

charitable giving in the United States. Those of us who believe in and support the work of charitable organizations located in my home State of Texas and throughout our country have an obligation to do what we can to help—not hinder—their efforts.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT ARISTIDE

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 1995

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate President Aristide and the people of Haiti on the first anniversary of the restoration of democracy to Haiti. I believe that the role of the United States in the restoration of democracy to Haiti represents a high point in the United States foreign policy with respect to the Caribbean and Africa.

Further, I wish to commend President Aristide on his promise to adhere strictly to the Haitian Constitution by leaving office in 1996. He has put himself above politics by not supporting efforts to ignore or amend the Constitution to enable himself to run again for the Presidency. Rather, he has put in the apparatus, so that his successor can continue the democratic process he has begun.

During the last year, President Aristide has worked relentlessly to move his country forward by reviving organizations destroyed during the years of corrupt military rule—organizations which are essential to the survival of democracy. In addition, President Aristide has made marked improvements in human rights.

As an enthusiastic supporter of democracy in Haiti, I wish the Haitian people continued success in their struggle to create a democracy that will withstand any efforts of individuals with aspirations to return Haiti to a totalitarian government. My Haitian friends, do not let anyone turn you around. Best wishes to you for a long, democratic life.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR MOTHER OF SORROWS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 1995

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, often in the course of our hectic, day-to-day lives we fail to remember the significance and importance of the activities and institutions that mean the most to us and our communities. One way in which we make up for this is in our celebration of anniversaries—the anniversary of our Nation's independence, the anniversary of important personal events, or the anniversary of the things that bind a community together. One important community institution in the Johnstown, PA area is Our Mothers of Sorrows Parish, which will be celebrating its 75th anniversary with a special Mass and dinner on October 29, 1995.

The community will be celebrating the founding of the Parish on November 3, 1920, by the Most Reverend John J. McCort. In its 75-year history of serving the people of Johnstown the parish has had only three Pastors—Rev. Msgr. Stephen A. Ward, Rev. Msgr.

Linford F. Greinader, and the current Pastor, Rev. Msgr. Thomas K. Mabon, who is a native of Johnstown and was assigned to Our Mother of Sorrows Parish in 1993.

I'd like to join all the people of Johnstown in extending congratulations and best wishes to all the parishioners of Our Mother of Sorrows Parish as they celebrate their 75th anniversary. We've certainly experienced many ups and downs in the past 75 years in Johnstown, but it has been our faith and the guidance offered us by the stabilizing influences in our community that enable us to continue to look forward. I'm certain that Our Mother of Sorrows Parish will continue to be an important part of the lives of many of the people of Johnstown, and I wish you another wonderful 75 years and more as a Johnstown institution.

HONORING THE FLORIN JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 1995

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention the work of a distinguished public service organization, the Florin Japanese-American Citizens League [JACL]. On November 4, 1995, the Sacramento community will gather to honor this organization and celebrate its 60th anniversary.

The Florin JACL was formally organized in 1935 as one of the original 115 chapters nationwide. A volunteer nonprofit and educational organization, the Florin JACL has dedicated the past six decades to upholding the human and civil rights of Japanese-Americans and all Americans.

In their early years, the Florin JACL operated with dignity under the cloud of World War II. Though parents and relatives were confined in isolated relocation centers, 45 young Nikkei Florin soldiers fought a 2-front war: 1 against the enemy and 1 against national prejudice. After the war, the Florin JACL played an instrumental role in the resettlement of internees after the camps closed.

During the post-war era, after the passage of the landmark 1952 Walter-McCarran Act, the Florin JACL mounted a successful campaign which promoted and assisted Issei to become naturalized citizens, a privilege heretofore denied to them and others of Asian ancestry.

In more recent times, the Florin JACL has directed its efforts to social and educational service. In 1962, the Florin JACL Scholarships were initiated and for the past 23 years have provided students with the financial and moral support needed to pursue higher education. Always evolving to meet the needs of today's society, the Florin JACL now boasts such successful programs as an Annual Women's Day Forum and the Healthy Family Traditions project.

In addition to these interests, the Florin JACL has worked tirelessly to preserve the rich history of Japanese-Americans. For the past 12 years, the organization has sponsored Time of Remembrance programs featuring significant speakers, teachers, workshops, children's sessions, and Nikkei VFW participation

via lectures, exhibits, video, dissemination of informational materials, and question-and-answer sessions relating to the Japanese-Americans and World War II.

