

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACRE AT THE GOLDEN TEMPLE OF AMRITSAR

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate a sad date—the 12th anniversary of the Indian Government's brutal attack on the Golden Temple—the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion. This military assault, which many of my colleagues will remember vividly, took place in June 1984, in the state of Punjab.

Mr. Speaker, the Golden Temple is to the Sikh religion what the Vatican is to Christians or Mecca is to Muslims. Thirty-eight other Sikh temples were attacked by the Indian Army throughout Punjab. In all, more than 20,000 Sikhs were killed by Indian forces in these attacks, many in brutal mass executions. Many unarmed civilians were shot at point-blank range.

The entire world was appalled by this senseless attack. Indian soldiers burned the Golden Temple's library, which contained countless original manuscripts of Sikh scriptures. The Sikh holy book—the Guru Granth Sahib—was shot full of holes. This brutal repression of the Sikh people and the Sikh religion was condemned by governments around the world. For the Sikh people, it crystallized the growing movement for an independent homeland by the name of Khalistan.

Mr. Speaker, the Golden Temple massacre kicked off a wave of repression that has not abated to this day. More than 1.1 million Indian soldiers occupy Punjab and the neighboring state of Kashmir today. Over the last 12 years, they have released a reign of terror over both the Sikh and Kashmiri people—including widespread torture, summary executions, gang rapes of women, abductions, and disappearances of innocent civilians. It has been estimated by many that over 150,000 Sikhs have died in the violence since the attack at the Golden Temple.

The recent election results and the growing strength of the Hindu fundamentalist BJP party offer little hope for improvement in India's record of abuse. India now has its third government in 3 weeks. Now more than ever, it is especially important that governments around the world mark the anniversary of the attack on the Golden Temple by urging the Indian Government to exercise restraint and respect the rights of all people to democracy, self-determination, and freedom from human rights abuses.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring H.R. 1425, which would cut off development aid to India until it respects human rights, and House Concurrent Resolution 32, which calls for self-determination for the Sikh people, who have suffered for too long under a repressive regime.

THE TAYLOR AUDUBON STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS PROGRAMS

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity and express my support for a program in my district, the Taylor Audubon Students and Scholars Program. This program provides positive incentives to our youth to stay in school and achieve good grades.

Under the Taylor program, all Louisiana students in grades 7 through 12, who complete the school year with good grades, will be awarded private memberships in the Aquarium of the Americas and the Audubon Zoo. Specifically, all students with an overall grade point average of 2.5 or higher will earn a free year's membership in the aquarium. Students finishing with a grade point average of 3.0 or higher will qualify for the Scholars Program, which in addition to the Aquarium membership, includes a free year's membership in the zoo. I should also note that the program allows award winning students to take their parents to the aquarium and the zoo free of charge in January and February.

All public, private, and parochial school students in Orleans Parish in grades 7 through 12 are eligible this year. Next year, the program will be made available to such students statewide.

It is imperative that we encourage our children to take their school work seriously. Unfortunately, more and more of our children are dropping out of school. And, despite the massive expenditure of Federal and State funds, we have seen little improvement in the performance of those students who remain in school. For example, SAT scores have dropped from a total average of 939 in 1972 to 902 in 1994. In science, 17-year-olds scored 11 points worse than they did in 1970. Reading scores are also down, with 66 percent of 17-year-olds not reading at a proficient level. While U.S. students scored worse than all other large countries except Spain, I believe the Taylor Audubon Students and Scholars Program will help reverse this dangerous trend.

I am impressed with how the Taylor program affords students a positive incentive to stay in school and improve their performance. I hope that other States and cities will look to the Taylor approach as a model for education improvement. Having visited the Aquarium of the Americas and the Audubon Zoo myself on numerous occasions, I am confident that all will notice the positive change in their children's attitude toward school.

Mr. Patrick Taylor, the father of this most worthy program, deserves our praise and our appreciation for a wonderful contribution to the betterment of our world.

TRIBUTE TO COL. C. FRANK FOGLEMAN

HON. MARK ADAM FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and recognize the retirement of one of Palm Beach County's most prominent and respected law enforcement officers, Col. C. Frank Fogleman of the Palm Beach County sheriff's office.

Col. Fogleman began his law enforcement career in 1962 as a patrolman with the Belle Glade police department. He earned the rank of detective in 1965 and joined the Palm Beach County sheriff's office as a detective in 1967.

With hard work and a professional demeanor, Frank rose through the ranks of the sheriff's office and served as a lieutenant in charge of the Detective Bureau and Vice Intelligence Unit, as a captain responsible for the Belle Glade substation, and in 1986 became a major and director of the Criminal Investigations Division.

And, since 1989, Frank has served the citizens of Palm Beach County as colonel, overseeing nearly 1,000 employees in the uniform division. This duty has required him to directly manage the road patrol division and smooth operation of three substations, along with the airport, marine, mounted, K-9, and aviation divisions.

Frank's long service with the sheriff's office is a testament to his devotion to public service, inner drive for excellence and dedication to the basics tenets of honorable law enforcement. After 34 years of procedures, apprehensions, reviews, arrests, and budgets, Frank certainly deserves a chance to go fishing.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank Col. C. Frank Fogleman for his 34 years of service to the people of Palm Beach County, and wish Frank and Dottie many enjoyable and healthy years to come.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TEACHER MARTHA "MARTIE" SEMMER

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Martie Semmer of Frisco, CO. Martie is the recipient of a national award for building community interest in foreign language education. I would like to outline just a few of Martie's numerous contributions to her profession.

Martie worked tirelessly on all levels to bring her noble profession the attention it deserves. Due to her hard work at the grassroots level, her Summit School District is one of the few to have K-12 foreign language offering. But

• 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.

Martie did not stop there. She introduced her students to unique and practical applications of their knowledge. Summit School District students are writing to Mexican pen-pals, and studying in two languages about migratory birds.

Martie's efforts gained the attention of the Colorado State Legislature, which now legally recognizes the foreign language profession. If it were not for Martie's determined spirit, surely this would never have come to pass. Both foreign language students, and teachers alike, owe Martie Semmer a debt of gratitude.

It is a person such as Martie Semmer that inspires us all to take that extra step. Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in congratulating Martie Semmer, a truly outstanding teacher.

THE SMALL BUSINESS JOB PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

HON. LINDA SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, last week, the House of Representatives passed the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 (H.R. 3448). I supported this legislation for several reasons. As the chairwoman of the House Small Business Subcommittee on Taxation and Finance, I have grown increasingly aware over the last year of the need for a lessened tax burden on small business owners.

For example, the extension of the work opportunity tax credit will mean that managers of J.C. Penney stores in my district will be able to hire veterans and recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children. If we are serious about ending the cycle of dependency that is endemic to our present welfare system, we need to provide small businesses with the means to make work a viable alternative to welfare.

The extension of the Federal unemployment tax exemption means that Washington State farmers will be able to harvest their crops with the aid of alien workers. We all know how great the apples are from Washington State. What many may not realize is that these apples would not be picked without the hard work of alien agriculture workers.

I also support the bill's provisions regarding tuition assistance. Hewlett Packard employs approximately 2,700 people in my district in southwest Washington. This year alone, 285 men and women have enrolled in undergraduate and graduate level courses. These hard-working Americans are furthering their job skills and employability by pursuing an education in their off hours. This would not be possible without Hewlett Packard providing their employees with tuition assistance as part of their salary package. For many of my constituents, extending the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance makes the difference in keeping up with the latest developments in technology. This is particularly important for a company such as Hewlett Packard that is committed to keeping pace with an ever changing world.

I commend my colleagues for supporting the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996. This legislation will further enable our economy to grow and prosper.

TRIBUTE TO SEYMOUR H. KNOX III

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Mr. Seymour H. Knox III.

Throughout his life, Seymour Knox tirelessly dedicated himself to the enhancement of our western New York community. He was prominent in both Buffalo business and society through his involvement with the Buffalo Sabres National Hockey League franchise, the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, which governs the Albright-Knox Art Gallery, Kidder Peabody & Co., and the Crossroads Arena Corp.

Seymour Knox earned his undergraduate degree in sociology at Yale University in 1949, and attended graduate school at Columbia University, concentrating on accounting and banking. Mr. Knox honorably served the United States of America during World War II, where he received an Army commendation ribbon in recognition of outstanding performance of duty.

In 1969, Seymour Knox, along with his brother, Northrup, acquired a National Hockey League franchise which established our Buffalo Sabres. His passion for hockey, commitment to western New York, and genuine concern for its community is best evidenced by the Marine Midland Arena, a project which will undoubtedly serve as his legacy, and will help ensure Buffalo will always have its beloved Sabres.

For his efforts on behalf of Buffalo and professional hockey, Seymour Knox was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1993, and in an emotional tribute this past March, was inducted into the Buffalo Sabres Hall of Fame.

On May 22, 1996, the Buffalo community lost one of its greatest men. A man whose dedicated and charitable community service, hard work, commitment to Buffalo's development, personal strength, and vibrant love of life serve as an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to join with the city of Buffalo, and indeed, our entire western New York community, to honor Mr. Seymour H. Knox III, who is survived by his wife, Jean; his brother, Northrup; his children, Seymour H. Knox IV, W.A. Read Knox, Avery F. Knox, and Helen K. Keilholtz; and his five grandchildren for his dedicated service to our western New York community. To that end, I would like to convey to the Knox family my deepest sympathies, and ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me in a moment of silence.

SALUTING AIR FORCE LT. PAUL "JAY" SMITH FOR SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, all Americans were shocked and deeply saddened when they learned of the crash of Valujet flight 592 in Florida on May 11, a crash that took the lives of 110 persons. I want to take a moment to salute one of those

victims, an extraordinary young man, Air Force Lt. Paul "Jay" Smith of Montgomery, AL.

When he lost his life, Lieutenant Smith was returning to Montgomery from Miami, where he had traveled to participate in ceremonies commissioning a fraternity brother and former ROTC colleague as a second lieutenant in the Air Force.

Lieutenant Smith was not a constituent, but he was a remarkable young man who served his country with distinction as a computer specialist with the U.S. Air Force at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery. While his parents, Susan and Lt. Col. (ret.) Paul Smith, and his sister, Laurie, mourn Jay's passing, and while all of us in this Chamber share their grief, let each of us remember Jay's enthusiasm for life, his dedication to his country, and the love he showed his family—and let each of us determine to bring those same qualities into our own lives.

A member of my staff who has known the Smith family for 40 years shared with me a letter that Jay wrote to his parents 2 years ago shortly after spending spring break with them.

I pray every night that God will continue to be as generous as he has been with our family. I think back on my life and realize that I have been extremely fortunate. Who could ask for anything more than great parents [and] a great sister, Jay wrote.

There's never really much to write about that I don't already tell you about by phone, but I just wanted to take the time out for a family that has provided me with unconditional love. I love you very much. Making you happy is one of the most important parts of my life. . . .

That was the kind of young man that Jay Smith was—concerned more for others than for himself, and deeply grateful to his family for the opportunities they helped to provide him. But in the end, it was Jay's own hard work, dedication to duty, and commitment to excellence that made possible in his brief, but highly successful, career in the U.S. Air Force. A citation accompanying the posthumous presentation to Jay of the Air Force Commendation Medal mentions some of the qualities that so many other admired in him.

That citation reads in part,

The outstanding professional skill, leadership and ceaseless efforts of Lieutenant Smith resulted in major contributions to the effectiveness and success of the Standard System Group's efforts. . . . He effectively accomplished the work of five individuals and accelerated work output to accommodate the heightened operational pace in support of the United States Peacekeeping Forces in Bosnia. Lieutenant Smith's ability to produce extraordinary results even during periods of uneven workloads, irregular hours, and an aggressive schedule, allowed the program to complete numerous complex and time-consuming taskings error-free in record time.

I understand that nothing I say here will fully ease the Smith family's grief, or the pain that Jay's many friends and Air Force colleagues feel. I understand, too, that nothing I say will do justice to this remarkably dedicated young man who dreamed of following in his father's footsteps as a career officer in the U.S. Air Force.

Regrettably, I can only state the obvious: that Lt. Paul "Jay" Smith is the kind of young man on whom our Nation's future depends, and on whom our Nation's freedom and security has always depended. In his all too brief

time on this Earth, Jay touched many lives. I hope that in the days ahead, the Smith family and Jay's many friends will be comforted by God's healing powers, by our prayers and best wishes, and by the gratitude each of us feels for his service to the United States of America.

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1996

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade, and Hazardous Materials, I am pleased to introduce, along with my distinguished ranking minority member, the gentleman from New York, Mr. MANTON, the Federal Trade Commission Reauthorization Act of 1996. This bill simply reauthorizes the agency for fiscal years 1997 and 1998 at a current services level.

At the moment, we see no need for major changes to the FTC's authorizing statutes. The Commerce Committee completed the first major reauthorization of the agency in the 103d Congress, the first reauthorization of the agency since 1980. In that legislation, we made major changes to the Federal Trade Commission Act and the operations of the FTC, so as to improve its ability to meet its mission of protecting consumers from deceptive trade practices and unfair methods of competition. The changes we made earlier are only just being implemented and need to be evaluated before going forward with more legislative changes.

The FTC is a regulatory agency which fulfills its mission with a minimal burden on the taxpayer. More than half of its annual budget is raised in fees from the corporations that it regulates. Under the leadership of FTC Chairman Pitofsky, the agency has begun a program of evaluating old rules and regulations and discarding those which are no longer needed. It is looking at old rules—such as the Made in America rule—and considering whether they need to be updated to reflect our modern global economy. This is the kind of forward thinking that is important for modern regulators to engage in, and I am pleased to see that the FTC has undertaken many of these initiatives of its own accord.

Certainly the FTC is not perfect. Particularly during the 1970's and 1980's, numerous decisions made by the FTC reflected the extreme viewpoints of a handful of commission members and staff, and detracted from the majority of the good work done by the agency. Today, however, such incidents are far fewer in number and less severe in nature. As part of the reauthorization process, the Commerce Subcommittee will look closely at the continuing operations of the FTC, and carefully evaluate their effectiveness. By looking at issues like enforcement versus rulemaking, modernization of rules, and other issues, we can fulfill our oversight obligations within the context of this reauthorization.

I hope that all of my colleagues will join Mr. MANTON and me in supporting this bipartisan legislation when we bring it to the floor.

STOP BURNING CHURCHES

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today out of concern for the increasing number of churches that have been destroyed by arson over the past 3 years. The burnings of New Mount Zion Baptist Church in Ruleville, MI and Elbethel Church in Sartartia, MI which are in my Congressional District as well as St. Paul AME Church in Hatley, MI constantly reminds me of that early Sunday morning in 1963 when a church in Birmingham, AL was firebombed killing four little girls while they were attending Sunday School. As many of my colleagues will agree, this was a horrible crime and to allow this episode to remain unchecked in 1996 would be an atrocity.

Mr. Speaker, we must make a concerted effort to assure the American people that the church is a sanctuary from the violence which is rampant in society, and not a place where God-fearing Americans should fear for their lives. While many of us would like to believe that the days of Jim Crow and hate crimes are a part of the past, to others these church bombings are evidence that the brutal, destructive force of racism and intolerance is alive and growing in America.

While Federal law enforcement officials conclude that they have found no evidence of these crimes being racially motivated, I cannot, knowing the history of the Ku Klux Klan, the Skinheads, the White Aryan Resistance, and the Christian Identity movement, wholeheartedly believe that these church burnings are more than coincidental.

Knowing that most of the bombings happening in southern States, gives a lot of credence to the theory that they have been perpetrated by the purveyors of hate and division.

Mr. Speaker, I urge this body to do all within its power to see that these acts of violence are fully investigated and these criminals are brought to justice. Let's make our churches, temples, and mosques a safe place to worship.

HONORING CARTER AND LOUISE JACKSON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives a great gift from Carter and Louise Jackson to the State of Colorado.

Last year, the Jacksons donated 300 acres of their spectacular property as a conservation easement to Colorado Open Lands, a group that is dedicated to preserving open space.

This spectacular pasture, which spreads beneath the stunning Mount Sopris, is prime land for development, but the Jackson family did not want to see that happen. They wanted to see their beautiful land preserved for future generations, and with their unselfish donation to Colorado Open Lands, this will indeed happen.

As David Frey wrote in the Glenwood Springs Post, "Jackson's property is a rare gem—a shimmering green swath of open space . . . In a time of booming growth in the Roaring Fork Valley, Jackson's property is a high-prized, easily developed land. But most of it won't be developed. Ever."

The property will likely be used in the future for hiking and fishing access along the river. "An A-frame cabin along the riverbank has hosted scout troops for decades," Frey writes, "and highway commuters and river runners alike have watched the seasons change on the property over the years."

Mr. Speaker, by selflessly giving of themselves and future generations of their family, the Jacksons have ensured that future generations of all Coloradans will enjoy this spectacular land in its natural state.

OMNIBUS CIVILIAN SCIENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3322) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for civilian science activities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the revised Cramer amendment. I am glad that changes have been made in Mr. CRAMER's amendment since the Science Committee markup to reflect the best interest of the American people.

Although I agree with the concept of certification in the amendment offered by my colleague, Mr. CRAMER, the certification process called for in his amendment offered in committee was far too expensive and time consuming. In addition, the amendment reinstated costly and unnecessary provisions which maintain the current, outdated systems and place the safety of citizens at risk.

Considering the certification provisions and phase-out requirements, the amendment would have exceeded the transition costs called for in H.R. 3322 by \$20 million.

In its previous form, the National Weather Service would have been forced to devote resources toward bureaucratic paperwork associated with closing obsolete weather service offices.

I support the immediate implementation of NEXRAD with certification which includes no additional cost to taxpayers.

It is vital that we get this NEXRAD system in place as soon as they are operational. This is very important to my district which continues to be at a disadvantage because portions of my district are not now covered by NEXRAD.

We need to get the NEXRAD systems up and operational now to protect the people of Tennessee.

The amendment in committee would have delayed getting this system in place to protect the people of Tennessee.

Now that the flaw in the amendment has been corrected, I now support the amendment from Mr. CRAMER and urge my colleagues to support it.

NEBRASKANS SUPPORT A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

HON. JON CHRISTENSEN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, next week there will likely be a debate in the other body over amending the U.S. Constitution to require a balanced budget. The Nebraskans I represent overwhelmingly support this measure. In my view, a balanced budget amendment is vital to Nebraska's working families, carrying on admirably under the weight of a massive national debt, endless deficits, and big government.

As you may recall, in the first month of the new Congress the House of Representatives passed a balanced budget amendment by a vote of 300 to 132, putting in place the centerpiece of the Republican agenda. Attempts to amend the Constitution to require a balanced budget date back to the 1700's. President Ronald Reagan pushed throughout his tenure for such a measure but was unable to pass it through the Democratic-dominated House and the Senate.

I pledged to work hard for a balanced budget amendment and did as I said I would do by voting in favor of it. I made a promise to the people of Nebraska and I delivered. The balanced budget amendment will change the way our government works, forcing Washington to balance its books.

Enforcing a balanced budget on Washington is not about numbers it is about people. It is about parents with kids in Elkhorn High, lying awake at night desperate to figure out a way to put them through college. It is about a newlywed wife, dreaming of the curtains she would love to put in a new home in Omaha—then finding herself in tears because she knows she will never move in. It is about an idealistic Creighton University student giving up on studying, looking to a bottle or worse because he cannot figure out where he is going to find a job even if he gets straight A's. It is about my grandmother, in her 80's and still teaching school, worried about her security so as never to be a burden, even though she never could be to those of us who love her.

You know these people. You are worried about them, like I am. They live in Scottsbluff and Sarpy County, Plattsmouth and Papillion, South Omaha—and the South Bronx. They deserve a better future. And we can give it to them.

The deficits we are running today have crippled wage and job growth for America's families. According to the nonpartisan concord coalition, the average American family would be making at least \$15,000 a year more if we were not carrying the terrible burden of the Federal debt. For the hard working families I know in Nebraska, \$15,000 would make a huge difference.

Some say we should just balanced the budget, without putting in place any enforcement mechanism. Those people have not seen how Washington works. The have not seen Presidents willing to break promises for pure politics. They have not seen the first balanced budget in a generation, which we helped craft and pass, vetoed and misrepresented to get a leg up in the election. During

the budget stand-off, I worked hard to put together meetings between moderate Democrats and House Republican freshman to find common ground on the budget. As I encouraged each side to work together, it occurred to me that we were not the problem. The problem was that at the highest levels, no one would be forced to step onto the common ground we had found. For years now, Presidents and Congress have been unable to take that step because each could blame the other for the ultimate failure of the process.

Let us stop Washington's budget merry-go-round. It is high time we put some backbone in our institutions to give them the courage to face the tough choices we have laid out for the Nation. Our colleagues in the other body should pass the balanced budget amendment as we have in the House—for our families, and for our future.

TRIBUTE TO POLICE LT. ART BLAKEY

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share an article that appeared in the St. Paul Pioneer Press on May 24, 1996, commemorating the heroic actions of Police Lt. Art Blakey in the performance of his duty to serve and protect the people of St. Paul.

Lieutenant Blakey should serve as a reminder to all of us the dedication and sacrifice our police officers make everyday on the job. These men and women who so valiantly serve our constituents deserve our full support and admiration.

I hope my colleagues will enjoy the following article:

NEIGHBORS HONOR HERO WOUNDED IN SHOOTOUT

(By Pat Burson)

Community leaders, law enforcement officers, neighbors and friends called Lt. Art Blakey a hero during a ceremony in his honor Thursday night in the heart of his Summit-University neighborhood in St. Paul.

It's not just that the off-duty sheriff's deputy was willing to put his life on the line after three masked men barged into a St. Paul VFW post and one began firing shots into the crowd.

It's also the simple things Blakey does every day.

"He's a husband and a father and a grandfather and a long-time contributing member to our community," said Nathaniel Khaliq, president of the St. Paul NAACP, which helped organized the tribute. "And in these days of black men being portrayed as being the source of many of society's problems and with many people saying we don't have an adequate number of role models, I think Art Blakey is certainly one we can hold high for others to see."

Blakey was wounded in the club shootout, hit in the lower torso by the gunman's bullet. He just returned to work this week.

The shooting happened April 13, his 24th wedding anniversary.

He had walked the block from his home to the VFW post and was ordering juice at the back of the room when the masked men entered.

When one began shooting, Blakey identified himself and ordered the man to drop the

weapon. Instead the gunman pulled the trigger, and a bullet pierced the deputy's lower torso. Blakey returned fire, hitting the man twice in the stomach.

Three suspects have been charged in connection with the incident.

