

and staff assistant. He has been a loyal employee—an individual that my staff and I could always depend on to lighten our days with a funny story or a light anecdote. Regrettably, Emanuel is taking a disability retirement on Friday, March 31, 1995. Before he leaves my employ, however, I am proud to have this opportunity to commend him on his distinguished and dedicated service to me and the citizens of the 32d Congressional District of California.

Emanuel hails from Greensboro, NC, where his mother and father live, and where he has a large and loving family. Prior to the start of his congressional career, Emanuel served honorably in the U.S. Air Force. He also worked for Pacific Telephone Co., and the Security Pacific Bank in Los Angeles.

Emanuel arrived in my office on July 13, 1987. He was an immediate hit with my staff for his thoughtful and caring manner and his ability to handle the most difficult tasks. His many responsibilities have included scheduling and arranging appointments for me, and serving as an ombudsman for constituents seeking assistance from Federal Government agencies. He has been particularly effective in both areas, but especially as a troubleshooter for the many seniors who have called and/or visited my office. He has a distinct love for our seniors and developed an instant and special rapport with them. In addition, he has represented me at community events throughout my district and served as my community liaison with the United States Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. In every instance, Emanuel's performance has been outstanding.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize the contributions which Emanuel has made to my staff. We will miss his wit and winning ways; however, each of us is enriched by having had the opportunity to know and work with him. Although he is leaving my employ, he will always be a part of the Dixon family. And as an individual who has always maintained an active interest in the cultural life of Los Angeles, it is good to know that we can look forward to his continued involvement and support of the arts, and his service to others. As a fellow jazz enthusiast, I also am pleased to note that he will be able to further cultivate and enjoy his love of jazz and his large collection of CD's.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in commending Emanuel Tapp for his dedicated service to the citizens of Los Angeles, and in wishing him all the best.

Well done, my friend, well done.

THE 16TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON THE HOLOCAUST

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize the 16th Annual Conference on the Holocaust which is being held March 19–27 at the University of Michigan. On this 50-year anniversary of the liberation of the death camps and concentration camps, the University has put together 19 events to remember the Holocaust and its victims.

Among the events scheduled for the conference are an afternoon discussion series, a

number of speakers and films, an art exhibit, a name reading vigil, an evening with survivors and a memorial service.

Those scheduled to speak include Art Spiegelman, author of critically acclaimed narratives *Maus I* and *Maus II*, David Wyman, a historian from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and Alvin Rosenfeld, Director of Jewish Studies at Indiana University.

The Conference on the Holocaust allows both students and community members to learn about the Holocaust in ways in which a history book does not allow. A planned trip to the Holocaust Memorial Center in West Bloomfield, MI, as well as the various discussion sessions and the 24 hour vigil allow participants to actively engage in discussions and remembrance of this tragic event.

I would like to acknowledge the University of Michigan for all of their hard work towards putting on this very worthy event. The events of the Holocaust must never be forgotten.

BOMB SUSPECT SAYS U.S. MERITS ATTACK

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to recent comments by Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the man arrested in Pakistan for engineering the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

With all of the gall he could muster, this terrorist stated that America deserved to be attacked because of our support for Israel. While denying carrying out the bombing which killed or injured many innocent civilians, Yousef stated: "The ability of Israel to commit these crimes is the direct result of the considerable military and financial aid which the United States of America provides annually to Israel, and it is this aid which gives Palestinians and Lebanese the right to attack U.S. targets."

A March 25, 1995, article in The New York Times, entitled "Bomb Suspect Says the U.S. Merits Attack", gives substantial coverage of this outrage. I insert a copy of this article to be printed in the RECORD at this point.

BOMB SUSPECT SAYS THE U.S. MERITS ATTACK; HE AVOWS INNOCENCE IN THE TRADE CENTER PLOT

(By James C. McKinley, Jr.)

Ignoring the advice of his lawyer, the man accused of engineering the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center released a diatribe yesterday saying that Palestinians had a right to attack the United States for its support of Israel.

In an eight-page statement, the man the authorities call Ramzi Ahmed Yousef said that his real name was Abdul-Basit Balochi and that he was an electronics engineer and explosives expert. He said he came from Pakistan and had family in both Iraq and Israel. He also claimed to have "friends and relatives who were killed in Palestine by the Israeli Army."

The statement, released yesterday by Mr. Yousef's court-appointed lawyer, was the first public comment from the trade center suspect since he was arrested in Pakistan last month, two years after the bombing that killed 6 and injured more than 1,000.

But it failed to clear up some of the central mysteries in the case, including the

true identity of the suspect. And it was unclear what motivated him to make the statement, since some of the remarks could be used against him in court.

Mr. Yousef said he believed the state of Israel had no legal right to be established in Palestine and accused the Israeli Government of "systematic murder, torture, imprisonment and deportation" of Palestinians.

