

For this reason I am introducing a concurrent resolution today to urge the Secretary of State, foreign nations, especially Israel, Russia, Poland, and other Eastern European nations, and organizations such as the Red Cross and Israel's Jewish Agency, to coordinate efforts to help reunite family members separated as a result of the Holocaust. If my colleagues could have seen the emotional reunion of the Brombergs, they would agree with me that these thousands of families deserve help in finding their own long lost relatives. With some additional effort by the State Department and the cooperation of other agencies and foreign governments, there can be thousands more happy reunions. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DICK CHRYSLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1996

Mr. CHRYSLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote Nos. 404, 405, and 406, I was unavoidably absent.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on the Bartlett amendment—rollcall vote No. 404—prohibiting the U.S. Armed Forces from being forced to wear U.N. insignia.

I would have voted "yea" on final passage of the United States Armed Forces Protection Act, H.R. 3308—rollcall vote No. 405.

I would have voted "yea" on final passage of the Small Business Programs Improvement Act, H.R. 3719—rollcall vote No. 406.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 12, 1996, the House voted on the conference report to the fiscal year 1997 Energy and Water Appropriations Act.

I was unable to cast my vote on the conference report as I was granted an official leave of absence from House proceedings on September 12. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall 413.

TRIBUTE TO VICTOR MAGHAKIAN

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to give special tribute to Victor Maghakian, a gentleman who resided in California's 19th Congressional District, and who served our great country, until his death in 1977.

William B. Secrest, a guest writer for the Fresno Bee, wrote a wonderful tribute to Mr. Maghakian, and at this time, I would like to share it with my colleagues:

"TRANSPORT" MAGHAKIAN SERVED HIS COUNTRY WELL AS A MARINE

To find the soul of Memorial Day, let us pause from gun salutes and distant trumpets to recall the life of a great adopted Freeman.

Victor Maghakian was born in Chicago, but he and his family gravitated to San Diego in 1930 and to Fresno nine years afterward. Between moves he served a hitch in the United States Marine Corps and was stationed throughout the Philippines and China. His familiarity with foreign bases and situations earned him the nickname "Transport," signifying "he knows his way around."

"SUICIDE UNIT"

When Pearl Harbor occurred, Transport was serving as a Fresno County deputy sheriff. Full of shock and fierce patriotism, he re-enlisted in the Corps immediately. He was elated to discover it needed volunteers for a so-called "suicide unit" of crack soldiers.

The unit, known as Carlson's Raiders after its founder and commander, Col. Evans F. Carlson, was reserved for the toughest Marines—15,000 applied, 900 were accepted. Its members endured weeks of training in martial arts, mountain climbing, beach landings and 35- to 50-mile daily hikes.

By mid-1942 Transport and the Raiders were itching to join the island-hopping, hand-to-hand combat in the Pacific. Their first mission was to fool the Japanese into thinking a large troop wave was hitting Makin Island. Only 222 Raiders were slated for the invasion—a tiny ripple that turned out to be as good as a tsunami.

During the night of Aug. 16, the Raiders snuck into Makin via submarines and rubber boats. After daylight the battle began. Transport, machine-gunning frantically and nursing a forearm wound, noticed that two planes with enemy officers had landed. They were assessing the situation for the brass at headquarters and therefore had to be stopped.

Bleeding, struggling to stay conscious and armed with just a rifle, Transport crept toward an anti-tank gun. Before he got there, he pulverized an enemy launch with a grenade, and surprised and bayoneted a Japanese infantryman. Luckily, enough ammunition was left to destroy both planes and muzzle the officers. Transport's boldness ensured that the small Raider force stayed a secret.

Transport's follow-up exploit was just as amazing. The following December, he and some other Raiders were bogged down by enemy sniper fire on Guadalcanal. Suddenly, a bullet hit and mortally wounded one of his buddies, Lt. Jack Miller of Dallas. Transport stood out and made himself a human target so the sniper would give up his hiding spot. The enemy was soon mowed down and Lt. Miller avenged.

This time, Transport's bravado came at a personal price. He was shot through the wrist, and the watch he was wearing became embedded in skin and bone. It took years for the fragments to work their way out or be removed; once, the mainspring was found wrapped around an artery. Some pieces never emerged.

WILLING TO TAKE A CHANCE

Asked why he took that high risk, Transport offered a homely, yet apt, answer: "It seems to get you mad. Good and mad. Furious. You make up your mind you are going to get that so-and-so if it costs you a slug in the belly."