On Thursday night, Blakey sat in St. Peter Claver Catholic Church with his wife, Carolyn, and family members as about 125 well-wishers—including state officials and local politicians, law enforcement officers, local block club members and community leaders—showered him with plaques, flowers, citations and words of praise, gratitude and support.

Blakey was the first recipient of the Chief's Award for Valor from St. Paul Police Chief William Finney.

When Blakey's turn came, he thanked a litany of supporters saying he was "just overwhelmed."

And a little unnerved by all the fuss.

"I just don't feel like I need to be patted on the back," Blakey said later. "Twenty-seven years ago, I took the oath to serve and protect. I continue to feel that way."

Khaliq, St. Paul NAACP president, said people are quick to honor those who die in action, but often forget to show their gratitude when the heroes survive. "We did this so he can see the appreciation of the community for what he did," said Khaliq, "and the community can see there are Art Blakeys among us that deserve the title of hero."

THE STANLEY FAMILY IS HONORED

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate my friends, constituents, and a great Dallas family for being honored by the Dallas Division of State of Israel Bonds on Thursday evening, May 30, 1996. The Stanley family is being recognized for their dedicated accomplishments which exemplify Jewish consciousness through "Midor Lador"—"from generation to generation" embodying Jerusalem, the spiritual heart and soul of the Jewish people. They will be presented with the Jerusalem 3000 Peter Max Award.

Renee Stanley along with her late husband Paul, encouraged in their children an awareness of commitment to the local community as well as to the State of Israel. Many organizations benefit from the Stanley family efforts, including Temple Emanu-El, the Jewish Community Center, AIPAC, the American Jewish Congress, Jewish Federation of Greater Dallas, Dallas Center for Holocaust Studies and National Council of Jewish Women, Jewish Family Service, ADL, Simon Wiesenthal Center & Bet Hashoah Museum of Tolerance, National Holocaust Center in Washington, B'nai B'rith Kivtznich National Jewish Museum, and World Jewish Congress.

I wish to extend my congratulations to Renee, Rich, David, Marc, and Wendy, and Roger Stanley who have all worked to improve the quality of life for their fellow citizens in our community and in the world. Keep up the great work.

BROWARD COUNTY LIBRARY
SYSTEM

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a south Florida institution which has recently received the highest honor in its field. The American Libraries Association and the Library Journal have named the Broward County Library System, the "1996 National Library of the Year."

The Broward County Library System has consistently provided the residents of south Florida with excellent service, valuable resources, and vital information. The library system has become a fixture within the community, and the community support is extraordinary. The library draws more attendance than all the Florida sports teams combined. The Miami Herald, proclaimed the library to be "one of the Broward County commission's most important achievements." Support such as this illustrates the Broward County Library's successful pursuit of excellence and innovative approaches to library service.

In our growing age of technology and telecommunications, the Broward County Library System has provided state of the art resources which are in high demand. The library volunteered to pilot the FreeNet system to enhance access in providing the south Florida community with electronic mail, a public forum to exchange ideas, and internet service to research data bases. During its expansion in service and information, the library system has proven its commitment to develop a service that will meet the technological standards of the 21st century.

Through its program of service and dedication, the Broward County Library System has kept the taxpayer in high regard. For example, the library system formed a partnership with Broward Community College in order to consolidate financial resources for operational and construction services. This partnership has saved taxpayers \$17 million—which is the total cost of building and operating two libraries. Both the public and private sectors have enabled the Broward County Library System to provide essential service, as well as a commitment to education.

The Broward County Library System has provided educational standards that have been adopted and practiced by educators. The library has teamed up with local schools, colleges, and universities in providing its coveted resources for all age groups.

Mr. Speaker, throughout this country there are many individuals who are dedicated to strengthening our community spirit, one such individual is Mr. Samuel Morrison, director of the libraries division of Broward County. I ask my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to Sam Morrison and the staff of the Broward County Library System on the receipt of the 1996 National Library of the Year Award.

REMARKS OF BENJAMIN MEED AT
THE NATIONAL DAYS OF RE-
MEMBRANCE CEREMONY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on April 16, Members of Congress, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and hundreds of survivors of the Holocaust and their friends gathered here in the Capitol Rotunda for the National Days of Remembrance commemoration. The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council was established by Congress to preserve the memory of the victims of the Holocaust. I commend the Council and the members of the Days of Remembrance Committee, chaired by my good friend, Benjamin Meed, for their vigilant and genuine adherence to their extraordinarily important task.

One of the first acts of the Council was to establish the annual Days of Remembrance commemoration to mirror similar observances held in Israel and throughout our Nation and elsewhere in the world. This year, the commemoration centered on the 50th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials. The observance was a reminder of the difficult process of first coping and then healing that all survivors and their families and loved ones had to endure.

I invite my colleagues to read Benjamin Meed's excellent welcoming remarks. Ben Meed is the most prominent and effective force for keeping the lessons and the memories of the Holocaust alive in the United States. We are extremely fortunate that this highly competent individual has committed his life to this important task, and in particular to organizing the annual National Days of Remembrance commemoration. I ask that Ben Meed's remarks be inserted into the RECORD.

WELCOMING REMARKS BY BENJAMIN MEED,
CHAIRMAN, DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

Members of the Diplomatic Corps, distinguished Members of Congress, Honorable members of the Holocaust Memorial Council, Fellow Survivors, Dear Friends,

When Congress created the United States Holocaust Memorial Council in 1980, there were only a few Yom Hashoah observances held in communities of Holocaust survivors living in this country. You, the Members of Congress, entrusted us, the members of the Council, with the responsibility of teaching American citizens about the Holocaust. We have complied with your mandate by building the Holocaust Memorial Museum, which most of you have visited, and by leading the nation in annual civic commemorations, known as the Days of Remembrance. I am privileged to tell you that now, during this week of Holocaust Remembrance, more than a million people from all the states of our great Union will come together in Memory. We are joined by Governors, Mayors and community leaders as well as professors, teachers and schoolchildren.

Earlier today, the entire nation of Israel stopped and stood silent in Remembrance. We are together in dedication to Memory and aspiration for Peace.

Over the past fifteen years that we have gathered to commemorate in this Rotunda, we have observed an anniversary—the fiftieth year of a milestone event: the Night of Broken Glass, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, the encounter between American soldiers and Holocaust survivors.

This year we confront the anniversary of the aftermath of the Holocaust: what hap-

pened as we survivors attempted to rebuild our lives. This was not an easy thing to do. It was years before we could ask a policeman for directions. Why? Because he was wearing a uniform. For a long time, it took courage just to answer a knock on the front door.

It is true that we looked to the future in hope, but the shadows of the past remained. And so we dedicated our lives to Remembrance—remembrance of all those for whom the future had been destroyed by the Shoah.

Rebuilding because a central concern for the world—rebuilding a Europe devastated by war; rebuilding the shattered image of humanity in a world of Auschwitz, Belzec and Treblinka. America understood the necessity of encouraging the European nations to work together for economic recovery. Thus the Marshall Plan was implemented, and the groundwork for the Europe of today was laid.

The Allied leaders also realize that to build a sound future, there had to be an accounting for crimes so great as to be unparalleled in recorded history.

Nuremberg, the city where Nazi party pag-eants had been held, the place where the Nuremberg Laws were promulgated and the German legal system became an accomplice to mass murder, was chosen as the site for the first, joint International Military Tribunal.

In its charter, three forms of crimes were specified. Two of them were ancient, but one was unprecedented. Crimes against the peace and war crimes were familiar terms to all of us, but Crimes Against Humanity was a new category. It described mass murder and extermination, enslavement and deportation based on racial, religious, or political affiliation.

Through the proceedings of the Nuremberg Trials, we came to know the perpetrators. Documents that the killers had so carefully created were gathered and studied. In the defense testimony of accused doctors, judges and industrial leaders as well as military generals, Einsatzgruppen commanders, and concentration camp commandants, the world learned "how the crimes were committed." We also learned that tens of thousands of ordinary Germans from all walks of life had willingly participated in the annihilation process. Ironically, those on trial pled not guilty to the charges, they did not claim innocence. Rather, they attempted to shift the burden of responsibility to those of higher rank.

Was justice achieved? Certainly not! For what meaning can justice have in a world of Mydanek, Chelmo and Sobibor? What punishment is appropriate for the crimes?

Still, the attempt to speak of justice was important. It was a way of setting limits, of saying there are crimes so evil and so enormous that civilizations itself is on trial. For such crimes, there must be punishment.

For many years at hundreds of commemorations around the world, we have pleaded Zuchor—Remember—Remember the children of Teresienstadt. Remember the fighters of Warsaw. Remember the poets of Vilna. Remember all of our lost loved ones.

Today, let us not forget the killers. Let us not forget their evil and their infamy. Let us not forget them because they express what happens to the power of government and the majesty of legal systems that become detached from moral values and humane goals. The same powers that heal and help can also humiliate and decimate. There is a difference; there must be a difference; and you and I must make sure that we make a difference.

With these words, here in this great Hall of democracy, let us recommit ourselves to the principals of justice and liberty for all—and to Remembrance—now and forever.

TRIBUTE TO WARREN COUNTY
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Warren County Community College on the dedication of its newly completed academic and student services building—the college's first permanent home of its own.

Dedication of this new facility is only the latest in a series of milestones in the short but busy history of Warren County Community College. The college had its beginnings in the formation of a citizens committee in 1975 by the Warren County Board of Freeholders. The committee was charged with studying the need for a community college. In 1981, the Freeholders authorized creation of the college and appointed the initial members of the board of trustees. Authorization of offer degree programs came in 1987 and the first commencement was held in 1988, 13 years after the committee began its work. Full accreditation followed in 1993.

During these years, Warren County Community College operated as a "college without walls," offering classes at various locations throughout the county. In 1987, a 20,000-square-foot building was leased to provide specialized facilities dedicated for student use such as computer rooms, science laboratories, a bookstore, and library. With more than 1,200 students, however, the rapid growth of the college made a permanent home necessary. Plans were laid for a permanent campus in the 175-acre Educational Park on Route 57 in Franklin, home also of the Warren County Vocational and Technical Institute and the Warren County Communications Center.

Groundbreaking took place in March 1994 and the academic and student services building was ready for an open house this March. This weekend's ceremony marks the official dedication.

I would like to extend my personal congratulations to President Vincent De Sanctis. Dr. De Sanctis, as much as anyone, has been responsible for the growth and success of Warren County Community College. His strong leadership and vision have given this institution of higher learning the direction and inspiration necessary for success. I would also like to congratulate the board of trustees, administration, faculty, staff, and students on this monumental occasion. A college is built of minds and the quest for knowledge, not bricks and mortar. But a building of its own gives the sense of permanence and tangible existence that will inspire further endeavors toward academic excellence.

The dedication this weekend, Saturday, June 1, will coincide with the college's ninth commencement. The class of 1996 may not have been able to enjoy the new building. But they will carry something with them that is much more valuable: In the words of the college motto, "Education That Lasts a Lifetime."

THE MACARTHUR LEADERSHIP
AWARDS HONOR 24 FINE AMERICANS

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, at a Pentagon awards ceremony on May 17, I had the pleasure of seeing 24 fine officers in the U.S. Army receive the General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award. This is the 9th year in which these awards have been made. The General Douglas MacArthur Foundation, in cooperation with the Department of the Army, sponsors the annual presentation.

I was present because one of my constituents, Capt. John K. Tien was one of the recipients, a West Point graduate who has served his country with distinction. Tien was nominated to the U.S. Military Academy by my predecessor Representative Glenn Anderson. For over a decade, I have known Tien's mother, Debbie, who has worked for the California State University system in which I served before becoming a Member of this House. His step-father, Tom Hennessy, is the most widely read and quoted columnist in the South Bay area of Los Angeles County and Orange County as well.

The MacArthur Leadership Award recognizes those company grade officers who demonstrate the ideals for which Gen. Douglas MacArthur stood. All of us who lived through the Second World War know those ideals: duty, honor, country. The purpose of this coveted award is to recognize junior officer leadership in the U.S. Army. The very able Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. Dennis J. Reimer, presented the awardees with a 23-pound bust of General MacArthur. He was assisted by the former Secretary of State and General Alexander Haig. Over the years, representatives of the MacArthur Foundation, which is headed by Robert M. White II, its president, have faithfully attended.

What is particularly impressive about the selection of the MacArthur awardees is that they represent the diversity of the modern Army: 12 awards are made to officers in the Active Army, 6 awards are made to officers in the Army National Guard, and 6 awards are made to officers in the Army Reserve. Those who receive the 12 awards from the Active Army are nominated by 23 major army commands and the headquarters of the Army and the various field operating agencies. It is a very competitive process, 22 of the 24 awardees were captains; 2 were first lieutenants. I think it is a sure thing that the latter two will make captain and beyond. Three of the recipients were women.

The U.S. Army can be proud of the men and women of all races and of many national origins, who have had great opportunities in the Army to exercise leadership. And they have done just that.

Mr. Speaker, I ask consent that the list of the 1995 General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award recipients be included at this point in the RECORD.

1995 GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
LEADERSHIP AWARD RECIPIENTS

Captain Willard M. Burleson II. Captain Burleson represents the U.S. Army Europe. He was assigned as Commander, Company A,

3rd Battalion, 325th Infantry (Airborne Battalion Combat Team), Vicenza, Italy, when selected.

Captain Steven J. Campfield. Captain Campfield represents the U.S. Army Reserve. He was assigned as Commander, Company C, 1st Battalion, 214th Aviation Regiment, Los Alamitos, California, when selected.

Captain Mike A. Canzoneri. Captain Canzoneri represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Battalion S-4, 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry, Panama City, Florida, when selected.

Captain Douglas C. Crissman. Captain Crissman represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Company B, 3rd Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, when selected.

Captain Karen H. Gibson. Captain Gibson represents the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. She was assigned as Operations Officer, 731st Military Intelligence Battalion, 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, when selected.

Captain James H. Griffiths. Captain Griffiths represents the U.S. Army Reserve. He was assigned as Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 172nd Support Group, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, when selected.

Captain Melinda C. Grow. Captain Grow represents the U.S. Army National Guard. She was assigned as Commander, 321st Signal Company, Reno, Nevada, when selected.

Captain Paul A. Metcalfe. Captain Metcalfe represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Battalion Training Officer, 1st Battalion, 158th Field Artillery, Lawton, Oklahoma, when selected.

Captain Richard G. Miller. Captain Miller represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Battalion S-1, 2nd Battalion, 222nd Field Artillery, Cedar City, Utah, when selected.

Captain Thomas L. Morgan III. Captain Morgan represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Commander, Company B, 1st Battalion, 116th Infantry, 29th Infantry Division (Light), Christiansburg, Virginia, when selected.

Captain Rodney S. Morris. Captain Morris represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, 194th Military Police Company, 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Kentucky, when selected.

Captain Peter F. Najera. Captain Najera represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 3rd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colorado, when selected.

Captain William B. Ostlund. Captain Ostlund represents the Eighth U.S. Army. He was assigned as Commander, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea, when selected.

Captain Ignacio J. Perez. Captain Perez represents the U.S. Army Reserves. He was assigned as Commander, 231st Transportation Company, St. Petersburg, Florida, when selected.

Captain Donald V. Phillips. Captain Phillips represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 69th Armor Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Georgia, when selected.

Captain A. C. Roper, Jr. Captain Roper represents the U.S. Army Reserves. He was assigned as Chief Briefing Officer, 314th Public Affairs Detachment, Birmingham, Alabama, when selected.

Captain Oliver S. Saunders. Captain Saunders represents the Military District of

Washington. He was assigned as Commander, Fort Myer Military Police Company, Fort Myer, Virginia, when selected.

Captain Timothy H. Stevenson. Captain Stevenson represents the U.S. Army Medical Command. He was assigned as Commander, Company C, Academy Battalion, U.S. Army Medical Center and School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, when selected.

Captain Eugene F. Swisher. Captain Swisher represents the U.S. Army Reserves. He was assigned as Information Management Systems Project Officer, Army Reserve Personnel Center, St. Louis, Missouri, when selected.

Captain James E. Taylor. Captain Taylor represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Brigade, 34th Infantry Division, Boone, Iowa, when selected.

Captain John K. Tien. Captain Tien represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Company D, 3rd Battalion, 66th Armor Regiment, 2nd Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, when selected.

Captain Frank Zachar. Captain Zachar represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas, when selected.

First Lieutenant Scott P. Belveal. Lieutenant Belveal represents the U.S. Army Europe. He was assigned as Battalion Maintenance Officer, 1st Battalion, 6th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany, when selected.

First Lieutenant Donna M. Bivona. Lieutenant Bivona represents the U.S. Army Reserve. She was assigned as Battalion S-2, 310th Military Police Battalion, Uniondale, New York, when selected.

12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON THE GOLDEN TEMPLE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solemn observance of the 12th anniversary of the Indian Government's military assault on the Golden Temple, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion, which took place from June 3–6, 1984. Thirty-eight other gurdwaras, Sikh temples were also attacked during the same operation. In all over 20,000 Sikhs were murdered during June 1984.

It is important to remember the particulars of this horrifying event because they help us to understand the complete disregard the Indian Government holds for the value of Sikh life. India planned the attack on the Golden Temple on the day of the martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth Sikh Guru. India knew that the temple complex would be filled with pilgrims who were gathered there to observe this auspicious occasion. Before laying siege to the temple, the Indian Government took pains to remove all foreigners from the Punjab. A complete press block was implemented. Traffic in and out of Punjab was halted. Those caught in the Golden Temple had no means of getting information in or out.

Three wings of the Indian military were used: The army, the navy and the air force. These forces practiced well planned mock attacks at a model of the Golden Temple in

Chakrata for months before the attack. It is clear from the carnage inside the temple after the attack that soldiers were instructed to kill as many Sikhs as possible in the most ruthless manner. In one instance, it was reported by survivors that 100 children between the ages of 8 to 12 were lined up on the grounds of the Golden Temple and asked if they supported Sikh freedom from India. As each one answered in the affirmative, Indian security forces shot them dead at point blank range.

The Akal Takht, a separate building on the Golden Temple complex which represents the highest seat of spiritual and temporal authority for the Sikhs, was also attacked. Blasted with heavy mountain guns and tank artillery, the Akal Takht was set ablaze. Original, irreplaceable documents written in the hands of the Sikhs Gurus were destroyed. A library containing other priceless, original religious documents was also set ablaze.

The attack on the Golden Temple was no ordinary police action. It was an all-out military assault. How would Muslims feel if an army attacked Mecca? How would Christians feel if an army attacked the Vatican? Make no mistake about it, India's attack on the Golden Temple was an attempt to symbolically reinforce the Government total domination over the Sikhs. To put it another way, India simply wanted to show the Sikhs who was the boss.

But, India is now beginning to see the folly of its attack on the Golden Temple. Instead of submitting to the tyranny of the Indian Government, the Sikh nation is bravely waging a struggle for complete independence from India. Since the attack on the Golden Temple, Indian forces have killed over 150,000 Sikhs. Instructed by their religion to stand up against tyranny wherever it exists, Sikhs refuse to submit to the tyranny of the Indian Government. On October 7, 1987, the Sikh nation formally severed ties with India and declared themselves independent forming the separate country of Khalistan.

As we reflect on the horrible massacre of Sikhs, which took place in the Golden Temple complex 12 years ago, let us also look forward to the eventual freedom of the Sikh people. Throughout their history, Sikhs have faced grave injustice at the hands of tyrants. Sikhs possess an interminable spirit and cling tenaciously to the belief that out of the ashes of cataclysmic episodes like that of the Golden Temple attack they will emerge only stronger and more determined to fight the wrongs visited upon them. Sikhs earnestly want their freedom and they have sought our support. I support the independence of Khalistan and I urge my colleagues to support the independence of Khalistan as well.

EMPLOYEE COMMUTING FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1996

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the minimum wage increase amendment to H.R. 1227, the Employee Commuting Flexibility Act. If America is to live up to its pledge of being a great nation that will provide every individual citizen an opportunity

to earn a decent living, we must raise the minimum wage. An increase in the minimum wage is the primary means of helping working Americans in today's society.

The current Federal minimum wage of \$4.25 per hour is at its lowest level in real terms in nearly 40 years. This devaluation of the minimum wage has kept millions of our Nation's workers at the poverty level. The loss of buying power is contributing to the growth of an underprivileged and underpaid class in America.

The 10 million Americans working at minimum wage would take home another \$1,800 a year if we approve this 90 cent increase for American workers. The Department of Health and Human Services estimates that if we raise the minimum wage, as many as 300,000 families could be lifted above the poverty line, including over 100,000 children.

Over 66 percent of minimum wage workers are adults and 40 percent of these adults are the sole providers for their families. Yet, despite these facts, detractors have charged that an increase would primarily benefit teens living at home.

IN 1989, the Congress faced a situation similar to the debate we now face. The minimum wage in 1989 was \$3.35 and its real value had fallen to its lowest level since 1955. Legislation was passed and signed by President Bush to increase the minimum wage by 90 cents. This legislation was supported on a bipartisan basis. It is time once again for Congress to step forward and protect the earning power of those at the bottom of the wage scale by raising the minimum wage.

Mr. Speaker, it's been 5 years since America's minimum wage workers got a raise. The proposed minimum wage is a logical step in our efforts to enable families to be productive and self-supporting. The time has come for Members of Congress to take this one small step toward economic justice. I urge my colleagues to raise the minimum wage.

THANK YOU, DR. ERNIE DEAR

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, oftentimes on this floor, we are called upon to honor men and women who have graced our communities. And while it is right that we do that, occasionally we are confronted with the accomplishments of a particularly special person and find it hard to give the true measure of their work in just a few minutes.

That is how I feel today as I rise to pay tribute to Dr. R. Ernest Dear, a constituent and friend, who is retiring this year as president of St. Clair County Community College in Port Huron, MI. For four decades, as a teacher, principal, college president, and parent, Ernie Dear has worked tirelessly to improve educational opportunities for people in Michigan. In the process, he has inspired all of us who have had the privilege to work with him and served as a role model for educators and public servants everywhere.

Throughout his distinguished career, Ernie Dear has been recognized both in and out of the classroom as a leader, and somebody who has given of himself personally and professionally for the good of others. To know

Ernie Dear is to be touched and rejuvenated by his determination and his optimism. Each of us has benefited from the gifts of his ebullience and positive attitude.

Ernie Dear has a long list of professional awards and accomplishments, but he has made another mark on our community that is even more important and even more lasting. The story of his work in education is written on the lives of the innumerable people whom he has touched over the years.