"The ability of Israel to commit these crimes is the direct result of the considerable military and financial aid which the United States of America provides annually to Israel, and it is this aid which gives Palestinians and Lebanese the right to attack United States targets," Mr. Yousef said in the statement.

Mr. Yousef's lawyer, Roy R. Kulcsar, said he had advised Mr. Yousef against releasing the statement before his trial. "I told him that if it were me in his position, I would not make such a statement," Mr. Kulcsar said.

"I think he regards himself as a political prisoner, and part of that is the circumstances under which he was brought back to the United States," Mr. Kulcsar added. "He certainly feels the treatment he has received is because of his views."

Mr. Kulcsar said Mr. Yousef's statement was not a confession. He said Mr. Yousef still maintains that he is innocent and intends to fight the charges in court. The lawyer said his client was neither cooperating with the Government nor exploring a plea bargain agreement.

Prosecutors have depicted Mr. Yousef as a professional terrorist who was the mastermind of the bombing of the World Trade Center on Feb. 26, 1993. Four other men were convicted last year in connection with the bombing, but Mr. Yousef and a sixth man escaped.

Since he was arrested and flown back to the United States, Mr. Yousef's real identity has continued to be a mystery for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Attorney's office in Manhattan. No one knows for certain who he is or where he was born. More important, it is still unclear who provided the financial backing for the trade center bombing.

Abdel Basit Abdel Karim was the name Mr. Yousef used when he obtained a Pakistani passport from Pakistan's Consulate General office in New York in 1992. It was under this name that he reportedly left the country just hours after the explosion and flew to Pakistan.

Ramzi Ahmed Yousef was the name on a valid Iraqi passport that Mr. Yousef presented to United States officials when he arrived in New York on a plane from Pakistan in September 1992.

He immediately demanded asylum, and officials took his fingerprints as part of the application. Prosecutors say those fingerprints later turned up in the storage shed where they believe the trade center bomb was made.

The surname Balochi is common in the region known as Baluchistan, a remote and lawless border area between Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. Law-enforcement sources said they had never heard Mr. Yousef called by that name before. When Mr. Yousef was arrested, Pakistani officials said they believed he came from the area.

Mr. Yousef's statement, however, suggests that he is Palestinian and even has relatives who were killed in the struggle against Israel. Calling Israel "an illegal and unlawful state," Mr. Yousef said that the Israeli lands should be returned to Arabs and that an international court should be convened to try the Israeli Government for war crimes.

"Since the U.S. Government, every year, sends military and financial aid worth hundreds of millions of dollars to Israel, which is being used to support the Israeli occupation, as well as the crimes and slaughters which were and are being carried out by the Israeli Army, all Muslims, Palestinians and Lebanese have the right to regard themselves in a state of war with the U.S. Government," he wrote.

Mr. Yousef then tried to justify attacks against United States targets as acts of war and compared them with the bombing attacks on Japan by the United States during World War II, which he called "the worst terrorist acts in human history."

The United States Attorney's office had no official comment on Mr. Yousef's remarks, but prosecutors said privately there was little doubt that the statement would be used against Mr. Yousef during his trial since it provides a clear motive for the attack.

THE TERM LIMITS VOTE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, over the last 2 days, the House of Representatives has been riveted by a fiery debate over term limits. One of the most intriguing aspects of the debate was the absence of partisanship that characterized the other legs of the Contract With America.

We have heard heartfelt arguments from Members on both sides of this contentious issue. Many of the most compelling arguments against the concept were made by Members of the Republican Party.

After listening to these arguments, I will cast my vote against term limits. I will do so because term limits are not necessary, and they will lead to harmful unintended consequences.

There is a better alternative that will improve representation on Capitol Hill. That alternative is to keep our faith in those we represent. House Members face term limits every 2 years when we stand for reelection. Every 2 years, our records are scrutinized and our constituents have to make the choice about whether or not to return us to Congress.

They do a good job weeding out those who they no longer want to represent them. For example, half of all House seats have changed hands in the nineties.

Term limits are not necessary. On this, I agree wholeheartedly with the eloquence of one of the most distinguished Republicans in the House, Representative HENRY HYDE of Illinois, who called term limits the "dumbing down of democracy." He is absolutely right—the people of Wisconsin's Fourth District are smart enough not to need artificial constraints on the exercise of their democratic right to vote for whoever they please.

Term limits are not the answer to reducing barriers to running for Congress. That answer is clearly campaign finance reform. Campaign finance reform would give challengers access to the financial, media, and other resources necessary to mount a meaningful and competitive campaign. We should have spent this week on that topic, not term limits.

