

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### APPRECIATION OF WAL-MART'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATIONAL WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL

#### HON. ASA HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I recently stood on our National Mall between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument, near the site of the planned memorial to honor our World War II veterans. I was delighted to join Senator Dole and others at the site, and I rise today to thank Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. and its thousands of associates for their contributions to the memorial.

Wal-Mart has raised \$14.5 million for the World War II Memorial, the largest single contribution to the memorial. Store employees from across the country mounted a nine month grassroots fundraising drive to raise \$9 million in funds, which the Wal-Mart Foundation partially matched.

The World War II Memorial will be a fitting tribute to our country's noble generation which defeated nazism, preserved freedom, and taught us all what sacrifice really means. On behalf of the Third Congressional District of Arkansas, I would like to thank Wal-Mart employees and all those who have worked to so honor our veterans.

### HONORING LARRY CALLOWAY

#### HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of the House the retirement of a leading journalist and commentator for the State of New Mexico. Larry Calloway, who stepped down this month from his regular column at the Albuquerque Journal, will be missed by thousands of readers who were faithful followers of his thrice-weekly column. His refreshing and anecdotal comments, which covered civic activities and politics, were always immensely interesting and entertaining. His remarkable contributions to the people of New Mexico cannot be understated. Thank you, Larry, and best wishes in your new endeavors.

[From the Albuquerque (NM) Journal, April 1999]

Columnist Larry Calloway, with great suspicion, has covered about 25 regular sessions of the New Mexico Legislature and an alarming number of political campaigns. His column appears like clockwork, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, on the Editorial page. An outsider, he loves New Mexico and its diverse people but has not fallen in love with its politicians.

He had a promising Western wire service career going when he arrived in Santa Fe

from Denver in a used 1962 Ford Fairlane junker with all his possessions in the back. He had already worked for United Press International at news bureaus in Helena, Montana, Salt Lake City and Denver, with brief temporary assignments in San Francisco and Topeka, Kansas. New Mexico ended his travels. He stuck, got married and began raising a family of two daughters.

His first in-depth experience with New Mexico politics was the Rio Arriba County courthouse raid on June 5, 1967. He was tied up, pushed around, paraded through Tierra Amarilla, threatened with hanging and shot at. He escaped at a State Police roadblock and wondered, "Was it something I wrote?"

It has been that way ever since. Calloway has been reviled by Democrats for his "monkey speech" story that contributed to the defeat of U.S. Sen. Joseph M. Montoya. He has been denounced by both the regulators and the regulated for revelations about things like monopoly bus companies. He has been excoriated in letters to the editor by activists, candidates, lobbyists and governors for discussions of things like real estate deals, political hiring and no-bid contracts. He has been castigated frequently by legislators in open sessions of both houses.

Before all that, Calloway was born innocent in Wyoming and raised in Colorado. He was educated in the Denver public Schools, at the University of Colorado-Boulder (BA, philosophy of science) and at Stanford University (professional journalism fellowship). He has worked and traveled in Asia.

Calloway was with The Associated Press in Santa Fe through the 1970s and joined the Journal in 1980 as the founding editor of Journal North. Politically, he prefers to describe himself only as "journalist," meaning that he looks for the truth behind the clichés and ideologies and tries to write it. He has written a book of fiction, "Guide to the San Juans," and is writing a book of nonfiction on his lengthy visit to New Mexico, something that probably will have "outsider" in the title.

### HONORING PETER J. LIACOURAS UPON HIS RETIREMENT

#### HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor President Peter J. Liacouras, who is retiring after an unprecedented 18 years at the helm of Temple University.

President Liacouras has been called "a man who reminisces about the future." Under his guidance, Temple University has achieved national prominence as a model public research university in a central-city setting, with suburban and international locations and programs.

A Temple professor of law for nearly four decades, and a former Dean of Temple's Law School, Mr. Liacouras has presided since 1982 over an institution with a distinguished faculty, including some 29,000 students on seven campuses in the Philadelphia region which encompasses successful campuses in

Rome and Tokyo. Temple has 16,000 full-time and part-time employees, a renowned Health Sciences Center and Temple University Health System, 200,000 alumnae and alumni in 92 nations around the world, and 16 schools and colleges, offering bachelor's degrees in 135 areas, master's in 82 fields, and doctoral degrees in 49 areas.

President Liacouras's career has been characterized by six constants: continuous pursuit of excellence; (2) opening of universities and professions to persons from historically underrepresented groups; (3) a hard-nosed commitment to fiscal responsibility; (4) leadership from historically underrepresented groups; (3) a hard-nosed commitment to fiscal responsibility; (4) leadership in effectuating change; (5) far-reaching academic improvements in the institution, with close and respectful collaboration with neighbors; and (6) the view that the human condition is universal, and education should be viewed simultaneously in the prism of the world and the local neighborhood.

The son of Greek immigrants, Mr. Liacouras, as Dean of Temple Law School, became a national leader in developing model programs of university and community cooperation, as well as fair and sensible admissions policies for professional schools.

Under Mr. Liacouras, Temple's objectives have included: revitalizing its Main Campus, which, as a result, is providing the spark for the first tangible renewal of a long-neglected section of the City of Philadelphia; strengthening undergraduate, graduate, and professional education in the region, nation, and world; restructuring Temple's schools and college to meet the needs of students and to recognize the rapidly changing environment of higher education; using Temple's resources to improve urban public education; strengthening the University's research mission; providing and expanding health care for all citizens, regardless of ability to pay; building better community relations.

Mr. Speaker, Peter J. Liacouras should be commended for his extraordinary leadership and integrity as the steward of one of our great public institutions of higher learning, Temple University.

### RECOGNIZING THE BUCKET BRIGADE

#### HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize all those who participate in Bucket Brigade in Alton, Illinois. Bucket Brigade is a group of people who simply give of themselves by painting the homes of senior citizens who desperately need it.

It is just another example of citizens who want to make a difference in their community and in the lives of others. Their desire to serve is one that should not go unnoticed.

• 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.

I want to take this opportunity to thank all the people who give of themselves by participating in the Bucket Brigade. I am proud of them, and am grateful for their kindness, compassion, and concern that they have shown, and will continue to show to those in need.

HONORING REVEREND MAURICE ROBERTS

**HON. ASA HUTCHINSON**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Reverend Maurice Roberts for being honored as the National Veterans Administration's Chaplain of the Month for May 2000.

Reverend Roberts is currently the Chief of Chaplain Service at the VA Medical Center in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and is the first chaplain at that center to be selected for this honor. He has given his life in service to his country, first with over twenty years as a Navy chaplain, and then as a VA chaplain to retired servicemen and women. In addition to his dedicated service, his faith has truly been an example to thousands of sailors and veterans, and his sacrificial nature has comforted and blessed each life he has touched.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the citizens of Arkansas, I wish to congratulate Reverend Roberts on this honor and thank him for his life of faith and service to our great nation.

TRIBUTE TO LYNN McDOUGAL

**HON. DUNCAN HUNTER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and thank one of my constituents, Mr. Lynn McDougal, for his many year of dedicated service to the people of San Diego East County. Lynn will shortly be retiring after 32 years as the City Attorney of the City of El Cajon. He has also represented many other government agencies including the cities of Carlsbad, Coronado, Del Mar, El Centro, Imperial Beach, Poway, Alpine Union School District, San Marcos Unified School District and the El Cajon Redevelopment Agency.

Lynn McDougal came from modest beginnings in Atwood, Kansas. His father was a bowling alley owner and his mother a teacher. After attending the University of Kansas on a Naval Scholarship, McDougal spent three years of active duty, followed by 14 years in the Naval Reserve, attaining the rank of Lt. Commander. At his father's suggestion, he enrolled in law school at the University of Colorado, graduating in 1959. A few years later, he moved west and settled in El Cajon.

Lynn is a member of the State Bar of California, the Colorado Bar Association and the San Diego County Bar Association. He is admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. He is the Founder and Past President of the San Diego and Imperial County City Attorney's Association. He has served as Second Vice President, First Vice President and the President of the City Attorney's Depart-

ment of the League of California Cities. He is Past President and a member of the Foothills Bar Association.

Lynn has had a distinguished career in the area of law, but perhaps more importantly, he has dedicated his life in service to others in various other ways as well. This was recognized when he received the El Cajon Chamber of Commerce Citizen of the Year Award in 1974. Lynn has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Boys and Girls Club of El Cajon and served as a member of the Board of the Boys and Girls Club Foundation. He exemplified the Rotary motto of "Service Above Self," as the President of the Rotary Club of El Cajon and being a charter member of both the El Cajon Historical Society and the El Cajon Sister City Association. The latter organization works to improve relations between the people and City of El Cajon and several foreign cities.

Through his endeavors, Lynn has had the support of his lovely wife Anne. He has a son, Tim, and a daughter, Kyle, and has five wonderful grandchildren.

It is people like Lynn McDougal, with his commitment to his nation, his family and his community, that makes the United States the great country that it is. I congratulate him and honor him on his retirement as the City Attorney of El Cajon.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, last week I was unavoidably absent from this chamber when the following roll call votes were taken, roll call vote 256 and roll call vote 291. I want the record to show that had I been present in this chamber I would have voted "yea" on roll call vote 256 and "no" on roll call vote 291.

RECOGNIZING RECIPIENTS OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE AWARDS

**HON. JOHN SHIMKUS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize five residents of Jefferson County, Illinois who have been named the recipients of the Jefferson County African-American Heritage Awards. The winners are John Kendrick, Rev. James Gordon, Mary Ellen Frutrinsky, Tena Mitchell, and Camille Jones.

These individuals were all selected for their community activism. Their commitment to their community and desire to make a difference make them the very deserving honorees.

It takes people like them to make our communities the best possible. I want to thank them for their dedication to changing, leading, and guiding their community into the future. We are truly indebted to them.

HONORING "WE THE PEOPLE" CONTESTANTS

**HON. ASA HUTCHINSON**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Mountain Home Junior High School and its participants in the "We the People. . .The Citizen and the Constitution" national finals.

I am pleased to recognize the class from Mountain Home Junior High School who represented Arkansas in the national competition. The outstanding young people who participated are: Matthew Brinza, T.C. Burnett, Patrick Carter, Cody Garrison, Meredith Griffin, Kayla Hawthorne, Delia Lee, Megan Matty Zachary Millholland, Stacy Miller, Jennifer Nassimbene, Rebaca Neis, Patty Schwartz, Carrie Toole, and Kris Zibert. The class is coached by Patsy Ramsey.