As a consequence of Dr. Dear's work, thousands of people in Michigan are better educated and have a lifelong love of learning. Because of his commitment, countless men and women have new careers and new outlooks on life. And thanks to his accomplishments, many are better able to handle the challenges that face them. Even more than the awards and the respect of his peers, this is Ernie Dear's true legacy, and one which will continue to flourish for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in honoring Dr. Ernie Dear. He has been an inspiration to me, and a good friend. As Ernie marks this important milestone, I hope that my colleagues will join me in expressing our gratitude for his hard work and his contributions to our community. I know that all of us wish him and his wife, Barbara, continued happiness and joy in the years ahead.

IN MEMORY OF MAJ. AUDIE L. MURPHY

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 25th anniversary of the death of the most decorated soldier of World War II and a genuine national hero—the late Audie Leon Murphy—who was a native of the Fourth District of Texas as well as a personal friend of mine. It is a special privilege for me today to pay tribute to this legendary American, and I would like to do so on behalf of the entire Texas Delegation as well as on behalf of his hometown friends and relatives in Farmersville, TX, and on behalf of the late Congressman Olin Teague of Texas who first paid tribute to Audie Murphy in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on October 13, 1971—on the occasion of the dedication of the Audie Leon Murphy Hospital for veterans in San Antonio.

Audie Murphy was indeed a legend in his own time—and a hero for all times. For his valor in combat and action above and beyond the call of duty, he received every medal the Army awards. He earned the Silver Star twice in 3 days, three Purple Hearts, the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Medal of Honor.

The Citation to the Medal of Honor recognized 2d. Lt. Audie Murphy, 15th Infantry, for his valor on January 26, 1945, near Holtzwihr, France. His Company B was attacked by six tanks and waves of infantry. Second Lieutenant Murphy ordered his men to withdraw to prepare positions in a woods, while he remained forward at his command post to direct the artillery. One of his company's tank destroyers received a direct hit and began to burn. Lieutenant Murphy climbed on the burning tank destroyer and trained its machinegun

on the enemy, killing dozens and causing their infantry attack to waver. He held his position for more than an hour, received a leg wound, but continued the fight until his ammunition was exhausted. He then made his way to his company, refused medical attention, and organized the company in a counterattack which forced the enemy to withdraw. The Citation states, "Lieutenant Murphy's indomitable courage and his refusal to give an inch of ground saved his company from possible encirclement and destruction, and enabled it to hold the woods which had been the enemy's objective."

Audie received the Distinguished Service Cross for his extraordinary heroism on August 15, 1994, near Ramatuelle, France. On this date, according to the award citation, "His extraordinary heroism resulted in the capture of a fiercely contested enemy-held hill and the annihilation or capture of the entire enemy garrison."

And yet Audie believed that his medals belonged to every man in his company, and he always maintained that he was just "another man." His humility stemmed perhaps from a humble beginning near Kingston, TX and years of living in poverty. Audie had to quit school in the eighth grade to help support his mother and eight siblings. He hunted small games to supply food for the family, and became an expert marksman. He took odd jobs wherever he could find them—on a farm, a filling station, and grocery store, a radio repair shop. But Audie made up for his lack of education with a brilliant mind, great dignity, and a sense of composure that impressed all those who met him.

Following the war, James Cagney extended him an invitation to visit Hollywood, where he signed an acting contract. His best-selling autobiography, "To Hell and Back," was made into a successful movie in which Audie played the starring role. His specialty was small-budget westerns, but Audie never really liked acting, and he pursued several business ventures over the years. It was on one of these ventures that he was killed in a plane crash near Roanoke, VA, on May 30, 1971. He left behind his wife of 20 years, Pamela Archer, two sons, Terry and James Shannon, other family members and hundreds of friends and admirers.

Since that time the Audie L. Murphy National Memorial Tribute Committee, headed by Louis J. Parillo, has honored his memory by awarding the ALM Patriotism Portrait Awards. The awards are presented in groups of three to represent our Nation's Triad Defense System, and this 25th anniversary of Audie's death will mark the final presentation. Recipients in the order presented, include: The American Security Council, Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub, USA Ret., Gen. William C. Westmoreland, USA Ret., Gen. Louis H. Wilson, USMC Ret., The Marine Attack Squadron 131, 4th Marine Air Wing, Fourth Marine Division; Gen. Omar Bradley, USA Ret., 28th Division PNG, First Army; Headquarters 3rd Infantry Division U.S. Army, 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), U.S. Army Parachute Team (Golden Knights; North American Air Defense Command, 112th Fighter Group, Pennsylvania ANG, 910th Special Operations Group, USAFR; City of New Castle, PA, County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, Department of

Defense; Robert Bleier (Trustee for Vietnam Veterans), Congressman Olin "Tiger" Teague (posthumously), President Ronald W. Reagan; The Honorable William J. Perry, Secretary of Defense, The American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, we are joined today by Audie Murphy's family, his friends, and his many fans in paying this final tribute to WWII's most decorated war hero. Perhaps the finest tribute would be to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two odes composed by Audie Leon Murphy. These reflect his thoughts and feelings for his fallen comrades and reveal to us, more than any words of our own could possibly reveal, the full measure of this great American.

ALONE AND FAR REMOVED

Alone and far removed from earthly care
The noble ruins of men lie buried here.
You were strong men, good men
Endowed with youth and much the will to live.
I hear no protest from the mute lips of the dead.
They rest; there is no more to give.

FREEDOM FLIES IN YOUR HEART LIKE AN EAGLE

Dusty old helmet, rusty old gun,
They sit in the corner and wait—
Two souvenirs of the Second World War
That have withstood the time, and the hate.
Mute witness to a time of much trouble,
Where kill or be killed was the law—
Were these implements used with high honor?
What was the glory they saw?
Many times I've wanted to ask them—
And now that we're here all alone,
Relics all three of a long ago war—
Where has freedom gone?
Freedom flies in your heart like an eagle.
Let it soar with the winds high above
Among the spirits of soldiers now sleeping,
Guard it with care and with love.
I salute my old friends in the corner.
I agree with all they have said—
And if the moment of truth comes tomorrow,
I'll be free, or By God, I'll be dead!

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER DANIEL THOMAS BUCK ON RETIREMENT FROM U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, Officer Daniel Thomas Buck retires from the U.S. Capitol Police after 20 years of dedicated service. I would like to take this opportunity to express to "Buck" my gratitude for his distinguished career and for being a good friend to many on Capitol Hill.

I came to know Buck over 10 years ago when he was first stationed at the New Jersey and C Streets entrance to the Longworth Building. Buck dutifully guarded this area and cheerfully greeted thousands of Hill employees and visitors while assigned to that patrol. Most of us take the security on Capitol Hill for granted. However, we entrust our police officers, such as Buck, with the duties of maintaining law and order in which they must be highly trained and capable of reacting to an emergency situation at a moment's notice. Buck

has certainly upheld the high standards of our Capitol Police force throughout his 20 years. I know that his integrity and fortitude are characteristics that have helped to influence other officers in carrying out their jobs with unwavering allegiance to the law.

Truly, Buck is one of our unsung heroes on Capitol Hill who performed his duties, day after day on weekends, and holidays loyally and responsibly. Buck is retiring to Florida to spend more time with his children, grandchildren, and to enjoy his favorite sport of hunting. I know he is proud of his excellent and honorable record with the Capitol Hill Police. I bid Buck farewell with mixed emotions, and I am sure that my colleagues join me in wishing him much good fortune as he begins this new chapter in his life.

REMARKS BY MILES LERMAN AT
THE NATIONAL DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on April 16, Members of Congress, members of the Diplomatic Corps and hundreds of survivors of the Holocaust and their friends gathered here in the Capitol Rotunda for the National Days of Remembrance commemoration. The United States Holocaust Memorial Council was established by Congress to preserve the memory of the victims of the Holocaust. I commend the Council and the members of the Days of Remembrance Committee, chaired by my good friend Benjamin Meed, for their vigilant and genuine adherence to their extraordinarily important task.

One of the first acts of the Council was to establish the annual Days of Remembrance commemoration to mirror similar observances held in Israel and throughout our Nation and elsewhere in the world. This year, the commemoration centered on the 50th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials. The observance was a reminder of the difficult process of first coping and then healing that all survivors and their families and loved ones had to endure.

I commend my colleagues' attention to the insightful comments of my good friend Miles Lerman. Miles was instrumental in bringing the dream of the Holocaust Memorial Museum to reality, an immense project that is universally regarded as a resounding success. As Chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, Miles is appointed by the President to coordinate our national effort to memorialize the victims of the Holocaust and to teach all Americans its many lessons. His words at the National Days of Remembrance commemoration are a demonstration of his outstanding ability to carry out this important task.

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

(By Miles Lerman)

Distinguished Dignitaries, Honorable Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen.

The theme of this year's days of remembrance is the 50th anniversary of the Nuremberg Trials. What makes these trials so significant is the fact that the Allied Forces after victory did not pursue vengeance. Instead they chose to implement a due process of law to hold the German political and military leaders personally accountable for the

heinous crimes they committed against humanity.

We will hear more of those trial proceedings from Justice Breyer, who will analyze the uniqueness of the Nuremberg trials and place them in the proper historic perspective.

I will, therefore, concentrate my remarks on the importance of remembrance.

Remembrance serves many purposes. It helps us look back and wonder how different the fate of Holocaust victims would have been if the Western leaders of those days would have had the stamina at the outset to stand up to Adolph Hitler—a political megalomaniac whose appetite for territorial expansion was unsatiated; whose wild dream of developing a Deutsche heren rasse—a German super race which would enslave all nations he would conquer and create a Third Reich that would last a thousand years.

This insanity could have been stopped in time but it was not. The leaders of Britain and France wanted to believe that they could reason with Adolph Hitler and thus continued to give in to his constantly escalating demands until they finally came to realize that they were dealing with a monster that must be subdued at any price.

By this time, however, Hitler had managed to build a powerful war machine which took enormous sacrifices on the part of all Allied Armies who waged battles from the deserts of Africa to Leningrad and Normandy to defeat the Nazi monster.

It took 6 years of bloody battles with millions of casualties and billions of dollars of military equipment to put an end to the Nazi nightmare that could have been stopped at a much earlier stage.

It is a myth—it is a falsehood to believe that only Hitler and his SS henchmen were the ones who were responsible for the mass murder.

In the Archives of the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, we have documents proving that the entire industrial complex of Nazi Germany was involved in the process of mass annihilation. We have documents of German engineering firms praising the efficiency of the crematories they are offering for sale.

We have copies of authentic bids from German chemical companies soliciting the orders for the Cyclone B gas enunciating the economic efficiency of their product for the mass killing of women and children.

We dwell on this past not to inflame fury, but because we believe that in the ashes of this tragic past lies an all important lesson essential to our collective future as a democratic and free society where human differences are respected and human rights are protected.

This is what the Holocaust Memorial Museum is all about.

When the Nazi nightmare was finally brought to an end, the world chose to believe that the lessons of this horrible period would once and for all put an end to hatred and bigotry.

Today, 50 years later, we must admit that we were naively optimistic. The sad facts are, the world has not learned its lesson. Once again, we are confronted with savagery of the worst kind all over the world.

Futile ethnic cleansings and senseless carnage are still rampant. Not only in the distant places such as former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, but the venom of hatred and bigotry has embedded itself even in the heartland of America. This phenomena should be of great concern to all of us.

There are, however, those who argue not to pay too much attention to these crackpots because they are only a marginal fringe of our democratic society. So permit me to invoke memory and remind you that the same

arguments were heard in Germany in the early 30's when Hitler began his quest for power.

Today we are beginning to see more and more blatant disregard and lack of respect for the sanctity of martyrdom.

Let me cite to you just two examples. Only recently have we learned that Franjo Tudjman, the President of Croatia, has announced plans to bring to Jasenovac the bones of the Croatian Ustashe. The Ustashe were Hitler's most willing collaborators.

Today, President Tudjman wants to mingle the bones of the Ustashe killers with the bones of victims whom they have murdered in Jasenovac.

Jasenovac is the largest death camp of Yugoslavia where tens of thousands of victims are buried in mass graves.

This proposed callous desecration of the Jasenovac Memorial cannot be permitted to happen.

I have conveyed to President Tudjman our outrage over this defilement and have advised him that the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council will not remain silent until these evil plans are scrapped.

Another example is Auschwitz. In Auschwitz, plans were in the making to build a shopping center only 100 yards away from the camp perimeter. Again, we expressed our dismay, we intervened and protested—this time successfully. I am pleased to inform you that I have received written confirmation from Polish Ambassador, Jerzy Kozminsky, that the development of the shopping center within the confines of Auschwitz has been canceled.

The Polish authorities are to be commended for putting a stop to what would have been a painful desecration of memory.

The Nuremberg trials teach us that we cannot remain indifferent; we cannot look the other way when evil plans are in the making; when atrocities take place and the truth is distorted. We must always be ready to speak out against evil no matter where it takes place—and no matter who the victims are.

The victims of the Nazi inferno deserve the dignity of being left in peace and we at the Holocaust Memorial Council are determined to do all that is in our power to make sure that the ashes of the victims remain undefiled and undisturbed. This is our sacred task that we must fulfill today, tomorrow and in years to come.

TRIBUTE TO RAMESH TANDON,
M.D.

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Dr. Ramesh Tandon, M.D., on his completion of service as president of the Passaic County, NJ, Medical Society. Dr. Tandon is a dedicated and talented physician whose skill is well respected by colleagues and patients alike. He is also a committed civic leader who has supported our schools, police, and civic organizations.

Dr. Tandon, who holds undergraduate and medical degrees from the University of Allahabad in his native India, began his career in India in 1968 as an intern at Safdarjung Hospital in New Delhi. In 1972, he emigrated to New York, where he did a residency in general surgery at the Hospital of Joint Disease. He later became an emergency room physician in New York before moving to New Jersey in 1977 to work as an emergency room

physician at South Bergen Hospital and to establish a private practice in surgery, now located in Lyndhurst.

Dr. Tandon has been director of general surgery at St. Mary's Hospital in Passaic since 1992. He has also served as chairman of the hospital's executive committee and president of the medical staff.

Dr. Tandon has held several community positions. In addition to serving as president of the Passaic County Medical Society in 1995, he has been a member of the society's board of trustees, physician for the Lyndhurst school system and police department, and president of the Lyndhurst Lion's Club.

Our Nation enjoys the world's highest standard for modern health care, which is vitally important to every citizen. Dr. Tandon has exemplified the highest professional standards. We express our deepest gratitude to Dr. Tandon and physicians like him who see that the highest quality of care is maintained. Best wishes to Dr. Tandon as he continues his exemplary service to his patients and the Passaic County community.

TRIBUTES TO ISABEL PATTERSON

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, recently several hundred friends of Isabel Patterson gathered together to honor Isabel Patterson, who died suddenly and peacefully after a lifetime of service and commitment to her university and her community. She cared about children and young people generally. Isabel knew hardship in her youth, came West from Texas to Long Beach where she found success in education, in business, and in caring.

Mr. Speaker, I ask consent that the eulogies made by three of us be placed in the RECORD. The first eulogy was by Bruce L. Molyneaux, a relative of Isabel Patterson, speaking on behalf of the family. The second eulogy is by Hon. Beverly O'Neill, the Mayor of Long Beach, and third eulogy is by myself, who knew Isabel as a friend beginning with my role as President of her alma mater, California State University, Long Beach.

EULOGY BY BRUCE L. MOLYNEAUX

For those of you who may not know me. My name is Bruce Molyneaux, the Grandson of Isabel's sister Myrtle. Isabel used to comment that I was her "great Nephew". However she wasn't sure what made me so great. I'm not so sure either. You see Isabel had a higher standard of greatness than most people could ever dream of, and, she achieved her goals. As easy as it may be to find sorrow in her passing we are truly here today to celebrate her life. She would not have wanted us to mourn for her gifts of wit, knowledge, and goodwill will live forever.

While growing up my family and I called Isabel Aunt Pat. It was only recently when she offered that I could call her Isabel, however I never could quite get used to that. Having Isabel in the family was like having a built in celebrity, never short on excitement.

In the past week I have had an opportunity to share with many of you some of your memories of Isabel. All filled with laughter and smiles and it has made the time that much easier. It also reminded me of how she

could make an entrance exclusively her own. For instance her seventieth birthday when she bought a moped and was planning on riding it to her party but instead arriving in a cab after having it stolen while idling in her driveway. Darn, another missed photo opportunity. Or who could forget the entrance on her 75th birthday two stepping to the yellow rose of Texas as Dick Sharp struggled to keep up.

I am very proud to have known such a strong and caring individual in my lifetime and only hope that all of us can continue her practice of caring and sharing.

I also wanted to thank everyone for their presence here today on behalf of the family, and then it occurred to me that something about that just didn't sound right. When I look around this room I see Isabel's vast extended family, family of friends, and know that we have all shared moments which made her as special to us as any sibling or spouse. So in fact I will thank you, thank you for being part of Isabel's family and your presence throughout her life.

Isabel made a comment to me once, and she said if I didn't remember anything else, to remember this. "All is in the Land" it is the only possession which has true value. Today we return her to that land which allowed her to achieve so much and be so great. Thanks for everything Aunt Pat we love you.

EULOGY BY MAYOR BEVERLY O'NEILL

There is only one Isabel. She was smart. She was irreplaceable. She was sometimes cantankerous and frustrating. She was direct. She was hardworking. She was giving.

It's hard to believe that Isabel won't be around anymore, because she was one of the people who really helped define this City—her City—as she helped to define her College—Long Beach State College—and even colleges and other schools that she never attended but adopted out of love later in life—especially Long Beach City College.

Isabel, as everyone has heard, was from West Texas, from Amarillo in the Panhandle, which is what Texans call that part of Baja Oklahoma, that probes up into that part of the Midwest that Steinbeck wrote about in *The Grapes of Wrath* and which used to be called the "Dustbowl" during the long-ago days of the Great Depression.

My husband's family came from the same area around Amarillo, and I think maybe this had a great deal to do with the connection that Bill and Isabel always felt. If you've ever been in this part of the country, it's not kind or picturesque, but it breeds character. As Isabel often said, it doesn't do much else.

Someone once wrote off an enemy by saying "he had a face like West Texas." Well, Isabel didn't have a face like West Texas—it was more like West Ireland or maybe Norway. But she had the character of that area, and we were lucky enough to have her bring that tough Texas soul out to California in the years just before State College opened in 1949.

About 20 years ago someone wrote a book about a young Texas girl. It was called *True Grit*. It was later made into a movie that starred John Wayne. The phrase beautifully captured Isabel. She had true grit. Nothing stopped her. She just kept on doing what had to be done—until it was done. And then she usually started on something else.

Isabel and I first met over 40 years ago when I graduated from City College and went to Long Beach State. Isabel and my husband were both original 49'ers, and Isabel was always so very proud to have been there at the very beginning. She was, among other things, the first editor of the college paper,

The Fortyniner. She knew everyone, and everyone knew her—which wasn't too hard to do in a school with a student body that numbered about 50 the first semester and about 150 in the second semester. In all events, Long Beach State College was Isabel's school. She took a lot from Long Beach State College but—far more important—she gave a whole lot back to it. She gave money, lots of money—but more important, the long years of hard work and effort that that money represented. But more than this, she brought her love and abiding devotion. She loved the College and she loved the people that went there and the faculty that taught there.

Isabel was so fond of so many people who made the college what it is today, both faculty and students. So many names—many gone, many still with us.

Jumping up to more recent times, there was—and is, of course—President Steve Horn—now the Honorable Steven Horn, Congressman of the 54th District, who was President of the College for an almost unprecedented 17 years and who Isabel unreservedly adored.

After Isabel graduated from Long Beach State College in 1951, she went on to teach elementary school in the Long Beach Unified School District for a couple of years before she went into real estate in Belmont Shore where she worked hard and wisely invested. I think it is more than fitting that today Isabel's name is attached not only to a particular part of the College, but to a part that resonates with her concern for children—the Isabel Patterson School Center.

She also adopted—later on—Long Beach City College. I was at Long Beach City College for many years, and Isabel was very important to that institution. She was interested in students. She knew how much her education had meant to her. She would say, "if a student needs shoes to go to school, you should have a little money to help them." She called her students her jewels. She is the first person in current Long Beach to be called a benefactor.

I love having the opportunity to say a few words about Isabel. Some people pass away and are gone. Isabel may have passed away, but she will never be gone. She lives in the impact that her life had—and continues to have—on others. She will always be present in the College she loved, and the other College she adopted and also fostered. She will live on in the students whose scholarships bear her name and whose academic careers have been deeply affected by her generous and continuous involvement; she will live on in the young children who store their lunch boxes and sweaters in the lockers at the Isabel Patterson Preschool Center five days a week. She will also live on in the City of Long Beach where her name is synonymous with Giving. The great art historian Bernard Berenson once said that "a complete life may be one ending in so full an identification with the non-self that there is no self left to die." Isabel probably wouldn't have been enchanted with the high-flown wording, but she would have heartily embraced the sentiment. She cared enough to endow many others with hope. She lives in that hope and it is expressed in the lives of many others whom she will never meet.

Thank you, Isabel. We will miss you.

EULOGY BY U.S. REPRESENTATIVE STEPHEN HORN

The two beautiful tributes you have just heard would have deeply moved Isabel. We sometimes talked about what it would be like when she died. As I look around here and see all of her friends which would have meant so much to her, I know that she is very pleased.

She often used that old gag, which I believe was first used by George Burns, but he might have gotten it from Isabel. And that is when she awoke in the morning, she first looked at the obituary page of the Press Telegram, and she said, "If my name wasn't there, I decided to get up."

When Isabel told me during a luncheon many years ago that I was to give the eulogy at her funeral, I smiled and told her "You'll live to be a hundred." I had hoped that would be true, and that this day would not come so soon.

During Isabel's wonderful and colorful life in Long Beach, she became a legend. Her generosity to individuals and to local organizations was unmatched. When Isabel gave, she gave not simply in dollars. She gave of herself. When Isabel donated a party in her Penthouse at a charity auction, she would often do all of the cleaning as well as all of the cooking. Friends—some of us in this room—were enlisted to tend bar, or to do cleanup. And I have washed many dishes there, as I think several of you have. Her upbringing on a Texas ranch gave her confidence and self sufficiency. Her years working for the Navy were also to serve her well later as chief organizer, order-giver, bottleshwasher at one and the same time.

She was an excellent student and an excellent athlete. She spent 2½ years at Texas Technological University where she was a fine student and also one of the Campus Queens—in the days when colleges still had Campus Queens.

