaign for Congress in 1982, and was a stalwart supporter throughout the rest of my career. Abe was always there to champion the causes that I believed in and defend my actions as a Member of Congress. As a committee person from the 54th Democratic ward, his voice could always be heard. You could consistently count on Abe to get the message out, whether it was in a neighborhood meeting or a letter to the editor, and people invariably listened.

Abe worked for the U.S. Postal Service for 45 years and retired in April, 1968. He started his career as a letter carrier, then drove a mail truck and became a tour supervisor of all mail at 30th Street Station, working the 4–12 shift, before retiring. As a member of the National Association of Letter Carriers and the National Association of Retired Federal Employees, Abe was a staunch advocate for federal retirees and their need to be treated as equal as beneficiaries of the Social Security system. He worked tirelessly in his effort to see that retired federal employees got what they deserved.

Mr. Speaker, Abe Gootman was a kind and generous man who firmly believed in the sanctity of the government and the political process. As a World War II Veteran, he was a true patriot and believer in democracy by the people, for the people. It is a sad day for Philadelphia, and a sad day particularly for me. I will truly miss Mr. Gootman, he has been an anchor and a guide throughout my career. My deepest sympathies to his family.

HONORING AMERICA'S TEACHERS

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, last week we celebrated National Teacher Appreciation Week and paid tribute to the dedicated men and women who serve as teachers. Our teachers are hardworking professionals who are on the front lines of our struggle to provide a quality education for every child in America. They work hard so that our children can succeed in life. While it is important to recognize and acknowledge their hard work and commitment to educate our children, we must also provide them with the necessary tools they need to give our children a quality education.

It is imperative that Congress pass legislation to provide the money to fulfill our commitment to IDEA so that learning disabled children don't lag behind nondisabled children. It is also important that we continue to fund afterschool programs, and class size reduction programs that will put 100,000 new teachers in our classrooms.

Presently, Congress is considering the Teacher Technology Training Act, which would provide money to local school districts to train teachers in classroom-related computer skills, and the School Construction Act, which would help our teachers by renovating and modernizing the classrooms and facilities. In addition, the President's budget proposal provides for at least an overall 15-percent increase in education programs. These proposals will provide teachers the tools to raise test scores, student achievement, and graduation rates.

However, most important for this Congress and vital for our students and teachers, is the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The programs in ESEA are critical to the most disadvantaged students in our educational system. They include monies for safe and drug-free schools, technology education, infrastructure improvement, and bilingual education.

In this week that we have set aside to honor our Nation's teachers, Congress needs to get its priorities in line and act on the legislation that would say more about our dedication to teachers and the education of our children. Our children and teachers need schools that are safe, modern, with small classes, and access to the Internet. The tragedy in Littleton, CO, showed the need for parents, teachers, administrators, and elected officials to work together and set as a national priority, our children.

CRISIS IN KOSOVO (ITEM NO. 2)—
REMARKS BY PROFESSOR MI-
CHAEL KLARE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, on April 29, 1999, I joined with Representative CYNTHIA A MCKINNEY and Representative MICHAEL E. CAPUANO to host the second in a series of Congressional Teach-In sessions on the Crisis in Kosovo. If a peaceful resolution to this conflict is to be found in the coming weeks, it is essential that we cultivate a consciousness of peace and actively search for creative solutions. We must construct a foundation for peace through negotiation, mediation, and diplomacy.

Part of the dynamic of peace is a willingness to engage in meaningful dialogue, to listen to one another openly and to share our views in a constructive manner. I hope that these Teach-In sessions will contribute to this process by providing a forum for Members of Congress and the public to explore alternatives to the bombing and options for a peaceful resolution. We will hear from a variety of speakers on different sides of the Kosovo situation. I will be introducing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD transcripts of their remarks and essays that shed light on the many dimensions of the crisis.

This presentation is by Michael Klare, a professor of world security studies at Hampshire College. A noted expert on foreign policy, Professor Klare discusses the content of the Rambouillet plan, and speculated that the decision to bomb Serbia was closely related to the inauguration of a "new strategic blueprint" by NATO. He also presents a 5-point plan for peace in the Balkans. Following his presentation is his opinion piece from *Newsday*, April 4, 1999, entitled "Kosovo Failures Show Path to Real Peace." I commend these well-reasoned documents to my colleagues.

PRESENTATION BY PROFESSOR MICHAEL KLARE
TO CONGRESSIONAL TEACH-IN ON KOSOVO

First, I want to thank Representatives Kucinich, McKinney, and Capuano for affording me this opportunity to address the issues raised by the current conflict in the Balkans. I believe that public discussion of these issues is essential if Congress and the American people are to make informed decisions about vital national security matters.

As for my own views, I want to make it clear from the start that I am very troubled by the strategy adopted by the United States and NATO to deal with the crisis in Kosovo. Now, I agree that we all share an obligation to resist genocide and ethnic cleansing whenever such hideous behavior occurs. And I think that we all agree that Serbian military and police authorities have engaged in such behavior in Kosovo. The killings and other atrocities that have occurred there represent an assault on the human community as a whole, and must be vigorously opposed.

But this does not mean that we cannot be critical of the means adopted by the United States and NATO to counter this behavior, if we find them lacking. Indeed, our very concern for the lives of the Albanian Kosovars requires that we agonize over every strategic decision and reject any move that could conceivably jeopardize the safety of the people most at risk.

Unfortunately, I do not believe that U.S. and NATO leaders adequately subjected their proposed strategies to this demanding standard. In saying this, I do not mean to question the sincerity of their concern for the people of Kosovo. But I do believe that they rushed to adopt a strategy that was not optimally designed to protect the lives of those at risk.