"We the People. . .The Citizen and the Constitution" is the nation's most extensive program dedicated to educating young people about our Constitution. Over 26 million students participate in the program, administered by the Center for Civic Education. The national finals, which includes representatives from every state, simulates a congressional hearing in which students testify as constitutional experts before a panel of judges.

I had the opportunity to meet with the talented group of students from Mountain Home when they were in Washington, and I came away encouraged by their interest in our Constitution and our government. Each bright student represented the Third District of Arkansas well, and I wish them all the best in their future academic pursuits.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 293 due to airplane delays, I was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. DARLENE HOOLEY**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 15, I was unavoidably detained and forced to miss several votes.

If present, I would have voted "no" on agreeing to Rep. STEARN's amendment to H.R. 4578 (Vote 282).

If present, I would have voted "yes" on agreeing to Rep. SLAUGHTER's amendment to H.R. 4578 (Vote 283).

If present, I would have voted "yes" on the motion that the Committee rise on H.R. 4578 (Vote 284).

If present, I would have voted "yes" on the quorum call for H.R. 4578 (Vote 285).

If present, I would have voted "yes" on agreeing to Rep. SANDER's amendment to H.R. 4578 (Vote 286).

If present, I would have voted "yes" on the motion that the Committee rise on H.R. 4578 (Vote 287).

If present, I would have voted "no" on agreeing to Rep. NETHERCUTT's amendment to H.R. 4578 (Vote 288).

If present, I would have voted "no" on agreeing to Rep. WELDON's amendment to H.R. 4578 (Vote 289).

If present, I would have voted "yes" on the motion to recommit H.R. 4578 with instructions to the Committee (Vote 290).

If present, I would have voted "no" on the final passage of H.R. 4578 (Vote 291).

HONORING BRIGADIER GENERAL  
DANIEL G. MONGEON UPON HIS  
RETIREMENT

**HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Brigadier General Daniel G. Mongeon, in recognition of all of his years and dedication to the U.S. Army.

Army Brigadier General Daniel Mongeon is the second Commander of Defense Supply Center Philadelphia, a position that he assumed on July 31, 1998.

General Mongeon received his commission as a Second Lieutenant upon graduation from the University of Arizona in 1972. He was then assigned to the U.S. Army's Security Agency Communications unit in Japan, serving as the S4/Logistics Officer and later as the Executive Officer.

In 1976 General Mongeon was assigned to the 4th Infantry Division in Fort Carson, Colorado. There he served time as the Division Property Officer, and commanded the HHC Division Support Command.

General Mongeon accepted another challenge; the pursuit of an MBA. He completed his studies and received a master's degree in business administration from the University of Arkansas in January 1981. He was then assigned to the Army Staff at the Pentagon, where he served until June 1984. While there, he served in numerous positions including Military Assistant to the Deputy of Staff for Logistics.

After graduating from the Command General Staff College in 1985, he was assigned to the 3rd Infantry Division in Germany. General Mongeon served as S3 and later as Executive Officer of the 203rd Forward Support Battalion, completing his tour as the Division Deputy G4. In January he was selected as Aide-de-Camp to General John R. Galvin, Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command, and Supreme Allied Commander, Europe at SHAPE Belgium.

In 1990 he assumed command of the Support Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Bliss, Texas. During his command, the Support Squadron deployed to Saudi Arabia for participation in Operations Desert Shield/Storm. After completing his command in May 1992, he attended the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, graduating in June 1993.

In 1993, he assumed command of the 41st Area Support Group, United States Army South, Panama. After completing his command in 1995, he was assigned to the Joint Staff at the Pentagon where he assumed duties as Deputy Director for Logistics Readiness and Requirements, J-4. Prior to his current assignment at DSCP, he was the Executive Officer to the Director of Logistics J-4, the Joint Staff, Washington, DC.

His awards and decorations include: the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, the Bronze Star, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters; the Army Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster, the Army Achievement Medal with one oak leaf cluster, the National Defense Service Medal with Bronze Star, the Southwest Asia Service Medal; the Humanitarian Service Medal, and the Kuwait Liberation Medal. He was also awarded the Army Staff and Joint Staff Identification Badges.

Mr. Speaker, Brigadier General Daniel G. Mongeon should be commended for his complete dedication for so many years to the U.S. Army. I congratulate and highly revere General Mongeon upon his retirement, and offer him my very best wishes for the coming years.

IN HONOR OF J.E. DUNLAP

**HON. ASA HUTCHINSON**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate J.E. Dunlap, publisher of the Harrison Daily Times of Harrison, Arkansas, who has recently been honored with the Ernie Deane Award.

For 57 years, J.E. has been a fixture in the Harrison community, first as a writer, then as publisher and owner of the Harrison Daily Times. He built a small paper into one that is now a voice for the entire region. Even after selling the newspaper, his regular column appears in print four times weekly.

Ernie Deane, for whom the award was named, was a longtime columnist for the Arkansas Gazette, as well as a journalism teacher at the University of Arkansas. Like Deane, J.E. Dunlap has devoted his life to the people and communities of Arkansas.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the state of Arkansas, I would like to congratulate J.E. on this honor. He has represented his profession and the state of Arkansas well, and I look forward to the day when aspiring journalists vie for the "J.E. Dunlap Award" in journalism.

RECOGNIZING DEBBIE SNELL-  
GROVE OF WARNER ROBINS, GA,  
FOR RECEIVING THE 2000 LIB-  
ERTY BELL AWARD

**HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor an exceptional citizen from Georgia's 8th Congressional District, Debbie Snellgrove of Warner Robins, recipient of the 2000 Liberty Bell Award.

Each year, the Houston County Bar presents the Liberty Bell Award to one non-lawyer who makes a significant contribution to the legal profession. As a long time court employee, Debbie is highly deserving of this award. Debbie has been working as a state court administrator in Warner Robins for four years. Her previous professional experience includes serving as secretary to Judge Buster McConnell and secretary to Steve Pace in the Houston County District Attorney's office. As a loyal member of her community, Debbie has been involved with the Houston County domestic violence program, the victims assistance program, and the American Heart Association.

In addition, Debbie took time out of her busy schedule to assist my office with arrangements for my Town Hall Meeting in Warner Robins this past April. I am pleased to say that this town hall meeting was a success, but would not have been without Debbie's assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Debbie Snellgrove for her dedicated and service to Houston County and to the legal system of Warner Robins. She is an extraordinary citizen, and I am proud to serve as her Representative in the People's house.

CHRISTIANS IN INDIA SEEK  
INTERNATIONAL HELP

**HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, Newsroom.org, a website devoted to religious news from around the world, reported on June 15 that Christian leaders in India have appealed for help from abroad.

The Christian leaders of India, including the United Forum of Catholics and Protestants of West Bengal, wrote to the Secretary General of the United Nations complaining that the Indian government and police have ignored the wave of terror against Christians since Christmas 1998. They have also requested help from Amnesty International in stopping these atrocities.

"We are scared," said Herod Malik, the leader of the United Forum. "We have to go to international organizations because we have no faith in the Indian government." Just a few days ago Hindu nationalist militants murdered a priest and placed five bombs in four churches. Some Christians who were peacefully distributing Bibles and Christian religious literature were savagely beaten, one so badly that he may lose his arms and legs. These are just the most recent incidents.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, it is not just Christians who are suffering atrocities and persecution. Sikhs, Muslims, Dalits, and others are oppressed in a similar fashion, although Christians seem to be the primary targets at the moment.

We can help these people to live in freedom and in the assurance that their rights will finally be respected. If India promotes terror against its religious and ethnic minorities, it is not a country that the United States should be supporting. Cutting off its aid is one message it would understand loudly and clearly. We should also declare our support for self-determination through an internationally-supervised

plebiscite on the future of political status of Christian Nagaland, of the Sikh homeland, Khalistan, Kashmir, and other nations of Indian. Remember that the people of Kashmir were promised a plebiscite in 1948 and it has never been held. It is time for the United States and the international community to hold India's feet to the fire.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the Newsroom.com article of June 15 into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

[From Newsroom.com, June 15, 2000]

**CHRISTIANS IN INDIA SEEK HELP FROM ABROAD**

A wave of church bombings and murders of clergy has prompted Christian leaders in India to appeal for international help, according to Catholic World News. The United Forum of Catholics and Protestants of West Bengal claimed Tuesday that the Indian government and police have ignored their pleas and have insisted the attacks are random crimes.

The Christian leaders said they have written to the secretary general of the United Nations and also are appealing to the human rights group Amnesty International. "We are scared. We have to go to international organizations because we have no faith in the Indian government," said Herod Malik, the head of the United Forum.

The leaders said that unless international groups pressure the Indian government to protect Christians from Hindu fundamentalists, the "atrocities will increase."

Bombs exploded in four churches in the southern Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Goa on June 8, injuring at least one person. The blasts occurred the day after a Roman Catholic priest was murdered in the Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh in northern India.

The nation's governing Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) blamed the four church bombings on Pakistani intelligence "out to give Hindu organizations a bad name." Opposition parties, however, assert that the bombings are the work of the Sangh Parivar, the extended family of Hindu organizations.

Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee promised a delegation of Christian leaders on Monday that his government would investigate the incidents fully.

Christians charge that the Hindu nationalist Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), considered the ideological parent of the BJP, have engaged in a campaign against Christians since the BJP came to power two years ago. The New Delhi-based United Christian Forum for Human Rights says that in the past year it has documented 120 attacks by Hindu fundamentalists against Christian individuals, churches, and schools.

Indian government officials deny having any influence on the aggression. CWN said a senior interior ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity, insisted the Christian community had nothing to fear and the government was taking steps to prevent such attacks.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. DARLENE HOOLEY**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, June 19, I was unavoidably detained and forced to miss two votes.

If present, I would have voted "yes" on the motion that the Committee rise on H.R. 4635 (Vote 292).

If present, I would have voted "yes" on agreeing to Mr. Waxman's amendment to H.R. 4635 (Vote 292).

**HONOR OF THE WOMAN'S BOOK CLUB OF HARRISON, ARKANSAS**

**HON. ASA HUTCHINSON**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Woman's Book Club of Harrison, Arkansas. This month marks the one-hundred-year anniversary of the club's founding.

On June 25, 1900, twelve women in Harrison, Arkansas, founded a small book club, each contributing a single book. Soon after, a small library, consisting of a few shelves in the back of a newspaper office opened to members on Saturday afternoons. From these humble beginnings, the Woman's Book Club opened the first public library in north central Arkansas in 1903.