Her propensity for work and financial need caused her to leave school and go to work at a New Deal agency—the Farm Security Administration. Many of you will remember that agency and the music "The Plow That Broke the Plains" by composer Virgil Thomson. As a young woman, she greatly admired and loved Eleanor Roosevelt and Eleanor's quest for equality. Isabel supervised 25 employees with the Farm Security Administration. She had rave reviews of her work, but when higher level promotions occurred, even though this was a New Deal agency, she was always passed over for a man. So she had personal experience, and an early abhorrence of any type of discrimination. With the coming of the Second World War, Isabel moved to Long Beach.

Her refusal to spend money on what she considered frivolous or overpriced is known to most in this audience. She was a tireless bargain-hunter, in business as well as in her own purchases.

Isabel obviously valued nice things, but she loathed ostentation. Her friends would ask her: Why she didn't travel more? Why she didn't spend more money on herself? Why she didn't stop giving all of her money away, rather than living so frugally? Then she took the satisfaction in telling them that her deep belief was "to give back in life." To think about, and to care about, the next generation and future generations. That was Isabel. She lived it. She urged others to live it, too. For instance, Isabel valued a T-shirt with the palm prints of the little children at the Child Development Center every bit as much—and frankly much more—than any ring she had seen with precious stones. She needed those with the precious stones to turn a few of them in and to help worthwhile community groups.

She cringed when she was described as a "philanthropist" in the local newspaper. Her major gifts to Long Beach and its educational institutions were also legendary and set the precedent for others to do likewise.

One night in the early 1970s, when I was President of California State University, I was hosting a reception during a football game. As usual, we invited various "friends of the university"—which translates into

current and prospective donors to the university. At that time, Isabel was giving a \$1500 grant-in-aid to the 49er Athletic Foundation. In brief, she was paying the student fees and the room and board of a running-back. At the half time reception I heard behind me this enthusiastic Texas drawl which said, "Honey, someday I'm going to give you a million dollars." Within a second, I replied, "I can use \$250,000 right now." "Oh?" she queried. I asked her to join me for lunch in my office during the next week. There I showed her the plan for what became the Isabel Patterson Child Development Center. The leaders of the student government had told me that this center was the most important student need they saw on campus. They put their money where their mouth was, and appropriated \$50,000 to have Architect Frank Sata draw his unique and dynamic plan. Isabel was deeply moved. The project was underway. Thanks to two marvelous directors—Louise Maddox and Pamela McDonald—the Patterson Center was a model from the very beginning for state and nation. Years later, Isabel funded the enlargement of the Center—the doubling of it—and the establishment of the Infant Toddler addition.

Of all the honors she received from community organizations, and as much as she appreciated them, the event that she cherished the most was the annual birthday party in her honor at the Isabel Patterson Child Development Center. Her most prized possessions were the photographs of her with the children on those happy occasions.

Her commitment to "the next generation" and especially little children were evident in her significant support of California State University, Long Beach, Long Beach City College, and the Long Beach Unified School District with loans and grants for individual student support. She wanted students, as has been noted, to have the shoes they needed to attend school.

She cared deeply for the children's programs and this Congregational church and its marvelous minister. She also aided other wonderful institutions in the community such as Cedar House and Sarah Center which help victims of family abuse.

One night, Isabel was seated on my right. And Councilman—at that time Mayor—Tom Clark, was on my left. After I introduced them to each other, Tom noted that "it would sure be nice if the City had a bicentennial clock tower." The next thing we knew, Isabel had committed to the bicentennial clock tower. Later, she wasn't too pleased when the chimes did not always work. Isabel was a great scrutinizer as to what happened with her gifts. The city grew to appreciate the clock tower.

Of course, we all know what happened when Isabel heard an orchestra's rendition of "The Yellow Rose of Texas." Very rapidly the Texan in her came to the fore. Keeping perfect time, she would sa-she to the middle of the floor, with arms up raised, waving a "Y'All Come!" invitation. Everyone there HAD to come, for this was her "theme song."

Wherever Isabel living in Long Beach, she kept the neighborhood branch of the Public Library in business. During any week, she would have somewhere between 7 to 12 books going. Her reading was eclectic and her reading was eager. She enjoyed history. She had majored in History at what was then Southern Los Angeles—Orange County State College. That name lasted only one year. The students and the state dropped that name. She read biographies. She read novels. And she remembered and read economics. As a child, she was stimulated by her mother's collection of books and often mentioned how her mother's reading to her inspired a lifelong love of learning.

Although Isabel projected a carefree, fun-loving persona, she was also a serious, and a

concerned observer of the world in which she lived. She saw that world through the eyes of one who lived and survived the harsh demands of the Depression in Texas. Never shirking from hard, physical work, she always attributed her remarkable success in real estate not to luck, but to "hard work"—as she put it—"and a willingness to clean toilets!" Many a shop owner in Belmont Shore recalled Isabel changing rapidly from her school teacher or real estate wardrobe, putting on overalls, and buying what she needed to fix the plumbing in one of the many houses she was systematically acquiring and improving.

Isabel and I differed about very few things. One was her deep distrust of anything to do with politics. Initially, she was adamantly opposed to my running for the House of Representatives. She felt the same way about Beverly O'Neill running for mayor. The reason she gave for opposition to both of us entering politics was that we "were both too honest." That was flattering, but I suspect she did not want to see either of her friends hurt. I would kid her and say "Come on, Isabel, don't worry, faculty politics are a lot more difficult than congressional politics." [great laughter] I used the same excuse for Beverly.

However, after Beverly and I were both successful, Isabel was among the first to be there with words of congratulations and support. I did not know that Isabel had actually changed her party registration in order to vote for me in the primary election, until she told me that "My daddy is turning over in his grave." [great laughter] It was a sacrifice for her too, but it was an example of the lengths she would go for a friend. She was a strong Democrat. She kept reminding me that because she had helped me, every Republican group in America seemed to have her on its regular dunning list. [great laughter] Then she would give a hearty laugh and get back to what was occurring in the city or in real estate or whatever topic currently interested her.

Isabel was noted for looking forward, not backward. This is one trait we both cared about, and shared and valued. Two nights before she died, she was very much looking forward to good times with good friends. In a conversation with my wife Nini, they made plans for lunch and to visit the new Infant-Toddler Center at the University which also bears her name. Isabel noted that she was happily looking forward to a short trip with Pamela MacDonald, the second director of the Center, and Barbara Holden, who was also a University staff member and a good friend.

CSULB—the university—meant much to Isabel. She was—as has been noted—its 18th student. She was the first editor of what became the Daily Forty-Niner. She received her degree in English and History. She began her teaching career and enjoyed her 5th grade students as a result of that education.

And all of those who have called her a friend—as I see throughout this audience—you know what I mean, Isabel knew what was right. As a 5th grade teacher, she knew that phonetics was right. At that time, the Long Beach Unified School District prohibited the teaching of phonetics.

Isabel once told me that she taught the students phonetics with an eraser in one hand and the chalk in the other. And she also kept a weary eye on the door as she was teaching phonetics. If the principal was coming through the door, the eraser would wipe out the phonetics which were on the blackboard.

Her reward for violating district policy occurred at the end of the school year. The students had taken the district wide achievement tests.

And one day, the principal called in Isabel and said "Mrs. Patterson, you must have a very exceptional class. They were 25% ahead of every other 5th grade in Long Beach."

Isabel smiled graciously and accepted the compliment.

In her heart, she knew that her teaching phonetics put her class ahead of every other class in the city.

Jack and Connie Shainline have been most helpful to her in these years when some infirmities were beginning to develop. During what would be her last evening she had enjoyed dinner with her good friend Dick Gaylord, who was always there for her at any hour of need.

Cam Killingsworth perhaps expressed the feelings of a lot of us when she wrote me a note: "Welcome home, even though the circumstances are sadder. We all have treasured memories—and maybe some not so—of our Dear Isabel, but nothing can overshadow how much I learned from her. The difference she made in my life and the hope that I might spend the rest of my life striving to make in difference in young people's lives, learning from her extraordinary example."

Cam continues: "I spent some time with her the night she died and I am grateful that she appeared well. We went through stacks of pictures that she had been working on for awhile preparing then to send to various friends. We had some laughs and reminisced some about the warm memories that the images evoked. But the pictures that warmed her heart the most were of the university, especially her birthdays at the Center."

Isabel was pleased to hear the latest news of our grandchild—and I know that she would understand and approve why Nini is not here for her today. She is in Phoenix with our grandchild who was born just a few weeks ago. It is the first opportunity Nini has had to spend a week there to help. Isabel knew that children come first and babysitting assignments by grandmothers are necessary.

Isabel Patterson, as we know, was a great woman, and a good woman, a great friend, and a rare human being. She touched the lives of every single one of us in this beautiful church. And I know that in the years ahead, many of things we do will be done because she came into our lives.

TRIBUTE TO CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the Church of the Ascension, which is located in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. I am proud to honor the Church of the Ascension here today in celebration of its 150 continuous years of service to its community.

The early days of the Church of the Ascension are remarkable. The church began in 1846, in the borrowed parlor of a house in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. It was officially incorporated as a church in December 1846, and the Sunday school was established in the following year. Services were held during those first years in the Sunday school room of another church, and later in the Odd Fellows Hall, until October 1853, when the first service

was held in the Church of the Ascension on Kent Street, in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. Ascension bears the notable distinction of being the first church established in Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

Today, I am proud to report that since June 1995, the Church of the Ascension has been led by its first female rector, Rev. Mabel Burke Lewis. Mother Lewis oversees an active Sunday school with regular classes of Bible readings, games, and projects. There are after-school programs and a summer day camp, opportunities for adult education, and adult and children's craft groups during the year. Ascension continues to take a leadership role in the Episcopal charities campaign, and has recently begun an adult literacy program and an AIDS ministry in local hospitals. Mother Lewis has introduced healing services at the church and has brought back 12-step recovery programs, after a long absence. Under the able cadence of Mother Lewis, Ascension works with other churches to feed the hungry in Greenpoint.

The Church of the Ascension has become what it is today through a long succession of very inspirational, effective, and dedicated ministers who led Ascension through good and bad times. Too numerous to list here, their contributions to the parish and to the community are the reason the Church of the Ascension can today celebrate 150 years. From fundraising and eliminating debt, to staging Shakespearean plays, to rebuilding after fire, those dedicated and selfless individuals enabled the Church of the Ascension to answer the spiritual and redemptive needs of its parishioners.

It is for these reasons, Mr. Speaker, that I rise today to pay tribute to the Church of the Ascension for its 150 years of service to the parishioners and community of Greenpoint, Brooklyn. I ask my colleagues to join with me in this tribute and in wishing Ascension another 150 years of continued service.

RECOGNITION OF SAMMY GORDON, A LOCAL HERO

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, not long ago I received word of some remarkable work by a very special young man from my district in Trenton, NJ. His efforts were truly commendable and an inspiration to us all. And so I rise today to pay tribute to Sammy Gordon for his efforts to help the victims of last year's bombing in Oklahoma City.

Last April, upon hearing of the tragedy in Oklahoma, Sammy, then age 12 and a 7th grader at Holy Cross School in Trenton, decided he wanted to help the victims. And help he did. Enlisting support from friends, parents, and local merchants, but mostly by his own wits and gritty determination, Sammy managed to raise \$3,300 selling lemonade. He chose a truly ingenious location—a local drive-by ATM machine—where the customers were both easily accessible and possessed of ready cash.

Sammy and his friend's original motivation for the endeavor had been the worthwhile goal of building a clubhouse. However, when

Sammy heard of the hardships that the bombing victims were enduring, he decided that it would be better to put the needs of others ahead of his own wants.

Sammy's compassion and determination to relieve suffering, stands in marked contrast to the despicable act of wanton cruelty which inspired his efforts in the first place. When a calamity like Oklahoma City is intentionally inflicted, it defies explanation. In the face of such meaningless terror, all of us can be tempted to despair. Responses like Sammy's, however, offer the rays of hope we all need to prevent this despair from setting in. By his act of kindness, Sammy reminds us that this world is far more defined by goodness, than by the evil. The extraordinary success of his endeavor also reminds us that when we take a small step to do good, it can serve as a catalyst and big things can sometimes result.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this young man demonstrated that personal acts of charity are indispensable to the kind of society we all want to live in. In contrast to Sammy's fast action, it took the Government over a year to decide what the appropriate legal response to this tragedy ought to be. Sammy and others like him stepped forward almost immediately, as only individuals can, and began to fill the overwhelming needs of a community which had been so terribly battered.

In these respects, the money Sammy raised selling lemonade, and forgoing—temporarily, I hope—the construction of his clubhouse, not only helped those who were directly affected by tragedy, but rather it helps us all. That is no small accomplishment.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I rise not only to commend Samuel Gordon, but to thank him as well. I wish Sammy and his friends the best of luck in whatever the future brings them. I believe that if they continue to put the needs of others ahead of their own desires, they will be very happy in their own lives and we will all be richer for it.

AIRLINE PILOT HIRING AND SAFETY ACT OF 1996

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Aviation, I am pleased that today the subcommittee approved H.R. 3536, the Airline Pilot Hiring and Safety Act of 1996. The bill requires airlines to share pilot performance records.

Over the past 8 years, there have been six commercial airplane crashes—all but one on small airlines. According to the National Transportation Safety Board, five of these crashes are attributable to pilot error; 111 people were killed in these crashes. In at least four of these fatal accidents, the employing airline was not aware that the pilots had documented histories of poor performance with other airlines that had employed them.

One of these crashes occurred on December 13, 1994, when American Eagle flight 3379 on route from Greensboro, NC, to Raleigh-Durham crashed 4 miles short of the runway while attempting an instrument controlled landing in poor weather conditions. Thirteen

passengers and the two crew members were killed. The pilot, Capt. Mike Hillis, was hired by American Eagle just 4 days after he was forced to quit by his previous employer because of poor piloting skills. American Eagle had no knowledge of his prior poor performance ratings or the fact that he had, in effect, been fired for poor piloting skills.

One of the passengers who died on flight 3379 was William Gibson of Kernersville, NC. Mr. Gibson's parents, Mary Ann and Howard Gibson, and his sister, Susan Gibson Berson traveled to Washington, DC, last December to appear before a subcommittee hearing on this issue. Mary Ann and Howard came all the way from Warren, OH, in my congressional district. The approval of H.R. 3536 today by the subcommittee is a testament to the hard work, dedication, and vision of the Gibson family and countless other families who have lost loved ones in plane crashes caused by pilot error.

It sorrows me to note that on January 20 of this year, Howard Gibson passed away. I can't think of a more fitting tribute to Howard Gibson and his son, William, than approval of H.R. 3536.

William Gibson was 39 years old when he died. In addition to his parents and sisters, he left behind his wife, Roberta, and three beautiful children: Katie, age 12; Courtney, age 9; and Ross, age 4. William was a senior executive accountant for American Sunroof Corp.

His death was a tragedy—a tragedy shared by the families and friends of other victims who died in airplane accidents that could have been avoided if the employing airline knew of the pilot's previous record.

According to the NTSB, the probable cause of the American Eagle flight 3379 accident was pilot error. The pilot mistakenly assumed that an engine had failed, and the pilot subsequently failed to follow approved procedures for engine failure, single-engine approach and go-around, and stall recovery. Most significantly, the NTSB found that a key contributor to the accident was the failure of American Eagle to identify, document, monitor, and remedy deficiencies in pilot performance and training.

The Federal Aviation Administration does not require a potential employer to conduct a pilot applicant background check. While the FAA requires airlines to conduct security checks of pilot applicants, there is no FAA requirement to verify flight experience, determine an applicant's safety/enforcement history, pilot training and performance in the pilot's previous position, or any criminal or driving history.

The Airline Pilot Hiring and Safety Act requires an airline to obtain the records of a pilot from the pilot's previous employer before hiring that pilot. The bill requires airlines to keep pilot records for up to 5 years, and allows pilots full access to their records and notice of whenever records are being provided. The bill also provides immunity to airlines unless the airline knowingly lies about the pilot's record.

I would like to note for the record that the airline pilots have raised some legitimate concerns about this bill. They argue that many pilot training records are subjective, and requiring record sharing and background checks will result in the sanitization of pilot records to protect pilots' careers. This, they argue, would have the effect of making the system less safe.

While I understand the pilots' concerns, I believe the bill before us strikes a reasonable balance between safety and privacy. And the bill does directly address another concern the pilots raised by requiring the FAA to issue a proposed rule within 18 months establishing minimum standards for pilot qualifications. The airline pilots are right on target when they note that one way to address the safety issue is for the FAA to standardize and tighten pilot hiring standards.

I would also repeat that the bill allows pilots to sue airlines if an airline lied about a pilot. The bill also includes clear language safeguarding the privacy of pilot records.

On balance, H.R. 3536 is a good bill and I am proud to support it. Most importantly, I am proud of Mary Ann Gibson, her daughter Susan, and the entire Gibson family for the work they have done to move this legislation forward. It is my sincere hope that this legislation is enacted into law this year.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT O'NEAL

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Bob O'Neal was one of the best law enforcement officers ever in our country.

It was he who inspired the Indiana's sheriffs merit law which it was my privilege to sponsor in the Indiana General Assembly.

Sheriff O'Neal was also at one time my boss. I worked my way through night law school in Indianapolis as a sheriff's police officer during Mr. O'Neal's two terms of office.

Have thrown the mold away, they will not find another officer quite to fit the shoes of Bob O'Neal.

ROBERT O'NEAL, EX-CHIEF OF INDIANA STATE POLICE, FORMER COUNTY SHERIFF

Services for Robert Andrew O'Neal, 82. Speedway, retired Indiana State Police superintendent and former Marion County sheriff, will be May 24 at 9:30 a.m. in Conkle Funeral Home, Speedway Chapel, and at 10 a.m. in St. Christopher Catholic Church, of which he was a member.

Calling will be from 3 to 9 p.m. May 23 in the funeral home.

Burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

He died May 20.

Mr. O'Neal joined the State Police in 1934. He was appointed superintendent July 1, 1952, becoming the first state police officer to be promoted progressively from the lowest to the highest position in the department.

In 1954, he was elected Marion County sheriff, a position he held until 1962, when he was appointed a U.S. marshal by President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. O'Neal was re-appointed superintendent of the State Police in 1965 and served in that position until retiring from the department in 1968.

He then was appointed police commissioner for the town of Speedway. He was re-appointed in 1980 and 1983.

He received numerous awards for his law enforcement activities. He received the Good Government Award by the Indianapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce, the State Legislation Citation for outstanding police work, the Liberty Bell Award by the Indiana State Bar Association and Sheriff of the Year Award by Indiana Sheriffs Association.

Mr. O'Neal served many years as chairman of the 500 Race Traffic Committee after

Anton "Tony" Hulman bought the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in 1946. After an unsuccessful bid to regain the Marion County sheriff's job in 1986, he served as the track's safety director from 1988 until his 1994 retirement.

Among the many positions he held in the Speedway community, Mr. O'Neal had been president of Speedway Lions Club and chairman of the Speedway High School Athletic Fund Committee. He also had been secretary of the Speedway School Building Corp. more than 20 years.

He was a member of Indianapolis Athletic Club, Knights of Columbus Council 437 and Indiana Sheriffs Association.

Mr. O'Neal was a graduate of the State Police Training School and FBI Academy.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Bob O'Neal Memorial Fund, in care of St. Christopher Catholic Church.

He was the widower of Emma F. Bernhardt O'Neal.

Survivors: children Robert A. Jr., J. William, John A., Joseph M., Mary Ann O'Neal; eight grandchildren; 11 great-grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO THE BEACH HOUSE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Toledo institution which has been serving women and their families for 75 years. The Beach House has worked to meet the needs of our city's homeless women, children, and entire families.

Our Nation's lack of affordable housing is a crucial problem and a principal reason why women often find themselves and their families without shelter. Beach House provides emergency shelter for 30 days in a clean and safe environment with 24-hour supervision 365 days a year. An on-staff licensed social worker helps clients to establish a plan of action, which includes finding housing and making referrals to other agencies for needed assistance.

Beach House opened its doors in May, 1921, under the guiding hand of Mrs. Helen Beach Jones, the wife of Toledo's Mayor "Golden Rule" Jones. Mrs. Jones worked with several women's organizations to establish the shelter, and named it Beach House in honor of her mother Harriet Beach. In 1982, the shelter expanded its clientele to include fathers and husbands in order to keep homeless families intact.

The Women's Protective Association has governed and managed the shelter from its inception. In 1941, Beach House moved to its present location, and in 1963, it received a charter as a nonprofit organization. A recent complete remodeling of the shelter has made it accessible to disabled persons.

Beach House also operates a transitional shelter project called Steinquest House that allows qualifying women and families to continue supportive services for up to 24 months.

Mr. Speaker, at 75, Beach House is a wonderful example of a community helping its own. It has seen good times and bad times. It has seen depression and war, and throughout its years Beach House has served the women of Toledo and their families with steadfastness and with compassion. I commend Beach House to my colleagues. We know it will be there whenever there is need.

TRIBUTE TO JESSICA AND BRUCE
POMERANTZ

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the AIDS Walk organized by Jessica Pomerantz of Cresskill High School on Sunday, June 2. The scourge of AIDS has left few homes and families unscathed by its wrath. The most recent figures available estimate that nearly one-half of a million people have been stricken with AIDS, and it is now the leading cause of death among young to middle-aged Americans. The most frightening aspect of the disease is its failure to discriminate among its victims. From heterosexuals, to homosexuals, to African-Americans, to Latinos, all identifiable groups have found themselves its targets.

My greatest concern, however, is the toll that has been taken on the female population. AIDS is now the fourth most common cause of death among American women. In the State of New Jersey, the situation has been particularly grim. Sadly, New Jersey has one of the highest rates of heterosexual transmission in the Nation. Of these cases, an overwhelming majority are women, and the numbers will only increase. Women account for more than one-third of the total number of HIV-positive adults in New Jersey. More significantly, over one-quarter of New Jersey's full-blown AIDS patients are women—the highest rate in the country.

Nationwide, the condition surrounding minorities has been equally bleak. Rates of African-Americans and Latinos with AIDS, for example, continue to increase steadily. New Jersey mirrors this national picture. Statistics demonstrate that minority women in the State have been particularly hard hit. Together, African-American and Latino women accounted for more than three-quarters of all female AIDS cases in New Jersey last year.

Educating the public about these problems, as well as preventive measures, will do a great deal to begin curbing the spread of AIDS. Some progress has been made already as rates of transmission through injection drug use have decreased. However, a great deal of work remains to be done.

For this reason, Jessica and Bruce Pomerantz are to be congratulated for their efforts on behalf of the AIDS Walk to bring these issues to the forefront of our national consciousness. In order to effect real change in this country, it is essential that more concerned citizens like Jessica and Bruce act to heighten our awareness of the startling facts. The victimization of women and minorities should not be allowed to continue any more.

