

little barbed wire, shoot targets in the head and maybe do a little strip mining. Everybody goes home fat and happy instead of hot to put a bullet through the first federal agent they run across.

Consider it Wise Use.

**BANNING FLAG BURNING;
"EXTINGUISHING LIBERTY"**

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, unaccustomed as I am to quoting Cal Thomas, I would like to share his column on amending the U.S. Constitution to allow prohibitions on burning the American flag with my colleagues. The article, from the May 6 issue of *World magazine*, follows:

EXTINGUISHING LIBERTY

Watching the Fourth of July festivities in Washington (and around the country on television) showed the depth of love most Americans have for this country. That is why a constitutional amendment to ban the burning of the American flag is so silly, stupid and unnecessary.

No one forced the millions of people waving flags—who respect and honor the republic for which it stands—to love America. They exhibited a spontaneity no law can impose. When the House last month passed a constitutional amendment that would, should the Senate and states concur, outlaw flag burning, it continued a game politicians have been playing with public school prayer. The rules of the game are that the social problems confronting America can be fixed from the top—a kind of "trickle-down" morality.

Politicians love this because they have done much to promote such a view, which advances their careers and preserves their jobs. Many others hold this belief because it absolves them of responsibility for fixing what is wrong with their own priorities and transfers it to government. And when government increasingly reveals its inability to repair social damage, we blame not ourselves but government and politicians, deepening the cynicism against institutions and those who work in them.

There hasn't been a lot of flag burning since the Vietnam War. Sen. Howell Heflin (D-Ala.) says that's why now, with the heat of passion reduced, is the best time to ban it.

But any time is a bad time for such a ban. First, what constitutes a "flag"? Is it only the cloth that waves from a flagpole or can it be one that is stapled to a wooden stick? Is the reproduction of the Stars and Stripes on a napkin, patch, or coffee cup considered a flag? Some flags are made in Taiwan or in other nations. Would they count as American flags? I saw a chair upholstered in a flag. If the chair was thrown on a bonfire during a protest rally, would that violate the proposed constitutional amendment? And why is burning being singled out for prohibition? What about stomping, spitting or pouring paint on the flag?

Those who would ban flag burning have placed the American flag in a category and context that is idolatrous. Idolatry is defined as "the worship of a physical object as a god; immoderate attachment or devotion to something." While we don't worship or devote ourselves to the flag as we might be a religious symbol or being, the attachment some would force on the rest of us comes pretty close to resembling that definition.

The Fourth of July overwhelms us all with the number of displayed and waved American flags. As with speech, the best way to overcome the ugly variety is with more and more beautiful speech, along with a common rejection of the ugly speaker and his words. When a flag is burned, it is the protester, not the flag, who is demeaned. He reveals his base ingratitude when he burns a symbol of a nation great enough even to allow him to indulge in moronic behavior.

Banning flag burning will increase the probability flags will be burned. Allowing it removes the political stinger.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN RUSSIA—AN ISSUE OF HIGHEST PRIORITY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the attention of my colleagues to an incident that took place in Russia in the last few days—an incident that raises serious questions about freedom of the press and also about the future of democracy in Russia. NTV, the only major independent television network in Russia, broadcasts a political satire program in which puppets are easily recognizable caricatures of leading Russian political figures. The program satirizes public figures. The program—called "Kukly" ("Puppets")—is similar to programs that are broadcast in Britain, France, Hungary, and a number of other countries.

After a recent show, however, the Russian Prosecutor General brought criminal charges against the producers of the show on the grounds that the country's leading public figures were victims of "a conscious and public humiliation of their honor and dignity, expressed in an indecent way." If that standard were observed in the United States, David Letterman, Jay Leno, a host of radio talk show hosts, and any other number of television and movie producers would have been slapped into prison long ago. In a democracy, one of the consequences of a free press and freedom of expression is that public figures are subject to public scrutiny by both responsible and irresponsible media. It is not pleasant to be inaccurately or derisively treated by the media, but I dare say that most of my colleagues have some experience in this regard.

The action of the Prosecutor General in Moscow, however, raises the most serious and the most fundamental questions about democracy in Russia and about future developments there. Initiating criminal proceedings against the producers of a political satire puppet program may be the source of witty headlines in the press—the *Washington Post* headlined its story yesterday "Satirists Skewer Russian 'Puppet' Government"—but the matter is extremely serious.

The prosecution of these criminal charges, however, is suspect on its face. Why is the Prosecutor General focusing his attention on supposedly criminal actions on a political satire television program? There are far more serious crimes—real crimes—which do not seem to attract the attention of the prosecutor. The suspicious murder of the popular Russian television journalist Vladimir Listeyev of Ostankino TV remains unsolved after nearly a year. Furthermore, the prosecutor and law enforcement

officials still has not found the murderers of journalist Dmitri Kholodov of Komsomolskaya Pravda, who was killed by a package bomb while he was in the final stages of an investigation into corruption in the military. There are real issues of unsolved crimes—real crimes—which the Prosecutor General could deal with. Why undertake proceedings against the producers of a television program?