The haste of which I speak was most evident at the so-called peace negotiations at Rambouillet in France. I say "so-called," because it is now apparent that the United States and NATO did not really engage in the give and take of true negotiations, but rather presented the Serbian leadership with an ultimatum that they were almost certain to reject. This ultimatum called for the virtual separation of Kosovo from Serbia (if not right away, then in three years' time), the occupation of Kosovo by an armed NATO force, and the use of Serbian territory as a staging area for NATO forces in Kosovo—a drastic infringement on Serbian sovereignty that no Serbian leader could agree to, and still expect to remain in office.

Moreover, NATO representatives in Rambouillet evidently did not consider any other scenarios for settlement of the crisis, for example a compromise solution that might have averted the tragedy of the past few weeks. Such a compromise would have entailed a high degree of autonomy for Kosovo within Serbia (as was the case during the Tito period), with U.N. rather than NATO forces providing the necessary security for returning Albanian Kosovars.

Perhaps such a compromise was not really possible at Rambouillet, but we will never know, because NATO representatives gave Milosevic a take-it-or-leave-it package, and he predictably said no. As soon as the OSCE observers were pulled out of Kosovo, the Serbians began their attacks on the Albanian Kosovars. And the NATO air war, when it began a few days later, has proved to have little practical effect on the situation on the ground.

Now, some analysts may argue that haste was necessary at that point, to forestall the actions long planned by the Milosevic regime. But this does not make sense. If Milosevic had initiated full-scale ethnic cleansing while negotiations were under way in Rambouillet and the OSCE observers were still in Kosovo, he would have been exposed to the world as a vicious tyrant and could not have prevented a U.N. Security Council resolution authorizing the use of force against him under Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter. It is very unlikely that he would have chosen this outcome, as it probably would have forced Russia to side with NATO against him. As it happened, NATO began the air war without a supporting U.N. resolution, and Milosevic was able to conceal the atrocities in Kosovo from international observation.

Why, then, did NATO rush to begin military operations against Serbia? I believe that the decision to terminate the negotiations at Rambouillet and commence the air war was driven in part by extraneous factors that were not directly connected to developments in Kosovo proper. In particular, I believe that President Clinton was influenced in part by the timing of NATO's 50th Anniversary Summit meeting in Washington. As we know, the crisis in Kosovo was reaching the boiling point only two months before the NATO Summit, which of course was scheduled for April 23-25. The White House had been planning since 1998 to use this occasion to unveil a new strategic blueprint for NATO—one that called for Alliance to transform itself from a collective defense organization into a regional police force with jurisdiction extending far beyond the organization's traditional defense lines. Under this

new strategy, NATO would be primed to engage in "crisis response" operations whenever stability was threatened on the periphery of NATO territory. (Such operations are also referred to in NATO documents as "non-Article 5 operations," meaning military actions not prompted by an attack on one of NATO's members, such as those envisioned in the collective defense provisions of Article 5 of the NATO Treaty.)

I believe that Mr. Clinton must have concluded that a failure to take vigorous action against Milosevic in March would have cast doubt on the credibility of the new NATO strategy (on which the air campaign against Serbia is based), while a quick success would no doubt have helped build support for its ratification. In arriving at this conclusion, Mr. Clinton was also influenced (according to a report in *The New York Times* of April 18, 1999) by intelligence reports suggesting that Milosevic would give in to NATO demands after a relatively short period of bombing.

And so the United States and NATO rushed into an air campaign against Serbia before it had exhausted all of the potential for a negotiated settlement with Belgrade. And I would argue that this very haste has damaged the effectiveness of NATO action. For one thing, it did not allow NATO officials sufficient time to prepare for the refugee crisis provoked by Serbian action in Kosovo, resulting in the massive chaos witnessed at border regions in Albania and Macedonia. In addition, precipitous NATO action has allowed Milosevic to conceal the atrocities in Kosovo from his own people, and to blame the suffering there on NATO bombs rather than Serbian violence. As well, such haste gives the appearance that NATO is acting without proper U.N. Security Council authorization, and thus is in violation of international law. Finally, it has alienated Russia, which sees the air war as a one-sided attack on a friendly Slavic state.

NATO itself has also suffered from this haste, in that the parliaments and publics of the NATO member states were not given an adequate opportunity to debate the merits of the air war and the new strategic blueprint upon which it is based. Given the fact that NATO is an alliance of democracies, in which key decisions are supposedly arrived at only after full consultation with the people and their elected representatives, this lack of consultation runs the risk of discrediting NATO over the long run. Given the magnitude and significance of the strategic transportation now under way, entailing the possible initiation of NATO military operations in areas outside of NATO's traditional defense lines, it is essential that the U.S. Congress and the parliaments of the NATO member states now open up debate on the new strategy, as articulated in paragraphs 31, 41, 48, and 49 of the Alliance's "New Strategic Concept," adopted on April 24, 1999.

This having been said, it is necessary to return to the problem at hand: the evident failure of the existing NATO strategy to halt ethnic cleansing in Kosovo and to force Milosevic into submission to NATO's demands. As indicated, I believe that this strategy was adopted in haste, and that the consequences of haste was an imperfect strategy. It is now time to reconsider NATO's strategy, and devise a more realistic and effective alternative. Our goal must be to convince Serbian authorities to accept a less harsh version of the Rambouillet proposal—one that gives Albanian Kosovars local self-government and effective protection against Serbian aggression (guaranteed by an armed international presence), but without separating Kosovo from Serbia altogether. To get to this point, I propose a five-point strategy composed of the following:

(1) An unconditional halt in the bombing of Serbia proper. This would deprive Milosevic use of the air war as a tool for mobilizing Serbian nationalism on his behalf. (2) The establishment of a no-fly, no-tank, no-troop-movement zone covering all Serbian forces in Kosovo, and enforced by NATO aircraft. Serbian forces would be told that they will not be attacked if they remain in their barracks, but will come under attack if they engage in military action against Kosovar civilians. Such attacks, when initiated, would be directed solely against those forces directly involved in armed violence against civilians. (3) The imposition and enforcement by NATO of a total economic blockade against Serbia, excluding only food and medical supplies. (4) The restarting of NATO-Serbia negotiations over the future of Kosovo, with assistance provided by Russia and other third parties. No preconditions should be set regarding the identity of any armed international force deployed in Kosovo to protect the Kosovars, but it should be made clear that Serbia will have to accept some armed international presence. (5) A promise that economic sanctions will be lifted as soon as Serbia agrees to a just and enforceable settlement in Kosovo, allowing the Albanian Kosovars to return under armed international protection. Also, a promise that Serbia would be able to benefit from future regional reconstruction and redevelopment programs supported by the EU and other such bodies.

