

to Indonesia and East Timor by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the root causes of human rights violations in East Timor remain unaddressed.

Reports of arbitrary arrests, torture, "disappearance", extrajudicial killings, the imprisonment of prisoners of conscience, and unfair trials have continued. There is particular concern that the authorities may be using disturbances in the territory as a pretext to arrest people involved in peaceful pro-independence activities.

"Instead of committing itself to taking concrete measures to address gross violations by its security forces, the Indonesian government responds to criticism with cosmetic measures aimed at appeasing international and domestic critics," Amnesty International said.

In 1995, for example, the government agreed to a visit by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Indonesia and East Timor. During the visit the authorities said they were prepared to cooperate further with the mechanisms of UN human rights bodies, but gave no indication of how or when this would be done.

"The international community should not be fooled into thinking this constitutes real progress on human rights in East Timor. Limited concessions as such have not alleviated the deteriorating situation on the ground," Amnesty International said.

Concrete action is urgently required to curb arbitrary use of power by the security forces, end the impunity and remove legislation which allows for the detention of prisoners of conscience.

The international community should also fulfill its responsibility to the people of East Timor by holding the Indonesian government accountable for violations whenever they occur.

"The time for talking is over. The Indonesian government must now demonstrate a genuine commitment to human rights in East Timor—and the international community must hold that government to such a commitment," Amnesty International said.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PG&E

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, two major projects aimed at replenishing the economic vitality of Oakland are the Oakland Inner City Competitiveness Project and the Oakland Communications Business Cluster Incubator. Deeply involved in both of these projects is Pacific Gas & Electric Co. [PG&E], serving Oakland and much of northern and central California. For its leading role in economic development, PG&E received the Edison Electric Institute's [EEI] Common Goals Special Distinction Award for customer satisfaction.

Tapan Munroe, PG&E's chief economist who cochaired an economic forum for Oakland, was in Washington to receive the award from EEI President Thomas R. Kuhn in a Capitol Hill ceremony.

In the face of economic stagnation, military base-closings, and downsizing throughout northern California, PG&E played a key role in bringing stakeholders together to forge a strategic plan for Oakland's future. PG&E and other supporters and businesses funded the forum, and PG&E produced the Proceedings and Action Plan which envision 12,000 new

jobs through four strategic areas: Port of Oakland, Downtown Redevelopment Plan, Neighborhood Revitalization, and New and Changing Industries. Now PG&E is taking a leading role in putting the action plan into effect.

I commend all the partners and their good work through the Oakland Economic Action Forum. Congratulations to PG&E on winning the EEI Common Goals Award.

TRIBUTE TO FREEHOLDER P. MARVIN PADGETT

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor to Freeholder P. Marvin Padgett, a member of the Cumberland County Board of Chosen Freeholders in New Jersey. Mr. Padgett has announced his retirement. He will be leaving office at the end of his term in 1998.

Mr. Padgett, a resident of Fairfield Township has dedicated his life to public service. He is currently concluding a 9-year stretch as Freeholder, which began in 1988. Prior to this he had served a 3-year term from 1971–73. Mr. Padgett has been affiliated with many Camden County Departments during his illustrious career.

Freeholder Padgett began his community involvement as an active member of the Bridgeton Jaycees in the 1950's and has also held the post of President of that organization. Following his involvement with the Jaycees, the Freeholder was appointed a member of the Bridgeton Housing Authority. Mr. Padgett was later elected to the Fairfield Township Board of Education. In 1964, Mr. Padgett was elected to the first of his two terms as County Coroner. He was later appointed to the Cumberland County Utilities Authority where he served for a total of 8½ years, the final 3 as Chairman. In 1978 he was elected Camden County Democratic Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and thank Mr. Padgett for his lifelong commitment to his community. Through his years of hard work, Freeholder Padgett has shown uncompromising dedication to his family, his colleagues, and to the people of his community.

IN MEMORY OF FATHER JAMES SAUVE (1932–96)

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness to honor the memory of a truly great American leader who passed away earlier this week.

Father James Sauve, our country's leading expert on Jesuit education, left this world far too quickly. Lucky for us, in the 64 years he was here, he made more difference; he had more positive contributions, than most people even dream of making.