One of the most ambitious and exciting new projects in Sacramento is the establishment of the Japanese-American Archival Collection. Started by the Florin JACL's donation of the Mary Tsukamoto collection, the project has grown dramatically and serves as assurance that Japanese-American history will be preserved with tangible proof for future generations.

The Florin JACL is most deserving of our thanks and praise for their efforts and compassion for all people in the Sacramento region. I know my colleagues will join me in wishing the Florin chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens League many years of continued success.

REMEMBERING AMERICA'S VETERANS

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, as we prepare to honor the sacrifices of America's veterans on November 11, I want to draw the attention of my colleagues to the words of a poem sent me by one of my constituents, Peter Whitney of Walnut Creek, CA.

John DiRusso served with Peter in the Second World War. They were among the tens of thousands of young Americans who, in the words of the late journalist Theodore H. White, "saved the world." The words of this poem remind us of the heroism that was so common it came to be taken for granted. Yet we should never take for granted what so many brave men and women did to preserve our liberty.

It is a pleasure for me to include John DiRusso's poem, "Please Remember Me," in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. We do remember America's veterans. To forget them would be to ignore our very freedom, something we must never do as long as our Republic lasts.

PLEASE REMEMBER ME

(By John DiRusso)

Remember me, America, for I was once your son

I fought and died at Valley Forge with General Washington.

I was there at Gettysburg on that tragic, tragic day

When brother fought against brother—the blue against the gray.

I rode with Teddy Roosevelt on the charge up San Juan Hill

Some came back to fight again—but I just lie there still.

I went to France with A.E.F. to bring the peace to you

I was twenty-one and full of fun—I never saw twenty-two.

I'm still here at Pearl Harbor since that December seventh day of infamy

Lying silently with my shipmates on the U.S.S. Arizona at the bottom of the sea.

D-Day June 6TH 1994, we hit the beaches of Normandy

And we fought uphill every inch of the way
We routed the Germans and hurled them back but what a terrible price we had to pay.

I served on a U.S. submarine, the bravest of the brave
 Until a German depth charge gave us a watery grave.
 I bombed the Ploesti oil fields, they blew with one big roar
 But in the attack we were hit with flack—I'll never bomb anymore.
 In Korea I heard the C.O. shout "we'll make it—I'm sure we will"
 I lost my life to try and take a spot called Pork Chop Hill.
 Vietnam! Vietnam! When will we ever learn
 I'm one of sixty thousand who never will return.
 I left my town, my wife, my kids, my home so cozy and warm
 I was killed in a SCUD attack in a war called—Desert Storm!
 And so in my eternity my thoughts are all for thee
 I'll never forget my America—I pray she remembers me.

FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT AMENDMENTS OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 39) to amend the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act to improve fisheries management with Mr. BUNNING (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

Ms. DUNN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington State. While the amendment is narrow in nature, it addresses one of the most important developments in fishery management in the last decade.

The Individual Fishing Quota [IFQ] system that is being used by the halibut and sablefish fisheries did not come about overnight, it took many years. The real challenge of fishing management has been to conserve limited resources in the face of large fishing fleets and improved fishing gear.

To prevent overfishing of the halibut resource, Federal officials began cutting back on fishing times. A season that started at 6 months in the 1980's was reduced to 4 and then to 2 and finally down to two 24-hour openings a year. These so-called derby days created misery and havoc in the overcapitalized fishery. The same situation was developing for the sablefish fisheries. When you have 2 days to fish you end up going to sea no matter what the conditions—or starve. Fishermen were working in a "damned if you do, damned if you don't" environment.

An example of this was the September 1994 opening. In the Yakutat fishing grounds near Petersburg, AK, a storm system that was an offshoot of a typhoon was just beginning to hit when the fishery opened. By the time the 48-hour opening was over, four boats had gone down, one of them taking the skipper with it.

With the introduction of IFQ's, halibut fishermen do not have to risk their lives deciding between fishing and typhoons and there are other major benefits. They will be able to

schedule their trips to optimize the markets, eliminate conflicts with other fisheries, and could possibly reduce their bycatch.