With support from the Woman's Book Club, the Harrison Public Library continued to grow and expand, moving several times to keep up with the demand for library services. In 1944, it became one of the first regional libraries in Arkansas and today contains over 58,000 volumes.

Mr. Speaker, the Woman's Book Club of Harrison is one of the largest private civic contributors to education and good works in my state. Over the past century, thousands who might not otherwise have had the opportunity to learn have been touched by its work. On behalf of all Arkansans, I would like to commend each of the many women who have been involved in the Harrison club. I look forward to another century of service.

**IN RECOGNITION OF SHELBY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**

**HON. DAVID D. PHELPS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate one of my district's hospitals. For the second year in a row Shelby Memorial Hospital in Shelbyville, IL, has been recognized by the HCIA and the Health Network as being one of the top 100 facilities in the nation for clinical excellence and efficiency.

Each year the HCIA and the Health Network compare hospitals across the nation in search of hospitals that focus on clinical excellence and efficient delivery of care. The study places hospitals into categories by size. Shelby Memorial Hospital fits into the category for small hospitals, consisting of 25-99 acute care beds in service. The HCIA and Health Network based their study on quality of care, efficiency of operations, and sustainability of overall performance. They ranked 1266 small hospitals based on: risk adjusted mortality index; risk adjusted complications index; severity adjusted average length of stay; expense per adjusted discharge, case mix, and wage adjusted; profitability (cash flow margin); proportion of outpatient revenue; index of total facility

occupancy; and productivity (total asset turnover rate). The scores are then computed, and the results are then published in Modern Healthcare Magazine. The top 100 hospitals stand out above the rest by having superior care at lower costs.

According to CEO John Bennett, Shelby Memorial Hospital's main focus is on patient care, not Finances. Plans are already being made to improve the hospital's rating. The hospital will soon have a new, ER, lab, X ray and physical therapy departments, and new patient rooms.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say congratulations to Shelby Memorial Hospital on their excellent accomplishment. Due to the hospital's excellence in serving its community, it is clear that Shelby Memorial Hospital is an asset to Illinois and our nation's health care system.

**RECOGNIZING THE CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**

**HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, Today I rise to recognize the Central Massachusetts Symphony Orchestra as they present the 50th consecutive season of Summer Family Concerts during July at East Park and Institute Park in Worcester, Massachusetts. These concerts, founded by the late Harry Levenson, and his wife Madelyn have always been, and will always be admission-free to the public. Madelyn continues to play a major role in all of the programming, and their son Paul Levenson serves as the Executive Director.

Over the years, the concerts have attracted over 1,000,000 residents and visitors to these performances. The fine classical and pops repertoire is now playing to the third generation of concert-goers. The concerts have become a beloved New England tradition at which all segments of the community, all neighborhoods, and all backgrounds can come together for alfresco entertainment. While walking home past Institute Park, Harry and Madelyn Levenson envisioned an outdoor summer concert. Today neighbors and neighborhoods in the All-American City of Worcester enjoy the fruits of their inspiration on a snowy Worcester evening in 1951.

I am sure my colleagues join me in celebrating a fine Worcester tradition.

**IN RECOGNITION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENCHANTED HILLS CAMP**

**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Rose Resnick Lighthouse for the Blind and Visually Disabled and the 50th Anniversary of its Enchanted Hills Camp.

The Rose Resnick Lighthouse is the most comprehensive program and advocacy agency

servicing the blind and visually impaired community in the San Francisco Bay Area. The Enchanted Hills Camp, located in the Napa County foothills, provides the blind with the opportunities of a traditional summer camp, combined with peer support, role models and a philosophy that encourages self-confidence and development.

The Enchanted Hills Camp promotes independence, equality, and self-reliance through rehabilitation training and services such as access to employment, education, government, media, recreation, transportation and the environment. Approximately 120 individuals enroll in the camp each summer, which offers activities for children in elementary through high school, as well as adults and multi-disabled persons. Campers participate in activities ranging from hiking, horseback-riding, and other sports to arts and crafts projects and campfire conversations.

This summer will mark 50 years of camp at Enchanted Hills. Three events are scheduled for counselors and campers to celebrate the 50th Anniversary—an Alumni Retreat, Counselor Reunion, and a 50th Anniversary Party. The Retreat is for adults who attended the camp between 1950 and 1995 and the Counselor Reunion is open to all counselors, camp maintenance and kitchen staff, volunteers, and interns who worked between 1950 and 1995. The 50th Anniversary Party will take place June 25, complete with music, a BBQ lunch, and other special activities.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we acknowledge the Rose Resnick Light-house and the Enchanted Hills Camp for providing visually impaired individuals with vital services and camp memories to last a lifetime. Congratulations to the Enchanted Hills Camp on its 50th Anniversary.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE NORTH ALABAMA VETERANS OF THE KOREAN WAR

##### HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the veterans of the Korean War who now reside in North Alabama. These brave men and women who boldly served their country across the ocean 50 years ago deserve our recognition and our gratitude. This coming Saturday in Huntsville, Alabama, our area veterans, their families and the Korean-American community will be honored at a Huntsville Stars baseball game.

As this nation at large begins its three-year remembrance of the 50th anniversary of the Korean War, the Redstone-Huntsville AUSA Chapter 3103 has been designated by Secretary Cohen as a Commemorative Community. I believe this distinction reflects the patriotic history of North Alabama and Redstone Arsenal and acknowledges the sacrifices this community has made in the defense of the United States and its freedoms.

Many people refer to the Korean War as "The Forgotten War", but I would like to take this opportunity to thank those in my community who are going to extraordinary efforts to ensure that the Korean War and its veterans are not forgotten. I would like to extend my

appreciation to Jim Rountree, the chairman of the commemoration committee, Robert Mixon, Jr. and Ed Banville. I also want to recognize the Grand Marshal of the anniversary festivities, Major General Grayson Tate, a Purple Heart veteran who nearly lost his leg in the battles for democracy and peace that took place 50 years ago in Korea.

On behalf of the Congress of the United States, I thank the veterans and families of the Korean War and those in my community who are working hard to see them properly honored. We can never afford to forget their victories and their sacrifices lest we take for granted the precious freedoms we enjoy every minute of every day. I would like to extend my best wishes to them for a memorable Saturday baseball game.

#### HONORING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF SAMUEL R. BACON

##### HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish a happy 100th birthday to Samuel R. Bacon of Cookeville, Tennessee. Mr. Bacon is a remarkable man who has lived a successful and rewarding life. He will turn 100 on July 1, 2000.

Reared on a dairy farm just outside of Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Bacon graduated from the University of Maryland and went to work as a soil scientist. He eventually went to work for the United States Department of Agriculture and traveled the entire nation putting his experience and abilities to good use for a number of communities. After 35 years at the USDA, Mr. Bacon went into business distributing key chains, small tools and the like to about 400 stores. At the age of 91, he finally retired from that second career.

Mr. Bacon and his wife, Reba, now deceased, shared their good fortune with the Cookeville area throughout the years. They contributed to more than 30 charities, and through Mr. Bacon's support, Reba was able to establish an art league in Cookeville. Thanks to the generosity and support of the Bacons, the Cumberland Art Society has flourished into an integral part of the community. Always wanting to help his community, Mr. Bacon delivered Meals on Wheels to the elderly and disabled until he was 98.

An example of this man's extraordinary fortitude was the time he walked, at the age of 74, from Lebanon, Tennessee, to Monterey, Tennessee, a distance of nearly 70 miles. Asked why he wanted to walk such a distance at that age, Bacon replied, "I just wanted to see if I could do it." I congratulate Mr. Bacon for his tremendous contributions to the country and to his fellow man.

#### TRIBUTE TO ROY BRAUNSTEIN

##### HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate APWU Legisla-

tive Director Roy Braunstein on a special achievement of 20 years as a National Legislative Officer.

Roy was first elected in 1980 as the APWU Legislative Aide, and was elected Legislative and Political Director in 1992. He has been elected eight times by the APWU membership. The American Postal Workers Union AFL-CIO has more than 350,000 members in every city, town and hamlet in the United States and is the world's largest postal union.

Before he came to Washington, D.C. in 1980, Roy was active in the New Jersey Shore Area Local where he served as Legislative Director and Shop Stewart. He was also the New Jersey State APWU Legislative Director and Editor. He served in community affairs as a member of the Barnegat, New Jersey Board of Education for three years and as a member of the Ocean County New Jersey Mental Health Board.

In Washington, Roy serves as a lobbyist for the union and has worked on a number of issues important to the membership. During his tenure at APWU, I worked closely with Roy in securing passage of the Hatch Act Reform, legislation which I authored granting greater political freedom for postal and federal employees. Roy also played a key role in the eight-year battle for the Family and Medical Leave Act which President Clinton signed into law in 1993.

Over the years, Roy has worked diligently to help win passage of the Federal Employees Retirement Act, the Spouse Equity Act, the Postal Employees Safety Enhancement Act, the Veterans Employment Opportunity Act and many other legislative initiatives to help working families.

Roy has fought to protect the viability of the Postal Service. He has been a leader in the fight against Postal Privatization, and the movement to take the Postal Service off-budget during the 1980's in an effort to stop congressional attacks on the Postal Service. APWU is an affiliate of the AFL-CIO and Roy has worked closely with other labor leaders for the goals of this nation's working men and women.

Roy's wife of 32 years, Marilyn, is also an APWU member and they are the proud parents of two young men, Rick and Daniel. He has an A.A. Degree from Kinsborough Community College in Brooklyn, New York, and a B.A. Degree from Richmond College in Staten Island, New York.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to join in recognizing the very special achievements of Roy Braunstein, whom I have known throughout his career in Washington by virtue of my previous capacity as Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and my current role as Ranking Democratic Member of the House Education and Work Force Committee. APWU is well-served to have Roy Braunstein representing their Union before the Congress of the United States.

#### AFRICAN DIAMONDS

##### HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the enclosed statement into the RECORD.

STATEMENT OF ELI HAAS, PRESIDENT,  
DIAMOND DEALERS CLUB

(For the hearing on Africa's Diamonds: Precious, Perilous Too? By the Subcommittee on Africa, Committee on International Relations, U.S. House of Representatives, May 9, 2000)

On behalf of the Diamond Dealers Club we welcome this opportunity to present this statement on "Africa's Diamonds: Precious, Perilous Too?"