Such a strategy, I believe, would deprive Milosevic of any further propaganda victories while affording full protection to the remaining Albanian civilians in Kosovo. It is also likely to receive strong international support and increase the pressures (and incentives) for Serbia to agree to a just and peaceful resolution of the crisis in Kosovo.

[From *Newsday*, Apr. 4, 1999]

KOSOVO FAILURES SHOW PATH TO REAL PEACE
(By Michael Klare)

The time has come to acknowledge that the current U.S.-NATO strategy in Yugoslavia is a failure. Not one of the air war's objectives—the cessation of ethnic cleansing in Kosovo, the weakening of Slobodan Milosevic or the prevention of a wider conflict—has been achieved. Instead, the atrocities are getting worse, Milosevic is stronger than ever, and the war is spreading. Nor is there any indication that an expanded air campaign will prove more successful. We must look for other options.

Without alternatives, we could be doomed to involvement in a conflict lacking any discernible conclusion. The United States and NATO launched the air war under the naive assumption that Milosevic would quickly succumb to a dramatic (and relatively cost-free) show of force. Evidently, no thought was given to the possibility that he would not. Now, it seems that the alliance's only option is to extend the bombing to an ever-widening array of targets in Serbia. Such attacks are not, however, likely to end the fighting, ensure the safety of the Albanians in Kosovo, or produce a lasting and stable peace in the Balkans. Unless Milosevic loses his nerve—something for which he has shown no prior inclination—the attacks will simply grind on with no visible end in sight. Meanwhile, the unity heretofore shown by the NATO countries is likely to crumble and the prospects for a Dayton-like peace accord are likely to vanish.

That is strategy based solely on air strikes would achieve all of NATO's objectives was a dubious proposition from the start. By bombing Serbia, we provided a pretext for Milosevic to silence his opposition at home and to escalate the killing in Kosovo—an outcome that should have been obvious to NATO war planners. It should also have been

obvious that the Serbian population—highly nationalistic to begin with—would respond to the bombing by rallying around its leadership.

Many analysts have spoken of the practical obstacles to an effective air campaign in Yugoslavia: the difficult terrain, the bad weather, the interspersing of military and civilian installations and so on. Certainly, these are important factors. But it was NATO's failure to calculate the political outcome of the campaign that has proved most calamitous: The more we have bombed, the stronger—not weaker—Milosevic has become.

NATO officials now contend that the way to alter this equation is by increasing the level of pain being inflicted on Serbia from the air. This will be done by attacking government buildings in downtown Belgrade and civilian installations—such as bridges and factories—throughout the country.

Supposedly, this will erode public support for Milosevic and persuade elements of the Yugoslav Army to seek peace with NATO. But it could easily produce the opposite effect: intensifying Serbian hostility to the West and provoking Serbian military incursions into neighboring countries. We see the start of this already, with the shelling of Albania and the seizure of U.S. soldiers in Macedonia.

NATO could also alter the equation by sending ground troops into Kosovo. This would permit allied forces to engage those Serbian units most directly involved in the slaughter of ethnic Albanians. It is doubtful, however, that NATO forces could get there soon enough and in sufficient strength to make a difference. Once troops are deployed there, moreover, it may prove impossible to bring them back. Given the Serbs' growing hostility to the West, any hope of achieving a lasting peace in the region—one that does not require the presence of a large, permanent NATO force to police it—has all but disappeared.

One lesson we should all draw from this is that military force—and particularly the frequently unanticipated political fallout from such force—is very difficult to control. Once Clinton gave the go-ahead for air strikes, he set in motion forces that are not subject to easy manipulation. If Washington backs down now, the credibility of NATO will be seriously impaired—hence the temptation to escalate the conflict rather than to admit failure. With each new escalation, however, the stakes grow higher and it becomes even more difficult to extricate ourselves from the spiral of conflict. This is, of course, precisely how the United States became so deeply ensnared in Vietnam.

There is also the issue of casualties—American, allied, Kosovar and Serbian. It is hard to conceive of any type of escalation, whether in the air or on the ground, that will not produce a higher rate of casualties. It may be, as some pundits have argued, that we have to risk higher casualties in order to produce a desirable outcome. But it would be an unforgivable mistake to incur higher casualties simply in order to rescue a strategy that is flawed to begin with.

Rather than think about escalating the conflict, therefore, we have to find ways of de-escalating it—of reducing the level of violence while providing real protection to the remaining Albanians in Kosovo.

Is this a realistic option? There are still grounds to think so. The key to a lasting peace in the Balkans is persuading the Serbs that they have more to gain from participating in the stability and prosperity of the West than from continued defiance and pendency.

The way to do this, I believe, is to stop the bombing of Serbia proper while deploying a NATO air umbrella over Kosovo and adjacent areas of Serbia. NATO should resolve to allow safe passage to all Yugoslav military

units in Kosovo that elect to return to their bases in Serbia. But any such forces that continue fighting in Kosovo, or that seek to enter the region from Serbia, will be attached on sight.

