

Federal or State law prohibiting or regulating illegal substances. In instances such as these, the National Guard must be legally authorized by Congress when the desire arises, to fly these convicted illegal immigrants, linked to drugs, to Federal deportation centers for the processing out of our Nation. My bill will allow the National Guard to complete this necessary and essential job, and thus expediting the process of ridding our society of those who engage in the trade or promotion of illicit drugs, which threaten our communities and future generations.

TRIBUTE TO DR. HECTOR GARCIA

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in remembrance of a great man of Texas. The passing of Mr. Hector P. Garcia of Corpus Christi was a significant loss to the State of Texas and to Mexican-Americans throughout the Southwest.

Dr. Garcia was a caring physician and a leader in the postwar struggle for Hispanic civil rights. He was the first Mexican-American appointed to serve on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. In 1984, he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

In 1954, the American GI Forum, of which he was the founder, joined with the League of United Latin American Citizens to send a team of attorneys to successfully argue a case before the U.S. Supreme Court. The decision cleared the way for Hispanics to serve on trial juries.

A veteran of World War II campaigns in North Africa and Italy, Dr. Garcia always held America to its promises. He first gained national prominence because of a civil rights case in Three Rivers, TX. A funeral home there denied the use of its chapel to the family of a Mexican-American soldier who had been killed in the Philippines 4 years earlier and whose remains had just been transported to Texas for burial. Through the efforts of Dr. Garcia and then Senator Lyndon Johnson, the young Mexican-American was buried with full honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

With his passing, Texas has lost a great civil rights leader, and a great man.

HAPPY 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY TO MR. AND MRS. FRANK FARRELL

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in celebration of the 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farrell of Naples, FL.

Frank and Floria were both born and raised in Minnesota. Frank, a native of Duluth, and Floria, a native of Hibbing, were married in 1946.

During World War II, Frank served as a fighter pilot in the southern Pacific theater. Altogether, he flew 33 combat missions in his P-51 Mustang.

After the war, Frank returned to school and graduated from the University of Minnesota Law School in 1948. Upon graduation, he went to work for what was then the Northern Pacific Railroad and would later become the Burlington/Northern Railroad. During his long and distinguished career, he ran the law department and eventually retired as senior vice president of law in the early 1980's.

Frank and Floria were active in Minnesota politics for many years. Frank served as a member of the Minnesota GOP State Central Committee and eventually ran for the Minnesota House of Representatives in 1956 and the U.S. Congress in 1958.

In addition to his work in party politics, Frank led the fight to get the Minnesota State Legislature to reapportion itself. At the time, the metropolitan areas of Minnesota were growing rapidly. Yet, the State legislature was apportioned so that the per capita representation of the metropolitan areas was about one-third to one-half of the rest of the State. The legislators from the nonmetro areas refused to change the apportionment. This decision was a severe drain on the higher tax-assessed and underrepresented Twin Cities metro area counties. Frank's case, McGraw versus Donovan, eventually was instrumental in forcing the legislature to reapportion itself. A group in Tennessee later used Frank's briefs and strategy in their own case, Baker versus Carr, which went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. For his work on reapportionment, Frank was nominated for a Lasker Award.

Throughout the years, Frank and Floria have also been very active members in the community. Frank served on the board of directors of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Red Cross and on the board of the directors of Alina, one of the largest health maintenance organizations in Minnesota. In addition, he was chairman of the St. Paul Civic Center Authority which built the multimillion-dollar civic center in St. Paul. He also served as vice president of Junior Achievement in St. Paul and as president of the Ramsey County Bar Association.

Upon retirement, Frank and Floria moved to Naples, FL, where they have both remained active in community affairs.

Frank and Floria raised their three children, Frank, Mary Jane, and Alfred. They also are the proud grandparents of five grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of their children, grandchildren, and many friends, I wish Frank and Floria a happy golden wedding anniversary in the hopes of many more to come.

JAMES FRED BOONE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I honor today a fellow New Mexican and great American, James Fred Boone of Portales.

Fred Boone greatly distinguished himself during World War II in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States on the Kumagaya, Japan, raid of August 15, 1945. Then Lieutenant Boone demonstrated an exceptional act of courage by putting himself in an extremely dangerous

position, including risking his life. To assure the safety of his entire bomber group, he attempted to trigger electronically some of the bombs that failed to release in an aircraft. When Lieutenant Boone attempted to go through the bulkhead door, the wind blast was so strong that he opted to go to the front of the aircraft. In order to accomplish this, he had to cross over the mid-window section which he could not do with his parachute on. He, therefore, removed his parachute and entered the forward bay with the bomb bay doors open. Lieutenant Boone then pried the bombs loose with a screw driver, in an awkward position of practically standing on his head, while the crew watched in suspense. His valor and courage will never be forgotten.

