Calabria, Italy, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey on August 13, 1954. Dr. Condo was raised in Bayonne, New Jersey, where he practices medicine today. In 1975, he received his B.A. from St. Peters College; studied medicine at the Universidad Autonoma de Guadalajara, Mexico, graduating in 1980; and performed his medical internship and residency at St. Michael's Medical Center in Newark, New Jersey.

Dr. Condo is an attending physician of internal medicine at Bayonne Hospital in New Jersey. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American College of Physicians, and the American College of Geriatrics. Dr. Condo was named the Hudson County Physician of the Year in 1994, and was recently named one of the 100 Best Doctors in the New York Metropolitan area in New York Magazine (7/99).

Dr. Salvatore LaPilusa, the son of Sicilian immigrants, was born in Bayonne, New Jersey. He received his B.A. from the University of Notre Dame and his medical degree from Loyola Medical School in Chicago. Dr. LaPilusa received his orthopedic training at New Jersey Medical Center and Iowa University. After serving in the Korean War, he returned to America to start his own practice, and was certified with the American Board of Orthopedics.

Dr. LaPilusa was married to Lorrine McNally, a nurse at the Jersey City Medical Center, with whom he had a son, Richard. When his wife lost her battle with cancer, Dr. LaPilusa founded the Lorrine McNally Pavilion, in order for cancer patients to remain close to home for treatment. In addition, he started a scholarship fund at the University of Notre Dame, which currently provides support for 15 students. Dr. LaPilusa also volunteers his time and skills in developing countries, such as Vietnam, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Bhutan.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. Dominick Condo, and Dr. Salvatore LaPilusa, the Sicilian Citizens Club's ''2000 Men of the Year.'' They are truly exceptional physicians and dedicated community leaders.

HONORING ROSAURA SEGURA-LOPEZ

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 27, 2000

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Rosaura Segura-Lopez, the recipient of the Napa County Hispanic Network Lifetime Achievement Award. Ms. Segura-Lopez is an outstanding member of the community and has worked tirelessly to improve the conditions of low-income housing and public education for migrant farmworkers.

Recognizing a great need, Rosaura Segura-Lopez established the Immigration Services Office in St. Helena with a credit card in March, 1989. Since then, she has served as a board member of the St. Helena Public School Foundation from 1990 to 1993 and has worked on the County of Napa Grand Jury for the Fiscal Year 1991–1992. Also, since 1994, she has been a member of the Boys & Girls Club Board of Directors. In addition, Ms. Segura-Lopez acts as Vice-President and Sponsor for ''Club Los Haro'' which raises funds for her birthplace, Los Haro in Zacatecas, Mexico.

As a child, Rosaura vividly remembers how tired her father, a farmworker, was when he arrived home in the evenings. This prompted her to become involved with the Migrant Farmworker Committee and she has served as its Chairperson since 1994. She has been selected to serve on the Napa County Housing Committee, which has the task of gathering data and making recommendations regarding the update of the County's Housing Element and has been named Vice-Chair of the newly formed Napa County Farmworker Housing Oversight Committee.

In April 1999, Rosaura Segura-Lopez was honored with an award from the California Human Development in recognition of Community Business for Excellent Service Provided to the Community.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize Ms. Rosaura Segura-Lopez for her dedication and commitment to worthwhile causes, as she is an inspiration to everyone. For these reasons, it is necessary that we honor this woman for her continuing distinguished service to the people of Saint Helena and all of Napa County, California.

CELEBRATION OF THE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF LOUIS AND BERTHA WILLIAMS OF AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 27, 2000

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, Louis and Bertha Williams were married in Aiken County, South Carolina on October 27, 1950. There marriage symbolizes commitment, tenacity, and a spiritual bond between them that fosters a deep and comfortable friendship and partnership. Mr. Louis Williams retired from the Granitville Company in Granitville, South Carolina after 35 years of dedicated service as a shift supervisor/Mrs. Bertha Williams retired from the Aiken County Public School System after 37 years of dedicated service as a math teacher and high school basketball coach. Faith in God and family means everything to the Williams'. Mr. & Mrs. Louis Williams have two adult daughters, Carolyn and Barbara who reside in Maryland.

HONORING JOE GARCIA III

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 27, 2000

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to congratulate a very good friend, Joe Garcia Sr., who celebrated his 75th birthday on October 21, 2000.

The Mexican revolution left Mexico devastated with little food and medication. Joe's father was deathly sick and a relative in El Paso, Texas wrote them to let Joe's parents know that they had the medication that would help Joe's father. Joe Garcia's parents packed up their belongings and came to Texas at the end of the Mexican Revolution. On October 21, 1925, Joe Garcia was born in El Paso, Texas.

