

be granted sovereign power. They stayed with India on the promise that they would enjoy freedom and autonomy in Punjab. As India's record of repression shows, that promise has never been kept. Yet when the Sikhs embarked on a peaceful struggle to free themselves from the chains of repression, the Indian regime responded by increasing the reign of terror in Punjab and enforcing it with over 500,000 troops. The British colonists never stationed 500,000 troops in the entire sub-continent.

Mr. Speaker, India is one of the most anti-American countries in the world. Although it is a major recipient of United States aid, India votes against the United States at the U.N. more than any other country except Cuba. I might add by the way, that this aid has been an economic debacle as well as having failed to buy any good faith from India. After 50 years on the international dole, India remains a highly impoverished land, shackled by a statist and corrupt government bureaucracy. Given India's anti-Americanism and its aggressive nuclear weapons drive, I must wonder out loud why we continue to drop our money into this black hole.

As to the Sikhs, Mr. Speaker, all they are asking for is just a chance to determine their future, free from this severe repression. Is this too much to ask?

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM BROWER

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the recent retirement from the Blade newspaper of Toledoan William Brower, a well-known veteran journalist of more than 50 years. He became one of the first African-Americans to work for a daily Ohio newspaper. He was officially recognized this year by the National Association of Black Journalists for its Lifetime Achievement Award.

A Wilberforce University graduate, Bill began his journalism career writing for African-American newspapers in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Richmond, VA. Hired by Toledo's newspaper, the Blade, in 1947, Bill began as a general assignment reporter. Throughout his years with the paper, he held positions covering the police, courthouse, and education beats, and served as an assistant city editor, news editor, and associate editor. His thrice weekly editorial columns covering politics, sports, and topics of interest to African-Americans became a staple of Toledo area news.

In 1951 he was awarded a Pulitzer Prize nomination for a series of stories written after a tour of 20 States on the conditions experienced by black Americans. In 1971, he followed that story with a series, "Black America—20 Years Later," which won him a Robert F. Kennedy Foundation Award.

The National Association of Black Journalists paid tribute to Bill for his "pioneering spirit" and "outstanding leadership in the media industry." The same can be said of his role in our community. Bill Brower and his wife Edna have been groundbreakers, trailblazers, and voices of strength and wisdom, in Toledo. Their dedication to one another continues to be a source of inspiration to us all. His

writings have often required us to look at a reflection of ourselves, and in doing so, have moved us to become better people.

No commendation could sum up fully half a century of journalistic achievement. But in honoring his life, the Blade has endorsed independent thought and the advancement of our common heritage as a free people.

WORLD OSTOMY DAY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues know, I am a strong proponent of updating Medicare to include coverage of important preventive benefits. One of the most important preventive benefits we can add to Medicare is colon cancer screening.

Today, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the existence of an important upcoming date: October 5, 1996. This day has been set aside by the United Ostomy Association and the International Ostomy Association to celebrate World Ostomy Day. This day will provide an opportunity for us all to increase our awareness and understanding of ostomy and continent rehabilitation and the disease that can lead to this type of surgery.

An estimated 750,000 people in the United States have had ostomy surgery. Ostomy refers to a surgical procedure that replaces normal bodily function in providing a cure for colon and rectal cancers, inflammatory bowel diseases including colitis and Crohn's disease, birth defects, and severe internal injuries.

Approximately 60 percent of all ostomy surgeries are performed as a result of colon cancer. Colon cancer is the second most common cancer in America and, contrary to popular belief, it strikes men and women equally. There are more than 140,000 new cases diagnosed each year, and more than 55,000 men and women die of this cancer annually. Like most cancers, early detection of colorectal cancer is crucial to the survival of those diagnosed with this deadly disease.

The United Ostomy Association provides psychological and educational services and support for individuals, and their families, who face ostomy or continent surgery. Education and awareness help to remove the fear and misunderstanding associated with ostomy surgery and encourages the continuation of a full and productive life after surgery. The United Ostomy Association has over 35,000 members in chapters throughout the United States and Canada.

Through World Ostomy Day, the United Ostomy Association and the International Ostomy Association seek to inform persons with an ostomy or continent procedure of the support and assistance services that are available through their chapters and to encourage a better understanding and acceptance of people who have had ostomy or continent surgery. I commend these organizations for their important work with those who must undergo ostomy surgery and for helping to education us all.