TRIBUTE TO ETHEL SEIDERMAN

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my district's most dedicated and caring individuals, Ethel Seiderman. Ethel is being honored as a 1996 Educator of the

Year. I wish that I could join with her colleagues, friends, and family tonight to celebrate her remarkable accomplishments.

In 1973, Ethel founded and served as the first director of the Fairfax San Anselmo Children's Center which soon became a model institution in the field. The center serves 125 children from low and moderate income families between the ages of 3 months to 10 years. In developing innovative programs to serve mildly ill children as well as those with special needs, and with extended hours of care, over 1,000 families have benefited directly from Ethel's vision of accessible and affordable child care.

After her tenure as site director, Ethel went on to head the parent services project with the goal of integrating family support components within child care programs. Ethel has secured funding from both private industry and foundations while pursuing the creation of a long term, stable funding base for these model programs. Ethel is also a sought after speaker and consultant for the California State Department of Education, The Family Resource Coalition, and Head Start.

Ethel's tireless efforts on behalf of children and families have resulted in an unparalleled partnership between parents, providers, businesses, and government agencies. This coalition has improved the accessibility and elevated the quality of child care in Marin County and serves as a model to the entire Nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Ethel Seiderman and I extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes to Ethel for continued success in the years to come.

REMARKS OF SENATOR CHRISTOPHER J. DODD AT THE NATIONAL DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on April 16, Members of Congress, members of the diplomatic corps and hundreds of survivors of the Holocaust and their friends gathered here in the Capitol Rotunda for the National Days of Remembrance commemoration. The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council was established by Congress to preserve the memory of the victims of the Holocaust. I commend the Council and the members of the Days of Remembrance Committee, chaired by my good friend Benjamin Meed, for their vigilant and genuine adherence to their extraordinarily important task.

One of the first acts of the Council was to establish the annual Days of Remembrance commemoration to mirror similar observances held in Israel and throughout our Nation and elsewhere in the world. This year, the commemoration centered on the 50th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials. The observance was a reminder of the difficult process of first coping and then healing that all survivors and their families and loved ones had to endure.

Our colleague from the other body, Senator CHRISTOPHER DODD, made a memorable speech at this historic ceremony. The Senator draws upon the personal experience of his fa-

ther, Thomas Dodd, who served as a prosecutor at Nuremberg, to chronicle the extraordinary task of bringing the story of the World War II to light while being true to the cause of justice. At a time when the rest of the world looked to Nuremberg with the most passionate of feelings, Thomas Dodd was enlisted to ignore his feelings in the course of his prosecution so that the Nazi war criminals would have the chance to defend themselves that none of their victims had. I invite my colleagues to read Senator DODD's remarks and gain a full appreciation of the accomplishments of Thomas Dodd and the trials of Nuremberg.

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

(By Senator Christopher J. Dodd)

I stand before you today not only as a Senator and an American, but more profoundly as the son of Thomas Dodd:

A man who in the summer of 1945 left my mother, myself and my four brothers and sisters and journeyed to a place called Nuremberg.

My father wasn't asked to shoulder a rifle, fly a plane, or parachute beyond enemy lines.

His responsibility was not to fellow soldiers or officers.

My father went to Nuremberg as a prosecutor with a solemn obligation to the victims and the survivors of Nazi atrocities, to see justice prevail over inhumanity.

And, I stand here before you today to bear witness to my father's experiences at the Nuremberg tribunals 50 years ago. Growing up as a child, my father often spoke to his family about his time in Germany and what he learned of the Holocaust.

The particulars: Goering and Goebbels, Auschwitz and Dachau were peoples and places with which I became intimately familiar.

I knew far more about the events of the Holocaust than most people of my generation because my father wanted his children to learn and never forget.

Today, on this day of remembrance I think back to those early lessons and what my father might say if he were with us today.

My father left Nuremberg with a greater fervor for the need to uphold freedom and human rights and to speak out against intolerance, and injustice wherever it may rear its head.

The fifteen months he spent prosecuting Nazi war criminals defined the type of public person he would become and dictated the issues that he so passionately fought for throughout his life.

The struggles at Nuremberg were not easy ones. My father and all those who were there, were burdened with a grave responsibility:

To not only punish the guilty but to also reassure the survivors that future generations would never forget the atrocities.

While these represented arduous challenges, my father and his colleagues at Nuremberg understood their obligations.

During the fifteen months my father spent in Nuremberg he wrote to my mother every single day. In one particularly poignant letter, he said:

"Sometimes a man knows his duty, his responsibility so clearly, so surely he cannot hesitate—he does not refuse it. Even great pain and other sacrifices seem unimportant in such a situation. The pain is no less for this knowledge—but the pain has a purpose at least."

And the pain certainly had a purpose.

Because whatever its legacy on international law, the Nuremberg tribunal permanently enshrined into international diplomacy the notion that the hand of vengeance

ultimately would be steadied by the rule of law.

After the surrender of Germany and once the ghastly atrocities of the Holocaust had been revealed to the world there was a natural impulse to lash out in vengeance.

Some leaders, such as Winston Churchill called for the immediate execution of Nazi leaders, without trial.

In a sense this furor was quite understandable.

But, at Nuremberg, the United States and her Allies ended this war the way they had fought it, by embodying. What Abraham Lincoln called, "The better angels of our nature."

When millions of innocent Jews were jammed into boxcars on the way to the railroad sidings at Auschwitz, Treblinka and Dachau to be selected for extermination they weren't granted the right of due process; they weren't granted the right to defend themselves.

For them, there was no justice, only a "final solution" in the crematoriums and gas chambers of the Nazis.

But at Nuremberg, the allies recognized that the only true antidote to the savagery of the Nazis was justice.

That's why at Nuremberg defendants were given the right to defend themselves.

That's why at Nuremberg they were able to choose their own legal representation.

That's why at Nuremberg they were given the right to speak on their own behalf.

And that's why at Nuremberg three of the defendants were acquitted.

Consider the words of Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson in describing these actions:

"That four great nations, flushed with victory and stung with injury stay the hand of vengeance and voluntarily submit their captive enemies to the judgment of the law is one of the most significant tributes that power has ever paid to reason."

Recently, looking through my father's letters, I came across a wonderful anecdote from that time.

After only a few weeks in Germany, my father had the opportunity to go to a baseball game at the very same stadium where, in my father's words, "Hitler corrupted and misled the youth of Germany."

But on that day, in the summer of 1945, the voices of evil that had once reverberated in Nuremberg were replaced by the sounds of 40,000 Americans doing the "most American of things"—watching a baseball game.

Something as wholesome as baseball is, I believe, a wonderful metaphor for the triumph of American optimism and American ideals over the forces of Nazism.

At Nuremberg, America's commitment to the ideals enshrined in our Constitution remained intact even in the face of unspeakable horror.

My father felt very deeply that this is the ultimate legacy of Nuremberg; our triumph in arms led to the triumph of our ideals.

And as we gather to remember the lessons of Nuremberg 50 years later, I know that if my father were here it is the legacy of the international rule of law that would be paramount in his mind.

In closing, I want all of you to take a brief look at this beautiful setting:

The Rotunda of the Nation's Capitol, the home of the world's greatest democracy.

The ideals that America so brightly represents; freedom, equality, the rule of law and the rights of man find shelter in these halls.

It was those principles that served as lodestars for my father and the many participants at Nuremberg.

And in this time of remembrance, it is those standards that we must commemorate

because they represent the true moral and ethical ideals that we defended 50 years ago and which we must continue to strive for as a nation and as a people.

STATEMENT BY DANIELLE DUSHARM, HEATHER SKIDMORE, JESSICA WILLIAMS, AND ETHAN THIBAUT REGARDING DRUG EDUCATION

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by several students from Champlain Valley Union High School in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people:

We chose the topic of Drug Education for middle school through some high school students, just because we feel that drugs are everywhere, and in every high school, and involve many people.

I'm going to give you a couple of statistics. In 1992 [the] Drug Education budget was cut, and since then the per cent of 8th graders rose from 6.2% in '91 to 13% in '94. That is 110% increase. From 1992-94, pot use rose 62% among the 10th graders, and 40% among 12th graders. In '91-94, 8th graders who say [they] use pot in the previous years doubled to 13%. In '92-94, pot use among the 10th graders increased 66%, while 12th graders increased 40%. In '94, 95% of 10th graders and 31% of 12th graders said they used marijuana in the past year. Pot use has had the most dramatic turn-around in the 1990's.

Other drugs on the rise, gradually: LSD, hallucinogens, stimulants, barbiturates, and cocaine and crack, in 1994. At every grade level from eight through twelve, one in five or six tried sniffing an inhalant (such as glue, aerosol, paint thinners), to just produce "instant highs." Eighth graders are most likely to have used inhalants than any other drug except alcohol or tobacco. More than a third of the eighth graders surveyed last year, and nearly half of the twelfth graders said they used illicit drugs at least once. 20% of the 8th graders said they had used inhalants, the most widely-used drug in the age group.

I'm going to go a little bit into some of the drug education programs that are out there. DARE, which is Drug Abuse Resistance Education; it's not proven to be effective as far as 7th and 8th graders go. They're more concerned about being distant from adults, and more concerned about being accepted among their peers. A police officer comes in, you know, this is great for 5th graders; they love the cops, and the whole idea of them coming. But as far as the police officer question and answer, it's not very effective. Kids as far as 7th and 8 graders ask questions that they shouldn't be asking. They should be asking questions on . . . the effects of this drug; what would it do in long-term of use. It's proven that 5th graders that have been introduced to the D.A.R.E. Program increased tobacco use from 7th to 9th grade from 13% to 37%, and I see that as being a high jump, considering it's supposed to be preventing drug abuse.

There's another program called the All-Stars Program, which is involving 7th graders in Lexington, North Carolina. It doesn't have teachers teaching. It has the children doing skits—acting out plays—teaching

themselves without realizing that they're actually teaching each other to not do drugs. I believe that's a pretty effective way of doing it.

There's also a Life Skills Training, that involved 3,597 predominately white, middle class students in 56 public schools in New York, which were users of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana. The whole program consists of: 15 classes in 7th grade; 10 booster sessions in 8th grade; and then it continues on to your freshman year in high school, where you're actually involved with older peers, as far as 12th graders that are more experienced into the drugs. Among these students that got the complete program vs. a control, 44% fewer were pot smokers (weekly), 23-33% fewer students got drunk once/month, and about 33% fewer were a pack a day smoker. So, the program seems to be pretty effective as far as teaching education on the effects of drugs and what it does to you, other than, you know, question & answer.

That's pretty much it. Congressman SANDERS. Thank you very much. (APPLAUSE) Let me ask you a couple of questions. From your own personal observation, how serious is the drug and tobacco problem for young people in the State of Vermont?

Answer. Very serious. I mean, it's everywhere. . . . To me, I feel like there's no way you can escape it. You walk into a bathroom at school, and there's nothing but filled with smoke. I mean, there are other bathrooms to use, but if that happens to be the closest one, there's no way of avoiding it. You know, you tell them to stop, you bring them to the office, it doesn't stop it; they're going to do what they want, just because, they're rebelling against the administration, or whatever it is. And, I just feel a lot of it needs to be dealt with as far as education.

Congressman SANDERS. What you've suggested is that some of the government programs, at least in your judgment, might not be that effective—are not working. What would you suggest to the State of Vermont actually in order to get kids away from drugs and tobacco?

Answer. I would suggest—I would start educating in 5th grade, but then continue through 7th and 8th grade; but not doing is as D.A.R.E., where an officer comes in. You have them acting out skits . . . one student being the supposedly drug dealer and another being peer-pressured into it, and . . . have another student in there saying, "You know, don't do it." So, pretty much teaching each other to not do drugs.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN M. RUPCICH, 1996 OAK CREEK CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in tribute to Mr. John M. Rupcich, the 1996 Oak Creek Citizen of the Year.

Mr. Rupcich, the chief executive officer of NDC, Inc., has given generously of his time and many talents over the years to enhance the lives of all who live and work in Oak Creek, WI. As a successful and well-respected businessman in our community, John has lent many a hand to the area's nonprofit and service organizations, for the betterment of their clients and the public at large.

Mr. Rupcich, who was one of the driving forces behind the planning and construction of

the beautiful, new Oak Creek Community Center, will be honored, very fittingly, at a recognition dinner at the community center on June 7.

I look forward to joining John's many friends, business associates, and his family in paying tribute to him that evening.

KING'S COLLEGE JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to King's College, a distinguished institution of higher learning in my district in Pennsylvania. This week, King's will celebrate its Jubilee Anniversary, and I am pleased to be able to participate in this event.

King's College is fortunate to have as its president, Father James Lackenmier, C.S.C., who has demonstrated tremendous leadership during his tenure as president of King's. He has motivated both students and faculty members to participate in the activities of King's College and the surrounding community. He has driven his colleagues and students to always strive for the highest level of success, with special attention to an agenda he initiated for the college, "Emphasis on Excellence."

As early as 1938, Bishop William J. Hafey had a vision of a Catholic college in Wilkes-Barre, PA. The college would afford Catholics in the Wyoming Valley a chance for higher education. The Bishop postponed his dream while the depression lingered and the United States prepared for the Second World War. In 1944, when the war began to wind down, the Bishop took the steps to make his dream for a Catholic college a reality and contacted the Holy Cross Fathers at the University of Notre Dame. The Fathers were invited to open a sister school in Wilkes-Barre. Soon after his proposal was made, Bishop Hafey received word that the Holy Cross Fathers were interested in the idea.

Father John Cavanaugh, C.S.C. was sent from Notre Dame to discuss the details with Bishop Hafey. Shortly thereafter, Bishop Hafey traveled to New York to meet with Father Albert Cousineau, C.S.C., the Superior General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross to seek his sanctions of the plans. In March of 1945, Bishop Hafey got word that the Holy Cross Fathers accepted his invitation to establish King's College, the name chosen to honor Christ the King.

On April 20, 1945, The Catholic Light newsletter headline read "College for Men to be Opened in Wilkes-Barre." The opening date of the college depended on the "conclusion of the war" and "the ability to obtain priorities for the necessary renovations which must be made in the temporary home for King's College." Bishop Hafey had expectations that the many returning servicemen would use the G.I. Bill of Rights to enroll in college upon returning from the war.

Father James W. Connerton, C.S.C. arrived in Wilkes-Barre from the University of Notre Dame with \$200 in expense money and instructions to buy a typewriter and start the college. Until the faculty residence became available the following August, Father Connerton resided in St. Mary's Rectory as the guest of Bishop O'Connor.

Mr. Speaker, the early days of King's College were spent untying the administrative red tape, and obtaining the incorporation papers through the courts. Between May and September of 1946, 306 applicants were accepted for admission out of more than 500 young men. Most were newly discharged veterans just as Bishop Hafey had hoped. The faculty began to arrive in Wilkes-Barre. King's College became a reality.

A beaming Bishop Hafey celebrated the solemn opening mass. At the end of the liturgy the bishop spoke the words which have become the cornerstone of the beginnings of King's College.

The day when a seed planted is a day rooted in hope . . . this day the seed of a new college is planted in the soil of Luzerne County in the State of Pennsylvania. One hundred years from this day the unborn hundreds, perhaps thousands, will gather to recall historically its beginnings, to recount its growth, and especially to estimate its fruit, its worth to the community of human beings living here their temporal lives in preparation for life eternal; its service to God, to country and immortal souls.

Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to estimate the value of King's College to the Wyoming Valley. King's has overcome 50 years of social and economic change. In 1972, when the Susquehanna River spilled its banks and inundated the Wyoming Valley, King's was among the hardest hit. The college survived the social changes of the turbulent 1960's and women became a familiar sight on campus. From its humble beginnings to a 15-acre campus which includes the College of Arts and Sciences and the McGowan School of Business, King's has been recognized by Barron's Best Buys in Higher Education and U.S. News and World Report.

Mr. Speaker, the Wyoming Valley and Wilkes-Barre are indeed fortunate that Bishop Hafey realized his dream some 50 years ago. I salute King's College and praise my friend Father Lackenmier for all his leadership. I wish all the best and much continued prosperity for the King's College, its students, and its graduates.

STATEMENT BY JENNIFER CARLSON, JOHN DRISCOLL, BEN LECLAIR, JENNIFER DESJARDIN, AND HEATHER WILES REGARD- ING FINANCIAL AID REFORM

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by five Champlain Valley Union High School students, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people:

John: We'd like to first have all the people out in the audience who are going to attend college to stand up right now. All right. Whoever can pay off college by themselves, without any assistance from the government, or the college, please keep standing. Anyone who requires any kind of financial aid, please sit down. Okay, I see one person out in the audience that can afford college.

Okay, that's what's happening around the country right now, is that people of our gen-

eration cannot afford college. The cost of many colleges are approaching \$30,000. People just can't afford that.

I know in my personal experience, I'm going to a college that costs \$28,000; my mom works full-time as a teacher, and she only makes \$26,000. Without financial aid of any sort, going to my college of choice would be impossible. And the U.S. is unique in this fact, in that almost all of its young and brightest citizens end up being in debt, be it \$30,000 or even \$100,000. This really isn't right.

Ben: And in today's society, having a college education is a must. Anyone that expects to succeed needs to have a college education. You've heard the facts already, that the males that go to college are 50% higher than high school graduates, and without the funding of student aid and good financial packages from colleges, it's impossible for our generation—for us, for any of us—to really make any contribution to our nation. And we're in strong support of raising student aid to normal people, not just the people that really need it, in the lower class, but in the middle class, where you won't qualify for the financial aid that you need. But yet, you can't afford to pay it yourself. John's got a graph that talks about how income has risen, and the cost of college has risen also.

(John got up with graph) As you can see, the bar on top is the Median* Household Income for families in U.S. (1980-2000); and at the bottom is the cost of 4-year colleges across the board. (*taken from U.S. Census Bureau) And the gap . . . ends up being about \$10,000; and \$10,000 is not enough for a family, the moderate American family, to live on. You also have to count taxes in that, and taxes slash the American family income by about 1/3. This means that the families have little or no income after paying for college.

Ben: And one of our resolutions is that as a student, you get a loan from the government, and in order to pay back the loan that the government gives, is by doing work for the government itself, in the field that they study. So, for instance, I want to study Journalism in college. Well, the government would give me a certain amount that would help pay for college that would lessen the burden on myself for paying it. A board would decide how long a person would have to work, say it would be 4 years for the government, or whatever, in that special range, working with public relations and communications, and so on and so forth. We believe that could work, and it very well can work. Also, we just read in the Globe about how President Clinton is (signal) working on doing . . . for every student in top 5% in the high school graduating gets a \$1,000 merit scholarship. That's good, but it's not enough. Each student, by need, has to have the necessity to make this country better, and without a proper education, it's not going to get any better.

John: One of the best things, in addition to loans, is federal financial aid, is to make all college costs deductible from your taxable income, so that—the family will have more disposable income, and can write-off more income, so they pay less taxes while sending their kids to school. Hopefully this will encourage more people to go to school. The government will get the money back in the long run, so it's not like it's hurting the budget that much.

Congressman Sanders: Okay. Thank you for your testimony. Let me ask you a couple of questions. Given the problems that you've articulated, what is your understanding as to what Congress is doing right now to address those problems?

Answer: Well the Republican-controlled majority in Congress has not been very forgiving of . . . the cost of college; they believe

that balancing the budget is more important than keeping our young people afloat, and going to college. They've been really selfish in that.

Congressman Sanders: Let me ask you another question. We have heard from a number of the panelists today a great concern, and it was interesting to see so many people stand up, and say, "Yes, we are going to need help from the government or from some other source in order to go to college." Given that reality, is it your judgment that the students themselves have been effective politically in fighting for more federal aid to education. Have they done as good job in making their concerns known to their elected officials?

Answer: I think a lot of them are not really at an age to make an impact, because of their age, they're not old enough to vote, and really vote for the candidates that will help raise the financial aid. President Clinton is trying the best he can, but with the Congress being so closed-minded in some respects, we don't really have a say.

SUPPORT FOR HIA DATABASE CENTER

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during our debate on H.R. 3517, the Military Construction Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1997, to express my strong support for the establishment of a site database center at the Harrisburg International Airport (HIA), in Middletown, PA. Located on the immediate and surrounding grounds of HIA (the former Olmsted Air Force Base) is a Superfund Site, designated in 1984, the existence of which is due directly to the activities that took place during the operation of Olmsted Air Force Base from 1917 to 1967. For the last 13 years, an intense effort has been undertaken at the local, State and Federal level to determine the nature of the hazardous waste left by the Air Force when it closed Olmsted, the origins and locations of its spread, and remediation of the waste, all within the dictates of the Superfund designation and with the goal of getting HIA deleted off the Superfund list by the end of this year.

My involvement with the HIA Superfund Site has been since 1983 when it was thought, erroneously we now know, that an inclusion on the Superfund list would be the fastest, cheapest and best way to clean up the waste left by the Air Force. How wrong we were in that thinking is another, longer story. But, in the years since HIA was put on the Superfund list, the Air Force, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (the current owner of the land), local, regional and private entities, our late U.S. Senator John Heinz, former Senator Wofford, current Senators SPECTER and SANTORUM, and this Member of Congress (along with many others too numerous to mention at this time) have sought to make the cleanup at HIA a model site cleanup program for other Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) across the United States to emulate.

As part of the cleanup effort, funds were dedicated in several Defense Appropriations bills to provide for a full cleanup of the site. All parties have understood that full cleanup

meant that following Superfund delisting the land in question should be available for public and private development. Throughout the cleanup process, volumes of data have been collected from the several environmental investigations conducted for the final remedy and delisting of the site. A crucial part of the current delisting effort and any post-delisting development that occurs is the interpretation and management of this data. Remediation cannot occur under Superfund without the requisite interpretations of site data. Post-Superfund developers must know what happened on the site, and any future environmental questions that arise at HIA must refer back to the data from the current cleanup effort. When all the current participants have left the site, the only reliable reference source will be a database.

Unfortunately, as we near the end of the long march to delisting, a serious bar to full cleanup has arisen: the maintenance of a useful site database. The Air Force, through the Army Corps of Engineers, refuses to either maintain, or pay for the maintenance of, a site database. The Air Force is wrong in their refusal. From the very beginning, in my many meetings with various Secretaries and Under Secretaries of Defense regarding HIA, it was fully understood that post-Superfund site maintenance would include a managed database, and appropriations were made with the database in mind.

