

and develop the kind of technological thinking our society needs in order to meet the challenges of the future.

The competition is just one great example of a successful business-education partnership that encourages students to pursue careers in science. I have been supporting this outstanding program since its launch in 1992. In addition, I will be serving as the honorary co-chairperson of the 1996 ExploraVision Awards weekend with Ms. Barbara Morgan, NASA's "Teacher in Space" designee.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that the class from the Webb Schools of Claremont, one of the finest schools in the inland empire, has been selected as one of the 1996 12 finalist winner teams of the competition. The distinguished members of the team are Ewurama Ewusi-Mensah, William Marshall, and Christopher Maffris. I would also like to recognize their teacher, John Ball, and their advisor, Harlow Johnson, who deserve much of the credit for the success of the team.

I am very proud to recognize the achievements of the class from the Webb Schools and other winners of this year's competition and to reaffirm my commitment to support the Toshiba/NSTA ExploraVision Awards in 1997.

TRIBUTE TO FAUZIYA KASINGA

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Fauziya Kasinga, a 19-year-old woman from Togo, who was finally awarded the freedom for which she came to the United States. In a remarkable 11 to 1 decision, the Board of Immigration Appeals, the highest immigration court in the land, ruled in favor of Fauziya last week. In so doing, the Board established a precedent not only in Fauziya's case, but for future women who flee their countries of origin to avoid being subjected to female genital mutilation [FGM].

Although the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] had established guidelines in 1995 which state that FGM constitutes a form of political asylum, INS judges demonstrated various interpretations of such guidelines. In one occasion, a judge in Baltimore denied a woman's petition for political asylum, under FGM, because the woman couldn't change her gender, but she could change her mind with regards toward FGM practices.

Fauziya's now-triumphant case was not any less difficult. While in several INS detention facilities, Fauziya was shackled in chains, tear-gassed and beaten, and forced to spend her 18th and 19th birthdays in prisons intermingled with drug users and murderers. Thus, the decision the 11 Board members took in stating that FGM, an explicit violation of human rights, is a basis for political asylum is long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, as I loudly applaud Fauziya's courage, I also want to humbly thank her for indisputably delivering a wake-up call to the rest of the Nation and the world on the human rights violation of FGM. Our immigration system has finally "gotten it," and women fleeing FGM will not be told that their stories are not credible again.

TRIBUTE TO THE FLORIDA PANTHERS

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 1996

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 1995-96 Eastern Conference champions, the Florida Panthers. The Panthers are a team of dedicated men who accomplished an athletic feat that many believed impossible. Those in the know never thought that a 3-year-old expansion team could defeat the odds and make it to the Stanley Cup Finals, but this special team did just that. The Florida Panthers captured the hearts of thousands of Florida fans, and their storybook season is one which will never be forgotten. The precedent for excellence has been set; the skeptics have been silenced.

After a grueling 80-game regular season schedule, the Panthers traveled to the next level; the National Hockey League playoffs. The experts said the Boston Bruins, the Philadelphia Flyers, and the Pittsburgh Penguins were all better teams, but the Panthers never relinquished their pride; they hung tough and piled up the wins. Finally, the Panthers lived a hockey players' greatest dream—a young upstart team challenging the veteran squad of the former Quebec Nordiques for Lord Stanley's Cup. Although the Florida rat pack showed integrity and professional zeal, the Avalanche took the cup. The dream ended in an all-out, no-holds-barred triple overtime game, and the Panthers showed what it takes to reach greatness.

Mr. Speaker, the Florida Panthers have ignited the passions of our south Florida community. My congratulations to Marti and Wayne Huizenga, and the Panther organization for putting together a group of men committed to teamwork, winning, and community spirit; to Coach Doug McLean and his coaching staff for their dedicated work throughout the year; to the rat crazy fans of the Florida Panthers for their support and enthusiasm; and finally to the Eastern Conference champions for a great season and many, many memories.

Mr. Speaker, the Panthers are a team and an organization that exemplifies hard work and the importance of community, and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring true champions—the Florida Panthers.

Congratulations Panthers.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3540) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the foreign operations bill, H.R. 3540. This bill contains a provision regarding Haiti which I, along with many members of the Congressional Black Caucus, oppose.