During this session of Congress we have made a strong case that Medicare reform must be more than simply slashing reimbursement levels. If we want true Medicare reform,

we must update the program so that it can take advantage of medical technological advances. Preventive care such as colon cancer screening is a perfect example of such needed improvement. Not only will the inclusion of colon cancer screening save lives, it will also save money in the long-run. Including colon cancer screening in Medicare is a win-win situation. I will be reintroducing my legislation, the Colon Cancer Screening and Prevention Act, next Congress and look forward to working with my colleagues to gain passage of this important component of Medicare reform.

CHICAGO STREET RENAMED TO HONOR RAOUL WALLENBERG—TRIBUTE TO THE EFFORTS OF JAN MULLER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on the 5th of October in 1981, President Ronald Reagan signed bipartisan legislation making Raoul Wallenberg an honorary citizen of the United States—the second individual after Sir Winston Churchill to be so honored. That legislation, Mr. Speaker, was the first bill that I introduced as a Member of Congress, and it was my first bill to become law.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress the information that the City Council of Chicago—at the request of Jan Muller and the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Chicago—has approved the creation of "a salient place where America can pay tribute to a magnificent Hero—Raoul Wallenberg." The area, to be named the Raoul Wallenberg Place, is located on State Street between Wacker Drive and Lake Street.

It is most appropriate that we in the United States honor Raoul Wallenberg. It was at the request of the Government of the United States that Wallenberg—a member of the leading banking family of Sweden—left the security and comfort of Stockholm in the summer of 1944 and traveled to the hell and chaos of Budapest under Nazi occupation. Through innovative and creative confrontations with Nazi officials, Wallenberg saved the lives of tens of thousands who otherwise would have been killed by the Nazi war machine.

Mr. Speaker, the dedication and the formal renaming of "The Raoul Wallenberg Place" will take place on Friday, October 4, at 10:30 a.m. at the intersection of Wacker Drive and State Street in Chicago. The timing of the dedication has been chosen to coincide with the 15th anniversary of the signing of the legislation naming Raoul Wallenberg an honorary U.S. citizen. The first announcement of the Chicago City Council's decision was made on August 4 this year, the 84th birthday of Wallenberg. Among those participating in the dedication ceremony next week will be Chicago Alderman Burton F. Natarus, Consul General of Israel Arthur Avnon, and distinguished representatives of the Jewish and Christian communities in the Chicago area.

Mr. Speaker, I want to pay particular tribute to Jan Muller. This tribute to Raoul Wallenberg is in response to a proposal he made to the Chicago City Council. Mr. Muller's steadfast

commitment to honoring Raoul Wallenberg has been an inspiration to all throughout the world who honor this great Swedish humanitarian. Jan is the founder and president of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Chicago, an organization that is dedicated to humanitarian education. Mr. Muller is the founding president and managing director of the NordicCenter, dedicated to enhancing Scandinavian cultural arts and business in North America.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commending Jan Muller and the City Council of Chicago for this outstanding and appropriate tribute to Raoul Wallenberg.

TAIWAN ANNIVERSARY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, October 10 marks the 85th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China [ROC]. In Taiwan, October 10 is known as National Day and is a day of celebration and remembrance. I think it is important my colleagues and I take a moment to send our congratulations to the 21 million people on Taiwan for promoting market-orientated solutions to their economy and developing a strong participatory democracy.

Mr. Speaker, three decades ago Taiwan was an underdeveloped nation. During the past 30 years, the people on Taiwan have worked diligently, saved much, and invested wisely. Today, the ROC is the United States' sixth largest trading partner and enjoys a standard of living which approaches the United States. Ten years ago, the ROC also began a political transformation to democracy beginning with legislative elections. These reforms culminated with the popular, direct election of Li Teng-hui as Taiwan's President.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan has always shown that it can overcome adversity and achieve success. Taiwan proved that again earlier this year when the People's Republic of China [PRC] attempted to interfere in Taiwan's presidential elections by staging military maneuvers in the Taiwan straits. The people of Taiwan, however, did not permit the PRC to tamper with this exercise of their democratic rights. The strength and perseverance of the people on Taiwan is a lesson for all the world. I hope my colleagues will join me in wishing the ROC continued success.

