

concern all aspects of the former Yugoslavia's violent disintegration. In this regard, our Commission held a hearing on January 31, at which we received compelling testimony from the Bosnian Prime Minister, Haris Silajdzic. Although the Prime Minister raised a number of issues regarding the crisis, we would like to focus on one issue in particular: the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

After overcoming considerable barriers to its establishment and staffing, the Tribunal issued its first indictment in early November, is proceeding with investigations and is expected to bring cases to trial later this year. We understand that the Tribunal's UN budget will be under review during the second half of this month and that officials from the Tribunal have requested a \$28 million budget for the coming year to proceed with the work they have begun.

Non-governmental experts have already suggested that this figure may be too low given the costs of gathering testimony from the thousands of victims of, and witnesses to, war crimes and in light of the on-site investigations that the effective prosecution of war criminals will require. Nevertheless, it appears that securing even these funds may be an uphill battle with the UN bureaucracy.

We urge you to instruct the U.S. delegation to the United Nations to press vigorously at these upcoming budget meetings to ensure adequate funding for the Tribunal. The establishment of this body, in spite of considerable political resistance and technical complications, is a credit to strong U.S. leadership. But, without proper funding, the Tribunal will never be able to execute the historic tasks that have been set for it.

We also support an additional voluntary contribution to the Tribunal by the United States of an amount not less than the \$3 million cash contribution provided last year. Monetary, as well as personnel or other in-kind donations, enhance the ability of the United States to foster the effectiveness of the Tribunal by strengthening specific aspects of its work. In addition, this would enable the United States to play a leadership role in urging other UN member states to make similar contributions. If the United States, at this juncture, inexplicably reduces the level of financial support it has provided to the Tribunal, it might send a regrettable signal of weakening U.S. resolve to see war criminals held truly accountable.

We would also like to take this opportunity to raise the issue of implementing legislation. UN member states are already bound as a matter of international law to deliver to the Hague persons indicted by the Tribunal. But most countries—including the United States—will require the passage of implementing legislation to ensure that a national legal basis exists for doing so; without such legislation, a technical loophole would exist in most countries that would give indicted persons the legal grounds to challenge jurisdiction and avoid trial.

Convinced of the importance of this issue, a bipartisan U.S. delegation to the 1994 CSCE Parliamentary Assembly achieved agreement to review, at future meetings of the Assembly, steps that the CSCE (now OSCE) participating States have taken to ensure that they are able to comply with the orders of the Tribunal. As Members of Congress, we feel a special responsibility to ensure that the necessary implementing legislation is passed. It is possible that some countries—states likely to find themselves with war criminals in their territories—will need international prodding if they are to cooperate with the Tribunal. Passage of U.S. implementing legislation will enable our country to foster compliance by others.

We understand that the Department of Justice has been working on draft imple-

menting legislation for over a year. We urge you to communicate to the Department of Justice the high degree of urgency that you, as President, attach to the tasks of bringing war criminals to justice and of taking concrete legislative measures to that end. To follow up on the Commission's inquiry of April 1994, we would like to know when the administration anticipates presenting such legislation to Congress.

Finally, we again call for the appointment of a CSCE (OSCE) Special Rapporteur on the War Crimes, Tribunal, a Commission proposal that was endorsed at the 1994 meeting of the CSCE Parliamentary Assembly. A Special Rapporteur would be tasked with monitoring the participating States' required cooperation with the Tribunal and reporting back to the decision-making bodies of the OSCE for further action in cases of willful noncompliance.

We understand that the U.S. delegation to the 1994 CSCE (OSCE) Budapest Conference included this proposal in a package of ideas addressing the many urgent crises in the former Yugoslavia but that, regrettably, this package was not adopted. We urge the United States to pursue the adoption of this proposal as a priority matter at the on-going OSCE meetings in Vienna, where negotiations on Bosnia-related questions continue.