At the age of nineteen, Joe joined the army and proudly served the United States of America during World War II as a paratrooper in the 503rd. After the war, Joe became a publisher and started one of the first bilingual magazines covering Latinos in politics, sports, education, and entertainment. Joe was not only on a mission to report and inform the public of the impact and influence of Latinos in this country, he was also instrumental in helping shape the political landscape. He was very active working with numerous campaigns ranging from Roybal to Rockefeller, and he helped to elect the Honorable Leo Sanchez, the first Mexican-American Municipal court judge in California.

Not satisfied with his numerous accomplishments, he turned his attention to starting El Rey, a Mexican food company in the late 70's producing one of the first pre-packaged chorizo (Mexican sausage). Ever the entrepreneur, Joe and his wife Virginia started Reynaldo's Mexican Food Company in 1993.

Today, Renaldo's Mexican Food Company is a leader in Mexican food manufacturing. His products reach eleven states with warehouses in Los Angeles, San Diego, Texas, Arizona, Chicago, and Las Vegas. The company continues to set new standards for the manufacturing and processing of Mexican food and enjoys continued growth.

Mr. Speaker, I would like all my colleagues to join me in saluting Joe Garcia Sr. who at the age of 75 shows no signs of slowing down. Mr. Garcia, Sr. is truly a testament to the American Dream. Through his hard work, entrepreneurial spirit, enthusiasm and community service he continues to serve as a role model for Latinos and all Americans.

UNSUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATIONS OF WRONGDOING INVOLVING THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 27, 2000

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, submit the following letter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, ''Response to Comments by Rep. Curt Weldon Regarding the Government Reform Committee, Minority Staff, report, Unsubstantiated Allegations of Wrongdoing Involving the Clinton Administration.''

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC, October 27, 2000.

Hon. CURT WELDON,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REP. WELDON: On September 28, I spoke on the House floor regarding a series of unsubstantiated allegations by members of Congress that have unfairly smeared the reputations of numerous individuals. I also entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD facts relevant to many of these sensational allegations.

As you know, one of the allegations I discussed was your claim in a 1998 floor statement that the President could have committed ''treason,'' one of the most serious crimes an American can commit. You responded in a floor statement of October 2, 2000. You claim that I made ''totally false''

statements relating to your ''treason'' remarks.

On September 28, I described your ''treason'' statement as follows:

In May 1998, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Weldon) made remarks on the House floor regarding allegations that the political contributions of the chief executive officer of Loral Corporation, Bernard Schwartz, had influenced the President's decision to authorize the transfer of certain technology to China. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Weldon) described this issue as a, ''Scandal that is unfolding that I think will dwarf every scandal that we have seen talked about on this floor in the past 6 years.'' And said further, ''This scandal involves potential treason.''

You have not disputed this characterization of your remarks. You also did not dispute my statement that when a member of Congress makes such a sensational allegation, it can have tremendous impact. In your case, your ''treason'' remarks were not only part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but were publicized in national media reports.

You have, however, taken issue with two sets of facts that I put into the record on September 28 after describing your ''treason'' remarks. First, I said:

The Department of Justice examined the allegations relating to whether campaign contribution influenced export control decisions and found them to be unfounded. In August 1998, Lee Radek, chief of the department's public integrity section, wrote that ''there is not a scintilla of evidence or information that the President was corruptly influenced by Bernard Schwartz.'' Charles La Bella, then head of the department's campaign finance task force, agreed with Mr. Radek's assessment that ''this was a matter which likely did not merit any investigation.''

You said on October 2 that my statement was wrong, pointing to a passage in a July 16, 1998, memo by Mr. La Bella that discussed two documents potentially relevant to the Loral/Schwartz allegations. My statement, however, quoted two subsequent Department of Justice memos—an August 12, 1998, memo by Mr. La Bella and an August 5, 1998, memo by Mr. Radek.

Further, Mr. La Bella himself said that his July 16 memo took the view that the Loral/Schwartz matter ''likely did not merit any investigation.'' Discussing his July 16 memo (the ''Interim Report'') and Mr. Radek's August 5 memo (the ''Review''), Mr. La Bella stated on August 12, 1998:

The Review shares the view expressed in the Interim Report that this was a matter which likely did not merit any investigation.

In May 2000, Los Angeles Times investigative reporters examined the Justice Department's investigation of the Loral/Schwartz matter. In a May 23, 2000 article entitled Internal Justice Memo Excuses Loral, They wrote:

During a May 2 hearing, [Senator] Specter commented that LaBalla has pushed, in his still sealed memo, to have an independent counsel investigate the Loral matter, suggesting that the case remained ripe for serious criminal inquiry. And Specter reinforced that impression, urging the Senate to subpoena Loral-related documents.

But the impression was wrong.

The LaBella report and related documents, which were obtained earlier this year by The Times, tell quite a different story. In fact, by the time LaBella delivered his report to Atty. Gen. Janet Reno in the summer of 1998, the task force had effectively excused Schwartz and Loral from the campaign finance investigation. . . .

