

even acknowledge revolutionary changes taking place in society.

While I did not agree with everything he said, he was right that attorneys cannot function as elite professionals in a vacuum.

Obviously today's world is much more complicated than just a few years ago. It was much easier to give advice. As often as not, SJA advice was more confined to military criminal law and a few community matters.

The end of the Cold War has contributed to changing this.

Commanders now find themselves anywhere in the world—assigned any number of unusual missions.—Reducing street crime on the streets of Port 'A Prince, or guarding refugees in Panama—the different scenarios are endless.

In the past the SJA was always considered part of the special staff. A specialist who could keep to himself. No more the SJA has become a member of the commander's battle staff. He plays a role—like that of the G2—assessing the battlefield—identifying potential legal, and ethical landmines.

In Panama, Haiti, Somalia, and Rwanda our SJAs are one of the most important staff members, helping their commanders avoid these landmines.—Stepping forward and guiding them through these minefields.

It is in this regard I would ask you to do ever more. In this period of resource constraints, we need our attorneys more than ever—to keep stepping forward.

Help us streamline our processes.—Not something lawyers are well-known for doing, but vitally important. Help make the rules and procedures more understandable—more accessible—and more relevant to the needs of your commander.

The law, ethically applied and sensibly interpreted—invariably is fair and makes sense. And your role in interpreting and applying the law, if anything, is more important today than ever before.

Let me close by thanking each of you for what you've done up to now, what you're doing this week, what you must keep doing in order to keep our Army the finest in the world.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE-LONG CIVIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF HAMILTON C. FORMAN

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 3, 1996*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, for the past 50 years in Broward County, one man has been at the forefront of civic progress in South Florida. Whether it was a fight for the preservation of the Everglades or the integration of our schools, Hamilton C. Forman has taken a leading role in finding solutions to our communities' problems. In recognition of these civic accomplishments, the B'nai B'rith Foundation of the United States is awarding Hamilton Forman the Great American Traditions Award on Saturday, January 6.

The Hamilton Forman story began in the rural section of Broward County during the pre-Depression era. His family worked as dairy farmers in an isolated section of the county. Yet, even though Hamilton Forman grew up in a remote section of Broward County, it did not restrain him from devising a clear vision on how he wanted Broward County, his home, to develop. He wanted to create a booming economy in South Florida built around warm weather and migration. With this

idea in mind, he invested a good portion of his life's savings in real estate located across the region. By the end of World War II he had amassed hundreds of acres of local real estate and established himself as a role model for entrepreneurial success and civic involvement.

But the achievements of Hamilton C. Forman over the last 50 years cannot simply be summarized by saying that he was instrumental in building a hospital or that he donated money and time to a charitable organization. The primary contribution Hamilton C. Forman has given to South Florida is that he has repeatedly offered his services to the community over the last 50 years. It is this rare example of continued leadership and civic involvement that I wish to pay special tribute to today. Since World War II, Hamilton Forman has chosen to involve himself in a wide array of issues facing our diverse society and I would like to take this time to thank him for this untiring involvement in the welfare of South Florida.

#### IN HONOR OF MAY AARONSON

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 3, 1996*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to my constituent, May Aaronson, of Chevy Chase, MD, who will celebrate her 84th birthday on January 6.

When May was 45, after raising three children and volunteering in many community activities, May Aaronson enrolled in college. She went on to graduate at the top of her class at Howard University and then embarked on a 31-year career at the National Institute of Mental Health in the field of early child development. Her work there has had lasting impact on the health and well-being of countless children, especially at-risk youngsters.

She helped to create a model in-home education program for at-risk preschoolers; she authored a book for young parents on how to raise a healthy infant; and she coauthored and authored measurement tools for parent and child behavior and interaction. In her work for the Department of Health and Human Services she reviewed and oversaw grants in the area of Early Child Development and helped create a national network of information sharing about programs providing services for young children. She also created a screening test, the Children At Risk Screener, to aid in the important task of identifying preschoolers who need early educational, psychological or medical intervention. This typifies her work as it combines her creativity with practicality in designing a test in the form of a game that can be administered in less than 10 minutes.

May Aaronson is also proud of the accomplishments and contributions of her children: Doris Aaronson, a professor of psychology at New York University; David Aaronson, a professor of law at American University; and Jean Rosenfeld, a clinical social worker.

Two years ago, at the age of 82, she retired. As May celebrates her 84th birthday, she studies computer science, and she works as a volunteer on the Montgomery County Hotline, reaching out to those in need.

Mr. Speaker, May Aaronson is a role model for women, for senior citizens, and for all

Americans. Please join me in celebrating the birthday of this remarkable woman!