I invite my colleagues, all New Mexicans and the entire Nation, to join me in paying tribute to this very great America. His valor and courage will never be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO FOUR PILLARS OF THE ART COMMUNITY

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize four pillars of the local art community who were honored by the Dallas Visual Art Center. This distinction was presented by the Dallas Visual Art Center to individuals who have contributed to the advancement of the visual arts in Texas. The four recipients of this award are: Mr. Raymond D. Nasher, art collector; Mr. Barney Delabano and Mr. Octavio Medellin, both artists; and Patricia Meadows, the center's cofounder—who received special recognition.

In Dallas, we enjoy a rich heritage of philanthropy. We live in a giving community, and all four of these gifted individuals believe in giving back to the community. Together, the honorees represent the necessary components of a cultural community—the teacher, the artist, the patron, and the promoter.

PASTOR TO MANY, FRIEND TO ALL

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I bring to the attention to the U.S. House of Representatives and this Nation not just the announcement of the retirement of an outstanding member of the clergy in my Northern Michigan congressional district, but that I have the opportunity to relay to you the many contributions that Reverend Edwin J. Frederick has made to his faith, community, and priesthood.

Most affectionately known to all as Father Fred, he attended grade school and high school in his home town of Grand Rapids and later earned a Bachelor's degree at Sacred Heart in Detroit. Post graduate work earned him a Masters degree in Philosophy and Theology at Grand Seminary, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. On June 3, 1950, he was ordained a Roman Catholic priest.

During the 1950's, Father Fred was assigned to various churches in Michigan including Sacred Heart in Mt. Pleasant, St. Joseph's Church in Manistee, St. Michael's in Muskegon, and Our Lady of Assumption in Rothbury. After completing one year at the Carmelite Monastery in Traverse City in 1960, Father Fred was then assigned to the Traverse City Regional Psychiatric Hospital where he remained from 1959 until the hospital closed in 1989.

For the past six years, Father Fred has served as Pastor of St. Joseph's parish in Mapleton, MI. It has been at St. Joseph's Parish where Father Fred has done his best work. As pastor, he has made numerous physical improvements to the parish and provided accessibility to the facilities for the physically impaired.

Father Fred has touched many, many people over the years, but no one will question the tremendous influence he has had on and the love he has for children. He has baptized over 200 children in his last six years at St. Joseph's and truly considers them to be the lifeblood of the church and her future. The children of the parish, like the adults there and elsewhere, consider Father Fred to be more than their priest: they think of him as their friend.

Father Fred has truly made his mark on society with his extensive work and effort on behalf of the needy. After the hospital closed in 1989, he founded the Father Fred Foundation, an organization that provides food and clothing to those in need. The foundation has grown from what was a very small office to what is now a large building with over 100 volunteers. Fortunately for the foundation, he will continue to serve as its director after his retirement.

Father Fred reminds us every Thanksgiving that it is better "to serve than to receive" by hosting dinner at one of the area's finest restaurants, not for his parishioners, but for the needy. Father Fred recruits elected government leaders, community and business leaders as servers for his guests.

Father Fred has been recognized by numerous organizations for his work, including the Traverse City Chamber of Commerce who presented him in 1991 with the Distinguished Service Award. He is also the recipient of the Sara Hardy Memorial Award in recognition of his work on behalf of human rights.

In the book of Hebrews it states, "one does not take this honor on his own initiative, but only when called upon by God, as Aaron was * * * you are a priest forever." Father Fred has been called by God to be a spiritual leader and a humanitarian and has fulfilled each of those callings now and forever.

Mr. Speaker, Father Fred will be honored at a retirement dinner on August 11, 1996 at the Grand Traverse Resort in Traverse City, Michigan. At that time, past and present parishioners, friends and family will thank him for all that he has done for them and so many others. On behalf of northern Michigan, the entire State and this House, I thank Father Fred for his contributions to so many causes and extend to him best wishes for an enjoyable retirement from the church and for many years to come as Director of the Father Fred Foundation.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EMPOWERMENT ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 123) to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I stand in strong opposition to H.R. 123, the English Language Empowerment Act and in support of the Serrano English Plus substitute. H.R. 123 is divisive, unconstitutional, and unnecessary.