''Poor Bernie [Schwartz] got a bad deal,'' one former task force investigator said in an interview. ''There was never a whiff of a scent of a case against him.''

As you can see, therefore, I was entirely accurate in my summary of the Justice Department's investigation. It is your description of the evidence—not mine—that distorts the facts.

You also took issue with the second set of facts I put in the record relating to your ''treason'' remarks. In my September 28 statement, I said:

The House select committee investigated allegations relating to United States technology transfer to China and whether campaign contributions influenced export control decisions. In May 1999, the committee findings were made public. The committee's bipartisan findings also did not substantiate the suggestion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania of treason by the President.

In your October 2 remarks, you asserted, ''Now, in fact, our Cox committee did not even look at this issue.'' This statement is remarkable, particularly since you were a member of the Cox Committee yourself.

As support for your claim, you cited language in the Cox Committee report which notes that the Committee did not end up looking at attempts by the People's Republic of China (PRC) to influence technology transfers through campaign contributions. Your ''treason'' remarks, however, centered on allegations relating to contributions by Bernard Schwartz, not the PRC. And, indeed, the Committee did examine these allegations.

As the Committee report notes, Mr. Schwartz was one of the individuals interviewed or deposed by the Committee. The Committee also interviewed or deposed Loral Vice President Thomas B. Ross. As noted in a May 24, 1998, New York Times article regarding the Loral/Schwartz allegations, Mr. Ross was the author of a February 13, 1998, letter to national security advisor Sandy Berger that urged a swift decision on the waiver issue. In fact, you drew attention to this very letter by Mr. Ross in your October 2 remarks.

Your assertion that the Cox Committee ''did not even look at this issue'' is therefore simply wrong.

The fact is, the Cox Committee report expressly mentions the Loral/Schwartz allegations, but does not confirm your conclusions in any way. This lack of findings in the report underscores the fact that your ''treason'' remarks remain unsubstantiated even though several investigative bodies have examined the Loral/Schwartz matter.

When a member of Congress makes a wild allegation, the burden should be on that member to support it. It is tremendously unfair—and contrary to our system of justice—to presume that the burden is on the target of the allegation or others to disprove unsubstantiated allegations. In this instance, the facts show that you made an inflammatory statement about the President in 1998 using the word ''treason'' and your statement remains unsubstantiated.

I hope this helps clarify the record.

Sincerely,

HENRY A. WAXMAN,
Member of Congress.

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL, A COLORADO CHARTER AND CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL, LAUDED IN REPORT

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 27, 2000

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, there is great change occurring in education today. Parents in the United States are frustrated with the results of their childrens' education, which largely is the result of government-owned schools' departure from teaching basic knowledge. The impressive results of Core Knowledge and charter schools are undeniable, and like all good ideas with conclusive results—people take notice.

Mr. Speaker, I submit excerpt from the Lexington Institute's September 2000, report by Robert Holland entitled, ''Public Charter Schools and the Core Knowledge Movement.'' This report details the success of Core Knowledge schools. I am proud to say the report also references the success of Liberty Common School, located in Fort Collins, Colorado, in which my children are enrolled. Liberty Common is a Core Knowledge charter school which not only exceeds the State of Colorado's standards, but Liberty Common also leads its school district as well. Mr. Speaker, I submit the Lexington Institute's report for the record:

PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOLS AND THE CORE KNOWLEDGE MOVEMENT

A battle raged throughout the 20th Century over the best way to teach children—by teacher-directed, content-rich approaches or through a ''progressive'' method by which children direct their own learning.

It rages still, with progressivism continuing to exert a strong hold, despite mounting evidence that teacher-directed instruction using a core curriculum works best for most children.

Core Knowledge schools have risen to meet the need and demand for schools that teach children facts in a sequential manner, so that they gain the vocabulary and knowledge base for further learning. Implementation of a Core Knowledge Sequence started in 1991 with one school in Florida; this fall, there will be 1,100 Core Knowledge schools operating in 46 states. The parallel charter school movement offers opportunities for parents and teachers to start Core Knowledge schools.

A basic purpose of Core Knowledge and its founder, Dr. E.D. Hirsch Jr., is to advance equity in education by ensuring a full education for all, including children from low-income and minority homes.

PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOLS AND THE CORE KNOWLEDGE MOVEMENT

In the past 30 years ample research has made possible a definite conclusion: Tightly focused teacher-directed instruction is more effective for most children than is child-directed instruction in which the teacher acts purely as a coach, mentor, or facilitator. For instance, a 1999 American Institutes of Research look at two dozen models of ''whole school'' designs reaffirmed the superiority of largely teacher-directed approaches like Direct Instruction, Success For All, and Core Knowledge.

Yet despite repeated proof that this is so, large segments of the education world stubbornly ignore this reality. They remain wedded to the so-called progressive doctrine. In