Likewise, any Serbian military aircraft that enter Kosovar airspace, or that interfere with the operation of the NATO air umbrella, would be shot down—as with the existing “no-fly zone” over southern Iraq.

To give this strategy some added teeth, NATO could infiltrate special commandos equipped with air/ground communications systems and laser target-designators. These units would avoid battle themselves, but could pinpoint the exact location of any Serbian forces still engaged in ethnic cleansing for instant attack from the air. The ultimate goal should be a regime of zero tolerance for Serbian assaults on civilians in Kosovo. This is precisely the sort of operation at which the special units involved in the recent rescue of the downed American F-117 fighter pilot are especially proficient.

At the same time, Serbia itself should be placed under a draconian trade embargo, similar to that imposed on Iraq—allowing in nothing but food and medical supplies. All roads and rail lines leading into Serbia would be closely monitored, and any attempts to circumvent the embargo would provoke a harsh response from NATO. Then we could offer the option of negotiations. The choices for Belgrade should be framed as follows: If you agree to a just settlement in Kosovo, the sanctions will be lifted and Serbia will be allowed to rejoin Europe and benefit from its prosperity; if not, you will be spared from further bombing, but you will live in perpetual isolation and poverty. Such an approach would deprive Milosevic of the political advantage he now enjoys from the NATO bombings, while increasing the attraction of a permanent peace accord.

The lesson of recent international peace negotiations—including the Oslo accords on Israel and Palestine and the settlement in Northern Ireland—is that agreement is reached most easily when all parties involved perceive a mutual advantage in reaching accommodation. Merely threatening pain is not enough: The Serbs must believe they will enjoy genuine benefits from granting independence or autonomy to the Albanian Kosovars.

A strategy of this sort, resting on the de-escalation of violence, will be much easier to sustain—and far more effective—than the present policy of escalation. It can be implemented immediately, without exposing the Albanian Kosovars to increased danger. Most of all, it would allow the United States and NATO to articulate a lasting outcome to the crisis that we can live with in good conscience.

HONORING CATHERINE O.
SPATOLA

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Catherine O. Spatola, the principal of P.S. 123K in Brooklyn, New York. For over 20 years Ms. Spatola has been a beacon in the community and a role model to her students, and this week her service to the community will be officially recognized as the auditorium at P.S. 123K is named in her honor.

This honor is fitting for a woman who has worked so hard and touched so many lives in so many ways. Her teaching and her leadership have been dynamic. She has sought to bring out the best in the students and the best in the community by ensuring that the educational experience at P.S. 123K has been complete, engaging and dynamic.

Using her experience as an accomplished drama and music instructor, she worked to develop special initiatives such as Glee and Dance Clubs which perform city-wide. Her program has developed outstanding performers who enrich the community while improving themselves.

She has created and implemented essay, art and storytelling competitions within the school that has helped students tap into and expand their creative powers. Because of her efforts, students are participating in state, city and district-wide writing and art contests. The program she created boasts the citywide winner of the 1992 Storytelling Contest and the first place statewide winner of the 1993 SABE Essay Contest.

Ms. Spatola challenges students' thinking by holding school-wide celebrations which honor the rich and varied cultures and traditions reflected in the community. The celebrations honor Puerto Rico Discovery Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and African-American History, Pan-American Day, as well as Asian, Italian, Jewish and Irish heritages. By exposing her students to these diverse traditions, she not only enhances their educational experience, but deepens the roots of the community and strengthens its fabric.

In addition to ensuring that students have the tools to succeed in the future, Ms. Spatola has worked to provide them with an inside view into the working world by creating a Career Conference Day. Through this initiative, students are able to meet with individuals from a variety of fields and a number of different occupations. This forum gives the students a chance to explore ideas and possibilities that exist for them, and find out the challenging and exciting futures that they can pursue.

All of these attributes make Ms. Spatola an important member of P.S. 123K and a valued member of our community. She stands out to all of us as a model for leadership and her contributions underscore the important role that educators play in the lives of our children and in the future of our communities. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ms. Spatola and wishing her well as she continues to touch the future.

HONORING SEVEN ACRES JEWISH SENIOR CARE SERVICES

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Seven Acres Jewish Senior Care Services, which will celebrate the Sara Feldt Memorial Annual Older American's Day in recognition of Older American's Month. Many of Seven Acres' residents volunteer in schools and philanthropic organizations.

Seven Acres began in 1943, when a small, determined group of men and women of the Jewish faith purchased a frame house on

Branard Street in Houston. Their vision was to create a warm, friendly Jewish environment for 14 elderly citizens. As the concept and the need grew, there were milestone expansions. In 1954, a new facility with broader capabilities was built on Chimney Rock Road, initially serving 31 and eventually accommodating 98 residents. During the 1970's, planning began for a new and ambitious facility. By 1977, the present Seven Acres campus was dedicated to the mission of "Honor[ing] thy Father and thy Mother."

In 1998, a major renovation created today's modern campus. Throughout its history, Seven Acres has promoted a sense of satisfaction with life so that the humanity, dignity, independence, and strengths of each resident are realized to the fullest.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when America is aging and our parents are growing older, it is imperative that facilities like Seven Acres exist to care for the elderly. Our elderly are a tremendous asset and a source of great talent and inspiration. I commend them for their good works and Seven Acres for its great contributions to the community.

VETERANS APPRECIATION MONTH

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the people of our Nation have great appreciation and admiration for the many men and women who have served this country in the armed forces to protect and preserve our freedom and safety and that of others across the globe. In addition to a debt of gratitude, our Nation has a long tradition of providing concrete assistance to veterans to readjust to civilian life, to find employment therein, and to buy a home. We owe even more to those veterans who became disabled as a result of their service to our Nation. That assistance we provide usually pays benefits back to our society manyfold as veterans utilize their hard-earned skills, discipline, and loyalty in civilian life and their communities.