The Diamond Dealers Club is a trade association of close to 2,000 diamond dealers, brokers and manufacturers. Conceived in 1931, we have since our beginning been located in New York City. Our members come from more than 30 different countries and import the overwhelming percentage of diamonds that enter the United States. Pursuant to our By-Laws, we early recognized that a key goal of our organization is "to cooperate with governmental agencies." This statement is presented with that goal in mind.

The tragic consequences of the use of diamonds to finance civil wars in Africa, particularly Angola, have in recent months received considerable public and private attention both in the United States and worldwide. The focus of the articles, discussions and meetings on this subject is that diamonds have been used by rebels to pay for weapons in Angola, Sierra Leone and Congo, weapons that have led to the deaths and amputations of limbs of tens of thousands of innocent victims of these conflicts.

Two years ago the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution that prohibited the purchase of diamonds from UNITA forces in Angola. Endorsed by the United States, these sanctions prohibit nations from the "direct or indirect import from Angola" to their territory of all diamonds that are not controlled through certificates provided by Angola's recognized government.

The resolution's basic objective was that without funds generated by such sales the rebel forces led by Jonas Savimbi would no longer be able to continue the campaign of terror and rebellion against Angola's government. Since then, the UN Security Council Committee on Angola, chaired by Canadian Ambassador Robert Fowler, issued a report in March 2000 which found that the UN sanctions are frequently violated.

According to the UN report, UNITA's military activities are sustained by its "ability to sell rough diamonds for cash and to exchange rough diamonds for weapons." The investigation of UNITA'S diamond sales led by the former Swedish ambassador to Angola implicated the presidents of Togo and Burkina Faso as involved in the illegal trading operations with Mr. Savimbi's forces. It also concluded that Bulgarians were shipping arms to UNITA and that the Antwerp diamond industry played a role in the illegal trade.

Several months before the March report, Ohio Congressman Tony Hall, a person long devoted to human rights causes and combating world hunger, introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives the "Consumer Access to a Responsible Accounting of Trade Act (CARAT)" a bill mandating that any diamond "sold in the United States" that retails for more than \$100 be accompanied by a certificate stating the name of the country in which the diamond was mined. According to the Congressman this would encourage consumers to "participate in a global human rights campaign" thus removing the financial support for some of Africa's civil wars.

We feel that Congressman Hall's bill has the worthwhile purpose of protecting innocent people caught in brutal internal conflicts. Each of us has seen photos of the frightened victims of these conflicts, victims

who may have been killed or had limbs amputated simply because they were in the path of maniacal, well-armed thugs (often teenagers). All of us deplore these acts of terrorism.

Unfortunately for the innocent victims of these ongoing conflicts, the Hall proposal, however well-intentioned, would neither lead to the successful implementation of the UN sanctions nor end the ongoing civil wars and the concomitant deaths of innocent civilians. Rather, it would harm the diamond industry worldwide and have serious negative implications for stable and developing countries in southern Africa.

Even if enacted and implemented, the Congressman's proposal would have but negligible impact on the UN sanctions. Diamonds are fungible and tens of millions of them are mined annually. No organization in existence today is qualified to certify that a stone sold in Rwanda was not mined in Angola, two nations which share a porous border several hundred miles long. Furthermore, rampant corruption and fraud easily leads to the fraudulent certification of stones from rebel areas—something which Ambassador Fowler's report documents.

Moreover, mandating that certificates accompany all diamonds "retailing" for more than \$100 would mean that tens of millions of certificates would have to be issued annually. The record keeping for this task would be monumental and costly and would inevitably harm the retail jewelry industry which is dominated by small businesses. It is also important to understand that De Beers, the company that sells most of the world's rough diamonds reported that it no longer purchases any from conflict areas. In March it announced that it would henceforth provide written guarantees that its diamonds do not originate with African rebels.

While there is some discussion of the development of a technology to come up with identifying marks or fingerprints to determine particular countries of origin of diamonds, no such technology is currently available. Indeed, even those involved in this research and development report that at best success is years away. Furthermore, even if country of origin was determinable, it would still not indicate whether a diamond comes from mines in government-held territory or from rebel-held mines.

In fact the proposed legislation would penalize and have a harmful impact on legitimate and responsible African producers of diamonds such as Botswana, Namibia and South Africa. In these countries diamonds provide the engine for economic growth and account for a substantial percentage of the gross domestic product. Diamond production has been so successful for Botswana that it now has one of the most rapidly growing economies in the world.

In South Africa, former President Nelson Mandela has expressed concern that his nation's vital diamond industry is not damaged by "an international campaign." Surely, the U.S. Congress does not wish to retard economic development in friendly developing countries because it is fueled by diamonds. In fact, this "unintended consequence" would follow from this legislation.

The American diamond and jewelry industry is united in both its abhorrence of terrorism in the Congo, Sierra Leone and Angola and in support of the UN sanctions regarding the latter. To successfully keep conflict diamonds out of the world diamond market we believe the problem must be attacked at the source. We feel that the efforts of the international community should be concentrated on the small number of firms and individuals who are actively engaged in helping illicit diamonds enter the mainstream of the legitimate diamond commerce.

The international community has already achieved significant positive results with its efforts to cast light on firms, individuals and countries involved in trading with the rebel forces. While the portability of diamonds means that some stones from conflict areas will continue to enter the world economy, a greater international effort can reduce this to a minimum.

Members of the organized diamond community, including the close to 2000 member Diamond Dealers Club in the United States, strongly oppose the sale of diamonds that do not comply with the UN resolution. Indeed, in July 1999, months before the current media attention, the DDC's Board of Directors went on record in support of the UN sanctions prohibiting our members from trading in diamonds which do not comply with the position taken by the UN and the U.S. government.

While the above is important in preventing the sale of unlicensed diamonds, to be truly effective we believe it is necessary to initiate a proactive approach, one that will encourage stability, accountability and transparency. More specifically, we must establish a direct relationship between African diamond mining nations and the American diamond cutting industry. This means that the American diamond industry should be able to deal directly on a business-to-business basis with African diamond producing nations to purchase stones that have been licensed for export by legitimate governments. In doing so we would pay the world market price, a price which is substantially above the payments received for diamonds that are now being used to contribute to the internal conflicts.

One other major advantage of this proposal is that the transparency and accountability which is the hallmark of the American industry's style of operation surely would lead to a decline in corruption and other illegal activities. This would result in fewer stones sold through either "leakage" or other unauthorized sources as well as reduce the corruption that is often associated with diamond commerce in several producing nations.

The benefit to African diamond producing nations is clear. With U.S. government involvement, the American diamond industry would also benefit since the establishment of a direct pipeline would play a significant role in overcoming the current shortage of rough diamonds. In turn, this would revitalize our cutting and polishing industry.

Ultimately, we believe that our proposal represents a win-win situation for the American diamond industry and the diamond producing nations of Africa. Instead of diamonds being used to finance internal conflicts and the death and destruction of innocent civilians, they would become—as is already the case in the other African nations—a major opportunity for gainful employment for tens of thousands of people and a major source for economic development in the diamond producing nations of Africa. At the same time, diamonds would strengthen the American industry, thereby providing new opportunities for employment, and tax revenues.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEL VALLE  
FAMILY

HON. JOSE E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 20, 2000

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the "The Puerto Rican Family of the

Millennium," the Del Valle Family. Telesforo del Valle, Sr., Rafaela Leon del Valle and Telesforo del Valle, Jr., were honored on Wednesday, June 7 by the National Puerto Rican Day Parade of New York, GALOS Corp. of New York and Puerto Rico and Manhattan Valley Senior Center.

Telesforo del Valle, Sr., was born in Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, in 1908. He moved to Brooklyn before moving to "El Barrio" in Manhattan. He was a guitarist and a composer and in 1932 he became a member of a musical group called "Trio del Valle". In 1941, while studying law, he joined the National Guard and Civil Defense. In 1945 he made history as the first Puerto Rican elected Councilman at Large in the City of New York. He was also the first Hispanic candidate to form his own political party. In 1948 he became the first Hispanic from New York to run for the United States Congress.

Mr. Speaker, in 1958 Telesforo, Sr., and his wife Rafaela Leon del Valle, who was born in the town of Guarbo, Puerto Rico, formed an organization known as "Loyal Citizens Congress of America, Inc.". They established offices in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. They organized the first military troop of Hispanic cadets in New York and New Jersey to prevent and combat juvenile delinquency. A major goal of the organization was to provide guidance to workers and to intervene in labor disputes.

Loyal Citizens Congress of America had over a thousand members who were knowledgeable on the political and electoral systems. With their support, Telesforo, Sr., was appointed by New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller to be his campaign director in the Hispanic communities of New York State. Rockefeller won the Latino vote by 85 percent. It was the first time the Republican Party ever won in East Harlem.

In 1985, Mr. and Mrs. Del Valle were recognized with the "Valores Humanos" award. Mrs. Del Valle was honored by the newspaper "El Diario" of New York as the most prominent feminist in the State of New York. Their son, Telesforo del Valle, Jr., Esquire, is a criminalist who has followed in their footsteps and whose career and achievements are great sources of pride for them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the "The Puerto Rican Family of the Millennium," the Del Valle Family.

#### NEW TRIAL FOR GARY GRAHAM

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 20, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to raise an issue of great importance to society's guarantee of due process and fairness to all of our citizens. As you all know we are less than two days away from executing a potentially innocent man, Gary Graham. There is a great weight of evidence, still unheard by a Texas court, that could establish his innocence. The evidence that he had an inadequate lawyer is so overwhelming that to put this man to death, without consideration of the evidence that could exonerate him, would be a travesty of justice.

Last week, 34 of my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus sent a letter to the Texas Governor, appealing to him to grant Mr. Graham a conditional pardon and the right to a new trial. Mr. Speaker, I insert a copy of this letter into the RECORD at this point. Were the relief we requested granted, Mr. Speaker, the Texas Court would be able to consider this important evidence that could exonerate Mr. Graham.

In a new trial, Mr. Graham's counsel would be able to effectively challenge the only evidence that was used to convict Mr. Graham—the testimony of a single witness. With the assistance of effective counsel, the court would hear that the witness initially failed to identify Mr. Graham at a photo spread the night before she picked him out of a lineup of four people. The Court would also hear that the .22 caliber gun found on Mr. Graham at the time of his arrest was determined by the Police Crime Lab not to be the weapon used in the murder. Further, the Court would hear from four other eyewitnesses mentioned in the police report who said that Mr. Graham was not the shooter.

