

took power in 1988. When the SLORC took over, they imprisoned thousands who protested against the single-party government on charges of violating martial law.

Aung San Suu Kyi spent almost a year before her arrest campaigning tirelessly for democracy, nonviolence, and human rights with former defense minister Tin Oo, under the rubric of the National League for Democracy. Aung San Suu Kyi's house was raided by the SLORC on July 20, 1989, and she was arrested for "endangering the safety of the state." She has been held these last 6 years without formal charges, unable to communicate even with her family in England. In spite of her imprisonment, her party, the NLD, won 81 percent of the seats in the government. The military government did not acknowledge the election results.

She is now free to resume her fight for democracy. I hope she continues her struggle the same way she began it: Selflessly, tirelessly, and with complete dedication to bringing democracy and respect for human rights to her people.

THE \$36-BILLION-DOLLAR MAN

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, by detaining Harry Wu and charging him with crimes punishable by death, China shows that its government can be arbitrary and cruel as Mr. Wu's research indicates. For those who are considering trade with China, they should be fully conscious of the human rights violations by their potential trading partner.

If you are planning to trade with the People's Republic of China, you should see or read about the so-called, state-secrets Mr. Wu is accused of stealing from them. These state secrets are actually horrendous human rights violations. Mr. Wu has exposed the true conditions and purposes of the Chinese prison system. Mr. Wu spent nearly two decades in the Chinese gulag. He has traveled back to China at great personal risk and has collected photos and anecdotes revealing the brutal treatment the prisoners receive and the illegal human organ trade which proliferates in the camps. The BBC, CBS, and NBC television have all aired documentaries based on Mr. Wu's research.

All America was moved by the movie, "Schindler's List." Mr. Wu's work is a reminder that "Schindler's List" is not some dusty old historical tale. We today face the same moral challenge. We know that there are Chinese concentration camps. We know that the camps produce goods for sale. Like most German businessmen during Hitler's reign, we can go along and profit from what is happening. Or we can take a stand and say that we won't wallow in this sea of blood for the sake of profits.

GOP PUTTING THE HURT ON SENIORS

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as big business and the wealthy in this country gather in their boardrooms and backyards to salivate over the massive tax breaks included in the Republican budget proposal, millions of our Nation's seniors sit at home in fear of losing a great portion of their health care coverage due to the \$270 billion in cuts to the Medicare program that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are ramming through this body.

Just what kind of priorities does the majority have? They want to gut Medicare to provide a \$245 billion tax cut to those who least need it at a time when we can least afford it. Their answer to the Federal health care challenges facing this country seems to be a quick phone call to Dr. Kevorkian.

There is no doubt that the Republicans are planning to balance the budget on the backs of seniors and then hand them the check when the bill comes due. In fact, the Washington Times recently reported that the GOP leadership has agreed to "offer seniors more choices in the private health care market as an alternative to Medicare," and are set to "raise premiums or reduce reimbursements" for seniors drastically.

Talk about a sham, Mr. Speaker. The GOP obviously doesn't believe in any contract with older Americans. If they did we wouldn't be having this debate.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, due to a delayed flight on July 17, 1995, I was forced to miss rollcall vote 512 on H.R. 1977, the Stearns amendment to reduce the bill's \$99.5 million for the NEA to \$89.5 million, beginning the phase out of the agency over 2 years rather than 3 years as envisioned under the bill. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote 512.

TRIBUTE TO PARADISE OAKS QUALITY CARE NURSING AND REHABILITATION CENTER ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an outstanding organization located in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. On August 27, 1995, the Paradise Oaks Nursing and Rehabilitation Center will celebrate their 25th anniversary.

The center serves residents from the counties of Putnam, Paulding, Allen, Van Wert, Defiance, Lucas, and Sandusky. Under the leadership of Administrator Deborah Russ, and the center's dedicated staff of professionals and volunteers, it has steadfastly served northwest Ohio for 25 years.