Father Sauve had just recently been named the executive director of the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities. In this, and

his many other experiences, he devoted his life to the two greatest goals: justice and education. And he succeeded mightily.

Whether this gentle man was teaching his students mathematics at Marquette University, organizing a worldwide meeting of the leaders in Jesuit higher education, or simply chatting with friends over a good pipe smoke and classical music, Father Sauve always enjoyed his mission in life.

It was his mission to help focus the greatest educational tradition in our country, Jesuit education, and to help ensure its continued prosperity well into the future. For that we should all be very thankful.

The Jesuit mission promotes a service of faith in a world that often makes faith hard to find. In this world, their vocation is to promote a shared, lasting good and to promote justice. According to the Jesuit teachings, "God challenges His people to act justly, to speak respectfully of serious things, and to counter social conflict." Father Sauve embodied these principles through his teachings of the importance of education—education that teaches service to others, justice for all, and peace around the world.

In the Gospel according to John, Jesus says, "This is my commandment, that you love one another, as I have loved you." John 15:12. I believe Father Sauve succeeded better than many of us in breathing life into this commandment and teaching its meaning.

Father Sauve was and still is an inspiration to all of us.

TRIBUTE TO ST. GABRIEL POSSENTI

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, Thomas Jefferson wrote, "No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms." I, along with many of my colleagues, wholeheartedly agree and have fought attempts to limit a law-abiding citizen's constitutional right to keep and bear arms. Law-abiding citizens have the right to protect themselves, their families, and their property.

As a strong supporter of the second amendment, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to a courageous, but little known saint, St. Gabriel Possenti, who exemplifies the need for legitimate gun ownership. In 1859, the Catholic seminarian saved the village of Isola, Italy from 20 dangerous terrorists who were terrifying the citizens, burning down the village, and stealing personal possessions.

As one of the terrorists was in the process of assaulting a young woman, Possenti, unarmed and alone, went to face the band of criminals. The terrorist who was about to rape the young woman, looked over and rested his gaze on Possenti and commented on him being all alone. Possenti quickly grabbed the terrorist's weapon from his holster and demanded the release of the young woman. Startled, the terrorist obliged. Possenti then disarmed a second terrorist.

Upon hearing the commotion, the rest of the band came over to Possenti with the intent of overtaking the lone monk. It was at that fateful moment, a lizard ran across the road. When it

stopped midroad, Possenti, using one of the terrorist's revolvers, demonstrated his shooting prowess. He carefully aimed and killed the lizard with a single, clean shot. Possenti, then turned both revolvers on the terrorists and ordered them to douse the fires, return the property and leave the village. Not surprisingly, the bank of brigands was never heard from again.

Possenti, who was thereafter referred to as the Savior of Isola, died in 1862. Pope Benedict XV canonized him in 1920. Possenti's prowess with the revolver protected life and property. His brave actions evidence the necessary right of legitimate self-defense. It is this past conduct of the 19th-century Italian saint that is celebrated and studied by the St. Gabriel Possenti Society, Inc., which seeks his designation as the Patron Saint of Handgunners. I would like to personally thank Mr. John Snyder of the St. Gabriel Possenti Society for his tireless dedication on behalf of the crusade for legitimate self-defense.

I urge all my colleagues to remember this truly amazing story when they are called upon to make decisions regarding a citizen's second amendment right to keep and bear arms. Via the second amendment, citizens have the right to protect themselves, their families and their possessions from those who roam our streets and terrorize whole communities. As stewards of the public trust, we have the obligation to ensure the ability of law-abiding citizens to exercise this important right.

TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY MARKS THE TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, on October 10, 1996, the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan celebrates its national day. I salute the great changes that have been undertaken by the people on Taiwan to transform their country into one that guarantees the right of every individual to participate in the election of its leaders.

While Taiwan's National Day is a happy occasion, we in the United States must be concerned by the recent heightened tensions in the region. The People's Republic of China [PRC] has undertaken a program of intimidation toward Taiwan. On the eve of Taiwan's Presidential elections, the PRC launched missiles less than 100 miles off the coast of Taiwan, staged "island landing" military exercises, and openly threatened naval blockades. The PRC took these actions because democratic Taiwan continues to seek greater international recognition.