To help promote the many valuable programs our Nation, States, localities, and the private sector have to assist veterans, many States, including my own State of California, have proclaimed "veterans appreciation months." May is Veterans Appreciation Month in California, so declared by Governor Gray Davis. I wish to draw the attention of the Congress to that declaration and to urge my colleagues and the Nation as a whole to do all that we can to assist our Nation's veterans, including utilizing the employment assistance programs operating by many States and in California by the Employment Development Department.

TAX FREEDOM DAY

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today is Tax Freedom Day. This is the day when American

taxpayers have symbolically "paid off" their tax burden to the government and begin working for themselves.

The hard working men and women of this country are now working 131 days simply to pay their debt to the government. When Bill Clinton and AL GORE were first elected, Tax Freedom Day was April 30. Today, Tax Freedom day does not come until well into May. In fact, Americans are now working an additional eleven days before they can start bettering their own lives and the lives of their families.

To put it in basic terms, the average person who works an 8 hour day, actually works almost three hours just to pay their federal, state and local taxes! The simple fact is Americans pay more in taxes than food, clothing, shelter and transportation combined. It is time we put a stop to this and provide some much needed tax relief for American families. After all, a surplus is nothing more than an overpayment by taxpayers. We should give it back.

Mr. Speaker, we need to continue the fight for lower taxes. It is time to eliminate the estate tax, the marriage penalty tax, and provide a larger child tax credit and provide an across the board income tax cut. American families know best how to spend their money, not Washington bureaucrats.

TRIBUTE TO THREE "CALIFORNIA DISTINGUISHED SCHOOLS"

HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize three special schools in my district: West High School (Torrance, CA), Richardson Middle School (Torrance, CA), and Palos Verdes Peninsula High School (Palos Verdes, CA). These schools are among the 158 within the State of California that have earned the prestigious title "California Distinguished Schools" by the state's Department of Education.

My three schools were awarded the designation for their outstanding examples of teaching and learning. They have also incorporated strong teamwork and professional development components within the respective curricula. "Through the efforts of skilled and committed personnel, we can work even more efficiently to improve the educational system for your children," said Superintendent Delaine Eastin when bestowing the award.

The California State Department of Education began the California Distinguished Schools Program in 1985 to honor elementary and secondary schools in alternate years. To be eligible for the distinguished School title, a school must demonstrate a commitment to improve the quality of its educational services and performances. In this manner, it is an effective way of encouraging reform and does so in a manner that encourages local participation by those who matter most: parents, teachers, administrators, students.

I am a firm believer that education is the key to improving the lives of our children who are the future of this country. I am encouraged by the State's creativity in developing the Distinguished School concept and commend these three exceptional schools in my district for making a positive difference in the lives of our children and community.

MANDATORY RETIREMENT FOR
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today, H.R. 1748, which will raise the mandatory age for the retirement of law enforcement officers from 57 years of age to 60 years.

Under current law those who want to retire may do so at age 50 years.

My bill only affects the mandatory age of the law enforcement officers. I believe that it is too restrictive. Law enforcement officers should be allowed to stay in at least until age 60 years which is the mandatory age for air traffic controllers.

With the mandatory age of retirement for law enforcement at 57 years, in the next 5 years the Criminal Investigation Division of the U.S. Treasury alone will lose 1,350 special agents.

Allowing these senior agents to stay on, if they wish, another three years will be both cost effective as well as help to keep our best, most highly qualified workforce.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1748.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF MICHAEL A. SMITH ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a truly outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. Recently, I had the opportunity to nominate Michael A. Smith for an appointment to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

I am pleased to announce that Michael has been offered an appointment and will be attending West Point with the incoming cadet class of 2003. Attending one of our nation's military academies is one of the most rewarding and demanding time periods these young men and women will ever undertake. Our military academies turn these young adults into the finest officers of the world.

Mr. Speaker, without question, Michael Smith belongs with the incoming West Point class of 2003. During his time at Tiffin Calvert High School, in Tiffin, Ohio, Michael performed in excellent fashion. With his outstanding 3.95 grade point average, he is ranked second in his class. He is a member of the National Honor Society, and earned the National Machinery Citizenship Award as a freshman, sophomore, and junior.

Not only did Michael excel in the classroom, but he distinguished himself on the fields of athletic competition as well. Michael has been a member of the Tiffin Calvert High School Cross Country and Track Teams, earning varsity letters in both sports. Michael is also a member of the French Club and Students Against Drunk Driving.

Mr. Speaker, at this point, I would ask my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Michael Smith. Our service academic offer the finest education and military training available anywhere in the world. I am sure that Michael will do very well at West Point, and I wish him much success on all his future endeavors.

SMART GROWTH IN MARYLAND

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to thank Representatives BLUMENAUER and HOFFEL for their effort in organizing this special order on the Department of Transportation's "Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot Program"—an outgrowth of the Clinton Administration's "Livable Communities" and "Smart Growth" initiatives. Innovative land-use and conservation policies, known as "smart growth" strategies, are used by communities across the U.S. to preserve green space, ease traffic congestion, and monitor infrastructure development.

As stated by Maryland Governor Paris Glendening, "The goal of smart growth is not no growth or even slow growth . . . rather, the goal is sensible growth that balances our need for jobs and economic development with our desire to save our natural environment before it is forever lost."

Mr. Speaker, I submit to you these facts: in 1970, 12 billion vehicle miles were traveled each year in Maryland, by 1990 that number more than doubled to 28 billion vehicles; from 1970 to 1995 Maryland's population grew by 25% from 4 to 5 million—and is expected to top 6 million by 2020; during the same 25 years, the population in the major suburbs around Baltimore City skyrocketed by 67 percent. In the last four years alone, Baltimore City has lost more than 50,000 residents!