Mr. President, we cannot sufficiently underscore our conviction that holding war criminals accountable for the heinous crimes they have committed in this conflict will be an essential element for any long-term resolution of this tragedy. To this end, we look forward to hearing from you on these matters.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH,
Chairman.

ALFONSE D'AMATO,
Co-Chairman.

STENY H. HOYER,
Member of Congress.

GREATER SAINT PAUL AFRICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH CENTEN- NIAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of an important benchmark for a religious lighthouse in the Metropolitan Dade County community. April 14, 1996 will mark Greater Saint Paul African Episcopal Church's centennial anniversary. It is with great pleasure that I recognize and thank the congregation for their vision and years of continual service to the Miami community.

I urge Members to read the church history I am inserting into the RECORD.

GREATER SAINT PAUL AFRICAN EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

(By Mrs. Esther M. Armbrister)

During the 1880's the first Negro settlers arrived in small numbers from the Bahama Islands by way of Key West, Florida. Between 1885 and 1889 Negroes from West and North Florida began to migrate to Coconut Grove, which was called at the time the last frontier to be settled. One of those settlers was the late Jeremiah A. Butler, who was to be the minister founder and organizer of the first African Methodist Episcopal Church in Dade County, Saint Paul AME Church.

The late Rev. Samuel Sampson was the founder of the first church for "colored peo-

ple" in Coconut Grove, St. Agnes Baptist Church. At that time blacks and whites worshipped together at Union Chapel. As one elderly pioneer related the story, the "colored folks" were not use to the type of quiet service being held, and whites could not understand the blacks' reactions of shouting, clapping of hands and the stumping/stamping of feet. After a gift of property on Thomas Avenue from Count Jean Hodonville, a young French man, to Rev. Sampson and the black pioneers, St. Agnes was built in 1895, and thus, henceforth, was the beginning.

In the early part of 1896 Rev. Butler and twelve members withdrew from the newly organized St. Agnes, and founded and organized Saint Paul AME Church on Evangelist Street. Evangelist Street was purchased, and on November 21, 1896 when it was recorded. A small church was built at that time to accommodate a small membership. Trustee whose names appeared on the abstract title were J.H. Butler, J.P. Brookins, Walter Burrows. In 1897 the names of Murray Burrows, J.W. Gibson, Williams Counts, Theodore Blackshear, D.C. Williams and Hiram McLeod were added. At that time the population of Coconut Grove was less than 300.

By the year 1900 it was decided there were enough "colored" children to warrant a school, and henceforth the first school in Dade County was held at the St. Paul AME Church. The school, with only twelve children, was taught by the late Dr. John Davis.

In the year 1902 the first choir, the Mozart Choir, was organized with the late J.P. Brookins as president and choir director. Since the membership was so small the larger children were placed in the choir to replace the adults when death or some other reasons occurred. In 1910 the first cornerstone was laid by the pastor at that time, the late Reverend Thomas Henry. Two more men were added to the Steward Board, which had been organized earlier, consisting of the men of the church. Men also comprised the trustee board and the ushers.

In 1914 the late Mrs. Agnes Armbrister organized Armbrister's Quartet, which was comprised of her four oldest children. She also organized other singing groups.

In 1915 the first Stewardess Board was organized with the late Mesdames Aramintha W. Roberts, Mary Sands, Agnes Armbrister, McCleod, Elsa Gibson and Estella Counts as members. Their first project was to purchase individual communion glasses. Communion bread was made by the late Mrs. Sands and Mrs. McCleod.

In 1915 the parsonage was built. Property was purchased at 3352 Charles Avenue, and the house which presently stands was used.

In early 1920's people were still migrating from other parts of Florida, Georgia and Alabama.

During the 1926 hurricane quite a bit of damage was done to the church. A steeple was completely damaged. In the same year an organ was purchased.

In 1932 under the administration of the late Rev. M.P. Chappelle a new church was built to facilitate a growing membership. Bro. A.G. Lattimore gave the first \$200 toward the purchase of the property on the present site. The church was built with all of the membership working as one to accomplish their dream.

