

We will remember his for the warm enthusiasm and gentle manners he brought to every event. We will miss his soft and unique sense of humor.

And, we will always be grateful to him for keeping the torch of liberty, democracy, and freedom alive and vibrant. Ion always stayed true to his principles and beliefs and to his love for Romania.

Ion Ratiu is truly one of the heroes of not only Romania, but also the relationship between Romania and the United States. ●

TRIBUTE TO STUART PRENTISS HERMAN

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today in memory of Stuart Prentiss Herman, a prominent California attorney who passed away recently, in Los Angeles, at the young age of 57 after battling cancer.

Mr. Herman lived his life fighting injustice and discrimination wherever he found it. He was active in the civil rights movement of the 1960's, and began his legal career in 1968 as a trial attorney in the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice.

After his term as a federal attorney, Mr. Herman entered private practice. His legal work was devoted to labor and civil rights law, and he was highly respected throughout the country as a litigator, a mediator, and an arbitrator of complex and significant cases, particularly in the areas of racial discrimination and sexual harassment. In addition to his private practice, Mr. Herman was committed to providing legal services to the less privileged members of our society, and served on the Managing Committee of Bet Tzedek Legal Services, the Southern California Committee of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and the Board of Directors of the Western Law Center for Disability Rights.

He was also committed to preserving the quality of our legal system, having served on the California State Bar Complainants' Grievance Panel and the Los Angeles Police Commission's discipline panels, and our judiciary, having served on the Los Angeles County Bar Association's Judicial Evaluations Committee and on the U.S. Court of Appeals' Ninth Circuit Task Force on Judicial Reporting.

Stuart Prentiss Herman was an exemplary attorney, having truly dedicated his life to the pursuit of justice for all Americans. I rise today in recognition of all that he accomplished during his lifetime, and in sadness that he passed away at such an early age. ●

MAYOR THOMAS MENINO'S YOUTH COUNCIL

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I had the privilege of meeting today with a wonderful group of courageous and dedicated young people who are members of Mayor Thomas Menino's Youth Council in Boston. This diverse group of junior and senior high school stu-

dents is in town for their annual trip to Washington to discuss issues that affect today's youth. The group presented a letter signed by hundreds of Boston's young people, asking Congress to provide funding for youth summer jobs programs.

Mayor Menino's Youth Council was established in 1994 to give young people the opportunity to take an active role as advocates on issues that directly affect their lives. These dedicated volunteers from each of the neighborhoods in Boston have reached out to their community. They work closely with other organizations to hold monthly meetings and workshops, and they sponsor forums where young people can express their concerns and recommend solutions to elected officials.

This week these high school students are here to emphasize their support for increased funding for summer job programs. These programs provide valuable job experience for youths who otherwise might not have them. It helps them support their families and save money for college. Last summer, 500,000 young people were able to give back to their community, serving in such worthwhile summer programs as day camps, child care, care for the elderly, and cleaning city parks and recreation areas.

Studies show that early work experience raises lifetime earnings by ten percent. Clearly, our investment in these programs opens doors for the future by providing experience, connections in the community, and an increased prospects for their lifelong earning potential.

I commend the efforts of these young people to create jobs, and to prepare students for worthwhile careers and the important choices that lie ahead. I look forward to working with them to build on this effort and make it even more effective. I also look forward to seeing these young activists become the leaders who will make a difference whatever challenge they face. I hope that they will continue to inspire their peers and their representatives through their energy, dedication and passion on the issues that can make a difference in the lives of our nation's youth. I congratulate these future leaders, for they are truly shining examples to us all. ●

TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL KUNG

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Cardinal Kung, who passed away on March 12 in Stamford, CT, at the age of 98. Cardinal Kung was a historic figure in the Roman Catholic Church and a symbol of strength and hope for all of us who care about religious freedom. In China, his native land, the Cardinal endured terrible persecution because of his unwillingness to surrender his religious beliefs. My state, Connecticut, had the great honor and privilege of welcoming him as a resident for the final years of his life.

Born in Shanghai in 1901, and ordained a priest in 1930, Cardinal Kung's

heroic story began soon after the Communists took power in China. In 1949, he became the Bishop of Shanghai and, in 1950, the Apostolic Administrator of Soochow and Nanking. Resisting the new regime's attempt to control the Catholic Church, he refused to join the government-sanctioned Catholic Patriotic Association, which cut ties to the Vatican. Instead, Cardinal Kung remained loyal to the Pope and led the devoutly Catholic Legion of Mary, which the Communists declared to be counter-revolutionary.