In fact, the Department of Defense, as recently as this year, has stated its support for the type of post-remediation followup the database would provide. In a February 22, 1996 letter from Sherri W. Goodman, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environmental Security), she cites her support for the annual report to Congress of the Defense Environmental Response Task Force (DERTF), which she chairs: "The purpose of the DERTF is to study and provide findings and recommendations for expediting and improving environmental response actions at military installations being closed or realigned." Further, Section 3.3 of the DERTF Report states: "Effective measures must be in place before transfer of property to ensure adequate protection of human health and the environment." And, in the same report, Section 3.4—Liability For Subsequent Response Actions: "However, further cleanup may be required if the land use changes and the original remedy, although protective for the anticipated land use, is not fully protective under the new land use."

Mr. Speaker, how can the Department of Defense in one publication express a need for and responsibility of site maintenance in the future and then deny such maintenance as is proposed with the site database for Harrisburg International Airport with the site database? And, to further weaken the DoD position on the HIA database, I offer that the Pennsylvania State University (PSU) at Harrisburg, which also serves as the Pennsylvania State Data Center, has proposed to manage and maintain the HIA site database for five years for under \$123,000. Mr. Speaker, this is a public entity, a professional data center, and an on-site location which has offered to manage a database for five years for a price the Department of Defense would probably charge for one year (and not do nearly as well).

Mr. Speaker, the facts are these: the Department of Defense made a commitment to this Member of Congress and the Common-

wealth of Pennsylvania to manage and maintain this database; the Department of Defense has stated this year in a Report to Congress its commitment to post-cleanup development and database management at its waste sites; the Pennsylvania State University has offered the best database management service at the best location for the best price. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Committee on Appropriations could have easily been persuaded to require the Department of Defense to fund this site database. We hope that the Department of Defense, and the Air Force and Corps of Engineers in particular, will see that the PSU database offer is the proper—and best—way to proceed and will make available the \$123,000 for the PSU-managed database from the appropriations it has already been given by the Congress to fully clean up the HIA/Olmsted site.

KHALISTAN SYMPOSIUM AT LONDON SCHOOL SHOWS KHALISTAN MOVEMENT IS GAINING MOMENTUM

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, the Khalistan Society at the London School of Economics recently sponsored a seminar on the subject of freedom for the Sikh nation in an independent Khalistan. The keynote speaker was Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, president of the Council of Khalistan, who has been vigilant in leading his people in the struggle for freedom. Other participants included British Member of Parliament Max Maddon and Mr. Rahman of Amnesty International. The Khalistan Society works to promote a free and independent Khalistan among the students and faculty of the London school. The London school is one of the world's most prestigious institutes, and this seminar is a significant step forward in the movement to liberate Khalistan.

The Sikh nation has suffered greatly under Indian tyranny. The Indian regime has killed over 150,000 Sikhs since 1984, as well as tens of thousands of Kashmiri Muslims, Christians in Nagaland, and other peoples throughout the subcontinent. No Sikh has ever signed the Indian constitution. In the past few days, a Khalistani American was arrested in India and charged with possessing a gun and drugs, which there is good reason to believe were planted on him. This is a standard tactic of the Indian police. In February 1995, Sikh human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khaira released a report that showed that the Indian regime had abducted, tortured, murdered, and cremated more than 25,000 Sikhs. For having released this report, Mr. Khaira was himself abducted by police while washing his car in front of his house on September 7, 1995. Despite international protest, the Indian Government refuses to release Mr. Khaira. His whereabouts remain unknown. I call upon the new Indian Government to release Mr. Khaira and all the other Sikh political prisoners languishing in Indian jails, some under now-expired emergency laws.

The Sikh nation has a tradition of self-rule. Sikhs ruled Punjab from 1710 to 1716 and from 1765 to 1849. When America was fighting for its independence, the Sikh nation was

ruling itself independently. Punjab was the last part of the subcontinent to fall to the British. During India's struggle for independence, overwhelming majorities of those killed and jailed were Sikhs. When India achieved its freedom, three nations were to receive power. The Muslims received Pakistan, the Hindus got India, and the Sikh leadership cast its lot with India on the promise that Sikh rights would be respected and no law affecting those rights would pass unless they consented to it. Of course, those promises have not been kept. The collapse of the corrupt Congress Party, which has ruled India since independence, provides an opportunity for a new direction in Indian politics. I hope that the new government will respect human rights and let the Sikhs and the other occupied peoples of the subcontinent live in freedom. The breakup of India is inevitable. The handwriting is on the wall. Only a free Khalistan will allow the Sikh Nation to live in peace, freedom, prosperity, and dignity.

I am introducing Dr. Aulakh's speech to the seminar into the RECORD along with a press release issued by the Khalistan Society.

SIKH NATIONAL IDENTITY AND THE STRUGGLE
FOR AN INDEPENDENT KHALISTAN
(By Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh)

Ladies and gentlemen, students, fellow Sikhs: I want to thank you for providing me this opportunity to come to the London School of Economics and talk on issues facing the struggle for an independent Khalistan.

In 1984 I was working as a research scientist in Boston studying the genetics of mycoplasmas, the reactivation of the herpes virus and the biology of cancer and AIDS. Nineteen eighty-four was also the year the Indian government attacked the Golden Temple and 38 other Gurdwaras throughout Punjab. Twenty thousands Sikhs were killed. The Akal Takht was destroyed. Nineteen eighty-four was also the year two Sikhs assassinated Indira Gandhi for ordering the desecration of the Golden Temple. In response, high-level politicians in the ruling Congress (I) party fomented the massacre of Sikhs throughout India. Crazy Hindu mobs slaughtered 40,000 Sikhs and destroyed millions of dollars of Sikh property. Two years later, in 1986, I left my job at Harvard Medical School and dedicated myself to attaining freedom for the Sikh nation.

Nineteen eighty-four marks a watershed year for the Sikh nation. It was a year of rude awakening, a year Sikhs awoke to the reality that as a nation we were no longer safe under Indian rule. But during the past 12 years of my involvement with the struggle for Sikh freedom, I have come to see very distinctly that 1984 did not occur in a vacuum. Sikhs have been agitating for some of their most fundamental rights as a nation since the British pulled out of the subcontinent in 1947. Furthermore, it is plainly evident that nothing in Sikh history suggests that Sikhs would be remotely satisfied under the rule of a foreign power. Let me make it perfectly clear that the Sikhs are an independent nation. This is our identity. We were wrong to join India after partition in 1947. We were lied to; we were duped, we were manipulated and we have paid dearly. Today we want our freedom, and this is fully consistent with our national character.

The first Sikh Guru Nanak, lived in the 15th century, a time of immense turmoil. He witnessed the brutality of the Mughal invaders who had swept down through Afghanistan into the northern subcontinent, terrorizing the local populations. According to the Sikh historian Harbans Singh, Guru Nanak's voice

offered "the only strongly vocal protest in India against the invasions of Barbar, founder of the Mughal dynasty." Guru Nanak also spoke out against the social evils of the caste system which promoted vast inequality among fellow human beings. Guru Nanak recognized all humanity as one and knew that the free life was the only life worth living.

The succeeding nine Gurus of the Sikh faith further developed what Guru Nanak set into motion. When the tenth Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, baptized the Sikhs into nationhood in 1699, he specifically commanded all Sikhs to stand up to tyranny no matter where it exists. Guru Gobind Singh, too, knew the importance of maintaining one's freedom, and he was certain to pass this legacy on to the Sikh nation. Every morning Sikhs pray "Raj Kare Ga Khalsa: The Khalsa Shall Rule." After the death of Guru Gobind Singh, Banda Singh Bahadur swept through the Punjab, defeating the forces of the Mughal rulers who had earlier outlawed the Sikhs, placing a hefty bounty on severed Sikh heads. Banda Singh's rule lasted from 1710 to 1716.

Wars with the brutal Muhgals followed Banda Singh's rule. The Sikhs fought valiantly against great odds. During the lowest periods of those days, Sikhs rallied together to chant "Raj Karega Khalsa: The Khalsa Shall Rule." It wasn't until 1765 that the Sikhs reestablished their kingdom under the Khalsa Misl, who were later consolidated by Maharajah Ranjit Singh in 1799. Ranjit Singh's rule was characterized by an enlightened form of government that recognized the equality of all citizens regardless of religious affiliation or social class standing. Indians today choose to forget that the territories held by the Sikhs extended from the borders of China and Tibet in the North to the deserts of Sindh in the South and from Afghanistan in the North-West to the river Ganga in the East. Indians also seem to forget that it was the Sikhs who halted the foreign invasions from the North-West of the subcontinent that had been going on for thousands of years.

The point in all this history is to show that Sikhs have forged for themselves an independent national identity. According to the UN charter, a nation is marked by one or more of the following characteristics: common descent, common tradition, common heritage, common culture or common language. The Sikhs qualify on all counts. Current attempts to define Sikhs as less than a nation are thinly veiled attempts to keep Sikhs from attaining their rightful place in the international community.

The Sikhs ruled Punjab until they were annexed by the British in 1849 at the conclusion of the Anglo-Sikh Wars. The Sikhs were the last nation on the Indian subcontinent to fall to the British and the record shows that the British recognized the Sikhs as a sovereign, independent nation. Indeed, if not for the treason of a few highly placed Dogras who betrayed the Sikh nation by sabotaging the Sikh army in return for British favors, the Punjab may never have fallen into British hands. Sikhs were also the first nation on the subcontinent to raise the cry of freedom from the British. It was the Sikhs who suffered the overwhelming number of casualties during the struggle to oust the British. Though the Sikhs at the time comprised 1.6% of the population on the subcontinent, 85% of those hanged by the British were Sikhs; 80% of those exiled were Sikhs; and 75% of those jailed were Sikhs.

In 1947, when the British pulled out of India, three nations were recognized to receive the transfer of power: the Muslims, the Hindus and the Sikhs. The Muslims took their share in the newly created Pakistan;

the Hindus took current-day India and the Sikhs opted to join their share with the Hindus under solemn assurances by Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mohandas Gandhi that the Sikh nation would lead an autonomous existence in the north. Gandhi personally guaranteed that no law would be passed in the new India that was unacceptable to the Sikh nation. In 1950, however, when it came time to sign the constitution, Sikhs found the document contrary to their interests as a nation, making no allowances whatsoever for their free existence. The Sikh delegates at the Constituent Assembly refused to sign the document. To this day no Sikh has signed the Indian constitution. Later the Sikh representative Master Tara Singh was jailed by Nehru for agitating for the implementation of promises made to the Sikh nation. When asked why he would not honor the commitments he made to the Sikhs, Nehru is reported to have replied as follows: "I shut my ears when someone speaks to me about honoring the promises made to Sikhs during the independence movement." Sadly, the history of the Sikh nation since the ratification of the Indian constitution is the story of Sikhs struggling for their most basic rights as a free and independent nation.

Which brings us around again to 1984. Earlier I mentioned the Indian government's military assault on the Golden Temple which took place in June of 1984. The Indian government has offered a great deal of empty reasons why it attacked the Golden Temple, but the plain truth of the matter is that Indira Gandhi and the Congress Party simply wanted to show Sikhs who was boss. Mrs. Gandhi simply did not want to hear anymore about Sikh rights or the unfulfilled promises of freedom. She was also afraid that sooner or later Sikhs would simply take the freedom that they deserved and reclaim their homeland. Therefore, she planned the assault of the Golden Temple on the day of the martyrdom of the fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan Dev—a day when she knew the temple complex would be filled with observant pilgrims. She also coordinated the assaults on 38 other Gurdwaras throughout Punjab. Over 20,000 Sikhs were killed in June of 1984.

Indira Gandhi and the government of India had envisioned this military operation as a solution to their problems, a way to get the Sikhs off their backs. But the strategy backfired. Whatever complacency had fallen over the Sikhs was lifted. The attack on the Golden Temple made Sikhs reflect on their tradition. Sikhs recalled their tradition: "Khalsa Bagi Yan Badshah: Either the Sikhs are ruling or they are in rebellion!" On October 7, 1987 the Sikh nation formally declared itself independent forming the separate country of Khalistan. Sikhs have not given up their dream of reclaiming their independence. We fully expect to achieve the liberation of Khalistan by 1999, the 300th anniversary of the Sikh nation.

During the past 12 years, over 150,000 Sikhs have been killed by Indian government forces. According to respected human rights activists in Khalistan, the number of Sikhs who have "disappeared" or who have been illegally killed in extrajudicial murders may exceed 100,000. The extent of India's campaign against the Sikhs is staggering. Also staggering is the extent to which the Indian government will go to cover-up its brutal campaign of genocide against the Sikhs.

Take the case of Sikh human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khaira. For years Sikhs have been alleging that Indian police have been abducting Sikhs, torturing them, killing them and then cremating their remains as "unidentified bodies" in order to cover-up any evidence of police responsibility. Mr. Khaira was the first to bring concrete evidence to these allegations. He visited three

municipal cremation grounds in Amritsar District and counted up the bodies listed as "unidentified." His findings are astounding. Police have murdered and cremated 6,017 Sikhs in Amritsar District alone. Over 25,000 were killed in the same way throughout the rest of Khalistan.

For having publicized his findings, Mr. Khalra was himself abducted by police on September 6th in front of his home in the presence of witnesses. Prior to his abduction, the Superintendent of Police threatened Mr. Khalra at a press conference saying "We made 25,000 disappear. It would not be hard to make one more disappear." On October 19, 1995, sixty-five Members of the U.S. Congress sent a letter to Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao demanding Mr. Khalra's release. To this date his whereabouts remain unknown.

The Sikhs are not the only nation suffering under the boot of Indian repression. The Muslims of Kashmir claim that Indian has murdered over 43,000 Kashmiris since 1988. The Christians of Nagaland claim that India has killed over 200,000 Nagas since 1950. This level of oppression points to a profound decay eating away at the foundation of India. According to Rajinder Puri of the Times of India, the Indian government is "a rotten, corrupt, repressive and anti-people system." The only way the government of India can hold the country together is by oppression—by brute force, fear and intimidation. If this sounds a bit like the former Soviet Union, the comparison is an apt one. And like the Soviet Union, India is destined to disintegrate.

Let me make it clear that India is not a democracy. It is a conglomerate of nations held together by the nexus of oppression. The Sikhs want out. The Kashmiris want out. Nagaland wants out. There's trouble in Assam. There's trouble in Tamil Nadu. The millions of the so-called "black untouchables" are some of the most oppressed people on the face of the earth. People are starving to death while India spends billions of its World Bank money on developing nuclear weapons and repressing freedom movements. The Indian political system is the most corrupt in the world. One third of Prime Minister Rao's ministry has been indicted on corruption charges and has been forced to resign. If Hindus aren't killing Sikhs, they are killing Muslims. Mosques are being destroyed. Children are being exploited as sex slaves. Wives are set up in flames if they fail to bring large enough dowries. Last year a five year old untouchable girl was blinded by her school teacher when she drank from a pitcher reserved for upper caste Hindus only. In December the Chandigarh Tribune reported that a Sikh man was killed by Indian police when they tied his legs to two jeeps driving off in opposite directions, tearing him in half. I remember the report about police torturing a little Sikh girl by covering her in molasses and pouring ants on her. Please tell me, why on earth would Sikhs want to live in a country like this?

India is not only bad for the people held under its rule. India has also proven itself an irresponsible member of the international community. India refuses to sign the Non-proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. India has persistently claimed that its nuclear research is for peaceful purposes only, but leading nuclear experts have confirmed that India is secretly building an atomic powered submarine. (See Washington Times, Dec. 9, 1994). India has also test launched the Prithvi II ballistic missile and the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, both of which are capable of delivering nuclear warheads. India has been detected smuggling heavy water, a substance needed to manufacture plutonium, out of European

countries in violation of international regulations. According to the British documentary, "Nuclear India," the government of India spends 25% of its research and development budget on nuclear research and only 2% on education.

From 1986 to 1991, India was the world's largest importer of major weapons and remains one of the largest today. In 1994, reports emerged that India was preparing to arm Iran. India persistently votes against the United States and the West in the United Nations. In fact, just recently when the United States sponsored a resolution to bring China under the scrutiny of the U.N. Human Rights Commission, India sided with China to block the move. India is also smuggling CFC gas into the United States, which has been banned since January 1st. According to the U.S. Custom Service, CFC gas smuggling has become its number two problem behind illegal drugs—and India is one of the primary culprits! Add to this list a long history of intellectual property theft on the part of Indian manufacturers—especially in the field of pharmaceuticals. Indeed, the Washington Times reported on May 3, that the United States has placed India on its trade watch list. It certainly appears that India is doing its level best to distance itself from the decent behavior of legitimate countries in the community of nations.

James Brady, the former U.S. Secretary of State, has called the Indian subcontinent the most dangerous place in the world. War is nearly always imminent. The stockpiling of arms and nuclear weapons is a daily occurrence. Contrast this reality with the vision of a free Khalistan in a newly liberated South Asia, free from the bullying domination of the Indian government. A free Khalistan would serve as a buffer nation between India and Pakistan, thus reducing the potential for armed conflict between the two countries. Khalistan would also agree to the nuclear non-proliferation efforts currently being made by the international community, thus promoting a nuclear free South Asia. And unlike India which depends on IMF loans and U.S. assistance to feed its people (while secretly spending billions on developing nuclear weapons and crushing freedom movements), an independent Khalistan will cultivate economic self-sustainability. Indeed, Khalistan is uniquely situated for economic prosperity. Currently, Sikhs are responsible for 26% of the Indian GNP. The Sikh work ethic is legendary in South Asia. Our doctors, scientists, scholars, financiers and engineers are among the best in the world. Agriculturally, Khalistan could sustain itself with just a fraction of its yield, exporting the rest. Currently, Sikhs supply 73% of India's wheat reserve and 48% of its rice reserve. Remember that Sikhs make up only 2% of the total population in India. A free Khalistan has the foundation for a long overdue South Asian success story.

Unfortunately, the past 12 years of brutality at the hands of the Indian government has pushed the movement for a free Khalistan almost entirely underground. Those Sikhs who are brave enough to stand up and vocally advocate Sikh freedom are shot down without a second thought. Through the terror tactics promoted by former Chief Minister Beant Singh and former Chief of Police K.P.S. Gill, the Indian government has instilled a fear psychosis on the population of Punjab. According to Indian journalist, Iqbal Masud, "The Beant-Gill duo committed mass incarceration and disappearance and called it 'normalcy.'" Sikhs want the world to know, however, that the only "normalcy" in Punjab is the silence of a nation suffocating under the stranglehold of Indian repression.

It is the Sikhs outside of Khalistan who can truly raise the voice of Sikh freedom

without fear of brutal retaliation. On April 27, over 15,000 Sikhs in New York City did just this when they shouted the Jathedar of the Akal Takht of a speaker's podium when he refused to raise the slogan of "Khalistan Zindabad." The current Jathedar of the Akal Takht has refused to fulfill the duty of his office by starting a mass-movement for Sikh freedom. The Sikhs in New York showed their displeasure for his kind of weak leadership and assuaged any doubts that the grassroots of the Sikh nation stands firmly in support of Sikh independence.

Working in the international community, the Council of Khalistan has had tremendous success in bringing to light the brutality of the Indian government. Due to our efforts, two bills are currently pending in the United States Congress. House Concurrent Resolution 32 seeks to formally recognize the Sikh nation's right of self-determination. House Resolution 1425—"The Human Rights in India Act"—seeks to cut U.S. aid to India if the government of India continues its campaign of brutality against the Sikhs and other nations and people held under Indian repression.

The Council of Khalistan has also managed to get 51 Members of the U.S. Congress to send a letter to the U.S. State Department demanding that the visa of Mr. K.P.S. Gill be denied if he attempts to enter the United States as part of the Indian field hockey team during the Summer Olympics. I ask you, if 51 Members of the U.S. Congress can stand up against the greatest murderer of Sikhs in the modern era, what is preventing the Jathedar of the Akal Takht and the members of the Akali Dal from doing the same?

The current Sikh leaders in Punjab are uniformly corrupt. The Akali Dal leadership has long ago surrendered to the Government of India. In 1992, 96% of the Sikh population in Punjab boycotted the elections under the Indian constitution. This was a clear mandate for Khalistan. Look at the situation today. The Akali Dal has obviously failed miserably in delivering on that mandate. Just last week Akali politicians participated in elections under the Indian constitution as if the past 12 years had never happened. This crisis in leadership is what makes Sikhs outside of Khalistan so important. It is the job of Sikhs in the West to stand up and tell the Indian government that Sikhs do not want elections. The only thing Sikhs want is independence. If a plebiscite were held in Khalistan today, over 95% of the Sikh population would vote for independence.

The current political situation in India will give the Sikhs a perfect opportunity to seize freedom. It is clear that the Congress party is greatly weakened by rampant corruption. No single party will emerge dominant from last week's elections. A weak coalition will be formed. In the past, Sikhs were able to seize control of the Punjab during weak governments in Delhi. We can do it again. It will take courage and sacrifice, but the only way we will liberate the Sikh nation is by launching a nationwide *shantmai morcha*—a peaceful mass-movement for the liberation of Khalistan. We need to protest by the hundreds of thousands; fill the jails; boycott the Indian government completely and form a Khalsa Raj party for the freedom of Khalistan.

Our work is cut out for us, but the Sikh nation is a proud and fiercely independent nation. Our history has forged in us an unconquerable desire for freedom. We possess a well-founded and deeply imbedded national identity. We are a strong nation with a long tradition of resistance to tyranny. We are a freedom loving people and we want to live in peace so that we may develop to our fullest potential. We will never be deterred from the

path of freedom, and Khalistan will be ours. Sikhs are looking forward to 1999, the 300th anniversary of the Sikh nation. On that day Sikhs will proudly hoist the Sikh flag high above the Golden Temple and thank Guru for the long awaited blessing of freedom in a sovereign, independent Khalistan.

INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE KHALISTAN SOCIETY: SPEAKERS EXPOSE INDIAN STATE REPRESSION, SUPPORT SELF-DETERMINATION FOR KHALISTAN

LONDON.—The movement for Punjab's national independence received a historic boost today, as the Khalistan Society launched its Inaugural meeting here at The London School of Economics. Three invited speakers, Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President, Council of Khalistan, Mr. Max Madden, British Member of Parliament, and Mr. Asad Rehman, a representative of London based Amnesty International, stressed the moral imperative to hold India accountable for extensive and continuing human rights violations against the Sikh people and other minorities in India. They also urged the massive British Asian community to mobilize its resources to protect the rights of those fighting for freedom in India-occupied Punjab.

Mr. Max Madden told audience members of his trip to Punjab in 1991, when he visited Sikh villages and a Punjabi jail, speaking to literally hundreds of people who had suffered human rights abuses by Indian police forces. "I met a father whose 12 year old daughter was abducted by policemen, raped repeatedly, and eventually killed. Policemen warned the father that were he to pursue a case against the officers involved, his 7 year old daughter would face the same fate." He recalled meeting Mr. K.P.S. Gill, former Punjab Chief of Police, who he described as "the epitome of evil." Mr. Madden reiterated the right of the people of Punjab to self-determination, and congratulated The Khalistan Society for its efforts to highlight human rights violations against the Sikhs in Punjab. He told the audience, "Because of my human rights activities, the Indian High Commission refuses to grant me a visa to visit India."