In addition to this evidence available in the first trial that defense counsel failed to present, the Court would also benefit from "new" evidence obtained after the first trial concluded. The court would need to hear this evidence, consisting of statements from at least six eyewitnesses to the incident who affirmed under oath that Mr. Graham did not commit the crime for which he may soon pay the ultimate price. Because prior Texas court rules give persons convicted of a crime only 30 days after their trial to present "new" evidence, these exonerating testimonies could not be presented to the Appellate Court for consideration.

Mr. Graham may not be innocent, but as we stand here today we know that he has not been proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. We are talking about a man's life, one that cannot be brought back once we have taken it away. If we execute this man without a fair trial it will be an obvious contradiction to everything this country stands for and a dark day in our history.

Mr. Speaker, we have a choice today: we either hold strong to our principles and show that we are truly a nation of justice, or we allow a man to die in the face of strong evidence of his innocence. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of justice, to show that a human life can never take a back seat to politics. In two days we will show that we are truly the greatest country of all time, or we will put our heads down in shame in the realization that a great country, a just country, and a truly democratic country does not yet exist.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, DC, June 13, 2000.

Hon. GEORGE W. BUSH,  
Governor, the State of Texas,  
Office of the Governor.

Re Request for Stay of Execution, Grant of Clemency for Shaka Sankofa, formerly known as Gary Graham

DEAR MR. GOVERNOR: As you are aware, time is quickly running out before the June 22, 2000, scheduled execution of Gary Graham, also known as Shaka Sankofa. Based upon our understanding of the facts and merits of the case, as well as the ineffective counsel Mr. Sankofa received at trial, we believe that it would be a severe miscarriage of justice for his execution to proceed. Therefore, we are writing to request

that you grant an immediate stay of Mr. Sankofa's execution, as your predecessor, Governor Ann Richards, did in 1993.

We feel strongly that it is altogether appropriate for you to grant the stay of execution for Mr. Sankofa to give your office and the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles time to approve Mr. Sankofa's clemency petition. As is clear from reviewing the history of this case, which is set forth in detail in Mr. Sankofa's clemency petition, Mr. Sankofa received grossly ineffective counsel at his two-day capital trial. Throughout the recent history of Texas capital cases, there is perhaps no situation like this, where a young man is sentenced to die based entirely upon the testimony of one witness—with absolutely no corroborating evidence. We must not ignore the fact that officers investigating the shooting never recovered any physical evidence or corroborating witness testimony linking Mr. Sankofa to the shooting.

Whether Mr. Sankofa received ineffective assistance of counsel is hardly a dispute. Mr. Sankofa's trial lawyer failed to use any of the key witnesses who were available at the trial to rebut the testimony of the prosecution's only witness—indeed, their only evidence—to tie him to the crime. A reasonably competent attorney would have called witnesses, like Ronald Hubbard, who would have directly rebutted the prosecution's evidence by testifying that Mr. Sankofa did not resemble the gunman. Had Mr. Hubbard's testimony been received into evidence, the jury or a later appeals court would have had a factual basis, at the very least, to determine that Mr. Sankofa should not be executed.

Furthermore, at trial, Mr. Sankofa's attorney did not even seek to impeach the testimony of the prosecution's lone witness, Bernadine Skillern. Mr. Sankofa's lawyer was negligent in not pointing out to the trier of fact that Ms. Skillern failed to positively identify Mr. Sankofa in a photo array shown to her the night before she finally identified him in a lineup with four different men in the lineup. Mr. Sankofa's lawyer did not introduce a police report saying that Ms. Skillern focused on Mr. Sankofa's photo but declined to positively identify him, saying the shooter had a darker complexion. A competent attorney would have used this information to establish a foundation for impeaching Ms. Skillern's testimony—the only evidence of any kind linking Mr. Sankofa to the murder.

In fact, a reasonably competent attorney would have realized that Mr. Hubbard's testimony alone would have seriously undermined a finding that the prosecution met its burden to present clear and convincing evidence establishing guilt beyond a shadow of a doubt with the scant evidence it offered. Clearly, directly conflicting witness testimony raises a legally significant doubt about a person's guilt. Mr. Sankofa's counsel's failure to offer this evidence is inexcusable neglect. As the clemency petition shows, there are many other instances of ineffective assistance of counsel, which do not need to be set forth again here. The pattern of negligence of Mr. Sankofa's trial lawyer is well established, and Mr. Sankofa should not pay with his life for his attorney's many mistakes.

Unfortunately, simply failing to call important witnesses to testify at trial was not the end of Mr. Sankofa's lawyer's negligence. Because prior Texas court rules gave persons convicted of a crime only 30 days after their trial to present "new" evidence, Mr. Sankofa's subsequent counsel, retained in the mid-1990s, were not permitted to offer exonerating testimony to appellate courts. Specifically, these attorneys obtained statement from at least six witnesses to the incident who affirmed under oath that Mr.

Sankofa did not commit the crime for which he may soon pay the ultimate price. Therefore, Mr. Governor, we request you to weigh all the evidence that is available to you, which could not be considered by the courts, and ensure that justice is done by preventing his execution and granting him a conditional pardon and the right to a new trial.

Mr. Governor, what we have here is a very compelling case for granting Mr. Sankofa clemency. Unfortunately, we are concerned that the merits of his petition may get overlooked in the current atmosphere of your candidacy for the Office of the President of the United States. The life of an innocent man may be at stake, and politics must not be allowed to cause a miscarriage of justice that can never be undone. For the foregoing reasons, we respectfully request you to grant an immediate stay of Mr. Sankofa's execution, and work with the Texas parole board to approve his petition for clemency.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. Please feel free to contact Jeffrey Davis, Legislative Counsel, in Congressman Towns' office should you need any additional information.

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#### HONORING JUDGE JOE FISHER

### HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in great sadness to honor Judge Joe Fisher, who passed away yesterday, June 19th. Judge Fisher was a remarkable man who was committed to his community, his country, and above all, his family.

Judge Fisher received his law degree from the University of Texas in 1936 and was appointed by Dwight D. Eisenhower as a U.S. District Judge in 1959. Following his appointment many of his rulings set legal precedents.

In 1972, he ruled for the first time that manufacturers of asbestos that didn't warn workers of the potential dangers could be held liable and awarded a family \$79,000 in damages. The case went all the way to the Supreme Court and is still the basis for law today. The first desegregation plan for Beaumont was drafted by Judge Fisher in 1970 after the U.S. Justice Department ordered the integration of the South Park school district in Beaumont.

Always a man who believed in equality and justice, in 1994 Judge Fisher struck down the Klu Klux Klan's attempt to adopt a highway as part of a state highway cleanup program. He was a man of great courage he wrote in his decision that members only applied "as subterfuge to intimidate those minority residents \* \* \* and discourage further desegregation."

After he retired from active duty in 1984, he continued to work full time as a senior judge and continued to hear a substantially full caseload up until two weeks before his death. His impact on the community could be felt outside the court room as well. Judge Fisher contributed to the Salvation Army and the YMCA.

He was of the utmost character, and his attributes of selflessness and commitment to others are rare gifts that this nation was lucky to have. Judge Fisher was a man who served his country as a Federal Judge with great pride and devotion. He often thought outside the box to make sure that his decisions were fair and honorable.

His work was part of the fiber of Southeast Texas, and with his passing a great loss will

be felt in the spirit and the heart of our community. Today, as an American we lost a great jurist, but as a Congressman I have lost a mentor and a friend.

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#### FAITH BASED LENDING PROTECTION ACT

### HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, each day our nation's religious institutions quietly go about performing critical social programs that serve as lifelines to individuals and families in need. Besides providing places of worship, religious institutions also serve their communities by operating outreach programs such as food banks, soup kitchens, battered family shelters, schools and AIDS hospices. To families in need, these programs often provide a last resource of care and compassion.

Yet, in spite of the clear social good that these programs provide to communities across America, we are faced with the growing reality that religious institutions are finding it increasingly difficult to secure the necessary capital resources at favorable rates that enable them to carry on this critical community work.

Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to introduce legislation that I believe will help ensure that religious institutions have available all the financial resources necessary to carry out their missions of community service. The "Faith-Based Lending Protection Act," which enjoys bipartisan support, seeks to amend the Federal Credit Union Act by clarifying that any member business loan made by a credit union to a religious nonprofit organization will not count toward total business lending caps imposed on credit unions by federal law.

Each year credit unions loan millions of dollars to nonprofit religious organizations, many located in minority and/or lower income communities. Historically, these loans are considered safe and help sustain critical social outreach programs. Without legislative action, Mr. Speaker, these religious institutions will find it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to secure the necessary funds under favorable terms to allow them to continue their work. I urge my colleagues to join me in this legislative effort.

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#### INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE ACT OF 2000

### HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the International Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Act of 2000, legislation I introduced today to make combating corruption a key principle of U.S. development assistance.

This bill will help to accomplish two objectives of pivotal importance to the United States. By making anti-corruption procedures a key principle of development assistance, it

will push developing countries further along the path to democracy and the establishment of a strong civil society. Moreover, by helping these countries root out corruption, bribery and unethical business practices, we can help create a level playing field for U.S. companies doing business abroad.

According to officials at the U.S. Department of Commerce, during the past five years, U.S. firms lost nearly \$25 billion dollars-worth of contracts to foreign competitors offering bribes.

Bribery impedes trade and hurts our economic interests by providing an unfair advantage to those countries which tolerate bribery of foreign officials. By making anti-corruption procedures a key component of our foreign aid programs, this bill will help those countries to set up more transparent business practices, such as modern commercial codes and intellectual property rights, which are vital to enhancing economic growth and decreasing corruption at all levels of society.

My bill requires U.S. foreign assistance to be used to fight corruption at all levels of government and in the private sector in countries that have persistent problems with corruption—particularly where the United States has a significant economic interest.

The United States has a long history of leadership on fighting corruption. We were the first to criminalize international bribery through the enactment of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977. Moreover, United States leadership was instrumental in the passage of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. Enactment of this bill would be a logical next step.

Corruption is antithetical to democracy. It chips away at the public's trust in government, while stifling economic growth and deterring foreign economic investment. In addition, corruption poses a major threat to development. It undermines democracy and good governance, reduces accountability and representation, and inhibits the development of a strong civil society.

This bill takes a comprehensive approach to combating corruption and promoting good governance. By outlining a series of initiatives to be carried out by both USAID and the Treasury Department, the legislation addresses the political, social and economic aspects of corruption.