Wounds and risks never daunted Transport. During the 1944 battle of Eniwetok, he eliminated the last four Japanese soldiers on Mollu Island single-handedly, and rescued a platoon by looping around an enemy flank and destroying it with grenades. He also saved the life of a young marine who later ended up in Hollywood—Lee Marvin—and became the first officer to raise the American flag on Tinian Island.

Transport left active duty in 1946, full of honors: the Navy Cross, two Silver Stars, a Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts. When

fully retired he was listed as 60 percent disabled, but it didn't affect his subsequent successful career as a Las Vegas hotel executive and security consultant. After living there for much of the postwar era, he returned to Fresno three years before his death in 1977. Capt. Maghakian now sleeps at Ararat Cemetery.

Without the Transports, we would not know freedom, strength or national greatness. It's sad to know that recently, when names were proposed for new local high schools, his came up and was rejected. For now we can honor his name through remembrance, and hope that soon Victor Maghakian will have a memorial which befits his undeniable stature.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES H. QUILLEN

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, previously, my colleague and I engaged in a conversation regarding the accomplishments that Congressman QUILLEN has performed in the House of Representatives and the services he provided for hundreds of thousands of people in the First District of Tennessee and the entire State.

I request that a copy of the attached statement from Steven Blackwell, which is representative of the views and thanks of thousands of people, be placed in the RECORD at this point. I would like to call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES H. QUILLEN, U.S. CONGRESSMAN

On a day when his colleagues in the House of Representatives have risen to pay tribute to the distinguished career and the dedicated public service of James H. "Jimmy" Quillen of Tennessee, perhaps it is in order for a constituent of Jimmy Quillen's to have the opportunity to add an additional word of praise and of thanks for the long service of this unique public servant. I enormously appreciate this opportunity to do so.

For thirty-four years, since the summer of 1962, when I was fifteen years old, Jimmy Quillen has been the central political figure of Tennessee's First Congressional District. And for that same thirty-four years, since January 1963, a period of time unsurpassed by any serving Republican on Capitol Hill, Jimmy Quillen has been my Congressman.

On legislative issues, particularly on matters of national defense, on the role of the United States as an international guarantor and exponent of free markets, free ideas, and free people, and on issues of sound and prudent tax and fiscal policies, Congressman Quillen has fully and faithfully represented the views I have held.

In the areas of constituent services, no American of either party—or of any party or no party for that matter—could have wanted a better exponent and advocate in dealing with myriad bureaucrats at home and abroad. Those golden bulldogs awarded for watching the Treasury might equally as well have been given for tenacity in guarding constituent interests.

In Republican political activities, Congressman Jimmy Quillen has exemplified the pragmatic, conservative outlook that for generations has characterized the independent-minded mountain Republicans of East Tennessee.

His colleagues, the staffs of various committees, and the professionals who represent every conceivable interest before Congress know James H. Quillen as a long-term legislator and effective negotiator.

I, and countless others whom he had represented throughout his tenure, know him as a man who rose from the most meager of circumstances, as man who answered his country call in time of war and sailed in harm's way to the opposite side of troubled globe, and as a hard-working legislator. But I have had the honor and privilege to know him as more as well. I am proud to have known him as a friend; I have been honored to have him as my Congressman; and, I will miss him.

G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER

SPEECH OF

HON. Y. TIM HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1996

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, last week we had an opportunity to honor one of our most distinguished colleagues with a truly fitting tribute by renaming the Jackson Mississippi VA Medical Center to the G.V. Sonny Montgomery Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

Mr. Montgomery has given extraordinary service to this country and has made monumental contributions on behalf of America's veterans. His service in World War II and later in the Mississippi National Guard shaped a lifelong commitment to a strong national defense. As an advocate of peace through strength during some of the greatest threats to our country's security, SONNY MONTGOMERY always knew that in order for our Nation to face and resist its adversaries, it must treat its defenders with dignity. He emulated this belief during his 14 year chairmanship of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and the 25 years of vigorous, dedicated work on the Armed Services and National Security Committees.

SONNY MONTGOMERY'S legislative record is one of steady and patient progress, consistently a product of hard work and consensus building. It may fairly be said that he has left a legacy to America's veterans through his relentless efforts to protect, improve, and expand their benefits and services.

SONNY MONTGOMERY is a man admired by his peers, cherished by his friends, and deeply respected by all that know him. It has been an honor to serve with him on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. I strongly support the measure to bestow the name of such a remarkable gentleman upon this medical center.

