

TRIBUTE TO WARREN COUNTY
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Warren County Community College on the dedication of its newly completed academic and student services building—the college's first permanent home of its own.

Dedication of this new facility is only the latest in a series of milestones in the short but busy history of Warren County Community College. The college had its beginnings in the formation of a citizens committee in 1975 by the Warren County Board of Freeholders. The committee was charged with studying the need for a community college. In 1981, the Freeholders authorized creation of the college and appointed the initial members of the board of trustees. Authorization of offer degree programs came in 1987 and the first commencement was held in 1988, 13 years after the committee began its work. Full accreditation followed in 1993.

During these years, Warren County Community College operated as a "college without walls," offering classes at various locations throughout the county. In 1987, a 20,000-square-foot building was leased to provide specialized facilities dedicated for student use such as computer rooms, science laboratories, a bookstore, and library. With more than 1,200 students, however, the rapid growth of the college made a permanent home necessary. Plans were laid for a permanent campus in the 175-acre Educational Park on Route 57 in Franklin, home also of the Warren County Vocational and Technical Institute and the Warren County Communications Center.

Groundbreaking took place in March 1994 and the academic and student services building was ready for an open house this March. This weekend's ceremony marks the official dedication.

I would like to extend my personal congratulations to President Vincent De Sanctis. Dr. De Sanctis, as much as anyone, has been responsible for the growth and success of Warren County Community College. His strong leadership and vision have given this institution of higher learning the direction and inspiration necessary for success. I would also like to congratulate the board of trustees, administration, faculty, staff, and students on this monumental occasion. A college is built of minds and the quest for knowledge, not bricks and mortar. But a building of its own gives the sense of permanence and tangible existence that will inspire further endeavors toward academic excellence.

The dedication this weekend, Saturday, June 1, will coincide with the college's ninth commencement. The class of 1996 may not have been able to enjoy the new building. But they will carry something with them that is much more valuable: In the words of the college motto, "Education That Lasts a Lifetime."

THE MACARTHUR LEADERSHIP
AWARDS HONOR 24 FINE AMERICANS

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, at a Pentagon awards ceremony on May 17, I had the pleasure of seeing 24 fine officers in the U.S. Army receive the General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award. This is the 9th year in which these awards have been made. The General Douglas MacArthur Foundation, in cooperation with the Department of the Army, sponsors the annual presentation.

I was present because one of my constituents, Capt. John K. Tien was one of the recipients, a West Point graduate who has served his country with distinction, Tien was nominated to the U.S. Military Academy by my predecessor Representative Glenn Anderson. For over a decade, I have known Tien's mother, Debbie, who has worked for the California State University system in which I served before becoming a Member of this House. His step-father, Tom Hennessy, is the most widely read and quoted columnist in the South Bay area of Los Angeles County and Orange County as well.

The MacArthur Leadership Award recognizes those company grade officers who demonstrate the ideals for which Gen. Douglas MacArthur stood. All of us who lived through the Second World War know those ideals: duty, honor, country. The purpose of this coveted award is to recognize junior officer leadership in the U.S. Army. The very able Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. Dennis J. Reimer, presented the awardees with a 23-pound bust of General MacArthur. He was assisted by the former Secretary of State and General Alexander Haig. Over the years, representatives of the MacArthur Foundation, which is headed by Robert M. White II, its president, have faithfully attended.

What is particularly impressive about the selection of the MacArthur awardees is that they represent the diversity of the modern Army: 12 awards are made to officers in the Active Army, 6 awards are made to officers in the Army National Guard, and 6 awards are made to officers in the Army Reserve. Those who receive the 12 awards from the Active Army are nominated by 23 major army commands and the headquarters of the Army and the various field operating agencies. It is a very competitive process, 22 of the 24 awardees were captains; 2 were first lieutenants. I think it is a sure thing that the latter two will make captain and beyond. Three of the recipients were women.

The U.S. Army can be proud of the men and women of all races and of many national origins, who have had great opportunities in the Army to exercise leadership. And they have done just that.

Mr. Speaker, I ask consent that the list of the 1995 General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award recipients be included at this point in the RECORD.

1995 GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
LEADERSHIP AWARD RECIPIENTS

Captain Willard M. Burleson II. Captain Burleson represents the U.S. Army Europe. He was assigned as Commander, Company A,

3rd Battalion, 325th Infantry (Airborne Battalion Combat Team), Vicenza, Italy, when selected.

Captain Steven J. Campfield. Captain Campfield represents the U.S. Army Reserve. He was assigned as Commander, Company C, 1st Battalion, 214th Aviation Regiment, Los Alamitos, California, when selected.