As the largest trader in the global economy, it in the United States' national interest to fight corruption and promote transparency and good governance. Not only does it help to promote economic growth and strengthen democracy, but it helps to create a level playing field for U.S. companies that do business overseas.

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#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE KEELY JARDELL SCHOOL OF DANCE

### HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. NICK LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the outstanding accomplishment of the young ladies of Keely Jardell's School of Dance in Nederland, Texas. The school consists of approximately 500 students

from throughout the area of southeast Texas ranging from ages six to eighteen years of age. The school focuses not only on dancing, but also on the importance of discipline and character. In addition to studying in the Jardell School of Dance, the students also participate in academic, athletic, and religious activities within the community. Practicing 12–15 hours a week, these young ladies have demonstrated an ability to balance their responsibilities and excel in them with grace. Lessons like these give the students of the Keely Jardell School of Dance skills that will be invaluable to them as they encounter challenges in their futures. These young ladies serve as role models to their peers and to members of the community as well.

Recently, sixty-nine of these students participated in regional competitions in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in Houston, and across the state of Texas. Members of the team devoted countless hours to perfecting their craft; their efforts have paid off. At regional competitions, the school was awarded the highest score, judge's choice, choreography, overall high score, and spirit awards. Their outstanding performances at the regional level has qualified them for the National Competition in San Antonio, Texas this summer. The prestige of the school and its talented performers is known well throughout the nation. In late 1999, an invitation was received inviting the girls to perform in Washington D.C. and in New York City during the month of July, 2000. The members of the school have graciously honored the request and will be performing Sunday July 2nd at 5:30 p.m. at the Post Office Pavilion, here in Washington. I urge all who have the opportunity to enjoy a truly amazing show worthy of your time.

After the appearance in Washington, the performers will attend special dance classes at the Broadway Dance Center in New York City. Numerous fund-raisers and community events are being staged to defray the expenses of the trip. It has been a total commitment of all involved, but well worth the work. The members of the Keely Jardell School of Dance have relentlessly committed themselves to perfecting their talents in preparation for the National Competition.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to have the honor of commending the students of the Keely Jardell School of Dance on their astounding achievements and abilities. Young people such as these should serve as examples to America of the extraordinary breed of leaders it can expect in its future. These young ladies deserve our attention, support, and best wishes as they demonstrate the remarkable product of their labor and talent.

50TH BIRTHDAY OF THE MANCHESTER, NH, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER

**HON. JOHN E. SUNUNU**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Manchester VA Medical Center, located in New Hampshire's First Congressional District, on the occasion of the Hospital's 50th birthday, July 2, 2000. This outstanding facility continues to provide exem-

plary health care to thousands of veterans who have served America with distinction and honor. As the hospital celebrates its 50th year, I hope we will also take a moment to reflect on the service and sacrifice of those service men and women. The devoted staff of the Hospital, including Public Relations Director Paul Lamberti who provided me with an extensive historical background of the Center, also deserves special thanks and appreciation for their dedication to the health care of our veterans.

The establishment of the Manchester VA Medical Center began at the conclusion of World War I with the World War Veterans' Legislation Subcommittee on Hospitals' recommendation that the New Hampshire project be funded. Congressman Fletcher Hale followed suit with legislation seeking Presidential approval for the construction of a facility to treat veterans throughout northern New England. Specifically, the measure called for "a modern, sanitary, fireproof, two-hundred bed capacity hospital plant for the diagnosis, care, and treatment of general and medical and surgical disabilities and to provide Government care for the increasing load of mentally afflicted veterans regardless of whether said disability developed prior to January 1, 1925, at a cost not to exceed \$1,500,000."

Final legislative approval came in 1945, and in 1946, after the end of World War II, the United States Government acquired a parcel of land, previously owned by Governor Frederick F. Smyth, that would become the site for the Hospital. Smyth served from 1866 to 1880 on the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and was well acquainted with the needs of veterans everywhere. The Smyth Tower, the replica of a famous Scottish lookout, can be found on the grounds today. The structure was erected by Smyth in 1888 and is named as an Historic Site on the National Register.

Construction of the VA Medical Center began in 1948 and two years later, on July 2, 1950, the VA Medical Center was officially dedicated. In the following decade, staff attended to the health care needs of approximately 23,500 patients.

The VA Medical Center joined with Harvard Medical School to become a training facility for surgical residents in the late 1960's and has remained an active teaching hospital for Harvard and Dartmouth Medical School residents. Through the years, students aspiring to become nurses, dentists, physical therapists, physician assistants, occupational therapists, optometrists, medical assistants, dieticians, and pharmacists, have found a diverse clinical experience there.

Recognizing the need to address the long-term residential health care need of aging veterans, the Hospital dedicated a Nursing Home Care Unit in the late 1970's. Expansion continued in 1977 with the groundbreaking for a new Ambulatory Care wing.

Outpatient care became an important priority in the years that followed. Those patients requiring specialty care were previously required to travel to other VA hospitals in the region to receive care. After determining veterans should not have to travel long distances for their care, the staff formed specialty clinics including Orthopaedics, Optometry, Audiology, Neurology, Pain, Ear, Nose, and Throat.

Locally accessible care continues today in the form of Center-sponsored health

screenings in local communities throughout the state. The Manchester VA Hospital also serves as a research center for a large number of health care programs. Of note is the facility's Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder research center which has received both national and international recognition for its work.

Although New Hampshire's veterans' population has decreased, their health care needs remain a high priority. These men and women sacrificed a great deal for each and every American and their needs continue to be met today. Community Based Outreach Clinics can be found throughout the state including the communities of Tilton and Newington and future facilities are planned for Lancaster, Conway, Wolfeboro, and Keene.

Through its changes, the VA's importance holds strong with a purpose "to serve those who have served us well," its commitment "to advocate for the total well-being of veterans," and its promise "to be there when veterans need us."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 293, I was unavoidably detained on official business. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I was unavoidably absent on a matter of critical importance and missed the following votes:

On the motion that the Committee of Whole House on the State of the Union Rise, introduced by the gentleman from California, Mr. WAXMAN, I would have voted "yea."

On the amendment to the rider on H.R. 4635, regarding the use of Veterans' Administration funds for tobacco litigation, introduced by the gentleman from California, Mr. WAXMAN. I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. XAVIER BECERRA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on June 15, 2000 and in the early hours of June 16, 2000, I was traveling to my District, and therefore unable to cast my votes on rollcall numbers 280 through 291. Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, and 290; and "nay" on rollcall votes 280, 282, 288, 289, and 291.

CONGRATULATING THE LA  
LAKERS

**HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Los Angeles Lakers on winning the National Basketball Association Championship. As a native of Los Angeles, I could not be more proud of our team's achievement. The Los Angeles Lakers have a history of phenomenal success and great basketball. Yesterday's win was their sixth championship in two decades. The Lakers are stars, and they have dominated the game of basketball. They have made us proud.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JENNIFER DUNN**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I was not recorded on rollcall votes 292 and 293 on Monday, June 19, 2000. Had I been present on Monday, June 19, 2000, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote 292, a motion to rise offered by Representative WAXMAN. I would have voted "aye" on rollcall 293, an amendment offered by Representative WAXMAN, to H.R. 4365, the Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations bill.

I have consistently voted to eliminate government funding for tobacco programs and increase government efforts to reduce the use of tobacco in our society. I will continue to support efforts to keep tobacco companies accountable for the health care costs associated with tobacco related illnesses. In particular, we must continue to educate our children on the hazards of tobacco use and enforce laws that curb underage smoking.

TRIBUTE TO PANORAMA AND  
ALEXANDER POLOVETS

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. BERMAN, and I wish to pay tribute to a remarkable man and his equally remarkable newspaper. In July of this year, "Panorama," The Russian-language newspaper which is the brainchild of Alexander Polovets, will celebrate its 20th anniversary, its 1,000th edition and the 65th birthday of its editor-in-chief, Alexander Polovets.

In 1978 Alexander Polovets started to publish a weekly Russian-language insert in a local Anglo-Jewish newspaper. It met with instant popularity and in 1980 Alexander published the first issue of "Panorama," an independent weekly publication. "Panorama" went on to become the largest independent Russian-language weekly outside of Russia and certainly one of the most influential voices in the Russian-speaking community.

"Panorama's" goal is to provide a forum for original materials of authors, thinkers and public figures in the United States and abroad. Equally important, it serves the needs of the growing Russian-speaking community in the United States. "Panorama" offers a unique opportunity to share information about life in the United States, helping to acclimate recent immigrants and to offer a focal point for cooperation within the Russian community.

"Panorama" has published the works of some of the best known contemporary authors and thinkers, organized and promoted U.S. concerts, and raised important social issues such as welfare reform, immigration, crime and housing. It has featured interviews with prominent national and international figures and most recently it was instrumental in making the 2000 Census campaign a success in the immigrant community.

The publication is used as reference material by hundreds of universities, libraries and social agencies. Its subscribers are worldwide, as is its staff of reporters. It is no surprise that in 1999 Alexander Polovets was named one of the "100 Most Influential Jews in Los Angeles" by the authoritative "Jewish Journal." "Panorama" is the resource for anyone wishing to reach the Russian-speaking community.

We ask our colleagues to join us in congratulating Alexander Polovets and "Panorama" for enriching our community for twenty wonderful years. Happy 65th Birthday to Alexander and best wishes for continued success.

DR. STUART HEYDT HONORED FOR  
SERVICE TO GEISINGER

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Stuart Heydt, who will retire June 30 after 10 years as president and chief executive officer of the Geisinger Health system, which is based in Danville, Pennsylvania. He will be honored at a dinner on June 22.

Dr. Heydt has led the health system during an eventful decade for both Geisinger and health care nationwide. We are all familiar with the changes in health care, such as the rise of managed care and new technologies and treatments. Geisinger itself has undergone tremendous change during this time and appears to be well-positioned for a bright future.

In all my dealings with Stu, I have found him to be a man of the highest integrity, who always made the welfare of his patients his top priority. I consider him to be a friend and a great asset to Pennsylvania.

Dr. Heydt is a maxillofacial surgeon and 27-year employee of Geisinger. He is a native of New Jersey who served active duty in the Navy from 1965 to 1967, followed by five years in the active reserves and an honorable discharge. He received his education at Dartmouth College, Fairleigh Dickinson University and the University of Nebraska. Geisinger hired him in 1973 as director of oral and maxillofacial surgery and since that time, he rose through the ranks to lead this institution that provides quality medical care to people in 31 Pennsylvania counties.