The foreign operations bill contains a provision, known as the Dole amendment, which prohibits Haiti from receiving any nonhumanitarian assistance from the United States unless the President certifies quarterly that democracy is secure in Haiti. Additionally the provision points to the investigation of three murders in Haiti and the status of their investigation.

It is unnecessary and unreasonable for the United States to require this certification every 3 months. Democracy is blossoming in Haiti, and we can point to the peaceful transfer of power there last year as a sign that democracy and democratic principles are spreading in that nation. The elections there last summer were peaceful and successful.

This year the committee has identified three murders that they claim were political and suggest this is a sign of a feeble government. More than 4,000 murders which occurred during the time when former President Aristide was deposed are under current investigation, along with the three in question. All crimes in Haiti deserve equal scrutiny under the law—not just the three murders identified by the committee.

The United States should do all we can to help solve these murders. But placing this unnecessary burden on the Haitian Government does not serve the United States or Haiti well when the Haitian investigators are concentrating on solving these crimes. The United States must continue to support the implementation of Haiti's economic revitalization so that we can see democracy fully mature in that nation.

TRIBUTE TO THYRA HODGE-SMITH

HON. VICTOR O. FRAZER

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 1996

Mr. FRAZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute a long-term community activist in the Virgin Islands, Mrs. Thyra A. Hodge-Smith, and mourn her passing. Mrs. Hodge-Smith lived an active life until her death on June 6, 1996, at age 90.

She had been a part of the Virgin Islands community band for over 50 years and was an active participant of "Carnival" until she became ill. Mrs. Hodge-Smith believed that education was important so therefore, late in life she received her masters' degree from the University of the Virgin Islands.

A stalwart in the Republican Party, Mrs. Hodge-Smith was one of the first females in the Virgin Islands to generate change in her party. Mrs. Hodge-Smith will also be remembered for her numerous years of service in the government and particularly for her work in the Department of Health.

As a strong supporter of families, Mrs. Hodge-Smith was always willing to do anything to strengthen family ties. Her legacy will live forever because of the many lives that she influenced. She was an asset to the Virgin Islands and will be missed by everyone who knew her.

PREFERENCING ON SECURITIES
EXCHANGES

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 1996

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, on May 9, 1996, 18 of my colleagues and I sent a letter to the SEC regarding that agency's recent approval of preferencing on the Cincinnati Stock Exchange or CSE. In the letter, we expressed concern that the SEC had acted precipitously to permit this questionable practice on a securities exchange without an adequate empirical or legal basis.

Preferencing enables a broker-dealer to take the other side of its own customer orders, to the exclusion of other competing market interest. In practice, CSE operates as a pure dealer market, depriving customers of the opportunity for their orders to be executed against each other. The ability of customer to meet customer is one of the hallmarks of the agency auction system, and frequently results in improved prices. In spite of the central place that customer order interaction plays on a true exchange, the SEC's order approving preferencing on the CSE leaves unanswered many questions about the practice's effect on customers. For example, the order does not examine whether customers whose orders are preference on the CSE are receiving the best prices for their transactions. Given the excellent job that the SEC has done over the years in safeguarding customers and pressing for fair treatment of customer orders, it is indeed surprising that the order approving the CSE preferencing program does not address so basic an issue.

Mr. Speaker, today we take up H.R. 3005, the Securities Amendments of 1996. This legislation does not address the issue of preferencing but I understand that similar legislation in the other body may contain a provision directing the SEC to undertake a detailed study of preferencing on exchange markets. I believe that such a study could be most helpful in addressing, among other issues, the quality of customer executions on the CSE. I urge support for such a study in conference. If the study identifies no tangible benefits to investors and the capital formation from preferencing on exchanges, I would support action to ban this practice.

SILVIO O. CONTE NATIONAL FISH
AND WILDLIFE REFUGE EMI-
NENT DOMAIN PREVENTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2909, the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge Eminent Domain Prevention Act. This bill seeks to amend the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge Act to require that the Fish and Wildlife Service may only acquire lands for the refuge through donations, exchanges, or otherwise through the consent of the landowner.