Wood and other materials were salvaged from the church on the hill, and used in the construction of the new church. The salvaged materials were guarded by Mrs. Aramintha W. Roberts and her children.

In 1932 Rev. Chappelle organized the Supreme Usher's Board (#2 Usher Board). The White Rose Usher Board (#1 Usher Board) had been organized between 1918 and 1920. Rev. Chappelle also organized the Gospel Choir (Choir #2).

In 1943 the existing parsonage was built under the pastorate of the late Rev. F.A. Roundtree.

In 1945 the late Rev. R.A. Jackson, the pastor, organized the first Women's Day below the Mason Dixie Line, which was held in the present church. The last Mrs. Myrtle McCleod Davis served as Chairperson.

In 1947 Rev. I.D. Hinson, pastor at that time, started construction of the Educational Building, now known as the Annex. Improvements were made by Rev. R.E. Lamb and the late Rev. J.A. Roberts, and it was completed by the Rev. T.C. Kelley. Rev. Kelley also organized the Male Chorus, the Busy Bee Club and the Willing Workers.

The previous mortgage had been burned by the late Rev. A.F. Little.

Under the pastorate of the late Rev. T.E. Wright the name of the church was changed to Greater Saint Paul AME Church. He saw a need to serve the community of Coconut Grove with a Day Care Center, which accommodated at least 45 working mothers. Necessary repairs were made to the church and the annex during his administration. He had an undying loyalty to the Youth Church which he referred to as the "church of tomorrow". Under the leadership of Mesdames Elizabeth Espy, Ruth Seal Bullard, Hattie Johnson, Carlee Daniels, Esther M. Ambrister and Cliffonia Ross, the Junior Church was one of the best in the South Florida Conference.

The Missionary Choir was organized with Mrs. Catherine Morgan as the directress, and the late Mrs. Miriam Sands Massey as the pianist. Mrs. Massey served the church well for 38 years, her sister the late Ms. Ernestine Sands, served the church for 12 years, and their father, the late Nathan Sands, served as director of the Mozart Choir for 45 years. The service of the Sands family was unlimited.

From 1972 and during the pastorate of Rev. F.A. Allen, major renovations and repairs were made to the exterior and interior of the church and the annex. He organized the F.A. Allen Gospel Choir and the Singing Angels, our youth choir. In 1972 Hauley Wiggins Choir was organized, consisting of the young adults of the church.

According to church records four ministers were ordained into the ministry and now pastor their own churches. Under Rev. Wright's pastorate, Rev. John Bodison was ordained, along with Rev. Theodore Barnett and Rev. Eugene Wilson. Rev. Michael Bouie was ordained under the pastorate of Rev. Allen.

During the Annual Conference of 1984 Rev. O.W. Burroughs was appointed as pastor, and interestingly enough he had been ordained in St. Paul 1949, having come from another district. Rev. Burroughs served the church well, liquidating the church of debt before his untimely demise in 1987. Regrettably he was unable to physically witness the burning of the mortgage, however, spiritually his presence was felt.

During the annual conference Rev. James H. Davis was given the charge to shepherd the flock of St. Paul, to uplift their morale and give them insight into the future of a new Greater Saint Paul. The church took on a new outlook with a vision in mind, which was to build a new edifice, one of which we can be proud. Property was purchased on Thomas Avenue across the street, which is now being used for parking. Property was purchased on Williams Avenue, behind the church, which holds a set of duplexes, which are self-supportive.

The assistant pastor, Rev. Phillip Cooper, having been inherited from the Allen administration, is working diligently alongside our pastor. He serves the church spiritually, musically, educationally and financially.

Rev. Cooper is quite supportive of the church's programs.