His numerous community activities include serving as president of the Columbia-Montour

Boy Scouts Council and on the boards of the Penn Mountains Boy Scouts Council, United Way of the Wyoming Valley, Greater Wilkes-Barre Partnership, Family Service Association of the Wyoming Valley and Bucknell and Wilkes Universities.

Dr. Heydt's awards include the William H. Spurgeon III Award and Distinguished Citizenship in the Community Award from the Boy Scouts of America, the Distinguished Leadership Award from the National Association for Community Leadership and the Distinguished Fellow Award from the American College of Physician Executives.

He resides in Hershey, Pennsylvania, with his wife, the former Judith Ann Fornoff. They are the parents of three grown children.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join the Central and Northeastern Pennsylvania community in honoring Dr. Heydt on the occasion of his retirement. I send my best wishes and my thanks for his hard work.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT SCHEER

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I call to your attention the article written in today's Los Angeles Times by Robert Scheer. It answers the call of those countless generations of Americans who have ceaselessly sung in unison the hymn, "All We Are Saying Is Give Peace a Chance". As John Lennon might say, "Imagine . . ."

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 20, 2000]

'GIVE PEACE A CHANCE'—WHILE THE FOOLS  
FIGHT ON

(By Robert Scheer)

When it comes to world politics, the best Beatle was right. Last week as the news came in from Pyongyang, I couldn't get the image out of my mind of him at some long ago peace rally singing, "All we are saying is give peace a chance." Not that it didn't seem at times corny and futile trying to keep those little candles from blowing out, but the world peace he was pushing now does, at last, seem to be the happening thing.

What further evidence do we need than that picture of the two Kims from Korea, North and South, holding hands and singing a song of peaceful reunification? Yoko Ono could've written the script. Mark the moment; it represents the triumph of Lennonism. John that is, not Vladimir.

The specter of communism, the threat of violent worldwide revolution died with that Kim to Kim photo, and along with it the Cold War obsessions that have made the world crazy these past 56 years. If the two Koreas, divided by the most heavily fortified military barrier left in the world, can come to terms, what warring parties can't? The message is clear; The threat from this and other "rogue nations" can be met far more cheaply with talk, trade and aid than with a \$60-billion missile defense systems and other warrior fantasies.

It is time to pay homage to that much maligned arm of pacifists like Dorothy Day, A.J. Muste, David Delinger, Bertrand Russell, Benjamin Spock, Linus Pauling and Martin Luther King, Jr. Merely for insisting that we have a common humanity that can redeem our enemies, they were scorned as dupes and even reviled as traitors.

Some hard-liners thought that as well of Richard M. Nixon when he journeyed to Red

China to make peace with the devil that he had done so much to define. Then came Gorbachev and Reagan burying the hatchet that their military advisors preferred be honed. Today, Pete Peterson, a former prisoner of war, sits as the U.S. ambassador in Hanoi, where the prison in which he was held has been turned into a tourist hotel. Soon, we may even have the courage to recognize that the "threat" from Cuba has never been more than a cruel joke.

But the lesson that peace is practical has been extended to conflicts beyond the Cold War. The mayhem inspired by those drunk on the potency of their purifying religious, ethnic and nationalist visions continues, but they can smell the odor of their own defeat. The fools fight on in places like Sierra Leone, but the smartest among the world's militant revolutionaries have already abandoned violence for peace.

The PLO and IRA are now partners in peace with their sworn enemies, for which another president—Bill Clinton—deserves much credit. Iran has elected a majority of moderates to run its government; Syria will have a modern new leader who may at last respond positively to the risks that Israel has taken for peace in withdrawing from southern Lebanon, Libya's Moammar Kadafi has surrendered alleged hijackers, and even the Taliban leadership in Afghanistan is now said to be uneasy with the Osama bin Laden gang of terrorists.

Forgiveness of past crimes is far from automatic, and it can be more tempting for demagogues such as Serbia's Slobodan Milosevic to profit from the stoking of hatred than to engage in tedious efforts at reconciliation. But the evidence is overwhelming that peace can prevail even when the historic sense of grievance runs high. The model is Nelson Mandela, who emerged from almost three decades in horrid prisons in South Africa as a true saint of peace, shunning hate and even embracing the jailers who stole most of his life.

Think of Pope John Paul II, who forgave his would-be assassin and travels endlessly to make peace with those who trampled on the religion he holds sacred. Or Egypt's Anwar Sadat and Israel's Yitzhak Rabin, who died at the hands of their own people but whose example in life had been so strong that it lasted beyond their deaths.

So, too, the example of John Lennon, who risked his celebrity and was treated as a fool by a media that dismissed his Eastern pacifism as they once did that of Mohandas K. Gandhi. And King, another Gandhi disciple, who dared to link the civil rights peace movements as a common assertion of humanity and was scorned by the political establishment for it.

There will be other martyrs to the cause of peace, many quite obscure, as those who serve in barely noticed international brigades like the blue-helmeted troops of the United Nations. They stand, sometimes pathetically, against chaos, but in the end, they will be blessed as peacemakers.

Peace works because deep down, it's what people of all stripes want—to make love, not war.

#### DEATH PENALTY MISINFORMATION

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I submit a Wall Street Journal opinion piece titled "We're Not

Executing the Innocent" for insertion into the RECORD.

There is a lot of misinformation being circulated about the death penalty and Professor Cassell does a good job of setting the record straight.

WE'RE NOT EXECUTING THE INNOCENT

(By Paul G. Cassell)

On Monday avowed opponents of the death penalty caught the attention of Al Gore among others when they released a report purporting to demonstrate that the nation's capital punishment system is "collapsing under the weight of its own mistakes." Contrary to the headlines written by some glib editors, however, the report proves nothing of the sort.

At one level, the report is a dog-bites-man story. It is well known that the Supreme Court has mandated a system of super due process for the death penalty. An obvious consequence of this extraordinary caution is that capital sentences are more likely to be reversed than lesser sentences are. The widely trumpeted statistic in the report—the 68% "error rate" in capital cases—might accordingly be viewed as a reassuring sign of the judiciary's circumspection before imposing the ultimate sanction.

DECEPTIVE FACTOIDS

The 68% factoid, however, is quite deceptive. For starters, it has nothing to do with "wrong man" mistakes—that is, cases in which an innocent person is convicted for a murder he did not commit. Indeed, missing from the media coverage was the most critical statistic: After reviewing 23 years of capital sentences, the study's authors (like other researchers) were unable to find a single case in which an innocent person was executed. Thus, the most important error rate—the rate of mistaken executions—is zero.

What, then, does the 68% "error rate" mean? It turns out to include any reversal of a capital sentence at any stage by an appellate court—even if those courts ultimately uphold the capital sentence. If an appellate court asks for additional findings from the trial court, the trial court complies, and the appellate court then affirms the capital sentence, the report finds not extraordinary due process but a mistake. Under such curious score keeping, the report can list 64 Florida postconviction cases as involving "serious errors," even though more than one-third of these cases ultimately resulted in a reimposed death sentence, and in not one of the Florida cases did a court ultimately overturn the murder conviction.

To add to this legerdemain, the study skews its sample with cases that are several decades old. The report skips the most recent five years of cases, with the study period ostensibly covering 1973 to 1995. Even within that period, the report includes only cases that have been completely reviewed by state appellate courts. Eschewing pending cases knocks out one-fifth of the cases originally decided within that period, leaving a residual skewed toward the 1980s and even the 1970s.

During that period, the Supreme Court handed down a welter of decisions setting constitutional procedures for capital cases. In 1972 the court struck down all capital sentences in the country as involving too much discretion. When California, New York, North Carolina and other states responded with mandatory capital-punishment statutes, the court in 1976 struck these down as too rigid. The several hundred capital sentences invalidated as a result of these two cases inflate the report's error totals. These decades-old reversals have no relevance to

contemporary death-penalty issues. Studies focusing on more recent trends, such as a 1995 analysis by the Criminal Justice Legal Foundation, found that reversal rates have declined sharply as the law has settled.

The simplistic assumption underlying the report is that courts with the most reversals are the doing the best job of "error detection." Yet courts can find errors where none exist. About half of the report's data on California's 87% "error rate" comes from the tenure of former Chief Justice Rose Bird, whose keen eye found grounds for reversing nearly every one of the dozens of capital appeals brought to her court in the 1970s and early 1980s. Voters in 1986 threw out Bird and two of her like-minded colleagues, who had reversed at least 18 California death sentences for a purportedly defective jury instruction that the California Supreme Court has since authoritatively approved.

The report also relies on newspaper articles and secondhand sources for factual assertions to an extent not ordinarily found in academic research. This approach produces some jarring mistakes. To cite one example, the study claims William Thompson's death sentence was set aside and a lesser sentence imposed. Not true. Thompson remains on death row in Florida today for beating Sally Ivester with a chain belt, ramming a chair leg and nightstick into her vagina and torturing her with lit cigarettes (among other depravities) before leaving her to bleed to death.

These obvious flaws in the report have gone largely unreported. The report was distributed to selected print and broadcast media nearly a week in advance of Monday's embargo date. This gave ample time to orchestrate favorable media publicity, which conveniently broke 24 hours before the Senate Judiciary Committee began hearings on capital-sentencing issues.

The report continues what has thus far been a glaringly one-sided national discussion of the risk of error in capital cases. Astonishingly, this debate has arisen when, contrary to urban legend, there is no credible example of any innocent person executed in this country under the modern death-penalty system. On the other hand, innocent people undoubtedly have died because of our mistakes in failing to execute.

REAL MISTAKES

Collen Reed, among many others, deserves to be remembered in any discussion of our error rates. She was kidnapped, raped, tortured and finally murdered by Kenneth McDuff during the Christmas holidays in 1991. She would be alive today if McDuff had not narrowly escaped execution three times for two 1966 murders. His life was spared when the Supreme Court set aside death penalties in 1972, and he was paroled in 1989 because of prison overcrowding in Texas. After McDuff's release, Reed and at least eight other women died at his hands. Gov. George W. Bush approved McDuff's execution in 1998.

While no study has precisely quantified the risk from mistakenly failing to execute justly convicted murderers, it is undisputed that we extend extraordinarily generosity to murderers. According to the National Center for Policy Analysis, the average sentence for murder and non-negligent manslaughter is less than six years. The Bureau of Justice Statistics has found that of 52,000 inmates serving time for homicide, more than 800 had previously been convicted of murder. That sounds like a system collapsing under the weight of its own mistakes—and innocent people dying as a result.