Selecting a nursing facility for a loved one can be an extremely difficult decision for anyone. Paradise Oaks understands this and strives to make the decision-making process as smooth and gentle as possible.

Mr. Speaker, anniversaries are a time to reflect on past accomplishments. They are also a time to look towards new horizons. The staff at Paradise Oaks has made it their responsibility to serve those in need by keeping pace with the ever increasing challenges facing mankind. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the achievements of the Paradise Oaks Quality Care Center and encouraging them to continue to uphold what has become the standard for service in Ohio.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, due to the death of my father, today I am requesting a leave of absence after 2:00 p.m. I am also requesting a leave of absence for Wednesday, July 19.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, for decades the liberals in Congress have distorted the original intent of the Endangered Species Act to further their extreme agendas. In November, the voters cried foul and asked Republicans to restore rationality to our environmental laws.

Our reform proposal stops the radical environmentalists in their tracks. They will no longer ride roughshod over our property rights. Instead, Republicans will protect our natural resources as well as our freedoms.

In its current form, the Endangered Species Act creates perverse incentives for landowners to destroy habitat which could attract endangered species. Once these animals migrate there, landowners lose their property rights to the snails, birds, or rats who happen to move in. In essence, the ESA, as currently written discourages the very practices which will ultimately protect endangered species habitats. Instead, we need to ask landowners to participate in preserving our natural resources. Property owners are not villains. Everyone wants to preserve our resources.

In addition, Federal bureaucratic administration and enforcement of the Endangered Species Act is tantamount to Federal zoning of local property. State and local officials have no say in how the ESA is implemented and enforced in their States and communities. State and local officials need to have greater control. They know what is best for their communities.

Mr. Speaker, Congress passed the Endangered Species Act more than 20 years ago. Originally intended to protect animals, this act hurts humans. It is time to give human needs at least as much consideration as those of birds, fish, insects, and rodents. The time has come for a change. Private, voluntary, incentive-driven environmental protection is the only effective and fair answer to this controversial law.

TRIBUTE TO MARVIN D. "SWEDE" JOHNSON

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, many Missourians, especially young Missourians, mourn the passing of Marvin D. "Swede" Johnson of Tucson, AZ. He was best known as a former grand consul of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. He was a friend and an inspiration to those who knew him and worked with him through the years.

Marvin D. Johnson, vice president of public affairs for Coors Brewing Co. for the past decade, died of complications from pulmonary fibrosis. He was 66. Johnson was an academic administrator for 35 years at the University of Arizona and University of New Mexico before joining Coors in 1985. He was renowned as a community leader and raised millions of dollars for charities.

Born November 2, 1928, in Willcox, AZ, Johnson worked as a youth at his father's ranch and feed store and earned 17 athletic letters at Willcox Union High School. He received a scholarship at the University of Arizona and made the football team as a walk-on. After graduating from Arizona, Johnson stayed on 27 years as an administrator. He started out in a temporary position, then became director of the student union before being promoted to vice president for university relations. From 1977 to 1985, Johnson was vice president of student affairs at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque and served as chairman of the Western Athletic Conference. He moved to Coors in 1985.

At Arizona, the alumni foundation was named the Marvin D. "Swede" Johnson Building in 1993, when he also was awarded an honorary doctorate degree by the university. Johnson considered his greatest career achievement the lobbying effort he directed to establish a medical school at Arizona. He also was international grand consul of the Sigma Chi Fraternity from 1983 to 1984, and national chairman for the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education in 1980. He received the New Mexico Distinguished Public Service Award in 1982, the same year he was elected to "Who's Who in America."

He is survived by his wife, Stella; two daughters, Lynn Engel of Foster City, CA, and Karen Riebe of Tucson, AZ; a grandson, Marshall Riebe; and a sister, Ann Johnson McPherson of Houston. Many Members of this body had the opportunity to know Swede through the years. He was an outstanding leader, an inspiring example, and a good friend. Those who knew him will truly miss him.