46TH ANNIVERSARY OF TEMAS MAGAZINE

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1996

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise once again to commemorate the 46th year of the first edition of TEMAS magazine, and I would like to extend my sincerest congratulations for the wonderful job that for these more than four

decades TEMAS has performed for Spanish-speaking communities throughout the United States.

TEMAS' philosophy, under expert supervision and with the collaboration of a distinguished staff, has always contributed to social peace in our communities, progress and brotherhood within our diverse society. People of all ethnic backgrounds invariably find an effective and honest fighter for their rights in TEMAS.

For all this, and much more, I would like to publicly congratulate TEMAS and pledge my continued support for their efforts. I wish Lolita de la Vega, Ana Maria Perera, their staff and TEMAS continued success and good fortune.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION ACT

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1996

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing crime legislation which will bring out criminal code into the computer age. The NII Protection Act, would strengthen the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. 1030, by closing gaps in the law to better safeguard the confidentiality, integrity and security of computer data and networks. The Senate companion to this legislation, S. 982, has already cleared the Senate and now the House must act to send this legislation to the President's desk.

With all the benefits created by the explosion of computer networks comes a very serious concern—networked computers also provide new opportunities for criminal activity. The Computer Emergency Response Team, known as CERT, based at the Carnegie Mellon University, in Pittsburgh reports that the number of reported intrusions into U.S. based computer systems rose from 773 in 1992 to more than 2,300 by 1994—a 197-percent increase in 2 years. Additionally, CERT reported the number of sites attacked rose more than 89 percent during the same period.

Once into a computer system, hackers have the ability to steal, modify, or destroy sensitive data—thus the potential costs to users, including businesses, are staggering.

That is why the Justice Department and the FBI support this important legislation. It will help stem the on-line crime epidemic and increase protection for both Government and private computers.

The NII Protection Act improves the current Computer Fraud and Abuse Act by providing additional protection for computerized information and systems, by designating new computer crimes, and by extending protection to computer systems used in foreign or interstate commerce or communications.

Current law falls short of protecting our Nation's infrastructure which increasingly relies on computer systems. Although financial institutions and consumer reporting agencies are currently protected under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, this bill closes a number of loopholes in the criminal code which allow other industries to fall victims to computer crimes.

Since hacker activities generally do not cross State lines they are not Federal of-

fenses. The NII Protection Act would extend coverage under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act to any computer used in interstate or foreign commerce or communications and thus, would strengthen Federal law enforcement's ability to fight this type of criminal activity.

The bill would allow Federal prosecution of all those who misuse computers to obtain Government information and, where appropriate, information held by the private sector. The harshest penalties would be reserved for those who obtain classified information that could be used to injure the United States or assist a foreign state. Those who break into a computer system, or insiders who intentionally abuse their computer access privileges, to steal information from a computer system for commercial advantage, private financial gain or to commit any criminal or tortious act would also be subject to felony prosecution. Individuals who intentionally break into, or abuse their authority to use, a computer and thereby obtain information of minimal value, would be subject to a misdemeanor penalty.

The bill would also penalize any person who uses a computer to cause the transmission of a computer virus or other harmful computer program to Government and financial institution computers not used in interstate communications, such as intrastate local area networks used by Government agencies that contain sensitive and confidential information. Computers used in foreign communications or commerce would also be covered.

Outside hackers who break into a computer could be punished for any intentional, reckless, or negligent damages they cause. The bill also punishes modern-day extortionists who threaten to harm or shut down computer networks unless their demands are satisfied.

The NII Protection Act would provide much needed protection for our Nation's important information infrastructure and help maintain the privacy of electronic information. I urge quick action on this important legislation.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHRISTO AND JEANNE-CLAUDE'S "RUNNING FENCE"

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1996

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Christo and Jeanne-Claude's "Running Fence, Sonoma and Marin Counties, CA, 1972-76", which occurred in the district I am privileged to represent. I wish that I could be present at the Valley Ford Post Office as we celebrate and remember this remarkable achievement.

"Running Fence," was completed September 10, 1976 and displayed for 14 days. Marin and Sonoma Counties owe a great deal of gratitude for Christo and Jeanne-Claude's tireless efforts to construct this temporary, 24½-mile-long work of art. In order to realize this successful collaborative project ranchers and residents, engineers and elected officials, lawyers and members of the business community, as well as many dedicated workers, came together for the purpose of art.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Christo and Jeanne-Claude and to