TRIBUTE TO JEAN STRAUSS,  
WOMAN OF THE YEAR

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of my staff and citizen of the Southwest Chicagoland community. This year, Jean Strauss was selected as Woman of the Year by St. Jane de Chantal Parish Ladies Guild in Garfield Ridge. On June 10th, 2000, Jean was honored at the Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women (CCW) Vicariate V Women of the Year Luncheon, held at the Lexington House in Hickory Hills, Illinois. It gives me great pleasure to inform my colleagues of the great work that Jean performed to deserve this honor. I think that all will agree that she represents the volunteer spirit that has not only helped to make Southwest Chicagoland an exceptional place to live, but our entire nation as well.

Jean Strauss has served St. Jane de Chantal Parish for several years. Besides regularly attending mass, she has held numerous offices and served on various committees. Those who know Jean best say that she volunteers for "almost everything." Specific examples of her philanthropy include volunteering for the American Cancer Society and Kiwanis.

As I mentioned previously, Jean is a valued member of my staff. For four years, she has worked at the 23rd Ward Office in Chicago for Alderman Mike Zalewski, Illinois State Senator Bob Molaro, and myself. In this capacity, she performs numerous important tasks for the 23rd Ward. For example, as a fluent speaker of Polish, Jean helps those in the 23rd Ward who are learning the English language. In addition, she greatly assists disabled senior citizens by picking up and returning their paid utility bills. Thanks to Jean, her co-workers in the 23rd Ward office are almost always likely to have snacks at their disposal and their desks decorated for the holidays.

Perhaps most importantly, Jean Strauss is a devoted wife to her husband Jack. Together, they are the proud parents of Jake and John Strauss. Just recently, she celebrated the birth of her first grandchild—Eric Dawson Strauss. When Jean is not volunteering, one is likely to find her at a local dining establishment, or perhaps pushing her luck at a "gaming" enterprise.

Again, I am pleased to congratulate Jean Strauss before my colleagues today. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that Jean will enjoy many more years of service to the Southwest Chicagoland community, and I thank her for many contributions.

THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC  
FUTURE OF AFRICAN NATIONS

**HON. EARL F. HILLIARD**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in response to the tragic events in African countries such as Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of Congo. I rise, however, Mr.

Speaker to highlight a different image of Africa—an image I have witnessed firsthand.

All too often, the only impression of Africa made upon the American public is that of carnage, corruption, and catastrophe, as reported by our country's television and print media. While I recognize that these problems are real and continue to present serious challenges to the social, political, and economic development of African countries, I wanted to highlight some of the success stories from the Continent.

There is a new generation of leaders who hope to make Africa a continent of flourishing democracies. While the Trade and Development Act of 2000, originally the African Growth and Opportunity Act, is a necessary first step in committing ourselves to African success; it by no means signals the end of our walk with Africa. It is my hope that the Act will serve as an institutional framework for private investors and businesses to develop a meaningful presence within Africa. Ultimately, a private-public partnership is what is needed to provide the political and economic support African nations require to meet the development challenges of the 21st century.

I want to thank you and the rest of my colleagues in the House for your support and partnership with Africa. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following article, published in the May 26, 2000, issue of the Baltimore Sun, for insertion into the RECORD.

AMERICAN COMPANIES CAN DO MORE TO HELP  
AFRICA

(By James Clyburn, Earl Hilliard and Bennie Thompson)

During a recent congressional recess, six congressional delegations went on fact-finding missions to Africa. The number of delegations visiting the continent was no coincidence.

Nor was it inconsequential when the United States used its chairmanship of the U.N. Security Council to make January "Africa Month" for the council. President Clinton's recently announced trip to Nigeria in June, the second to Africa in his administration, is a welcome bid to efforts aimed at putting the map of Africa onto the U.S. policy agenda.

The president's efforts are now being supported by members whose views on domestic policy span our political spectrum but who share a commitment to seeing an end to Africa's self-destructive wars and the establishment of an era of peace and prosperity on the continent.

Often, the only images of Africa the American public has the opportunity to see are those of carnage, corruption and catastrophe.

As reports of civil war in Sierra Leone, Eritrea and the Democratic Republic of the Congo continue to grab headlines in America's newspapers, we journeyed to Africa with the hope of highlighting a different image of the continent. Our delegation spent three days in one of the continent's smallest countries, Gambia—made famous by author Alex Haley in his epic saga, "Roots," as the true-life homeland of the novel's hero, Kunta Kinte.

Smaller than any of our individual congressional districts, Gambia is a country of only 1 million people on the west coast of Africa.

The country makes up for its few natural resources with a modern deep-water port and one of Africa's most advanced telecommunications systems. Like many African countries, Gambia is struggling to define itself as a service economy, worthy of Western investment.

During our stay, we were bounced along seemingly impassable roads to isolated villages by our government hosts and saw that the much-vaunted "services" did not extend outside the capital city of Banjul. What we were shown was not a whitewash, however, but a stark example of an African country struggling to provide a better future for its people.

Between episodic power outages and seasonal floods, there exists in Gambia a hope and motivation to overcome and succeed. From what we were shown, Gambia can, and may already be, an African success story.

With the construction of many new hospitals and dozens of new schools, including the country's first university, the government of President Yahya Jammeh is succeeding where 30 years of autocratic rule had failed.

However, the technical, financial and educational resources of such countries are quickly exhausted—leaving too many projects incomplete and ideas unrealized.

As the international assistance and debt relief to these countries has stalled in our Congress, or dried up completely, private, non-governmental groups have stepped in to fill the void in implementing essential development programs.

U.S.-based Catholic Relief Services has in place across Gambia, and the rest of Africa, programs that promote the role of women in society, provide HIV education and fund micro-enterprise projects—all programs that formerly were undertaken by the U.S. Agency for International Development. However, these non-governmental organizations are themselves subject to competing congressional finding interests and so, too, remain sorely underdeveloped.

As in our cities, where corporate America has helped fund a rebirth of our inner cities, so, too, can it assist the nations of Africa in their own rebirth.

This notion of "trade not aid" is the cornerstone of the African Growth and Opportunity Act that President Clinton signed into law this month and should define the future of U.S. relations with Africa.

Those companies already at work in Africa and with Africans, are now ideally placed to provide the kind of business environment that ultimately creates a peaceful society.

A healthy and educated workforce is not only for good business but for stable and peaceful lives, free of war and poverty, sickness and migration.

As members of Congress, it is our hope and intention to help facilitate these partnerships wherever possible. We have seen the hope of a proud and welcoming people and will implore our friends and colleagues to help Africa keep hope alive.

The three writers are members of the Congressional Black Caucus from South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, respectively. Mr. Clyburn is caucus chairman.

ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL ARTS  
COMPETITION PARTICIPANTS  
HONORED

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 20, 2000*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, once again, I come to the floor to recognize the great success of strong local school systems working with dedicated parents and teachers. I rise today to congratulate and honor 47 outstanding high school artists from the 11th

Congressional District of New Jersey. Each of these talented students participated in the Annual Congressional Arts Competition, "An Artistic Discovery," sponsored by Schering-Plough Corporation. They were recently honored at a reception and exhibit. Their works are exceptional.

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

Sarah Louise Podron, Bayley Ellard High School, The Open Window.

Alexis Perry, Bayley Ellard High School, Window of My Soul.

Ed Steiner, Boonton High School, Great Grandfather.

Eileen Mondino, Boonton High School, Tony.

Samanatha Fuess, Boonton High School, The Duck Shot.

Jenny Blankenship, Boonton High School, Untitled.

Allyson Wood, Dover High School, Metamorphosis.

Mike Cicchetti, Dover High School, Still Life.

Jeff Albeck, Dover High School, Charles in Charge.

Jee Hae Choe, Dover High School, Untitled.

Andrew Racz, Hanover Park High School, Self Portrait.

Jean Guzzi, Hanover Park High School, Lost.

Amy Chang, Hanover Park High School, Self Portrait—Amy.

Stephanie Fertinel, Hanover Park High School, Reflections.

Jessica Posio, Livingston High School, Dreamer.

Tricia Lin, Livingston High School, Untitled.

Alexandra Weeks, Madison High School, City.

Lynette Murphy, Madison High School, Vice Versa.

Michael Sutherland, Madison High School, Weather.

Juyoun Lee, Madison High School, Season. Christopher Butler, Matheny School and Hospital, Untitled.

Faith Stolz, Matheny School and Hospital, Untitled.

Diana Viulante, Montville High School, Flying.

Jimin Oh, Montville High School, Self Portrait.

Elizabeth Mayer, Montville High School, Wishing for Winter.

Matal Usefi, Montville High School, Primal Instincts.

Matthew Schwartz, Morris Hills High School, Self Portrait.

Brooke Purpura, Morris Knolls High School, Self Portrait.

John Fisher, Morris Knolls High School, Self Portrait.

Marion Bezars, Jr., Morris Knolls High School, Pondering.

Kristen Reilly, Mt. Olive High School, Stamped in Stone.

Jonathan Rehm, Mt. Olive High School, Blind Faith.

Rachel Regina, Mt. Olive High School, Phil. Tanya Maddaloni, Mt. Olive High School, Creation.

Steven Ehrenkrantz, Randolph High School, Untitled.

Alton Wilky, Randolph High School, Whai.

Francesca Oliveria, Randolph High School, Immanis.

Ashleyh Waddington, Randolph High School, Untitled.

Shirley Lewlowicz, West Essex High School, Untitled.

Rachel Glaser, West Essex Senior High School, Untitled.

Joseph Morelli, West Essex Senior High School, Untitled.

Kate O'Donnell, West Essex Senior High School, Irish Heritage.

Austyn Stevens, West Morris High School, Diva.

Kerry French, West Morris Mendham High School, Kassie.

Meghan Buckner, West Morris Mendham High School, Ashley.

Erin Bollinger, West Morris Mendham High School, Self Portrait.

Emily Dimiero, West Morris Mendham High School, Facade.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, each year the winner of the competition will have the opportunity to travel to Washington D.C. to meet Congressional Leaders and to mount his or her artwork in a special corridor of the U.S. Capitol along with winners from across the country. This year, first place went to John Fisher of Morris Knolls High School. Second place went to Emily Dimiero of West Morris Mendham High School. Rachel Regina of Mt. Olive High School was awarded third place. In addition, seven other submissions received honorable mention by the judges, Kerry French, Erin Bollinger, Jimin Oh, Rachel Glaser, Jenny Blankenship, Juyoun Lee and Mario Bezars, Jr.

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