80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDING OF MAGNOLIA

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding community, the Borough of Magnolia. On May 12, 1915, a special election was held to create the Borough of Magnolia. This year the borough recognizes its 80th anniversary. In this year of celebration, I commend the people of Magnolia for their commitment to their heritage and their community.

The history of Magnolia begins with the Lenni-Lenape Indians, who inhabited Magnolia over a hundred years ago. At the time, the Indians lived and hunted in the forests of what is today known as Magnolia. The name "Magnolia" originated from a beautiful Magnolia tree which grew on the Alhertson property at 610 W. Eveshan Avenue. Prior to this, Magnolia was known both as Fredersville and Greenland, and was located in old Gloucester Township.

Magnolia was originally divided into two townships, each one having its own specialty. Commerce was the dominant industry in one of the townships. In 1914 Assembly Bill No. 45 was drawn up to create a new township in the County of Camden. On May 12, 1915, the Borough of Magnolia was established. As the township grew, new forms of government were established. On July 27, 1915, a special election was held to vote for a mayor and to establish a council as the residing local government. Harry B. Wolohan became the first mayor of Magnolia.

As the small community began to grow many changes took place. A train stop in the heart of Magnolia brought many people into this community. It was these people that gave Magnolia its small town character. Families such as the Barretts, the Marshalls, the Speegles, the Millers, and other civic minded families made Magnolia what it is today.

With the help of the entire community Magnolia is making significant steps forward. Progress can be seen in better roads, and a more extensive transportation system. An invigoration of environmentally aware citizens is also taking place. These civic minded citizens are becoming interested in preserving the town's environment and heritage for future generations.

In this anniversary year, I commend the town and people of Magnolia for their progress and accomplishments. With continued civic involvement by all residents, Magnolia will continue to grow and thrive. I would also like to recognize Mary F. Martz whose extensive research of Magnolia I have relied upon heavily for these remarks. Happy anniversary.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTER-
NATIONAL POPULATION STA-
BILIZATION AND REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH ACT

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and Mrs. MORELLA, I am introducing a bill today to address the rapid growth of the world's population in a comprehensive manner. Our bill, which has also been introduced in the Senate by Senators SIMPSON and BINGAMAN, would make the goal of population stabilization, along with the improvement in health of women and children, a primary purpose of U.S. foreign policy.

We are introducing this legislation because we believe strongly that the United States must take determined action to address what is without a doubt the most urgent crisis facing humanity: The rapid rate of growth of the human population and its dire consequences for the environment, for food supplies, for overcrowding, for immigration pressures, for political stability, and for our own national security.

Global population is now nearly 5.7 billion, and it is growing by almost 100 million every year—by 260,000 every 24 hours. Future prospects, moreover, are even more staggering. If effective action is not taken in the next few years—as today's 1.6 billion children in the developing world under the age of 15 reach their childbearing year—the Earth's population could nearly quadruple to 20 billion people by the end of the next century.

In much of the developing world, high birth rates, caused largely by the lack of access of women to basic reproductive health services and information, are contributing to intractable poverty, malnutrition, widespread unemployment, urban overcrowding, and the rapid spread of disease. Population growth is stripping the capacity of many nations to make even modest gains in economic development, leading to political instability and negating other U.S. development efforts.

The impact of exponential population growth, combined with unsustainable patterns of consumption, is also evident in mounting signs of stress on the world's environment. Under conditions of rapid population growth, renewable resources are being used faster than they can be replaced. Other environmental consequences of the world's burgeoning population are tropical deforestation, erosion of arable land and watersheds, extinction of plant and animal species, and pollution of air, water and land.

Overpopulation, however, is not a problem for lesser developed countries only. Rapid population growth in already overcrowded and underdeveloped areas of the world has given rise to an unprecedented pressure to migrate, as workers seek decent, and more hopeful lives for themselves and their families. According to a recent report by the United Nations Population Fund [UNFPA], over 100 million people, or nearly 2 percent of the world's population, are international migrants, and countless others are refugees within their own countries. Many of the world's industrialized nations are now straining to absorb huge numbers of people, and in the future, as shortages