Facing these daunting statistics, the state of Maryland has been at the forefront of smart growth initiatives. Maryland passed the nation's first comprehensive "Smart Growth" Act in 1992, which sought to: concentrate development in suitable areas; protect sensitive and resource areas; direct growth in rural areas to existing population centers; promote stewardship of the Chesapeake Bay; practice conservation and reduce consumption of resources; and encourage economic growth and streamline regulatory mechanisms.

As a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I am pleased that the Administration has maintained its commitment to strengthening the federal government's role as a partner with urban and rural communities. Through the Department of Transportation, the Administration has actively pursued objectives that not only make communities more economically attractive, but also improve quality of life.

Under the TCSP program funded by the Department of Transportation, the "Maryland Integrating Transportation and Smart Growth Program"—MINTS—has been awarded \$450,000 to demonstrate how smart growth can successfully be linked with innovative transportation policies.

The grant will be used to: maintain and enhance existing communities and contribute to

their quality of life and economic vitality; demonstrate how investments in transportation strategies can encourage well-planned growth where it is desired and discourage new development where it is inconsistent with smart growth objectives; and use sound growth management to facilitate community conservation, preservation of infrastructure capacity, and "smart" transportation strategies.

The MINTS program will be implemented in two distinct growth management settings:

First, an urban community where there are challenges to improve the efficiency of the existing transportation system, to conserve the community, and to prompt re-development; and

Second, where suburban sprawl threatens rural resource protection goals and generates highway and other infrastructure needs.

Mr. Speaker, As legislators, we MUST recognize that growth is inevitable and growth is necessary. However, my hope is that my colleagues will utilize smart growth initiatives outlined by the Clinton administration to protect the environment, while also supporting the growing transportation and infrastructure needs of their districts and states.

THE COPYRIGHT DAMAGES
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Copyright Damages Improvement Act of 1999. This bill makes significant improvements to the Copyright Act by strengthening damages for copyright infringement. It is extremely important that the United States remain a leader in the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, not only because of the value of the intellectual property created in the United States, but also to set an example for other countries to follow.

This bill will increase the range of statutory damages available for copyright infringement. Copyright owners may elect to receive actual or statutory damages for infringement of their registered works. Because of the difficulty in proving actual damages, many copyright owners choose statutory damages. The amount of statutory damages were last increased in 1988 when the United States acceded to the Berne Convention. The proposed amount of statutory damages are rounded from the rate of inflation since 1988. In this time of economic and technological growth, it is necessary to increase the level of damages if they are to be an effective deterrent to copyright infringement. Further, the increase in damages will assist the United States in its negotiations with other countries concerning protection of intellectual property.

This bill also adds a new tier of statutory damages. It targets "repeat" offenders or parties that have engaged in a "pattern or practice" of infringement. These are the worst of the worst offenders. These individuals, who continue to infringe a copyrighted work in spite of receiving notice from the copyright owner that the use is unauthorized, should be subject to stricter penalties. Currently, an infringer may be liable for up to \$100,000 per infringed work. An infringer who is distributing thousands of unauthorized copies of a popular

movie or software program may not be deterred by this penalty. In response to this problem, my bill will establish a strong deterrent for this kind of infringement by allowing the courts to award up to \$250,000 per infringing work.

Finally, this bill ensures that a debtor may not be discharged from debts resulting from willful copyright infringement. The Bankruptcy Code lists items that may not be discharged in bankruptcy. One of these items is, ". . . for willful and malicious injury by the debtor to another entity or to the property of another entity." Federal courts have split on whether "willful" copyright infringement equates with a "willful and malicious" injury under the Bankruptcy Code so that the debt may not be discharged. This bill will close a loophole and ensure that a copyright infringer who receives a judgment against them does not have an incentive to file for bankruptcy and avoid the debt.

Mr. Speaker, this bill makes a strong statement that the United States supports protection of intellectual property rights and will be diligent in enforcing those rights against infringers. It provides incentive for the creation of intellectual property in the United States and for other countries to establish and enforce copyright laws as well. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING GEORGE R. MUIRHEAD

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to honor Dr. George R. Muirhead upon his retirement from Central Connecticut State University in my hometown of New Britain, Connecticut.

Dr. Muirhead began teaching CCSU students in 1949. During his many years of service to this fine university he has been Director of the Division of Social Sciences, Dean of Instructional Services, Acting Dean of the School of Business, Acting Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences, Assistant to the Vice President for Academic Affairs, Executive Director of the Experimental College, Co-Director and Administration for U.S.A.I.D. Program for Management Training and Economic Education in Poland and Vice President for Academic Affairs.

Dr. Muirhead has provided outstanding instructional opportunities to generations of students in the academic areas of history and contributed significantly to scholarships through his research and publications. He has been a leader in establishing Central Connecticut State University's Center for Excellence in International Education and the chief architect of the University's nationally recognized General Education Program.

Few educators have the vision, intellect, extraordinary level of curiosity or ability to set forth complex matters in an orderly and memorable way that Dr. Muirhead possesses. He has taught, mentored and influenced generations of scholars and inspired students of all ages to better understand our world and prepare for the challenges of the next century. His work to establish CCSU's international program over many years was truly visionary, preceding today's acceptance of the impor-

ance of international experience and understanding.

Following are quotes from tributes to this remarkable teacher and leader marking his 50 years of service.

From Richard J. Judd, President of CCSU (and class of 1959): "George Muirhead is a quintessential academic. He has guided with great enthusiasm countless thousands of students. His intellectual astuteness is boundless and he is among the great teachers of this university which he has served so selflessly for 50 years. I, as his one-time student, cannot begin to say the multifold ways he has influenced my life. He once told me not to try to be Tom Paine. I never forgot that admonition. As the current President of Central Connecticut State University I am deeply honored to have George Muirhead serve along side of me but more so to have him as a dear friend."