FASCIST AND COMMUNIST ERA CONFISCATIONS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution that takes up the difficult, complex, and challenging issue of property claims arising from Fascist and Communist era confiscations. Joining me as original cosponsors are Representatives PORTER, WOLF, FUNDERBURK, SALMON, HOYER, MARKEY, and CARDIN and we welcome others who would want to cosponsor the measure. The resolution brings focus to points long

raised by Americans who have unresolved property claims and particular issues which were the subject of a hearing on property claims in Central and Eastern Europe held in July by the Helsinki Commission, which I chair.

In convening that hearing, Mr. Speaker, the Helsinki Commission sought to address two specific questions. First, as Central and East European countries privatize and, in some cases, make restitution of, or compensation for, property that had been wrongly confiscated in the past, are the interests of American citizens being adequately protected?

Second, we sought to examine the situation of Holocaust survivors in Central and Eastern Europe. While survivors in the West and in Israel were, in general, able to receive some compensation—primarily from Germany—at the end of World War II, survivors in the East found themselves twice victimized: first by the Nazis, and then by Communist regimes which prevented them from pursuing compensation claims and often prevented them from regaining lands expropriated by the Nazis. Our second question, therefore, was this: Can compensation now be made available to these survivors—in time to help them live their remaining days in dignity?

The Commission received expert testimony from two individuals who lead our Government's efforts in this area: Stuart E. Eizenstat, Undersecretary of Commerce and Special Envoy for Property Claims in Central and Eastern Europe, and Delissa A. Ridgway, Chair of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

Mr. Speaker, our witnesses' testimony, augmented by significant information provided by nongovernmental sources, provided clear answers to our questions. While some progress has been made in every country in Central and East Europe, more progress is needed. Our resolution seeks to send that message to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and, in particular, calls for the urgent return of property formerly belonging to Jewish communities as a means of redressing the especially compelling problems of aging and often destitute survivors of the Holocaust.

Also, in some countries, the rights of Americans are clearly not being adequately protected. I understand, of course, that property restitution or compensation is a very complex subject, and I commend those countries that have sought to address it and sought to correct the past wrongs of Fascist and Communist regimes. But those efforts will fall far short of their mark if they perpetuate a new form of discrimination—discrimination against individuals who dared flee communism and sought refuge here in the United States. Accordingly, this resolution calls for countries to remove from their books restrictions which require claimants seeking compensation or restitution to have the citizenship of, or residency in, the country from which they seek compensation or restitution.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this resolution would be incomplete if it did not also address the related problem of those financial institutions, notably Swiss banks, which are known to have converted for their own use, financial assets rightly belonging to Holocaust victims. The measure I introduce today calls on such financial institutions to restore this property to its rightful owners. A resolution of this inexcusable wrong is long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

IN HONOR OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND: CONTINUING TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THE LIVES OF SO MANY IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to St. Joseph's School for the Blind, an institution devoted to educating individuals with blindness and visual impairments for more than a century. The school's services and facilities have done much to bring a sense of hope and accomplishment to many special students in New Jersey. On October 7, 1996, the St. Joseph's School for the Blind will hold a dedication ceremony celebrating the opening of their new residence facility.

As the only school for the blind in the State of New Jersey, St. Joseph's continues to make a difference in the lives of many students in need of services not available in standard academic institutions. The school has become more than a learning institution for these special students, it has become a home, a place where caring individuals provide an opportunity for students to reach their fullest potential in life.

The opening of the new residence facility and the services that it will provide are important to the progress of this institution as we approach a new millennium. This new facility allows the school to offer not only a residential and functional academic education, but also the opportunity to master activities for everyday life. These services aim to help the students become fully integrated members of their communities following their graduation from the school.

I would like to commend the efforts and contributions of the city of Jersey City, the County of Hudson, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Their support has helped bring this new facility to fruition.

It is an honor to recognize the unique contributions of this outstanding learning institution. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring St. Joseph's School for the Blind and all that it has done to keep the dreams of so many children alive.

THE HEALTH CARE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. taxpayer is the single largest supporter of biomedical research in the world, spending \$33 billion—in 1994 alone—for biomedical and related health research. Yet the taxpayer is not getting a fair return on their investment—paying twice for health care inventions, first as taxpayers and second as consumers.