Investigation of alternative management regimes began in the late 1970's and continued throughout the 1980's. In a series of public meetings and workshops, fishermen, market experts, and other members of the industry and public made suggestions, and systems from around the world including transferable quota programs were analyzed. Finally, in 1991, after closely reviewing open access fisheries, license limitations, allotments, and combinations of these programs, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council recommended the IFQ program to the Secretary of Commerce. After public comments on a proposed rule, the final rule was published in 1993. The program was finally implemented this year.

The IFQ program is new to Alaska. It is new to the halibut and sablefish fisheries and new to the fishermen and women who make their living from these resources. With any new idea there is growth and change as the concepts are discussed by regional councils, fishermen, processors, biologists, and enforcement personnel. The program is "in progress" and cooperation is needed from everyone involved for this program to be successful.

The new management regime is bringing increased safety, protection of the target species, while encouraging the conservation of these stocks for the benefit of the present and future generations.

And for all of these reasons Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Metcalf amendment to ensure the continuation of the Individual Fishing Quota program.

THE "REAL" CUBA TODAY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 1995

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, in the debate a few days ago over the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1995 we heard conflicting appraisals of Cuba today. From time to time, "Dear Colleague" letters and even congressional newsletters are distributed in this body about Cuba.

One aspect of Cuba that our sense of decency demands to incorporate in our discussions about the island is the continuing imprisonment of hundreds of political prisoners by Fidel Castro. This past June, the Cuban Commission for Human Rights and Natural Reconciliation prepared in Havana a partial list of Cubans detained for political reasons. The list has been submitted to Ambassador Carl Johan Groth, the United Nations Special Rapporteur for Cuba, who has yet to be granted permission by Fidel Castro's government to visit the island to carry out his human rights work.

Regardless of the differences of opinion some may have on U.S. trade sanctions against Havana, it is my hope that we do not turn a deaf ear to the cries for help from Castro's political prisoners. We must all work to obtain the prompt and unconditional release of all political prisoners in the island.

Their suffering for their Democratic convictions is an undeniable part of Cuba today.

Here are just a few of the more than a thousand names that appear on the list of political

prisoners and the made up crimes they were charged with by the Castro regime: Alfonso Eduardo Agueda Perez, sentenced to 4 years for being considered dangerous; Arnaldo Pascual Acevedo Blanco, sentenced to 5 years for spreading enemy propaganda and rebellion; Antonio Guillermo Acevedo Labrada, sentenced to 7 years for spreading enemy propaganda; Ricardo Acosta Alvarez, sentenced to 3 years for air piracy; Humberto Dorga Acosta, sentenced to 3 years for disorderly conduct in public; David Aguilar Montero, sentenced to 30 years for piracy; Rafael Juan Alfonso Leyva, sentenced to 30 years for espionage; Alberto Guevara Aguilera, sentenced to 10 years for distributing enemy propaganda and attempted attacks against state officials and property; Ernesto Verto Aguilera, sentenced to 2 years for falsifying documents; and Arturo Aguirre Acuña, sentenced to 10 years for illegal exit from the island and piracy.

In the weeks to come, I will discuss other political prisoners languishing in Castro's gulags.

PRESIDENT TAKES DECISIVE ACTION AGAINST NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING AND CRIME

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues attention to the important steps announced by the President over the weekend with respect to fighting narcotics and organized crime.

As you are aware, the President announced a series of initiatives in his speech to the U.N. General Assembly designed to strike a blow against the everincreasing dangers posed by narcotics trafficking and organized criminal activity. Two of those initiatives, I believe, will seriously damage the narcotics trade.

First, the President issued an executive order under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act freezing assets in the United States of 47 individuals and 33 companies associated with the Cali cartel and prohibiting any individual or company in the United States from doing business with these individuals or companies. By U.S. Government estimates, the Cali cartel controls 80 percent of the cocaine entering the United States. This executive order will hit the cartel where it hurts the most: their money.

Second, the President announced his intention to impose sanctions under the Kerry amendment against countries that do not control effectively the use of their financial systems by narcotics traffickers, terrorists, and other criminal enterprises. Under the Kerry amendment, countries which do not have in place adequate laws and procedures to deter money laundering can be denied access to the U.S. financial system. President Clinton—for the first time since the Kerry amendment was enacted 7 years ago—has sent a clear message to countries that turn a blind eye to money laundering in return for short-term economic gains: There is a heavy price to pay for such actions and we will exact that price.

The actions of the President have stepped up the pressure on narcotics traffickers and