Captain Mike A. Canzoneri. Captain Canzoneri represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Battalion S-4, 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry, Panama City, Florida, when selected.

Captain Douglas C. Crissman. Captain Crissman represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Company B, 3rd Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, when selected.

Captain Karen H. Gibson. Captain Gibson represents the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. She was assigned as Operations Officer, 731st Military Intelligence Battalion, 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, when selected.

Captain James H. Griffiths. Captain Griffiths represents the U.S. Army Reserve. He was assigned as Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 172nd Support Group, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, when selected.

Captain Melinda C. Grow. Captain Grow represents the U.S. Army National Guard. She was assigned as Commander, 321st Signal Company, Reno, Nevada, when selected.

Captain Captain Paul A. Metcalfe. Captain Metcalfe represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Battalion Training Officer, 1st Battalion, 158th Field Artillery, Lawton, Oklahoma, when selected.

Captain Richard G. Miller. Captain Miller represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Battalion S-1, 2nd Battalion, 222nd Field Artillery, Cedar City, Utah, when selected.

Captain Thomas L. Morgan III. Captain Morgan represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Commander, Company B, 1st Battalion, 116th Infantry, 29th Infantry Division (Light), Christiansburg, Virginia, when selected.

Captain Rodney S. Morris. Captain Morris represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, 194th Military Police Company, 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Kentucky, when selected.

Captain Peter F. Najera. Captain Najera represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 3rd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colorado, when selected.

Captain William B. Ostlund. Captain Ostlund represents the Eighth U.S. Army. He was assigned as Commander, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea, when selected.

Captain Ignacio J. Perez. Captain Perez represents the U.S. Army Reserves. He was assigned as Commander, 231st Transportation Company, St. Petersburg, Florida, when selected.

Captain Donald V. Phillips. Captain Phillips represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 69th Armor Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Georgia, when selected.

Captain A. C. Roper, Jr. Captain Roper represents the U.S. Army Reserves. He was assigned as Chief Briefing Officer, 314th Public Affairs Detachment, Birmingham, Alabama, when selected.

Captain Oliver S. Saunders. Captain Saunders represents the Military District of

Washington. He was assigned as Commander, Fort Myer Military Police Company, Fort Myer, Virginia, when selected.

Captain Timothy H. Stevenson. Captain Stevenson represents the U.S. Army Medical Command. He was assigned as Commander, Company C, Academy Battalion, U.S. Army Medical Center and School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, when selected.

Captain Eugene F. Swisher. Captain Swisher represents the U.S. Army Reserves. He was assigned as Information Management Systems Project Officer, Army Reserve Personnel Center, St. Louis, Missouri, when selected.

Captain James E. Taylor. Captain Taylor represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Brigade, 34th Infantry Division, Boone, Iowa, when selected.

Captain John K. Tien. Captain Tien represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Company D, 3rd Battalion, 66th Armor Regiment, 2nd Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, when selected.

Captain Frank Zachar. Captain Zachar represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas, when selected.

First Lieutenant Scott P. Belveal. Lieutenant Belveal represents the U.S. Army Europe. He was assigned as Battalion Maintenance Officer, 1st Battalion, 6th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany, when selected.

First Lieutenant Donna M. Bivona. Lieutenant Bivona represents the U.S. Army Reserve. She was assigned as Battalion S-2, 310th Military Police Battalion, Uniondale, New York, when selected.

12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON THE GOLDEN TEMPLE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solemn observance of the 12th anniversary of the Indian Government's military assault on the Golden Temple, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion, which took place from June 3–6, 1984. Thirty-eight other gurdwaras, Sikh temples were also attacked during the same operation. In all over 20,000 Sikhs were murdered during June 1984.

It is important to remember the particulars of this horrifying event because they help us to understand the complete disregard the Indian Government holds for the value of Sikh life. India planned the attack on the Golden Temple on the day of the martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth Sikh Guru. India knew that the temple complex would be filled with pilgrims who were gathered there to observe this auspicious occasion. Before laying siege to the temple, the Indian Government took pains to remove all foreigners from the Punjab. A complete press block was implemented. Traffic in and out of Punjab was halted. Those caught in the Golden Temple had no means of getting information in or out.

Three wings of the Indian military were used: The army, the navy and the air force. These forces practiced well planned mock attacks at a model of the Golden Temple in

Chakrata for months before the attack. It is clear from the carnage inside the temple after the attack that soldiers were instructed to kill as many Sikhs as possible in the most ruthless manner. In one instance, it was reported by survivors that 100 children between the ages of 8 to 12 were lined up on the grounds of the Golden Temple and asked if they supported Sikh freedom from India. As each one answered in the affirmative, Indian security forces shot them dead at point blank range.