Supporters of this legislation say that it simply declares English as the official language. I contend that that is not true and that that bill's reach is far-reaching. Section 163(b) of the legislation states that "No person should be denied services, assistance, or facilities either directly or indirectly provided by the Federal Government solely because the person communicates in English." H.R. 123 provides an entitlement for those that speak English and permits citizens to sue. But what does that really mean? Well, at federally sponsored programs or benefits would have to be in English. If the Federal Government directly or indirectly supports opera, community cultural festivals, and even sports events like the Olympics, taxpayers are entitled to receive all federally sponsored services in English or they can sue.

The English-only requirement also would place restrictions on Internet communication. Because the Federal Government operates Internet servers, a Federal Web site that links into multilingual or non-English pages would indirectly provide services in other languages—depriving citizens of their right to English services—and would subject the Federal Government to frivolous lawsuits.

Telecommunications and broadcasting are not exempt from the bill's provisions. The Federal Government regulates telecommunications and grants, sells and regulates broadcasting licenses. Under the requirement of this bill, the Government would be prohibited from granting licenses to foreign language stations without the threat of a suit.

Even law enforcement could be handicapped by H.R. 123. While non-English languages may be used for reasons of public safety and to protect the rights of victims of crime or criminal defendants, what about the work that is done where neither the criminal nor the victim is identifiable? Much of the investigative work done by the FBI, DEA, and ISN falls into this category.

The substitute I will offer is the modified text of a bill of which I am the primary sponsor, House Concurrent Resolution 83, the English Plus resolution. It states the Government's policy should be to encourage English as our common language, to empower its citizens by encouraging multilingualism, and to promote English proficiency through educational opportunities; but also to avoid infringing on indigenous languages; and to oppose measures that place undue burdens on one's ability to obtain services, representation or protection from the Federal Government because of limited English proficiency.

English Plus maintains that the primary language of the United States is English and that all members of our society should recognize its importance. It proclaims that our Nation's strength lies in its pursuit of justice, opportunity, and diversity. It is unnecessary to legislate what we have established by custom and tradition. Clearly there's no threat to our common language. According to the 1990 census report, 97 percent of the American population speaks English. Of those who speak Spanish at home, 80 percent indicated that they speak English "well" or "very well."

English Plus recognizes that multilingualism is an asset, not a liability to our competitiveness in our global economy. Multilingualism encourages global competitiveness and better international relations. In fact, now more than ever Americans are learning foreign languages. According to a report by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, there has been a 5-percent increase in the number of high school students who take foreign language classes and more college students are taking an interest in foreign language classes.

We are a nation of immigrants and have built our culture upon that diversity. In fact, the authors of the Constitution drafted the document in both English and German. During World War II, the Korean war, and the Vietnam war, the military used speakers of native American languages to communicate in a sort of unbreakable code. You can see an indication of the history of diversity in this nation if you look around at the names of cities like Los Angeles which is Spanish for "the angels" and Pueblo, CO, which is "City, Red" in English and the Rio Grande, "Big River," one of our natural resources. We have always been a nation with diverse languages and learning other languages should be encouraged.

My substitute opposes the imposition of unconstitutional language policies on the Federal Government and the American people. In 1923, the Supreme Court declared that restrictionist language policies like those in H.R. 123 were unconstitutional. In addition, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reaffirmed that view by nullifying Arizona's English-only policy. While we want everyone to be able to be proficient in English, we must not employ measures that are inconsistent with the Constitution's guarantees of freedom of speech, representative democracy, due process, and equal protection under the law.

The Serrano substitute supports the view that our Nation's strength lies in its pursuit of justice, freedom and opportunity. English-only supporters say that the common bond of our Nation is our language. Nothing can be further from the truth. Democracy—not religious, ethnic, or linguistic uniformity—is what holds this country together. Extremist language policies like H.R. 123 are divisive and racist, uniting people behind misplaced patriotism. Just think of the hardship that it would place on athletes and tourists at the Olympics if services and information were only provided in English. Inhumane policies like those found in H.R. 123, will only encourage divisiveness and resentment and delay full participation of all people in our society.

The Serrano substitute promotes the view that English proficiency is achieved through educational opportunities. Denying services and information will not help one single person learn English. Immigrants and new arrivals