Mr. Asad Rehman stressed the need to put human rights on the agenda of governments in South Asia. He detailed the violent and anti-democratic tactics used by India to crush political dissent, and drew comparisons between such tactics used in occupied Punjab and other parts of India. He stressed the importance of peaceful self-determination in Punjab, stating, "Everyone must have the right to express their political beliefs freely, whatever they may be, without fear of imprisonment, torture or death."

Dr. Gurmit S. Aulakh strongly denounced the Indian government for its continuing policy of state repression against Sikhs in Punjab, Muslims in Kashmir, and Christians in Nagaland. He spoke of the case of Mr. Jaswant Singh Khaira, a Sikh human rights activist in Punjab who has recently "disappeared" and is feared to be dead. Dr. Aulakh detailed the history of the Sikh struggle for freedom, and articulated his vision of a Khalistani state. "Khalistan will be a buffer state between India and Pakistan, and will sign Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaties, thereby increasing regional peace and security. We will also operate on a 'one man, one vote' policy. In a free Khalistan, there will be no human rights violations, and minorities will be treated equally."

STATEMENT BY DAVID SMITH
REGARDING CAMPAIGN FINANCING

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by David Smith, a high school student from Brattleboro, VT, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people:

A couple of days ago, I heard two men laughing about the term, "representation of the people," claiming that the people are no longer really represented. Unfortunately, I'm beginning to agree with this, because I have a problem believing that a politician is going to think about me—the average voter—when the oil and gas industry gives Congress \$17-18 million annually; when the health industry gives \$68.8 million, when the banking industry gives \$42.1 million; and that's just to name a few. Our government is overrun by the influences of special interest groups, industries, corporations, unions and other bit spenders.

But you, the politicians, are also stuck, because the average House election is up way past \$150,000; the average Senate election is up past \$3.5 million. And that's average, which means that the backwater, small-time candidate has no chance of competing with the mainstream Republican or Democrat, because he or she has no corporate, big-spender backing. In short our campaign finance system is outdated, flawed, and full to the brim with loopholes. We need changes.

What I'm proposing today is a publicly financed system. My proposal starts in September, 8 months before an election, with candidates collecting low-dollar contributions. This is the only private money in my whole system; and, since it's low-dollar, it doesn't have any influence over a candidate. This seen money lasts until the first primary in February. To qualify for public financing, candidates must receive 20% of the vote. Parties may also qualify for public financing by getting 20% of the vote between two candidates, and sending their most winning . . . candidate to run. Candidates who receive the required vote will receive an account of money to work with.

In addition to monetary funds, the candidates will also receive radio and TV space. But instead of getting 45 second soundbites, candidates will receive 15 minute blocks, almost like "informercials," and this will force them to really discuss in detail their platforms. And you can also get debates going, and really educate the public. Lastly, government will pay for one or two mass mailings per candidate. Winners of the national conventions will then be given money to campaign in the general election.

Now, how are we going to pay for this? The Working Group on Electoral Democracy estimated that a plan similar to this one would cost between \$5-600 million annually. And I've devised two ways to pay for this: the first is a \$6 flat tax on every taxpaying American. Unfortunately, the taxpayers don't really want another tax. So, an alternative plan would be a one dollar check-off box on tax returns for Congressional funding, right next to the one for Presidential funding. Also, a one percent shift in funds from the military to campaign finances, and last, the first national lotto game. Vermont alone already receives around \$23 million in funds from various lotto games, and I think that a national lottery game could bring in at least half of the money needed to fund this campaign system.

What this system will do, is it will do 5 things: first, it will stop all public legislation from being influenced by the wealth of industries, corporations, all private money will be taken out of politics. Second, it creates a level playing field for all candidates, rich and poor candidates must have the same chance of being elected as everyone else, and voters must start to elect candidates on their merits, not on their money. Thirdly, it allows politicians to spend their time at politics, not at campaigning. I've heard that politicians spend between anywhere from 40-80% of their time campaigning. In this system, they would spend 5% of their time campaigning. [Fourth] it will allow politicians to get in touch with what voters want, not what the heavy contributors want. If they have to go to the grassroots to get their support, then there will be more talk about what the real voters want. Finally, it closes down all loopholes, so that no private money can influence the private system, and we will return to the ideal of "representation of the people."

Congressman SANDERS. Thank you. (Applause) You've touched on a very important issue. David, let me ask you a couple of questions. First, give us some examples, if you might, of the role that big money plays in influencing politics, influencing legislation. Do you have any examples that you might be able to provide?

Answer. Sure. A little while ago, the Legislature allocated money for the Pentagon to build new bombers. This was in spite of the Pentagon saying that, "We don't want any new bombers, we don't want the money." The reason the money was allocated, was because of the influence of the corporations that make and help produce those bombers. They have such power, with their monetary funds that they can almost shape the way legislation works.

Congressman SANDERS: You're absolutely right, that is a very good example. Let me ask you the second question: recently the Speaker of the House went on a tour around the country, and he spoke at \$10,000/plate fundraising dinners; \$10,000/plate to have dinner with House Speaker Gingrich. Why would anybody pay \$10,000—it was a very good dinner, no doubt—but other than the good quality food, and you think of another good reason why someone would want to go to dinner with the Speaker for \$10,000/plate?

Answer. Sure. It was influence. By paying \$10,000 to a candidate, you get influence over that candidate so they will better represent what you want. An example: if I was a politician and I came back to the office one day and there were 14 messages for me; 13 were from people I never heard of, and the last was from someone who has paid me \$10,000 at a local charity the week before, the first person I'm going to call back is that big payer. So, by paying lots of money, we get more influence.

THE "ONE CHINA" POLICY

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, when the status of United States relations with China and/or Taiwan is debated, references are often made to the "One China" policy. This policy dates back to the Shanghai Communiqué, which since 1972 has formed the legal framework of Sino-American relations. It

reads: "The U.S. acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China."

I have always been puzzled by the "One China" policy. It is a complete abstraction; it simply does not comport with reality. It might serve the interests of the hegemonists in China, but it is as unrealistic as it is outdated.

When Mao Tse-tung's Communists seized power in China in 1949 and established the People's Republic of China [PRC], "Generalissimo" Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists fled to Taiwan and established the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan. According to Mao, the PRC consisted of China, Taiwan, Tibet, and Mongolia. According to Chiang, the ROC consisted of exactly the same territory, i.e., China, Taiwan, Tibet, and Mongolia. Until 1972, the United States and most countries around the world chose to recognize the ROC regime as the sole, legitimate government of the whole territory.

When President Nixon and Henry Kissinger went to China in 1972 and shifted recognition from Taipei to Beijing, they substituted one abstraction of reality for another. The rise of the Soviet Union to superpower status had necessitated a Sino-American relationship; the United States perceived the need for a powerful ally in the area, able to counter the Soviet threat. Indeed, on February 28, Nixon and Mao concluded the aforementioned Shanghai Communiqué. It completely neglected the rights and wishes of the people of Taiwan.

Today, with the recent tension in the Taiwan Strait it is becoming more and more clear that the "One China" policy is an outdated and untenable relic of the cold war. It therefore needs to be abolished.

Constructive ambiguity, strategic ambiguity, and even tactical ambiguity are terms that arise when our relationship with Taiwan is being discussed. To prevent the recurrence of the recent crisis in the Taiwan Strait, we cannot afford to be ambiguous in our China policy; it is time to acknowledge reality. There is one China and one Taiwan; the United States and the rest of the world should adjust their policy to current reality.

The people of Taiwan have fought long and hard to establish a democracy on their island. The world should respect their choice. And if their wish is recognition by the rest of the world of their status as separate from China, then the United States, as the leader of the free world, should take the lead in that process.

Mr. Chairman, we can make a beginning by acknowledging that Taiwan is not a part of China and scrap once and for all the outdated and unrealistic "One China" policy.

LEONARD LOCKE HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my close personal friend and neighbor, Mr. Leonard Locke. On May 30, 1996, Leonard will celebrate his 80th birthday. It is my pleasure to join with his family, many friends, and neighbors in wishing Leonard a very happy birthday.

Mr. Speaker, Leonard Locke was born not too far from where we both live today in the Alden section of Naticoke. After graduating from Newport Township High School, Leonard proudly served his country in the 76th Division of the 385th Infantry during World War II. He earned five battle stars during his active duty in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany.

After the war, Leonard opened a neighborhood grocery store in the Alden section of Naticoke. During the 40 years that Leonard ran the store, he was always a friend to all his customers and his neighborhood. Ten years ago, Leonard retired to enjoy the pleasures of life.

Leonard Locke was an active member of the business community participating as a director of Wyoming Valley Distributing Co. for 20 years, as well as its secretary for 15 of those years. Also in this connection, he lent his business expertise with the United Retail Grocers Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania serving at times as the organization's president and secretary.

Leonard has been a registered Democrat since 1937, and has been proud to serve as a Democratic committeeman in my own ward, the 10th ward of Naticoke. Upon his retirement, Leonard took an active role in local government serving as a Naticoke City Councilman in charge of accounts and finance.

Leonard is an active member of the American Legion Post 350 of Naticoke and a member and past president of Tatra of Luzerne County.

Mr. Speaker, my wife Nancy and I have been neighbors of Leonard Locke since 1979. During the many years that I have known Leonard, I have always enjoyed walking in my backyard and sharing his wonderful friendship and cheerful salute, "Hi neighbor!" My wife and I are extremely pleased to have the opportunity to wish Leonard Locke a happy and healthy 80th birthday.

TRIBUTE TO AUGUST G. ERDMANN, CITY OF MILWAUKEE FIRE CHIEF

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in tribute to August G. Erdmann, fire chief, city of Milwaukee, who will soon retire after serving the Department for 32 years, the last seven as chief.

Chief Erdmann, a life-long resident of Milwaukee, graduated from Custer High School and earned an associate degree in fire science from the Milwaukee Area Technical College.

Throughout this distinguished career, Chief Erdmann has served on the board of directors of the American Red Cross and the Foundation for the Milwaukee Fire Education Center Survive Alive House, the latter which strives to educate the public, especially our youth, about fire safety. His leadership on the Emergency Planning Committee and the State of Wisconsin Hazardous Materials Regional Response Team is to be commended. Chief Erdmann also served as the chairperson of the Combined Giving Campaign, soliciting contributions

to local charities, and has provided direction and leadership to make financial resources available for the Fallen Fire Fighter Memorial.

Chief Erdmann's retirement, as you can certainly see by his involvement in many projects, will undoubtedly leave a void at the Milwaukee Fire Department and in our community as a whole. However, his retirement will also now allow him to spend well-deserved time with his wife, Nancy, their children, and grandchildren.

Best wishes, August, and on behalf of the citizens of Milwaukee, whom you have protected and served so diligently over your long career, thanks for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MALCOLM O'NEILL

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the military will lose one of its most stellar leaders. After 24 years of outstanding service to the Nation, Gen. Malcolm O'Neill will be retiring. While we wish General O'Neill and his family the best, we will personally regret his retirement and sorely miss his leadership.

It was only 2 years ago that I came to personally know and closely work with General O'Neill. As Director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization [BMDO], General O'Neill was one of the first Department officials to meet with me after I took the helm as chairman of the House Research and Development Subcommittee.

As the administration's spokesperson on missile defense matters, General O'Neill was not in a position to support all of the missile defense initiatives supported by the Republican majority—but that never deterred him from remaining accessible, providing us with the facts and most important, from sharing his candid thoughts on proposals from both sides of the aisle. His technical expertise and impartiality are unparalleled. I very quickly came to rely on his judgment, and routinely sought his input on program and policy issues.

While there are major differences remaining between the administration and Congress on missile defense, it is a real tribute to General O'Neill that we were able to reach the level of consensus that we did on this issue. We are no longer talking about if we should have missile defenses, but when we will have missile defenses. We are no longer arguing whether it is prudent to defend against missile threats, but whether we should prioritize theater defenses at the expense of national defense. We are no longer arguing whether it is feasible to defend against incoming missiles, but what option we should pursue.

I have developed a close working relationship with General O'Neill, and perhaps more than any Member of Congress, I will regret his retirement from military service. He has served with integrity, dedication, valor and distinction as an officer in the U.S. Army. Although he has served in numerous and varied posts in his career, his extraordinary performance in one of the toughest department posts shows his true mettle. In fact, I thought so highly of Mal that I drafted a letter—signed by many House Members, including the leadership, urging the Department to discourage his retirement and to retain him as Director of BMDO.

Members understand all too well his decision to spend well-earned time with his family, but we selfishly regret his decision. I know I speak for all who have ever worked with Mal in saying it has been an honor and a pleasure working with him. I would urge him to get at least a good week or two of rest and relaxation, because I know many of us in Congress will still be relying on his continued advice and input. Mal, we wish you and your family the best in retirement and continued success in the future.

TRIBUTE TO THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN IN SCIENCE

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Association of Women in Science [AWIS] which is celebrating its 25th year of service and commitment to young girls and women in science. AWIS is the largest multidisciplinary science organization for women in the United States. Founded in 1971, AWIS is a nonprofit organization committed to the achievement of equity and full participation for women in all areas of science and technology. Serving as a national voice, AWIS has made a lasting impact on the accessibility of science education and scientific careers to women.

During this special year, AWIS plans to focus its efforts on the continuation and expansion of its programs that promote educational and career opportunities for women in the sciences and engineering. Two current projects include: The Association for Women in Science Mentoring Project and Women Scientists in Academia: Warming up a Chilly Climate. The mentoring project, funded by the National Science Foundation, is a community-based program at 12 locations throughout the country that attempts to foster cooperation between local representatives of scientific organizations, and undergraduate and graduate students. The Women Scientists in Academia project is funded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and focuses on improving college and university environments for the advancement of women in science.

Equality of opportunity for all Americans, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion or physical ability, is the cornerstone of our democracy. We must afford all of our citizens access to science education and science careers without discrimination or other barriers. Our advancement and competitiveness in the global marketplace depends upon it.

Mr. Speaker, it is a proud moment for me to recognize the ground-breaking achievements of AWIS and express appreciation to this outstanding organization for their continuing work toward equity for all women in science and technology.

HOUSING ACT AMENDMENT JEOPARDIZES HOMELESS ASSISTANCE USE OF FEDERAL PROPERTY

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express deep concern over a provision that first appeared in the manager's amendment to H.R. 2406, the U.S. Housing Act of 1996. This legislation passed the House on May 9, 1996. The provision, which is section 506, would seriously jeopardize an important form of assistance to the homeless provided by the title V of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Under that title, providers of homeless assistance have a priority in obtaining Federal surplus real property for such use.

The language of section 506 was not the subject of any committee hearings. It was not the subject of prior consultation with the Government Reform and Oversight Committee, the jurisdictional committee for such a matter. It was not the subject of advance discussions either with the General Services Administration or with the Department of Health and Human Services. Each of these agencies has specific responsibilities with respect to the implementation of title V.

Mr. Speaker, during the 101st Congress, I chaired a subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations and was a principal author of title V. I know the importance of the work being done by dozens of homeless representatives throughout the country that have obtained use of Federal surplus real property. These properties are helping the providers bring shelter, food, job training, and job search assistance to thousands of homeless men, women, and children.

My concern is that section 506 seems to reflect insensitivity or indifference not only toward the homeless but toward the sacrifices and achievements of numerous provider groups, private and public, that have used and will use title V to serve our less fortunate sisters and brothers. I would note that the same might be said about one of mandatory policy assumptions of the Fiscal Year 1997 Budget Resolution, namely, that title V be repealed.

Let us look at some of the things section 506 does. It gives GSA discretionary authority to disregard title V and transfer surplus real property to a nonprofit organization for homeless shelters, or, and I emphasize that "or", for occupancy or construction by low-income individuals and families. Any such transfer, however, must be concurred in by the appropriate local governmental authorities. Yet once GSA makes a transfer of a portion of the property that is significant as the section defines "significant", transfers of that portion and all other portions of the property will be deemed to be in compliance with title V. This is so, no matter how great the overall size or value of the property is. The term "significant" is defined in terms of a finite size or value or a given fraction of overall size or value.

In using a fractional value criterion, GSA would be in the position of having to appraise the entire property and then make the figure known. The reason is that GSA, in cooperation with the local authorities, would need to predetermine and then announce to potential

nonprofit organizations what portion or portions of the property could be viewed as significant and available for a section 506 transfer. This would create a problem. Any such revelation would prejudice GSA's ability to get top dollar in disposing of other portions of the property by negotiated or public sale.

Under section 506, a qualified nonprofit organization is one that exists chiefly to provide housing or housing assistance either for the homeless or, and I again emphasize that "or", for low-income individuals or families. Housing for low-income persons is certainly a worthy purpose. Under section 506, however, GSA and the local authorities would have the option of using that purpose to displace homeless assistance in the forms for which title V provides, such as shelters.

Section 506 gives GSA broad authority, which includes issuance of implementing regulations. GSA would undoubtedly choose to issue such regulations. Logically, the regulations would provide for some kind of suspension or delay of the existing title V screening or application process. Otherwise, groups wishing to take advantage of the section 506 authority would not have an effective opportunity to do so. It is likely that GSA and the local authorities more often than not would end up concluding a section 506 transfer arrangement. Impelling them would be a mutual desire to avoid involvement with title V processes. Meanwhile, of course, other homeless assistance representatives would be discouraged from planning or acting with respect to any portion of the property.

Mr. Speaker, no case has been made that the title V priority for homeless use should be set aside in this manner or that surplus property use for low-income housing should become for GSA and the local authorities an alternative to meeting basic homeless assistance needs.

Moreover, the language of 506 is full of surprises and ambiguities. Instances of imprecision or omission are quite numerous. It is simply not clear how the language would operate or whether it could operate at all. Here are some of these deficiencies:

First. Section 506 involves only GSA. It gives authority to no other Federal agency. Yet it would impose on GSA strange new functions, including the evaluation of a homeless assistance plan, a low-income housing project, and a qualified nonprofit organization. In contrast to section 506, existing surplus property transfer programs require GSA to rely on the review and approval of the Departments of Interior, Health and Human Services, Education, Transportation, or Justice, depending on whether the property is to be used for recreation, historic monuments, public health (including homeless assistance), education, public airports, or correctional facilities.

Second. There is nothing said in section 506 about the mode of disposal, that is, whether it should be by gift, public benefit discount conveyance, lease, or sale.

Third. There is nothing in section 506 about terms and conditions of transfer, about restricting future use of the property, about its resale, or about compliance action and reversion in the event of nonuse or default.

Fourth. The section authorizes transfers only to nonprofit organizations irrespective of their tax-exempt status. Most title V applicants are required to have such status. In addition the section fails to include as possible transferees local public bodies, such as public

housing authorities, or welfare departments. Public bodies are among the eligible transferees under almost every other Federal property transfer program.

Mr. Speaker, section 506 was not well crafted or adequately considered before it was allowed to creep into H.R. 2406. Therefore, I ask all my colleagues who wish to do the right thing by the homeless and their representatives to join me in urging that the substantive mistakes and the technical deficiencies of this provision be fully addressed when the measure comes before a committee of conference.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KIMBERLY ABLER

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and offer my congratulations to Ms. Kimberly Abler of Milwaukee for receiving the 1996 Time Warner National Teacher Award, an honor shared only by 15 other teachers in the country.

Ms. Abler, an art specialist at Tippecanoe School for the Humanities in Milwaukee, was recognized for her innovative use of cable television as an educational tool in the classroom. The entry submitted by Ms. Abler and her co-educator, Ms. Jane Borden, was designed to help second grade students connect historical events to their present lives.

This program, titled "Harriet Tubman Freedom Tour," is part of the Cable in the Classroom series of educational shows provided as a public service of the cable industry.

As we move into the information age, it is exciting to see such creativity and initiative in embracing new technology to educate our Nation's youth. I commend Ms. Abler on her achievement and send my sincere appreciation for her dedication to shaping young minds.

STATEMENT BY TERESA SNOW AND TYLER RYAN REGARDING CHANGES IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Teresa Snow and Tyler Ryan, high school students at Peoples Academy in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people:

We're both Seniors at Peoples Academy High School in Morrisville, VT. We're going to talk about improving the education system, and education opportunities. We basically gathered these ideas from our own experiences and our own concerns, and we came up with these topics and ideas.

We believe that all kids should go to preschool, and at an early age they should start learning our language, and many of the words. . . . Being a high school senior, I can't watch the news and understand what they're

talking about, because I don't believe I've had the right education and background. I believe that they should learn about the environment and recycling, what goes where; 'cause, we only got bins in our classrooms, and maybe when I was in middle school, and kids throw their trash in the recycling and throw recycling in trash cans, and they don't really care. You need to know when you're young where things go and how to take care of this world.

I think that foreign language should be a requirement. Because we're in Vermont, we should learn French because we're close to the Canadian border. People in Arizona and New Mexico should learn Spanish, because they're near the Mexican border. We need to learn a foreign language. Tyler wants to work with architecture, and I guess a lot of the supplies come from Japan, and . . . he may need to learn Japanese, and without that readily accessible, then he's not going to be able to know—he's not going to have the right connections.

For middle school and high school ideas . . . I went to England as an exchange student a year and a-half-ago, and . . . they have a different system. They have required classes up till you're like fifteen, and we could have our required classes and our credits from 7th through 10th grade. Then 11th and 12th grade you could do job-oriented in your profession, like singled-out. You can take very, much more focused classes, become more prepared for, if you don't go to college, then you have some background of what you want to do.

We also feel that the teacher:student ratio is really "off." Kids don't get the attention that they need, so we thought that excelling students, kids that are getting 95's in their classes, should have an opportunity of either becoming independent in that course, and possibly spending the class period in the library in the school, or using different resources in like the town libraries, or other schools' libraries or college libraries. Or they could become like teachers aides—complete their work and then go around and help the classroom, 'cause that would help out both ways: it would help the ratio, the greater student:teacher ratio. I also think another thing—if you have students that go to college to become teachers, they should get an opportunity to do apprenticeships, come to schools to help with the ratio as well.

And, kids lately are lacking so much desire and interest in school; it's very, very sad. Like, I could have gone to college, but I really don't have any desire anymore, right now. It's something everybody needs; everybody needs a good education.