The United States has an important role to play in resolving this matter. We must continue to work to bring the ROC into the World Trade Organization in a timely manner. We also must coordinate with President Clinton to make sure that, within the framework of current treaties, Taiwan borders are secure. And we must continue to promote Taiwan's participation in humanitarian organizations around the world.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan held open Presidential elections in March of this year. The United States has always promoted the idea of democracy throughout the world. Now that de-

mocracy is a reality on Taiwan, the United States must make certain Taiwan is protected from any external threats.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Taiwan on its National Day and send warm regards to President Lee Teng Hui on his country's amazing economic and democratic successes.

TRAGEDY OF EAST TIMOR

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor is of growing concern to Americans, and in particular, to church and secular human rights organizations in the State of New Jersey. There has been growing interest in this problem in my State dating back to the 1975 invasion of East Timor by Indonesia, which may have claimed more than 200,000 East Timorese lives of a population that was less than 700,000 before the Indonesian occupation. Public interest in my State and around the world has increased since the November 12, 1991, massacre of more than 250 unarmed people by Indonesian troops at Santa Cruz cemetery in the East Timor capital of Dili. The Santa Cruz massacre, filmed in part by a British TV journalist, was televised throughout the world, and alerted international public opinion to the plight of East Timor in an unprecedented manner. Nearly 5 years after the Santa Cruz massacre, East Timor's suffering continues.

An illustrious in the midst of this tragedy is the Roman Catholic Bishop of East Timor, Carlos Ximenes Belo, who has received acclaim for his efforts to bring peace to East Timor. Earlier this year, several international editions of Reader's Digest published a profile of Bishop Belo entitled "Hero for a Forgotten People." Shortly after it appeared, Reader's Digest announced that the edition had been banned from newsstands in Indonesia.

The article is a poignant portrait, and deserves wider attention, especially at this time, as the fifth anniversary of the Santa Cruz massacre approaches. In conclusion, Bishop Belo tells the Reader's Digest writer, "We beg the outside world not to forget us * * * If that happens, we are doomed."

The U.S. Congress and administration should do everything within reason to ensure that Bishop Belo's fear does not come to pass.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I request that the text of the March 1996 Far Eastern edition of Reader's Digest be published in the RECORD. I urge all of my colleagues to read this important article.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 220—COMMENDING HUNGARY AND ROMANIA ON THE SIGNING OF A TREATY OF UNDERSTANDING, COOPERATION, AND GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, representatives of Hungary and Romania signed a "Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation and Good Neighborliness" in the Romanian city of Timisoara/Temesvar. The important document was signed by Hungarian Prime Minister Gyula Horn and Romanian Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu. The treaty represents another milestone in the process of reconciliation and improved relations between these two important Central European countries.

Mr. Speaker, with the support of our distinguished colleague from Ohio, Mr. HOKE, yesterday I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 220 commending the leaders of both countries for this important action. I invite my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this resolution and ask for their support of this important piece of legislation.

The text of our resolution reads as follows:

H. CON. RES. 220

Commending the Governments of Hungary and Romania on the occasion of the signing of a Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation and Good Neighborliness.

Whereas on September 16, 1996, a "Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation and good Neighborliness between Romania and the Republic of Hungary" was signed by Gyula Horn, Prime Minister of the Republic of Hungary, and by Nicolae Vacaroiu, Prime Minister of Romania, in Timisoara/Temesvar, Romania;

Whereas this agreement between the two governments is an important step in contributing to the stability of that region and to reconciliation and cooperation among the nations of Central and Eastern Europe;

Whereas this agreement will enhance the participation of both countries in the Partnership for Peace program and will contribute to and facilitate their closer cooperation with the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the eventual entry of these countries into full NATO participation; and

Whereas this agreement is a further significant step in the process of reconciliation between Hungary and Romania and reflects the desire and effort of both countries to improve their economic cooperation, to foster the free movement of peoples between their countries, to expand military relationships, and to increase cultural and educational cooperation: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the Congress—

(1) commends the farsighted leadership shown by both the government of Hungary and the government of Romania in reaching agreements on the Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation and Good Neighborliness signed on September 16, 1996;

(2) commends the frank, open, and reasoned political dialogue between officials of Hungary and Romania which led to the treaty;

(3) commends the two countries for their effort to foster improved relations in all fields; and