#### THANK YOU MR. DIJOSEPH

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 3, 1996*

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Elma Town Supervisor John F. DiJoseph.

John DiJoseph tirelessly dedicated his life to the enhancement of the Elma community, and proved himself to be extraordinarily available to his constituents, or as he thought of Elma's citizens, friends.

Since 1975, Mr. John DiJoseph has been involved in his community's local politics and various community organizations, including Celebrity Waiters Dinner for the Leukemia Society, Kiwanis, Elma Historical Society, Executive Committee of the New York State Association of Towns, Erie County Association of Town Governments, Elma Conservation Club, Erie County Agricultural Society, Elma Fire Council, Elma Fire Companies, Elma Community Council Services, Saint Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic Church, and others too numerous to mention.

In 1980, John DiJoseph first served the Town of Elma in public office as Councilman, and served in that capacity with distinction until 1986, when he became Town Supervisor. As Supervisor, John DiJoseph will best be remembered by his community, as the Elma Town Board Proclamation so eloquently stated, as someone "to strive to emulate his total dedication to family and to his extended family, and the citizens of Elma."

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to join with the citizens of Elma, and indeed, the entire western New York Community, to honor Mr. John F. DiJoseph, who is survived by his wife, Shirley; his children, John, Jr., Michael, and Norine; his parents, Frank and Mary; his brother, Patrick; and sister, Lauren for his distinguished service to the Town of Elma.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 3, 1996*

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Speaker, due to my son's hospitalization I was unable to be present and voting on January 3, 1996.

Had I been present I would have voted in favor of overriding the veto of H.R. 1530, the National Defense Authorization Act and in favor of overriding the veto of H.R. 2076, the Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act.

#### SUPPORT GEPHARDT MOTION

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 3, 1996*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the motion to reopen the departments and agencies which have been closed

and to stop holding Federal workers hostage while we negotiate a balanced budget. This will be the third resolution passed by the Senate to put our Federal employees back to work and all have been rejected by the House Republicans.

I represent thousands of Federal workers who provide very important services for hundreds of thousands of taxpayers in the 19th Congressional District and this Nation. Just last week I met with several hundred Federal workers in my district who are being punished for doing nothing more than working for a government agency for which there is no funding authority. These are people who take on the very important responsibility of caring for our veterans at the VA medical center. These are men and women who have the difficult task of running the high security Federal prison at Marion. There are many others who go to work every day with the goal of providing service to the taxpayers of this Nation, including the Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife employees.

And what are they getting for their trouble? They work in agencies which are apparently not important enough to fund through the regular appropriations bills, are too important to keep off the job, but in the final analysis are not important enough to pass a clean funding bill so they can be paid. This is truly outrageous, and I know the people in my district are fed up with the games being played in Washington.

We should come to agreement on those appropriations bills which we can pass to put these agencies back in business. For those where agreement cannot be reached, we should pass a clean continuing resolution and at least let the basic functions of those agencies and departments continue. And we should come to terms on a 7-year balanced budget as scored by the Congressional Budget Office.

I have cosponsored and voted for the "Coalition" budget which represents the middle-ground for both sides in this debate. I would urge the negotiators once again to take a look at our approach—balanced in 7 years, better for Medicare and Medicaid than the leadership plan and rejecting a tax cut which we can't afford—and come to an agreement.

I support the motion to put our people back to work and to pay them for their time and effort. And I urge the negotiating teams to work in a bipartisan spirit to reach agreement on the overriding goal of balancing the Federal budget.

#### TRIBUTE TO PROF. HAROLD NORRIS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 1995

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Prof. Harold Norris, a gifted attorney and profound humanitarian who imbued generations of law students with a love and a passion for justice. This fall, Professor Norris retired from the Detroit College of Law where he taught constitutional and criminal law for the past 35 years. Professor Norris is far more than just a teacher. He is a tireless crusader for human rights. He is blessed with the soul

of a poet, the insight of a historian, the curiosity of a philosopher, and the courage of a warrior.

Law students in his final constitutional law class presented him with a plaque on the Bill of Rights. That plaque illustrates his impact on them and on thousands of other young people. It reads in part:

While the Bill of Rights grants assurance to the individual of the preservation of liberty, it does not define the liberty it promises . . . only in recent American history has the Bill of Rights been used as a shield in the battle against indignity, abuse, oppression, inequality, unfairness and intrusion. And while the Bill of Rights is the individual's shield against governmental abuse and power, that shield is of little use without a hand to hold it high. Throughout his life Professor Harold Norris has held that shield and taught his students and others to do the same. He has taught us that the Bill of Rights does not implement itself, it is only by the conviction, courage and strength of people who recognize its indispensable protections that the true spirit of its contents are achieved.