As a former practicing attorney involved in eminent domain cases, I have concerns about

the precedent set by this legislation. The Fish and Wildlife Service, like any other agency, has the power of eminent domain. This power, derived from the fifth amendment, assures citizens that their land will not be taken for public use, without just compensation. Current Fish and Wildlife Service policy directs such acquisitions only from willing sellers. In the last 10 years, less than 2 percent of the Service's acquisitions nationwide were acquired through the use of eminent domain. The Fish and Wildlife Service is not abusing the power of eminent domain. I see no reason why Congress should take away the legitimate power of the Fish and Wildlife Service to act in the public interest.

Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this bill. I strongly support the establishment of the Silvio Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge, and the enactment of cooperative efforts to preserve the Connecticut River watershed. However, I urge Members to reject this measure which ties the hands of the Government to act in the public interest.

TRIBUTE TO JOSÉ RAMON
QUINÓNEZ

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 1996

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. José Ramon Quiñonez, who was honored on Saturday by the members of the Holy Family Parish Council for his outstanding service to be community as the chairman of the board, at the Church of the Holy Family, in my South Bronx congressional district.

Ray Quiñonez, as he prefers to be called, was born in Puerto Rico and raised in South Bronx. He completed studies in metallurgy at the U.S. Marine Corps Institute of Technology, in Washington, DC and at Del Mar Technical College, in Oceanside, CA. Later on, he started working for Seandel Studios, Inc., in New York City.

Mr. Quiñonez served the country in the Third Marine Division in Vietnam. After his return from Vietnam, he married his wife, Edmee, with whom he has three children.

Ray Quiñonez has dedicated his life to helping our youngsters develop their full potential as community leaders of tomorrow. His service includes volunteer work at the Castle Hill Little League, where he was the field cleaner, coach, manager, treasurer, and vice president. He also served as a member of the league's board of directors, as well as moderator of the Holy Family Youth Leadership Group. Through the youth group, he inspired high school students from parochial and public schools to develop a sense of leadership and to strive for excellence.

Other community service includes his work as chairman of the Center for Catholic Lay Leadership Formation and as a member of the Community Planning Board 9.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. José Ramon (Ray) Quiñonez for his outstanding commitment to the service of our youngsters, the Church the Holy Family, and our South Bronx community.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CITRUS
TRISTEZA VIRUS RESEARCH TO
THE FLORIDA CITRUS COMMU-
NITY

HON. CHARLES T. CANADY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 1996

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, citrus is a major food crop in terms of nutrition, generation of income, foreign exchange, and employment in the United States.

There are approximately 1.2 million acres of citrus in the United States, and the annual retail value is over \$17 billion. The citrus industry in the United States exceeds \$19 billion in gross revenue.

Florida has 850,000 acres in citrus groves, 70,000 people employed in the citrus industry and 74,000 people employed indirectly, which means on-tree revenues of \$9 billion to Florida.

Citrus is the No. 1 fresh produce commodity grown in California and Florida and there is substantial acreage in Arizona, Louisiana and Texas. Hawaii and Puerto Rico are also increasing their citrus industry to reduce their dependence on imports.

The American citrus industry produces table quality navel and Valencia oranges, and my home State of Florida, grows oranges for fresh juice and juice concentrate. Florida is also one of the world leaders in export quality oranges, lemons and grapefruit.

Unfortunately, this vital industry is being threatened by the brown citrus aphid, which is the most efficient transmitter of the citrus tristeza virus. This virus threatens the entire U.S. crop.

Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas have formed a research council to study the eradication of the brown citrus aphid and the citrus tristeza virus. This research is supported by the industry, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the land grant colleges.

The farm bill, which the Congress passed earlier this year also, recognized the importance of eradicating this disease before it takes over and destroys the American citrus crop. The legislation authorized \$3 million to be spent on Citrus Tristeza Virus research.

Mr. Speaker it is extremely important for us to supply the 1997 funding needed to carry out this research and keep out citrus industry healthy in Florida and elsewhere in the United States.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION: TAKING LESSONS FROM
BEIJING

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the United Nations Habitat II conference on sustainable urban development has concluded in Istanbul, Turkey. While most observers will point to the conference's focus on the pressing challenges of urbanization, the repression employed by the host Government of Turkey in response to criticism of its human rights