The answer to that question, Mr. Speaker, is that this criminal proceeding is only a small part of a much larger effort to intimidate the media and to bring the independent television and other media into line, particularly since parliamentary elections in Russia are scheduled for this December and Presidential elections are to follow 6 months later. The independent television station NTV, which is being charged for its irreverent puppet-treatment of the Russian leaders, has also been particularly hard-hitting in its coverage of the government's military actions in Chechnya. The station recently broadcast an interview with the leader of the group of Chechen guerrillas who held more than a thousand Russians hostage in southern Russia last month. Criminal charges are also pending against NTV for broadcasting that interview.

The effort of government agencies to intimidate the media in Russia is a serious challenge to efforts to institutionalize democracy. Freedom of the press and the right of free expression are the most fundamental of the rights of any democratic society. Freedom of speech is absolutely essential if democracy is to exist, and without it, true democracy cannot exist. Russia does not have a tradition of an independent and free and open media; therefore, this effort at intimidation is intended as a warning to journalists throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, it is essential that we in the Congress of the United States affirm our concern and interest in freedom of expression and an unfettered independent media in Russia. With our distinguished colleague, the chairman of the International Relations Committee, Congressman BEN GILMAN of New York, I am today introducing legislation that expresses the strong concern of the Congress that freedom of expression and freedom of the press be protected and guaranteed in Russia.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join us in cosponsoring this important affirmation of our concern for freedom of expression in Russia. Our Nation has a strong interest in the positive and democratic development of Russia, and freedom of the press is essential to that process. There should be no question about our commitment to that vital principle.

The text of our resolution is as follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 84

A resolution expressing the sense of the Congress concerning freedom of the press in Russia.

Whereas the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union has brought new and unique opportunities for democratic political change and market-oriented economic reform in Russia;

Whereas the commitment to the spirit of these democratic reforms and to the full implementation of these reforms has been tentative and inconclusive thus far;

Whereas one of the fundamental tenets of democracy and one of the most important means of assuring the continuation of democratic government is an independent and free press, which can exist only in an environment that is free of state control of the

media and the absence of any form of state censorship or official coercion of any kind and is protected by the rule of law;

Whereas freedom of the press and freedom of expression in Russia today is being threatened by some forces within the Russian government, particularly since the dramatic reporting of the war in Chechnya;

Whereas there have been reports in the Russian press, including the official press, of efforts to establish a government committee that would impose censorship on the press in Russia;

Whereas there have been persistent reports regarding the possible issuance of government decrees that would undermine or compromise the independence of privately-owned television stations and other media enterprises which have provided factual reporting on the war in Chechnya or which have editorialized against Russian military action in Chechnya;

Whereas there has been recent evidence of government involvement in actions against independent television outlets and those who use or finance such businesses, including a widely-reported assault on the office of the Most Group, which owns NTV and other media outlets, and, furthermore, allegations of the involvement of presidential security forces in that assault have never been denied;

Whereas the latest effort to intimidate the press involves the launching of a criminal investigation by the Prosecutor General against the largest private television network, NTV, and threatening action against the producers of a political satire program in which puppets are used to caricature prominent Russian officials and personalities;

Whereas the suspicious murder of popular television journalist Vladimir Listeyev of Ostankino TV remains unsolved after nearly one year;

Whereas the assassination of journalist Dmitri Kholodov of Komsomolskaya Pravda, who was killed by a package bomb while he was in the final stages of an investigation into corruption in the military, also remains unsolved;

Whereas journalists in Russia, including both foreign and domestic journalists, have faced harassment, risked arrest, had equipment confiscated, been beaten and even murdered as a result of their efforts to report objectively regarding events in Chechnya; and

Whereas a free and independent information media is essential to the conduct of free, open, fair and democratic elections which are scheduled later this year in Russia; now therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that

(1) A free press is vital to the development and consolidation of democracy in Russia;

(2) Freedom of the press and freedom of expression must be safeguarded against those forces who would suppress or censor these essential fundamental democratic rights;

(3) To protect freedom of the press and freedom of expression, the right and opportunity of independent entrepreneurs to establish, operate, and maintain independent media outlets must be protected and safeguarded;

(4) Russian government leaders, including the President, the Prime Minister, and Members of the Russian Duma, should fully support freedom of the press and the right of free expression in Russia; and

(5) The President and the Secretary of State are requested to convey to appropriate Russian government officials, including the President, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this expression of the views of the Congress.

INS CHECKPOINTS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the concerns of Richard and Anne Hicks of Laguna Niguel, constituents from my district. In a letter to me, they expressed their frustration with the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] inland border checkpoints in California. Closing the inland check points and reallocating these resources to the California border is cost effective and efficient. I have the same concerns as Mr. and Mrs. Hicks and I would like to share their comments with you.