After 5 years of tension, the Chinese Government in 1955 arrested Cardinal Kung and several hundred other people involved in the unofficial Catholic Church. Dragged into a stadium in Shanghai for a public confession, the Cardinal, with his hands tied behind his back, instead courageously shouted: "long live Christ the King, long live the Pope." The security forces rushed him off the stage, and Cardinal Kung was held in detention for another 5 years. When he was finally brought to trial in 1960, the authorities convicted Cardinal Kung and sentenced him to life imprisonment for the so-called counter-revolutionary activity of pursuing his Catholic faith.

Cardinal Kung was a prisoner of conscience whose plight became known around the world. He suffered 30 years of isolating imprisonment, during which time he was denied visits from family and concerned representatives of the international community, and other forms of contact such as written correspondence. Despite this tortuous experience, he refused to renounce his beliefs or give in to his oppressors. In fact, when told that he could win his release by denouncing the Pope and cooperating with the government-sanctions Catholic Patriotic Association, he responded: "I am a Roman Catholic Bishop. If I denounce the Holy Father, not only would I not be a Bishop, I would not even be a Catholic. You can cut off my head, but you can never take away my duties." The Vatican has recognized Cardinal Kung's extraordinary devotion and sacrifice to the Roman Catholic Church. In 1979, while he was still serving his life sentence, Pope John Paul II secretly elevated Kung to Cardinal, in pectore (in his heart), and the Pope announced this to the world in 1991.

In 1985, after sustained pressure from his family, human rights organizations, and foreign governments, the Chinese Government moved Cardinal Kung to house arrest, and in 1987 finally released him, though they notably did not exonerate him. He soon traveled to the United States for medical treatment and lived with his nephew, Joseph Kung, in Connecticut. In 1998, the Chinese Government refused to renew Cardinal Kung's passport, effectively exiling him, and the Cardinal never returned to his country.

Cardinal Kung's life demonstrates, I believe, the power of an individual's

faith and will to resist the repression of the state, and thus replenish the wellspring of human liberty for others. He refused to bend, to abandon his commitment to his Church, and his example inspired millions of his countrymen to hold firm in their beliefs and to their rights. When the Communists took power, there were an estimated 3 million Roman Catholics in China. According to current Chinese government statistics, there are now 4 million persons registered with the official Catholic Church. However, according to China's unofficial Catholic Church, for whom Cardinal Kung was the greatest symbol, the number of underground Catholics has swelled to as many as 9-10 million.

It is no secret that religious persecution in China, including of underground Catholics, continues. It is my hope that the spirit of Cardinal Kung will endure and continue to inspire others in China and around the world to follow his courageous example. And that one day there will be the complete religious freedom in China that Cardinal Kung lived, worked, and prayed for.●

AMADOR VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL IN NATIONAL COMPETITION ON U.S. CONSTITUTION

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, on May 6-8, 2000, more than 1,200 students from across the United States will be in Washington, D.C. to compete in the national finals of the We the People. . . The Citizen and the Constitution program. I am very proud to announce that the class from Amador Valley High School in Pleasanton will represent the State of California. These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals. Through their experience, they have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy.

The We the People. . . The Citizen and the Constitution program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The primary goal of the program is to promote civic competence and responsibility among our nation's elementary and secondary students. Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People. . . program has provided curricular material for more than 26 million students nationwide.

The three-day national competition is modeled after hearings in the U.S. Congress. The students testify as constitutional experts before a panel of judges representing several regions of the country and a variety of appropriate professional fields. Their testimony is followed by a period of questioning by a simulated Congressional committee. The judges probe students for their depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

The class from Amador Valley High School is currently conducting re-

search and preparing for the upcoming national competition in Washington. I wish these young "constitutional experts" the best of luck at the We the People. . . national finals and continued success in their future endeavors.●

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHOOTING DEATH OF AARON HALBERSTAM

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to extend my condolences to the family of Aaron "Ari" Halberstam on the sixth Hebrew calendar anniversary of his death. On March 1, 1994, the 15 year old was shot and fatally wounded, while driving in a van with fifteen other students, on the on-ramp of the Brooklyn Bridge returning home from visiting the late Lubavitcher spiritual leader Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson.