Born in Detroit, Harold Norris' early life was shaped by the Great Depression. He was keenly aware of the Depression's devastating impact on the lives of working-class people who desperately sought help and guidance from the Government. That experience helped crystallize his feelings about the importance of justice as a reality, not just a concept.

Over the years, Professor Norris has engaged in ground-breaking work in the areas of civil and human rights. As a delegate to the Michigan Constitutional Convention of 1961, he served as vice-chair of the Committee on the Declaration of Rights, Suffrage, and Elections. He wrote numerous key provisions of the Michigan constitution of 1963, including provisions that prohibited racial and religious discrimination and provisions that created a right to appeal in a criminal case. He was co-author of the provisions creating a civil rights commission.

He is former chairman of the constitutional law round table of the Association of American Law Schools. He was counsel to the Committee on Constitutional Revision of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, and he has been a consultant to the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Professor Norris' passion for the law affected every aspect of his life. At his retirement party, Norris' son, Victor, a Detroit-area attorney, observed that the first gifts given to him and his sister, Barbara, by their father caused us to be the only kids on the block with their own individually framed copy of the Bill of Rights.

Harold Norris received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Michigan in 1939. Two years later, he earned a master's degree in economics, also from the University of Michigan. In 1942, he joined the Army Air Corps and attended the Harvard Business School program to train statistical control officers. He spent almost 3 years overseas before being discharged in 1946. When he returned home, he enrolled in Columbia University and earned his law degree in 2 years. He and his wife, Frances, had two children, Victor and Barbara, both born during the Columbia years.

In 1948, Harold Norris was admitted to the Michigan bar. For the next 13 years, he en-

gaged in private practice. During that time, he became active in bar associations where, as he recalled in a 1991 magazine interview, "I helped initiate and secure prepaid legal insurance, the principle of fair employment practice legislation, compulsory automobile liability insurance, and the inclusion of lawyers in the Social Security Act." Norris wrote the Michigan Automobile Liability Accident Claims Act.

In addition to his private practice and his work with the bar associations, Harold Norris involved himself with the American Civil Liberties Union where, among other things, he represented teachers and students who were subpoenaed by the House Un-American Affairs Committee. He pushed for one-man, one-vote, and he spoke out on the need for fair and impartial evaluations of citizen complaints against the police.

In 1961, a number of forces converged on Professor Norris and moved him toward the realization of one of his goals: to be a teacher. While serving as president of the ACLU's Detroit chapter, Norris met the late Charles King, dean of the Detroit College of Law, who asked him to join the faculty. In 1961 Norris became a professor at Detroit College of Law; that same year he was elected a delegate to the Michigan constitutional convention. In the classroom and in the political arena, he was able to expand his efforts to help this country live up to its promise of freedom and justice for its citizens.

Despite Professor Norris' awesome accomplishments, he remains an unpretentious man who always makes time to talk to students and friends. He encourages open debate in his classes, and he considers it his mission to spark an unquenchable thirst for justice in his students.

Professor Norris' passion for justice is a natural part of his lifelong search for balance and harmony in the universe. His talent as a writer and social commentator has won him praise in the literary field as well as in the legal field.

As an author, Professor Norris' works include "Mr. Justice Murphy and the Bill of Rights," published in 1965; "Reflections on Law, Lawyers, and the Bill of Rights, a Collection of Writings 1944-1984," published in 1984 and "Education for Popular Sovereignty Through Implementing the Constitution and the Bill of Rights," published in 1991. Included among the collected writings found in "Education for Popular Sovereignty Through Implementing the Constitution and the Bill of Rights," is "Due Process and the Rule of Law: Earning Citizen Cooperation with Police." Presented at a public meeting in Detroit, the speech is as relevant today as it was when Professor Norris gave it in 1961. Detroit police were engaged in a unlawful crackdown on African American citizens. Some 1,500 dragnet arrests resulted in only 40 warrants. Much of the community was outraged over the trampling of individual rights. Professor Norris went directly to the heart of the issue when he wrote:

We believe that the public has a tremendous interest in law enforcement, but it has an even greater long-range and permanent interest in the rule of law. We hear of promoting world peace through law. We need the rule of law to promote the peace of the Detroit community. Justice through law is the objective of government and law enforcement, not merely the apprehension and prevention of crime. Inscribed upon the portals of the building housing the United State Supreme Court in Washington, are the words