Today on our way to/from San Diego from Laguna Niguel—we were disgusted while observing the huge traffic back-up surrounding the San Clemente outpost. This is a low pay-off investigation as it is 60 miles north of the border. We resent this intrusion especially when it deters transportation on our busy Southern California freeways, and uses the 'needle in the hay stack' method of immigration control.

Mr. Speaker, I support controlling illegal immigration. My constituents understand first hand, just how ineffective inland checkpoints are.

Effective and efficient control starts at the borders themselves, not 60 miles north. I attached an amendment to the 1996 Commerce, Justice, State bill to move scarce resources from the checkpoints to the border. In order to stop illegal immigrants in their tracks, we need to plug up the source—the California-Mexico border.

OUTSTANDING HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS FROM THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

HON. STEVEN SCHIFF

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1995

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, the following graduating high school students from the First Congressional District of New Mexico have been awarded the Congressional Certificate of Merit. These students have excelled during their academic careers and proven themselves to be exceptional students and leaders with their scholastic achievements, community service, and participation in school and civic activities. It is my pleasure to be able to recognize these outstanding students for their accomplishments. I, along with their parents, their teachers, their classmates, and the people of New Mexico, am proud of them.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARD WINNERS, 1995

Albuquerque Evening High School, George Strimbu, 3200 Central SE, Albuquerque, NM 87106.

Albuquerque High School, Eva Dubuisson, 3025 Delano Place NE, Albuquerque, NM 87106.

Bernalillo High School, Jessica Marie Archibeque, PO Box 675, Bernalillo, NM 87004.

Cibola High School, Aaron Olson, 6371 Sandpiper Trail, Rio Rancho, NM 87124.

Del Norte High School, Jean Yates, 7405 El Morro NE, Albuquerque, NM 87109.

Eldorado High School, Luke Wittenburg, 10100 Modesto, Albuquerque, NM 87122.

Estancia High School, Mary Perea, PO Box 18, Torreon, NM 87061.

Evangel Christian Academy, Leah Henderson, 7317 Appomahon Pl. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87109.

Freedom High School, Kamila Szwecayk, 8205 Trumbull SE, Apt. G, Albuquerque, NM 87108.

Highland High School, Lisa Smith, 1012 Parkland Place SE, Albuquerque, NM 87108.

Hope Christian School, Vivian Lee Sisneros, 4506 Dusty Trail Ct., Albuquerque, NM 87120.

La Cueva High School, Jamie Mahan, 12090 Roma Ave. NE., Albuquerque, NM 87123.

Los Lunas High School, Emily Williams, 09 Blueberry Lane, Los Lunas, NM 87031.

Manzano High School, Joshua Stephenson, 12238 Kinley NE, Albuquerque, NM 87123.

Menaul School, Rose Allyson Abeyta, 3617 San Pedro NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110.

Moriarty High School, Julie Ann Johnson, 44 Apple Ranch, Tijeras, NM 87059.

Allison Fitzpatrick, PO Box 334, Sandia Park, NM 87047.

Mountainair High School, Shawna Shovelin, PO Box 183, Mountainair, NM 87036.

New Futures School, Berenice Lopez, 6109 Dennison SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102.

Rio Grande High School, Jason Hunter, 221 Rossmoon Road SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102.

School on Wheels High School, Yvette Garcia, 432 Merlida SW, Albuquerque, NM 87121.

St. Paul X High School, Catherine A. Csepregi, 908 Sierra SE, Albuquerque, NM 87108.

Sandia High School, Meredith Ford, 7228 Vivian Dr. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87109.

Sandia Preparatory School, Rebecca Debenport, 2224 Dietz Place NW, Albuquerque, NM 87107.

Valley High School, Antonio E. Jaramillo, 3103 9th Street NW, Albuquerque, NM 87107.

West Mesa High School, Nicole J. Abeyta, 3016 Corona NW, Albuquerque, NM 87120.

HONORING CHIEF JOSEPH ROWLEY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 20, 1995

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to honor a distinguished citizen from my district, Chief of Police Joseph Rowley. After 36 years of exemplary service, Chief Rowley retired on July 14 from the Orange Police Department.

Chief Rowley had dedicated his life to serving his country and his community. After serving honorably in the U.S. Air Force, he joined the Orange Police Department as an officer in 1959. Time after time, he distinguished himself with his hard work and commitment to enhancing public safety. During his years of service to the Orange Police Department, he received three letters of commendation and one letter of recognition for his performance in various criminal cases. One of the most notable awards was a letter of commendation for his leadership of the investigation and conviction of two murderers.

His ability to lead earned him numerous promotions, culminating in his being named chief of police in 1990. As chief, he has served with distinction for the past 5 years. Indeed, Chief Rowley is well known to Orange residents for