The Akal Takht, a separate building on the Golden Temple complex which represents the highest seat of spiritual and temporal authority for the Sikhs, was also attacked. Blasted with heavy mountain guns and tank artillery, the Akal Takht was set ablaze. Original, irreplaceable documents written in the hands of the Sikhs Gurus were destroyed. A library containing other priceless, original religious documents was also set ablaze.

The attack on the Golden Temple was no ordinary police action. It was an all-out military assault. How would Muslims feel if an army attacked Mecca? How would Christians feel if an army attacked the Vatican? Make no mistake about it, India's attack on the Golden Temple was an attempt to symbolically reinforce the Government total domination over the Sikhs. To put it another way, India simply wanted to show the Sikhs who was the boss.

But, India is now beginning to see the folly of its attack on the Golden Temple. Instead of submitting to the tyranny of the Indian Government, the Sikh nation is bravely waging a struggle for complete independence from India. Since the attack on the Golden Temple, Indian forces have killed over 150,000 Sikhs. Instructed by their religion to stand up against tyranny wherever it exists, Sikhs refuse to submit to the tyranny of the Indian Government. On October 7, 1987, the Sikh nation formally severed ties with India and declared themselves independent forming the separate country of Khalistan.

As we reflect on the horrible massacre of Sikhs, which took place in the Golden Temple complex 12 years ago, let us also look forward to the eventual freedom of the Sikh people. Throughout their history, Sikhs have faced grave injustice at the hands of tyrants. Sikhs possess an interminable spirit and cling tenaciously to the belief that out of the ashes of cataclysmic episodes like that of the Golden Temple attack they will emerge only stronger and more determined to fight the wrongs visited upon them. Sikhs earnestly want their freedom and they have sought our support. I support the independence of Khalistan and I urge my colleagues to support the independence of Khalistan as well.

EMPLOYEE COMMUTING FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1996

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the minimum wage increase amendment to H.R. 1227, the Employee Commuting Flexibility Act. If America is to live up to its pledge of being a great nation that will provide every individual citizen an opportunity

to earn a decent living, we must raise the minimum wage. An increase in the minimum wage is the primary means of helping working Americans in today's society.

The current Federal minimum wage of \$4.25 per hour is at its lowest level in real terms in nearly 40 years. This devaluation of the minimum wage has kept millions of our Nation's workers at the poverty level. The loss of buying power is contributing to the growth of an underprivileged and underpaid class in America.

The 10 million Americans working at minimum wage would take home another \$1,800 a year if we approve this 90 cent increase for American workers. The Department of Health and Human Services estimates that if we raise the minimum wage, as many as 300,000 families could be lifted above the poverty line, including over 100,000 children.

Over 66 percent of minimum wage workers are adults and 40 percent of these adults are the sole providers for their families. Yet, despite these facts, detractors have charged that an increase would primarily benefit teens living at home.

IN 1989, the Congress faced a situation similar to the debate we now face. The minimum wage in 1989 was \$3.35 and its real value had fallen to its lowest level since 1955. Legislation was passed and signed by President Bush to increase the minimum wage by 90 cents. This legislation was supported on a bipartisan basis. It is time once again for Congress to step forward and protect the earning power of those at the bottom of the wage scale by raising the minimum wage.

Mr. Speaker, it's been 5 years since America's minimum wage workers got a raise. The proposed minimum wage is a logical step in our efforts to enable families to be productive and self-supporting. The time has come for Members of Congress to take this one small step toward economic justice. I urge my colleagues to raise the minimum wage.

THANK YOU, DR. ERNIE DEAR

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, oftentimes on this floor, we are called upon to honor men and women who have graced our communities. And while it is right that we do that, occasionally we are confronted with the accomplishments of a particularly special person and find it hard to give the true measure of their work in just a few minutes.

That is how I feel today as I rise to pay tribute to Dr. R. Ernest Dear, a constituent and friend, who is retiring this year as president of St. Clair County Community College in Port Huron, MI. For four decades, as a teacher, principal, college president, and parent, Ernie Dear has worked tirelessly to improve educational opportunities for people in Michigan. In the process, he has inspired all of us who have had the privilege to work with him and served as a role model for educators and public servants everywhere.

Throughout his distinguished career, Ernie Dear has been recognized both in and out of the classroom as a leader, and somebody who has given of himself personally and professionally for the good of others. To know