From Arturo U. Iriarte, Vice President of Academic Affairs at Lasselle College and former Professor of Education, CCSU: "You taught me to lead, to accomplish goals, to effect change, and to laugh. Thanks for always being there when I call to ask for your guidance and advice. To you I lift a glass of the Grouse in a toast to your continued good health and happiness."

From Timothy Rickard, Professor of Geography: "George Muirhead's keen interest in student and faculty international exchanges laid much of the programmatic groundwork for CCSU's designation by the state legislature as a Center of Excellence in International Education in 1987. His exchange with a professor at Bingley College in Yorkshire for the 1973-74 academic year was the blueprint for a series of year long faculty exchanges with British institutions and later expansion into a variety of worldwide opportunities for faculty visits to CCSU liaison institutions. Also, as Dr. Muirhead's special legacy, four CCSU students on exchange in the United Kingdom are supported each year by Muirhead scholarships and the country is the destination of choice for about half the students in a greatly expanded study abroad program."

From Eileen Groth Lyon, CCSU Class of 1987, Assistant Professor of History at Florida State University: "By the time I arrived at Central Connecticut University in the fall of 1983, George Muirhead was already something of a legend. My parents and aunt, who attended the university in the late 1940's and 1950's, had spoken of him as one of the finest and most charismatic professors they had known. Dr. Muirhead's encouragement and careful mentoring extended beyond my graduation from Central to a Fulbright scholarship, Cambridge Ph.D. and an academic career. I will always remain grateful for all that he taught me, about both history and life."

From Amy B. Grass, CCSU Class of 1999: "These are the memories I have of Dr. Muirhead: a teacher, a mentor, a practical joker, a tea maker (and occasional waiter), a volume of knowledge and a friend. Those of us at Central, but especially I, can say that knowing him has been a rip-roaring, firecracking roller-coaster of a ride . . . and we're all the better for having bought a ticket."

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FLIGHT EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVE

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that directs the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop an educational curriculum for our nation's schools in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the first powered flight. The 100th anniversary of powered flight, which will take place on December 17, 2003, provides an excellent opportunity for our nation's schools to promote the importance of math and science education to our students.

As the former Superintendent of Schools in North Carolina, and as a member of the House Science Committee since coming to Congress in 1997, I have worked for years to improve math and science education in our schools. America's future will in many ways be determined by the ability of our citizens to understand and adapt to the changes in technology that will so dominate life in the twenty-first century. As we watch the sun rise on the dawn of a new millennium, it has never been more important to encourage our children to excel in the areas of science and math. In the twenty-first century, it will no longer be good enough for our children simply to be able to read and write and add and subtract. If today's students are going to succeed in tomorrow's jobs, a firm foundation in math and science is required.

One of the most difficult challenges we face in math and science education in generating interest among our children in these fields. With all of the distractions of modern life, it has been increasingly difficult to interest students in participating in the most challenging math and science curriculums. Such a lack of interest could spell doom down the road as fewer and fewer students enter the teaching profession in these fields. The 100th Anniversary of Flight Educational Initiative I am introducing today is intended to use the history of flight, the practical benefits of flight on society and the mathematics and scientific principles used in flight to generate interest among students in math and science education.

As a young boy growing up on a farm in North Carolina, air travel and the space program captured my imagination as it did most Americans. Unfortunately, today, video games and other distractions are more likely to capture the imaginations of our young people than the space program. However, the 100th Anniversary of Flight, and NASA's plans to land a plane on Mars to coincide with that date, provides an excellent springboard to recapture our young people's interest in the space program and in math and science. Mr. Speaker, I am committed to seeing our students soar in the areas of math and science in our schools, and this initiative will help them take flight.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, May 6, I was present and voted on the

important matter of the emergency defense supplemental that was before this body. However, I was not recorded on final passage of that bill, H.R. 1664 due to an electronic mistake or malfunction.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER
CONGRESSMAN JOE KILGORE

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, back in February of this year we lost a great Texan with the passing of former Congressman Joe Kilgore, who represented the 15th Congressional District from January 3, 1955 to January 3, 1965.

Recently, someone shared with me the eulogy presented at his funeral by former Member of Congress J.J. Pickle, who ever so ably represented the 10th District (Austin) in this body for over three decades. Congressman Pickle's remarks, which I am inserting into the RECORD today, are very moving and speak volumes about the unique relationship these two gentlemen, who were the best of friends and colleagues, shared for over sixty years.

The word exemplary is not one I use loosely; however, when used to describe Joe Kilgore it is indeed apropos.

JOE KILGORE EULOGY

(By J.J. Pickle, February 13, 1999)

Joe Kilgore was a Gentleman. But to me, Joe Kilgore was more than a Gentleman. He was my Soul Mate—a Kindred Spirit—who comes along once in a lifetime. Our bond of friendship began at our University of Texas as members of a small law fraternity whose 'political' leaders were self-appointed: John Connally, Joe Kilgore, and me—when I could get a word in sideways. We were kindred spirits—and we were close—Joe, John, and Jake: Tres Amigos! We kept that close bond of friendship for more than 60 years.

Again, old friends, reserve the right to remember what they want to remember. I hope you and Joe's family will accept my recollections of earlier times when we were young and twenty-something and had no thoughts of high public office.

All my life, Joe was 'Amigo Joe'—a salutation we gave this gentleman from the 'Valley' who loved this area. When we said, 'Amigo Joe'—we were met with a smile, a happy grin, and a warm greeting, as if we shared a lot of fun and wonderful memories. Which we did.