Greater Saint Paul AW Church witnessed the building of a new church, and will celebrate its centennial anniversary and dedication on April 14, 1996.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. PATRICK L. HIGGINS ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1996

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and great respect that I rise to recognize the retirement of Capt. Patrick L. Higgins from the Thompsonville fire district in Enfield, CT, after 30 years of unparalleled and dedicated service. Throughout his exceptional career he has been active in his community, not only through his role in public safety, but also with his membership in such organizations as the VFW.

In 1969, early in his career with the fire department, Captain Higgins traveled to Wisconsin to pick up and deliver Thompsonville's first firefighting foam unit. Later, although not known for being foam unit specialists, Captain Higgins led his department to victory in competitions at Westover Air Force Base, defeating the renowned Westover department in foam unit firefighting.

Captain Higgins was born and raised in Thompsonville and is married, with two children. Today we pay tribute to his years of valiant service and outstanding contributions and wish him well in all his future endeavors.

JUDGE PENZIEN: GUILTY AS CHARGED

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, in our system of government where legislatures pass laws, executives sign them, and courts interpret and apply them, we need to be very appreciative of the dedicated jurists who take the task of judging disputes between society and individuals, or simply between individuals. The people of Bay County, MI, my home county, have had the good fortune to be served by a very dedicated man, Bay County Circuit Judge Eugene C. Penzien, who is retiring after nearly 40 years of effort in a stellar legal career.

Judge Penzien began private general practice in 1958 with former prosecuting attorney and district and circuit court judge, Ira Butterfield, as well as David Skinner. After 11 years, he became the first full-time Bay County prosecuting attorney until 1978. He first became circuit judge in 1979 and also served as chief judge between 1979 and 1982.

During his tenure, he became a personally important individual to literally thousands of Bay County residents. Having rendered over 22,000 decisions from the bench, there is no doubt that this fine jurist has left his mark on Bay County. But while some people think that the courtroom is always as dramatic as television portrays, many are quite appreciative of the fact that throughout his time as a circuit

court judge that Judge Penzien has encouraged people to meet in chambers to reach amicable agreement in a quick and less onerous fashion than a protracted court fight which may ultimately be no better than the settlement.

His membership in numerous professional organizations, including the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan and its coordinating council, as well as his chairmanship of the Bay County Law Enforcement Council only begin to describe his civil commitment. He has been involved with the American Cancer Society Bay County Chapter, the Bay Area Child Guidance Clinic, the Bay City Kiwanis Club, the Bay County Mental Health Society, the Bay City YMCA, and the First United Methodist Church.

He has provided an admirable role model to the people of Bay County. He has done so with the support of his wonderful wife Mary, his children Karla and Douglas, and his stepchildren Stephen Chick and Caroline Arnold. And now his grandchildren Jessica Richards and Kimberly Penzien, and his grandchild Daishelle Richards, can learn more about what justice is supposed to be from a man who has worked a lifetime to provide it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in thanking Bay County Circuit Court Judge Eugene C. Penzien for his years of service, and in wishing him the very best for the challenges that lie ahead.

THE PHILLIPS AMBULATORY CARE CENTER

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues Beth Israel Medical Center's Phillips Ambulatory Care Center, which is opening its doors today in New York's 14th Congressional District.

The Phillips Ambulatory Care Center is an extraordinary new health care facility that is designed to provide a single standard of ambulatory care to all patients, regardless of health insurance status. The development of new ambulatory care facilities such as this one is particularly important at a time when health insurance plans are increasingly emphasizing out-of-hospital service.

Phillips proposes to provide each patient medical services at a designated patient care module that is small, patient-friendly, and modeled after the most modern and comfortable private physician office.

As a state-of-the-art ambulatory care center, this new facility incorporates many technological innovations into its design and operation. For example, the Phillips Ambulatory Care Center has the Nation's first digitized filmless radiology service.

Filmless radiography will allow physicians to view radiographic images promptly at convenient locations within the facility and will make it possible to consult with a radiologist moments after the studies are done.

Another technological innovation at the Phillips Ambulatory Care Center is a computer-based, paperless medical records system. With this system, physicians and other clinical staff will have immediate access to a patient's