Term limit proponents rail against an entrenched Congress and allege that power corrupts Members. In fact, the entrenched Congress is a myth. The average length of service

for House Members is 7.5 years. That level is well below the 12-year limit proposed by leading term limits proposals.

And, term limits will not magically lead to the election of upstanding men and women who will resist corruption. Term limits cannot change human nature. It is ridiculous to argue that scandals would not occur if term limits were in effect.

As for unintended consequences, term limits will lead to two. First, they will usher in an even more powerful world of special interests. Power will shift from elected and accountable Members to unelected and unaccountable congressional staff, lobbyists, and bureaucrats. Lobbyists will write their own laws and will use their expertise and institutional memory to feed on a never-ending rotation of inexperienced Members.

Second, if term limits had been in existence, Wisconsin would have been deprived of many of the banner achievements of Senator Robert LaFollette who spent 22 years in the Senate. Similarly, we would not have had Senator William Proxmire's 32 years of service. And, my predecessor, Congressman Clem Zablocki, would not have been able to serve the Fourth District in an outstanding fashion for 34 years. Members like these are invaluable both to their constituents and to the Nation as a whole.

For all these reasons, I voted against term limits. It is a cynical constraint on the rights of the people I represent, and I could not lend the limitation my support.

"EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW"

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, etched in stone directly across the street from this Chamber are the words, "Equal Justice Under Law." This Indianapolis Star article indicates that as a nation and a society we are inching our way toward equal justice for women to practice law. Which is not to say that Linda Pence merely inches her way toward success. She served her country well at the Justice Department, and serves it equally well by devoting her blazing talent to find justice on the other side of the court room.

[From the Indianapolis (IN) Star, Mar. 16, 1995]

MERGER GIVES WOMAN A NAME ON THE DOOR
AT TOP-10 LAW FIRM

(By Peter Key)

Twenty-one years ago, Linda Pence couldn't get a job offer from an Indianapolis law firm.

She's about to get her name on the door of a pretty big one.

On April 3, Pence will merge her law practice with Johnson Smith Densborn Wright & Heath, which will change its name to Johnson Smith Pence Densborn Wright & Heath.

The merger, announced Wednesday, will make Pence the only woman who is a named partner in one of the city's 10 largest law firms, according to Pence and Johnson Smith.

"It is a big deal, and we're proud of it," said Richard Johnson, who founded the firm in 1983.

Women make up about 22 percent of Indiana's lawyers, according to figures from the

Office of the Clerk of the Indiana Supreme Court. The state has 11,751 licensed attorneys; of those, 2,537 are women.

Pence's eight-person staff, which includes three other attorneys, also will join Johnson Smith, with attorney David Hensel becoming a partner.

The merger will boost Johnson Smith's staff size to almost 100 employees, including 58 attorneys.

John David Hoover, the firm's managing partner, said the merger is consistent with Johnson Smith's plan of expanding into new areas of practice by adding attorneys established in those areas.

"We've really looked for people in the community who could help us in areas we could not service our clientele in," he said.

Pence specializes in complex white-collar criminal and civil litigation.

After getting a law degree from Indiana University and passing the Indiana bar exam in 1974, Pence couldn't land a job with an Indianapolis law firm. So she moved to Washington, D.C., and joined the U.S. Justice Department.

"I wouldn't be the lawyer I am today if I hadn't worked there for nine years," she said.

Pence left Justice in 1983 to become a defense attorney. Three years later, she moved back to Indianapolis.

"I recognized at age 36 that my roots * * * were a lot stronger than I ever thought," she said.

Pence knew she wouldn't be able to get a partnership in one of the city's big law firms. So, tired of hearing the old canard that women can't run a law firm, she started her own practice.

About a year and a half ago, Pence realized she had to expand or merge her firm to get additional resources and support for her specialty, which requires expertise in many areas of law.

She decided to go with Johnson Smith, she said, because the firm is "growing, but growing in a controlled way by bringing aboard attorneys who are really experts in their field."

In addition to her clients, Pence will bring Johnson Smith a certain degree of celebrity. She commented on the trial of boxer Mike Tyson for WISH (Channel 8) and is commenting on the O.J. Simpson trial for WRTV (Channel 6). (The switch in stations might be attributable to the fact that she married WRTV anchorman Clyde Lee between trials.)

Pence also brings Johnson Smith a certain *jolie de vie*. And it will be appreciated.

"We have a remarkably good time practicing law around this office * * * and Linda really fits into that program," Hoover said. "She has fun practicing law."

TERM LIMITS ARE NEEDED TO ASSURE A REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLIC

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, this first-ever debate and vote on term limits is an exciting, even historic, moment.

As a term limits advocate since the mid-1970's, and as a Representative from California, whose voters were one of the first to pass term limits, I say it is about time that the people's Representatives in this House do what is right and pass term limits.