Tyler: There definitely needs to be smaller classes; the classrooms are just way too crowded. The technology is not there; like, in our school we have one computer/classroom, and that's definitely not enough, because if you took a class period to work on a class project, or whatever, it would take you . . . it would take the class about a month to do a project over the computer. We think there should be available money for apprenticeships and trade schools, and better, more accessible to scholarships . . . for college, because it's just—the prices are outrageous. We also think that there should be an education tax, which would be put into high school kids' paychecks, that would take out a small percentage to pay for college; and if they decide not to use that money . . . to go to college, they could put it towards retirement, or put it into a savings plan, or something like that.

Congressman Sanders: Both of you have raised some very interesting points. Let me ask you a couple of question, because you have raised some issues I hadn't thought about. The issue, I think, that Teresa and

Tyler have talked about, is that when you go to school as students, in a sense you are consuming a product, and I was wondering how often students are consulted about the quality of that product. In other words, let me just ask you a question: Is it your understanding that students have access to School Board, in order to express their views about the quality of the education they're getting?

Teresa: I know we do [have access] because I was on Student Council, and they've brought things to the School Board about having all-day Winter Carnivals; but . . . they don't listen a lot. I mean, the Student Council were very strong in their presentation, and they had a lot of good ideas, and things to back up what they wanted to do, so it was easily passed. But . . .

Congressman Sanders: So it's not your impression that students are really consulted in terms of how they feel about the good or bad parts of their education.

Tyler: I feel that the School Board doesn't even know what is going on in the school. I've never even seen a School Board member really in a school. They don't come and talk to us; they talk to . . . the teachers. And I don't even feel that the teachers in our school know what the students want or need.

Congressman Sanders: Well, in terms of student involvement . . . do you think it might be of interest or importance for the students to say to the School Board, "Listen, you're spending money on us, don't you want to have our opinion about how well you're doing?"

Tyler: Definitely.

Teresa: I definitely think they should get our opinion, and a lot of times they go to such groups as Student Council or NHS, and those kids aren't giving the school a problem; it's not those kids that the teachers and the School Board want to talk to . . . it's not where the problem is, it's not where the issues lie.

Congressman Sanders: Okay. Teresa, you raised an issue: you said that you perceive that some students are not really interested in learning, they're giving up. Why do you think that's so?

Teresa: Well, when you're in kindergarten and you're with these teachers, that want you to play with blocks and you're having a good time, and you just—teachers don't try to get you as involved, I don't think, and you just lose interest. They don't try as hard. They just want to get on with their class, teach what they're supposed to teach . . .

Tyler: . . . and then finish the class and be done with it. They don't really care about the students that much.

Congressman Sanders: It sounds to me like the suggestion you may be making is we've got to figure out a way to involve the students in the State of Vermont in their own education, more than is the case. Is that right?

Tyler: Yes.

CONGRATULATIONS BOULDER CITY HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to Boulder City High School in Boulder City, NV, for winning the region one award at the We the People...the Citizen and the Constitution national finals held in Washington, DC at the end of April. This award is presented to the school in each of five geographic regions with

the highest cumulative score during the first 2 days of the national finals. These 22 outstanding young people competed against 49 other classes from throughout the Nation and demonstrated a remarkable understanding of the fundamental ideals and values of American constitutional democracy.

We the People...the Citizen and the Constitution features an intensive curriculum which provides students with an in-depth understanding of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and the principles and values they embody. The program is designed to promote an understanding of the rights and responsibilities of citizens in our constitutional democracy.

I would like to individually congratulate: Paul Ainsworth, Colin Ard, Farnoush Athari, Nichole Best, Jessica Brolick, Daniel Chapel, John Delap, Sheri Delp, Jennifer Eugster, Michael Fecteau, Jennifer Fisher, Hermon Ghermay, Lesley Harrington Lisa Miller, Brain Moynihan, Matthew Ripplinger, John Rutherford, Hope Shea, Shannon Trelease-Smith, Erica Vaughan, Lanna Venturino, and their teacher Lynn D. Stewart.

Mr. Speaker, these students and their teacher are exemplary scholars and I am proud to recognize their accomplishments. Keep up the good work Boulder City High School.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, due to severe thunderstorms, I was unavoidably detained and missed one recorded vote on May 21, 1996. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on roll No. 180, on ordering the previous question on H. Res. 436, a resolution providing the rule for consideration of H.R. 3415, a bill to repeal the 4.3 cent increase in transportation motor fuels excise tax. I request that this appear in the appropriate place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DEDICATION OF MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY'S ASPIN CENTER FOR GOVERNMENT

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to commemorate the grand opening and dedication of the building which houses the Les Aspin Center for Government, a Marquette University program with a now permanent base in Washington, DC.

Beginning as a single Marquette University student internship in 1987, the Les Aspin Center for Government is now a permanent presence in our Nation's Capitol, with world-wide studies and exchange programs, offering a hands-on approach to Government service and possible career opportunities.

Throughout his distinguished career, from 11 terms as Congressman from Wisconsin's First Congressional District to his dedicated service as U.S. Secretary of Defense, Les

Aspin was a statesman in the truest sense of the word, oftentimes putting the needs and concerns of this country, and of all Americans, above his own.

With this in mind, I challenge the Les Aspin Center for Government, in particular, and Marquette University, as a whole, to educate, prepare, and train its young scholars in the true meaning of statesmanship, following the grand example of Les Aspin.

It is also with sadness that I stand before you today, Mr. Speaker. Just as Les Aspin began his professional career at Marquette University as an economics professor, he also completed his career at the university, dying unexpectedly shortly after accepting a new and exciting position as a distinguished professor of international policy.

It is therefore quite fitting that the Aspin family and Marquette University has chosen to rename the center in his memory. I only wish he were here with us to join in the festivities.

STATEMENT BY ALISON CARPENTER REGARDING CHILD ABUSE

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Alison Carpenter, a high school student from Brattleboro, VT, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Children suffer at the hands of adults. They are beaten, kicked and burned with cigarettes. They are thrown against walls, scalded by hot water, forced to stand in freezing showers until they pass out, and thrown into running washing machines. They are sexual molested; they are the victims of incest. Child abuse is a serious issue that has existed throughout history, and it is a major concern in our society today. It was not until recently that it was recognized as a medical and social problem.

Child abuse takes many forms: it occurs whenever an adult inflicts intentional physical, emotional or sexual harm to a child. There are many steps that are being taken to prevent all three forms of child abuse, but it will take a long time to fully eliminate it. The most common form of abuse on children is physical abuse. There are approximately 200 cases of physical abuse for every one that is reported, according to the National Committee for the Protection of Child Abuse. A child is the victim of physical violence even if the anger is not directly inflicted on him or her. A witness to violence is a victim of violence. Children who witness abuse at home can suffer in unseen ways. Quite often, their pain goes untreated; they can suffer serious emotional damage.

Children need a large amount of emotional support from their families. Some elements of emotional support include: respecting the child's needs, tolerating his or her feelings, and a willingness to learn from their behavior. Our emotions are one of our basic powers. Emotional abuse is form of psychological battering. A child's earliest needs in life are for a warm, loving person to be there, to mirror, echo and affirm them. Children need to be prized, and applauded during their growth achievement. If they do not get this, they will do whatever they can in order to. These are basic needs. Children need to be al-

lowed to feel, and to express what they feel. If a child is controlled compulsively, he or she will become an adult with a compulsive, controlling and immature childish side. Some forms of emotional abuse are yelling, belittling, criticizing, humiliating and comparing a child.

Incest, or sexual abuse, is the most shameful of any form of violence, because it involves the betrayal of a supposed loved one. It leaves a long-term effect on the child, believing it was their fault. It is a violation of the child's sexuality. Some people believe that children may simply imagine episodes of sexual abuse. An argument that is made by psychologists, is that a young child who has not been molested, has not had the experience of with sex to be capable of imagining such an experience.

The profile of an abuser tends to be very similar in all forms of child abuse. An abuser is usually someone who has a poor self-image; someone who lacks sensitivity to others' feelings. A person who abuses was most likely abused themselves, or was deprived of basic parenting. An abuser has usually had unmet needs for love or comfort, and is in denial about his or her feelings. Child abuse has a tremendous impact on victims throughout their entire lives. They tend to feel helpless and out of control. The victims tend to dissociate from all of their memories, and begin to feel a sense of unreality. They may have recurring nightmares, sleep disorders or flashbacks. As they get older, they tend to develop split or multiple personalities. They have little or no interest in anything, trouble completing thought processes, confusion, and no trust. A girl who has been abused sexually grows up to believe that she cannot escape being battered. A boy who has been abused may believe in male supremacy. Boy victims, more than girls, identify with the offenders, and sometimes become offenders. This bonding with abusers is a way to overcome the feeling of helplessness and powerlessness.

There are many actions that are being taken against child abuse. Forty-nine States (except for Wyoming), have established children's trust funds. All of the States have a Child Protective Service system, which is a government system that is responsible for investigating reports of child abuse or neglect. This, however, lacks the resources needed to respond to overwhelming number of reports. All States also have a child abuse reporting law, requiring reports of suspected abuse to be made by specified professionals, or others whose work brings them in regular contact with children. There are also family preservation services, that are working to make it so the child can remain with his or her family as long as his safety is not endangered. Private organizations, such as Mothers Against Raping Children and Mothers of Sexually Abused Infants and Children serve as support groups, and fight for the rights of children. We Can Help Ourselves is another organization that teaches children how to handle abusive situations.

There are still many things that need to be done to help prevent the abuse of children. States need to provide even more services for victims of abuse. They need to look at the quality of foster care, because it needs to be more than just giving a child a place to live. People need to be more alert to possible child abuse cases, and to report them to the authorities. Those in a position of authority need to investigate quickly and accurately, and take the first steps to remove children from abusive situations. We need to bring offenders to court, and most of all, we need to stop abusing our children.

Bringing a child into the world is a huge responsibility, that two people make and

must live with forever. Parenting is not temporary; it is not something that can be put aside when a person wants a break. Child abuse is an awful cycle, which travels from generation to generation. As author John Bradshaw says, "It is about the silence of nights spent holding in screams, holding back tears, holding in one's very self." One of the main causes of child abuse is the lack of education that this country has. There are so many people who do not know what is morally right from wrong. Children should be able to look up to their parents without fearing them. Our society as a whole needs to work together to stop child abuse.

The first step in this long fight is to educate. Now is not the time to cut back on education services.

One quote I believe summarizes the issue is, "If a child live with criticism, he learns to condemn. If a child lives with hostility, he learns to fight. If a child lives with shame, he learns to feel ashamed." Thank you.

Congressman Sanders: Thank you, Alison. Alison has touched on one of the most tragic issues that we as a country face, and that is that there are hundreds and hundreds of thousands of little kids and teenagers who are being abused. And as Alison indicated, that type of abuse has a profound impact on one's ability to grow up to be a mature adult. Alison, let me just ask you a couple of questions. Why is it, do you think—what goes through an adult's mind, a grown-up person's mind who would abuse a child. What motivates somebody to do that, do you think?

Answer: I think that an abuser is one who has a lot of inside pain, and they don't know any other way of handling their pain, and they take it out on children, because children don't really fight back. Children, they're the only thing that they can take it out on, because they . . . don't have the ability to fight back.

Congressman Sanders: I think . . . that's a very good answer. Let me ask you another question. Very specifically, and I know you touched on this a little bit, what can we do to ameliorate that problem? What do we as a community, as a society, as a country, how do we address that tragedy?

Answer: I think that the most important thing is to educate, not only the abusers but the children of abusers, so that children know that this isn't right; that what they have been growing up in is not a good situation. Because, quite often children who are abused grow up to be abusers, because they don't know any better, and I think we need to educate them and show them that this isn't the way that our society should be.

Congressman Sanders: Alison, thank you very much for that excellent testimony.

TOO MANY CAPTAINS

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, Adm. Jeremy Boorda's suicide was a tragedy for his family and the Navy. But that hasn't stopped the vultures from circling. They were out in force before he died, and they're still hovering.

First, former Navy Secretary John Lehman, who was fired by the Reagan administration, has been making the rounds—the Wall Street Journal and the Sunday morning television talk shows—with the spin of spins: He blames Boorda's suicide on the Navy's enemies. Guess who the Navy's enemies are? Anyone,

myself included, who tried to clean up the Tailhook scandal.

With friends like Mr. Lehman, the Navy needs no enemies. Left out of his disingenuous assertion is the fact the he participated in and condoned the Tailhook debaucheries. Gregory Vistica relates in his recent book, "Fall From Glory, The Men Who Sank the U.S. Navy," that then-Secretary Lehman gyrated with a naked stripper in a room full of Naval officers at the 1986 Tailhook convention. That is the tawdry standard Mr. Lehman set for the Navy on his watch. Is it any wonder the orgies continued until they involved assaults on female Naval officers? Is it any wonder that by the time Tailhook hit the fan in 1991 it splattered Navy leaders at the highest echelons?

Worse, once Tailhook became public, senior Naval officers who has known of and ignored the Tailhook excesses tried to contain the scandal and shift blame down ranks. The admirals were first into the lifeboats, leaving junior officers to go down with the ship. It is any wonder that Tailhook generated a storm of bitterness that continues to this day?

On ABC's This Week with David Brinkley last Sunday, Mr. Lehman responded to questions about his behavior by accusing reporters of "gutter journalism." He was half right. He was in the gutter, not the reporters.

Mr. Lehman went on to add to the Navy's list of enemies the White House—I don't know if he meant the Reagan White House, which forced his resignation, the Bush White House, or the Clinton White House. Probably all three—and the Senate Armed Services Committee, headed up by STROM THURMOND (R-SC) and SAM NUNN (D-GA). He implied that the committee did my bidding. Don't I wish.

In the final analysis, Mr. Lehman, whose motto as Secretary was loyalty is agreeing with me, can't tolerate anyone who disagrees with him.

Then we have former Secretary of the Navy James Webb, who replaced Mr. Lehman in 1987, but abruptly quit his post 2 years later when things didn't go his way. He wanted a larger Navy and a smaller Army and Air Force—no surprise there. And a bigger Navy with no women. In a recent speech—April 25—at the Naval Academy, Mr. Webb erupted with a volcanic attack on today's Navy, Mr. Lehman, and Admiral Boorda. The audience cheered. Go figure.

Finally, we have the disgraceful case of Comdr. John E. Carey. After being relieved of his command for improper conduct, Commander Carey wrote an anonymous letter that the Navy Times unfortunately published. Did Commander Carey take issue with the action of his superiors? Did he argue the merits of his dismissal? No, he didn't mention that he had been sacked. Instead he launched a personal attack, a tabloid mugging, on Admiral Boorda, ridiculing his short stature—referring to him as little Mickey Boorda. Acting as if he represented the entire Navy, rather than one disgruntled, bitter individual, he made the lunatic claim that not a single officer in the Navy respected the admiral.

So there you have it, a debaucher, a malcontent, and a calumniator. One was fired by President Reagan, one quit in a huff, and the other was relieved of his command. Yet they all claim to represent the Navy. They can't all be right.

The Navy suffers from a command fixation. Everyone thinks they are captain of the ship.

The ship is the Navy. It goes where the captain commands it. We've got a rabble of captains, some like Lehman and Webb outside the service and others inside, all jockeying to speak for the Navy, but all denouncing it and each other because the Navy's not sailing where they want it to go.

Compare the antics of this trio with the thoughts expressed Tuesday by Bettie Moran Boorda, the admiral's widow. Her statement apparently sprang directly from Admiral Boorda's final message to the Navy he loved. "Take care of each other. Be honorable. Do what is right."

TUCKER MALONEY, WBBM "REPORTER FOR A DAY" HONOR WINNER

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding young man whose work as a broadcaster has been recognized by one of Chicago's largest radio stations, WBBM-AM.

Mr. Maloney, a junior at Lyons Township High School in LaGrange, IL, was one of 10 students to be a "reporter for the day" among more than 500 entries. Tucker, who has been broadcasting on the high school's radio station, WLTL, since his freshman year, submitted to WBBM his 90-second report on a proposal to build a garbage building incinerator in his community.

It is the second year in a row that Tucker has been honored by the station. In 1995, Tucker's report on his interview with "Baywatch" star David Hasselhoff, a Lyons Township High School graduate, earned him reporter-for-a-day status.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mr. Maloney on this prestigious honor, and wish him continued success in broadcasting, or any other endeavor he pursues.

STATEMENT BY KARA VON BEHREN, SARA REEVE, ALISON GINGRAS, AND ANNA LASZEWSKI REGARDING RISKS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Peoples Academy in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people:

Kara: Being an American literature class, we have focused on writers throughout America's history, and we've focused on a lot of them. We've pulled some quotes, so as I go along, Ali's just going to say some of them.

They include Krevocur's "What Is an American" (as Krevocur said, "We are nothing but what we derive from the air we breathe, the climate we inhabit, and the nature of our employment")—Jefferson's Declaration of Independence; Kerouac's "On the

Road" as well as many other Beat writers; Maya Angelou's "On the Pulse of Morning;" Kingsolver's "Animal Dreams," and many of her essays, short stories and poem; Robert Prescott Allen's "Spirit in Nature" ("People now consume, control or destroy almost 40% of the plant energy of the land, and 25% of all plant energy, the ultimate source of food for all animals, and almost all organisms."); some of Thoreau's works and excerpts from them; Scott Russell Sander's "Speaking the Word from Nature" ("Where our theories of nature have become wiser, our experience of nature has become shallower.")

And due to this event, as well as our own interests, we have looked at many environmental pieces about the EPA, Earth Day and other similar activities; budget cuts and specific Acts.

We've looked for connection to environmental issues; we haven't had to look very far. In a country founded by people who relied on the land, the environment plays a major role in our history and literature. It is up to us to make sure education about the environment gets out, and that's the only way we can insure that the environment will play a major role in the future.

Okay, we made murals which are over there, on the wall. Feel free to go look at them. . .

Yes, do go look at them; we worked hard. They're just pictures—one's a pool table and one's a tree—but we put all the quotes from our own work and from all the writers that we've read that pertain to protecting the environment and what we're doing to destroy it. And so, they're all there and please, do go look at them.

As part of some of these writing assignments and readings, the environment has been a topic of concern. The new budget plans call for cuts in just about every area. The question becomes, "how much are willing to sacrifice from each of these departments?"

Our world has been misused for so long now that it is costing immense sums of money to try to clean it up. Can we really afford not to clean the land up, though? We are causing the inevitable destruction of ourselves, by destroying the natural world. The Housing Appropriations Bill would cut EPA's funding by 34%, prohibiting funding for EPA's Wetlands, Sewer Overflow, Polluted Runoff and other programs. The bill also cuts the State's Revolving Fund by \$365 million. The State Revolving Fund provides for loans to cities and counties for sewage treatment plants and other clean water facilities. This means that, without funding, communities and cities, like our own, would probably not receive assistance in addressing public health issues concerning clean water that we need.

One of the most serious shortcomings recognized by the Administration are the threats to the Clean Water Act. By cutting the last \$725 million in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the House eliminates the President's proposed \$1.8 billion investment for safe drinking water. The proposed bill would sacrifice America's wetland resources by stopping the President's program that would prohibit the destruction of them. The new bill would support a multi-billion dollar fishing and shell-fishing industry (signal) within those wetlands instead. These cuts can hurt only us.

When the Clean Water Act was established, there were many goals it had set to make on our lakes and rivers. . . . So far, we have yet to meet any of these goals. We are still trying to complete some of them were set to meet in the eighties. With these proposed budget cuts, the Clean Water Act will never come to live up to its potential, and our lakes and rivers will never be as clean as was hoped. We are making great progress in this area, as well as others, but with these cuts in funding, we will have to put these programs on hold, while the pollution and contamination continues to occur. Without the funding, there will be no way to stop the destruction that we, as a nation, have put so much time and effort into. We implore you to consider these things when you throw anything away. Become inspired to write a letter or to do something good and right. Without the environment intact we are nothing, and as a Cree saying says, "If you destroy the land, you destroy the animals; if you destroy the animals, you destroy the people." Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO HEROES WILLIAM RECKNER AND NATASCHA LYNN GEMAS

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share a story of two very special individuals from southwestern Pennsylvania: William Reckner, a Vietnam veteran and Head Start bus driver, and Natascha Lynn Gemas.

Last December, William Reckner rescued Natascha, age 2, from her burning Footedale home. The toddler was given a 20 percent chance of survival by admitting doctors. But after 2 months of treatment and rehabilitation, Natascha returned home. During her recovery, Mr. Reckner visited Natascha at Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh and then at the Mountainview Regional Rehabilitation Hospital in Morgantown, WV.

"The more Natasha recovered, the more I recovered," Mr. Reckner said.

I wish to join the citizens of the 20th Congressional District in saluting Mr. Reckner for his heroic effort, and ask that the story of his courage and compassion be entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Mr. Reckner's personal sacrifice, and little Natasha's will to live should be a constant reminder to all of us that life is indeed the most precious gift one can give.

A TRIBUTE TO JESSICA POMERANTZ

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a young woman from New Jersey who

is a true leader in her community. Jessica Pomerantz is a 15-year-old student in Cresskill, NJ, who, among her many extra-curricular activities, has become the founder of AIDS Education Week and the AIDS Walk at Cresskill High School.

Jessica has been honored by her selfless commitment to helping a children's AIDS foundation and educating others about the deadly AIDS virus. Her dedication and hard work have also been recognized by the New Jersey Senate and General Assembly in a Joint Legislative Resolution. Jessica is an exemplary student who has been named Student of the Month by her high school, is a member of the varsity tennis team, the junior varsity softball team, the Jewish Community Center Youth Leadership Corp, the yearbook staff, the debate team and is a Spanish tutor.

I am proud to honor Jessica for her devotion to helping others. She sets a wonderful example for students across the country.

INCREASE OF THE MINIMUM WAGE

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, the minimum wage and efforts to increase it, have been focus of many inaccurate comments by Members in the Republican majority. Some have said that there are no heads of households supporting families on a minimum wage. Others have proclaimed, an increase in the minimum wage would cause jobs to decrease for low-skilled workers.

Mr. Speaker, the truth is—an increase in the minimum wage is the only way working Americans will be able to sustain decent living for themselves. The truth is—that 12 million Americans, most of them women, would benefit from the minimum wage increase. The truth is—that a raise in the minimum wage is the least this Congress can do for Americans, after cuts in education, Medicare, school lunches, and environmental protections.

The fact that we are even having a debate on the merits of a minimum wage increase shows that the majority cares little for those who are struggling. The majority feels the need to debate the merits of a bill that will provide extra pay that would mean 7 months of groceries, a year of health care costs, 9 months of utility bills or 4 months of housing.

We must stand strong for those who have the least. We must fight for those who are trying to better their situations through good, honest, hard work. We must be sure that a minimum wage is truly a living wage. Since businesses are enjoying record profits, we must ensure that profits are shared with the persons who made the records possible.