Although the shooter, Rashid Baz, was convicted of murder and sentenced to life in prison, there remains a question of what motivated the attack. Many New Yorkers have joined Ari's mother, Mrs. Devorah Halberstam, in calling on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI, to reclassify this hateful attack as an act of urban terrorism. Last May, at the request of the New York Congressional Delegation, the FBI and the United States Attorney's Office agreed to review the case for possible evidence of Federal crimes such as terrorism, civil rights violations, and firearms violations. This investigation is ongoing.

We look forward to the swift conclusion of the FBI and US Attorney's review in the hope it will bring peace of mind to the family who has suffered so greatly. Then, we shall hopefully, once and for all, learn what motivated Rashid Baz to commit such a senseless act of violence.●

GRAND RAPIDS STATE OF THE CITY

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, Americans are fed up with the intolerable levels of gun violence in this country. This violence has seeped into our homes, schools, churches and community centers.

In cities and counties across the nation, people are calling for common-sense gun legislation. Mayor John Logie, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, dedicated his State of the City speech to the issue of gun violence and its traumatic effect on children. He asks us to take a new and different approach to the problem, an approach focused on protecting our children. Mayor Logie suggests that there is "no greater cause behind which we can all join, than saving the lives of our young people." Mayor Logie is right: gun violence can be reduced. I hope this Congress can endorse his message and work to protect our children from senseless firearm injury and death.

I ask that the text of Mayor Logie's speech be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

STATE OF THE CITY

We are at the start of a new millennium, or at least the start of a new year, and thanks to the support of a majority of the voters in each of the 80 of the City's 100 precincts, for me the start of a new 4-year term in office, until December 31, 2003. Even though that sounds like a long time off, if it is anything like the last 8 years, it will disappear all too quickly.

Last year in this speech I was able to talk about the Common Good, about our accomplishments, and about the positive aspects of our future. Sometimes, however, a series of events occur, which make me feel that living in a community like this one, if it can be aroused and focused, it could provide leadership to this region, this State, perhaps even the country. So here is the topic I want to talk about today. On December 7th in Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, a 13-year-old seventh grader named Seth Trickey emptied a 9-millimeter semi-automatic pistol, resulting in four of his classmates being shot. Surrounded by 14 spent cartridges, he kept trying to pull the trigger on the empty handgun until the police arrived.

In Springfield, Oregon, 15-year-old Kip Kinkel gave a report in science class about how to make a bomb. Then in literature class he read from his journal about thinking about killings. No one did anything until he later shot and killed his parents and two classmates.

At Columbine High School, Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold, used a saw-off shotgun, a rifle, and a semi-automatic pistol, to slaughter 13 students and teachers. One of their classmates, Patrick Ireland, recently featured in Life magazine's Year in Pictures, was shot twice in the head and once in the foot. One bullet passed through the left hemisphere of his brain, which controls language, complex thinking, and the right side of the body, causing massive damage. It's still in his brain—too risky to remove, and he's considered lucky, because he's alive. Recently a home-made videotape was released in which Eric and Dylan talked about how they hoped one day Hollywood directors would fight for the right to tell their story, but they said they couldn't decide whether Steven Spielberg or Quentin Tarantino should direct the film. Their callousness is unbelievable! They talk openly on the tape about concocting their plan under the noses of unsuspecting parents and friends. They mention the time a clerk from Green Mountain Guns called Harris's home. His father answered. "The clips are in," the clerk said. Wayne Harris told the clerk he hadn't ordered any clips for a gun, but never asked the clerk if he had the right phone number.

Barry Loukaitis, then 14, walked into his Moses Lake, Washington Junior High School, wearing a black trenchcoat and carrying a high-powered rifle. The coat also concealed two fully stocked ammunition belts around his chest and a hip holster carrying two low-caliber handguns, both owned by his parents. Loukaitis burst into his Algebra classroom and began spraying bullets. He shot first at a popular boy who had taunted him, and then two other students and a teacher. When it was over, using a line from a novel, he said, "Sure beats Algebra, doesn't it?". All but one of the students died.

In Bethel, Alaska, a 16-year-old used a 12-gauge shotgun to kill his principal and a classmate. In Pearl, Mississippi; West Paducah, Kentucky; Jonesboro, Arkansas; Springfield, Oregon; and Conyors, Georgia, this terrifying scene keeps reoccurring with startling similarity and frightening regularity. And of course, here in Michigan we have Nathaniel Abraham, a convicted murderer at