While in the University, we became enamored with our Southwest and Mexican heritage and practiced for perfection the best 'El Grito' yell. As the Rebel 'El Grito' yell, designed to strike fear or excitement in the enemy, developed, it took on a Border flavor, described by a colleague of Joe's as "the cry of a mother coyote" bereft of her young. As a screeching eagle dived from the sky on its hapless prey. Our contest participants included Kilgore, Connally, Don Jackson, Ed Potter and maybe, yours truly. I still have a tape recording of that thunderous contest—Joe did not win. Ah, we were young and eager.

I suppose it was inevitable that we would become campus 'politicos'—of a sort. We took part in student politics—3 successive presidents of the U.T. student body—largely engineered by Amigo Joe!

I can still hear the majestic voice of Joe Kilgore, as our group serenaded the girls dormitory—the ladies of S.R.D. He made John and me look good.

Inevitably, we became young campaigners for Lyndon Johnson, Allan Shivers, Price Daniel, and, for ourselves, too. Joe became a member of the Texas Legislature and then the U.S. Congress for 10 years serving his district in the Valley. Later, I became one of his Congressional colleagues, while Connally was satisfied in just being our Secretary of the U.S. Navy, U.S. Treasurer, and Governor of Texas. We were young and eager.

"Then war came, and the bugles sounded"! Brother Joe joined the Air Force and became a distinguished B-24 bomber pilot in the Mediterranean Theater. I like to remember the story of Joe the B-24 Bomber Pilot. On one of his test bombing runs, he found himself, as the chief pilot, surrounded. On his left, was a Texas Aggie co-pilot and on his right, by another Texas Aggie co-pilot. Joe said to them "You guys be careful, I know what you Aggies are capable of doing".

Later, Joe received the Silver Star Distinguished Flying Cross whose official citation reads in part: "For valor and heroic disregard of his own safety beyond and above the call of duty . . . the dauntless courage shown by Captain Kilgore exemplifies the highest tradition of the United States Air Force."

During a break in the war, in 1943, Joe and I were in Austin as a part of a War Bond Rally where movie actor Robert Taylor, and heavy weight champ of the world, Jack Dempsey were participants. The entourage journeyed to Southwestern University in Georgetown in Ambassador Ed Clark's new yellow Packard. On the return trip, they had a flat tire and pulled off to the side of the road to jack up the car, which was resting on a steep slope. No one could work the car jack under the car and time was running short. So Jack Dempsey came to the rescue. He backed up to the right rear wheel, spread his legs, securely grabbed the bumper and frame and literally lifted the right side of the car up high. Joe quickly put the jack in place for Jack Dempsey. It was one of the few times in his life that Joe did not do the heavy lifting.

After the War, in 1945, Joe married his first and only love, Jane Redman. From that moment it was one person: Joe and Jane. They settled into a family life that can only be described as close, loving and warm.

In 1945, Joe and Jane lived in Edinburg, in the 'Valley'. There was no air conditioning in Edinburg, or anywhere else, and with temperatures hovering in the 100's the nights were hot and stuffy. One night, in particular, Jane was sleeping restlessly and woke Joe up. He asked, "What are you doing—killing snakes?" From that time on, Jane said laughingly, "we continued on a life course of killing snakes and building castles".

Their marriage brought four wonderful children who were fortunate enough to gain wisdom and character from Joe and Jane. I've never known a happier or prouder family.

Mark, Dean, and Bill, like to remember that Joe, who was partial to home-spun advice, made a point early in their lives, that "honesty is the best policy". All the children

understood that, to Joe, the value of truth-telling was sacred. The kids nevertheless, as a safety measure, plotted their own quick escape route to Mexico just in case they slipped in the honesty department. The kids never had to use that escape route. But they always suspected, anyway, that they couldn't outrun Joe in his 1963 Oldsmobile, flying like a B-24.

Joe and Jane's daughter, Shannon, likes to recall that there was never a time when she would call his office, for advice or just to talk, that he didn't take her call immediately or call her back within 10 seconds. When he returned her call, more often than not, he'd say that Senator Bentsen or Congressman de la Garza was in the office or he was in a meeting. But, he took that call—family always came first.

Joe's values and goodness of character went far beyond his immediate family. He was unselfish and backed up that trait with action.

When his good friend and fellow lawyer, Amos Felts died, Joe called Amos' son Dan, who was a senior in law school. Joe told Dan not to worry about his Dad's law practice. For more than 6 months, Joe, or his partner, would go to Amos's office in another building and answer the mail, return calls, and hand out what legal advice they could to keep the practice going. When Dan got out of law school, Joe handed over to him the keys to his Dad's practice.

Time and time again, Joe extended his hand to help others. I know—I was a constant seeker for free advice, counsel, and comfort.

As he practiced law, advanced in the legal profession, helped to develop one of the most respected law firms in our state, Joe was willing to serve and help others.

He had a 25 year association with Scott and White Hospital as a very active board member. He was a University of Texas Regent, and rightly honored Distinguished U.T. Alumnus recipient, and president of his beloved U.T. Ex-Students Association. He served with distinction on national and state governmental advisory boards. Joe was always giving back to others.

Although he was a confidant to the Politically Powerful and an advisor to Presidents, Governors, Senators, and to the highest public officials in our land, he still found time to work, for example, with the Boy Scouts because of his belief in young Texans and the future.

He will be remembered for his sense of humor and for his high morals and the goodness of his character. No one ever dared question his honesty, integrity or ability.

To many countless Texans, he was Joe Kilgore: respected lawyer, gentleman, and someone you could count on to give you the right advice or help on a problem or a project. You could depend on his word with your life. He was Trusted.

To me he will always be my Amigo Joe.

And now, in a few minutes, we will inter Joe in his final resting place in our now beautiful State Cemetery. Joe will rest a short 25 feet away from John Connally's monument. And in good time—not just yet—in that same triangle, I will stand guard over both—just another 25 feet away. Our bond of love and friendship will always stay strong and close . . . and forever.

Adios, Amigo.