

semester. Less than 1 year later, St. Paul's church purchased the deed to property on Elm Street. The church still resides at that location.

On November 28, 1948, ground was broken for the new church building. Dedicated in February 1950, the Gothic building contained three beautiful stained glass windows located above the altar symbolizing the Holy Trinity. Other windows throughout the nave tell the story of Christ's apostles.

Since 1896, the congregation at St. Paul's has met faithfully on Sunday mornings. The Day School continues to serve families of St. Paul's and the Northville community.

Again, congratulations to this community. I wish it many more years of fellowship and worship.●

ICI EXPORT LTD.

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, it has come to my attention that ICI Export Ltd. was erroneously listed among the "Corporations and companies cited in the international media as having commercial activities with the Republic of Cuba" in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 5, 1996. ICI Export Ltd., which is in no way affiliated with ICI Americas, Inc., has not existed since 1992. I ask that the attached letter from William A. Meaux of ICI Americas, Inc. be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

ICI AMERICAS INC.,
Washington, DC, March 12, 1996.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER DODD,
Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR DODD: Thank you very much for your offer to correct the erroneous listing of ICI Export Ltd. in the Congressional Record of March 5, 1996, on page S 1490. The listing of ICI Export Ltd. by the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, Inc. is in error. ICI Export does not exist, has not existed since 1992, and is not affiliated with any company in the ICI group. After 1992, it is our understanding that ICI Export Ltd. became Zeneca International Ltd. located at 10 Stanhope Gate in London, England. Zeneca International Ltd. is not affiliated with, does not own, and is not owned by, ICI Americas or any other ICI company. We are very grateful for your offer to correct this inaccuracy in the RECORD.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. MEAUX.●

RECOGNIZING ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the Illinois Wesleyan University Titans Men's Basketball Team recently placed third in the Nation among NCAA Division III schools. The Titans head coach, Denny Bridges, has been with the team for 31 years. He is one of the winningest coaches in Division III basketball. The university ought to be proud of its coach and players.

We should also recognize the quality education that the school offers. Illinois Wesleyan was recently ranked by U.S. News and World Report in the top 5 among Liberal Arts universities in the United States.

I commend the university and its basketball team. They deserve our accolades.●

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JACKSON LIONS HOST CLUB

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the 75th anniversary of the Jackson Lions Host Club. For 75 years, members of this outstanding organization have been providing care and assistance to the handicapped and less fortunate as well as contributing both physical and monetary resources toward a brighter future.

In 1921 at the International Host Lions Club Convention, Helen Keller challenged the delegates to dedicate their charitable outreach to the blind. The Jackson club has been generously meeting this challenge, furnishing free Leader Dogs, promoting the enactment of the White Cane Law, and supporting numerous other civic projects and local charities.

Once again, I would like to congratulate this organization and to encourage the spirit of giving that its members have demonstrated in so many ways.●

COMMENDING THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE FOR THEIR EFFORTS TO COMBAT HATE CRIMES

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I applaud the Anti-Defamation League [ADL] for its continuing work to expose and combat hate crimes, and to bring your attention to its most recent "Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents." For the past 17 years, the ADL has compiled data about anti-Jewish attacks. Their efforts in the collection of data and the development of programs regarding anti-Semitic acts increase public awareness of this problem, and help generate constructive solutions. I commend ADL for continuing this important endeavor and would like to share with you some of their recent findings.

In 1995, the total number of anti-Semitic incidents reported to the Anti-Defamation League—including acts against property and persons—was 1,843. I am pleased to report that this total represents a decrease of 223 incidents, or 11 percent, from the 1994 total of 2,066. This is the largest decline in 10 years. Unfortunately, the decline is contrasted with the seriousness of many of the incidents reported. For the fifth straight year in a row, acts of anti-Semitic harassment against individuals outnumber incidents of vandalism against institutions and other property. In 1995, the 1,116 incidents of harassment account for 61 percent of all incidents, compared to 727 accounts of vandalism. Fortunately, the 1,116 incidents of harassment, threats, and assaults represents a decrease of 81, or 7 percent from the 1994 total of 1,197, which was the highest on record. Although it is encouraging to see the number of harassments down from previous years, I am troubled that inci-

dents of harassment remain one of the dominant forms of anti-Semitic activity.

Although the ADL audit provides useful statistics about anti-Semitism generally, it is particularly revealing to consider specific incidents. One particularly violent incident occurred in Cincinnati, OH, when a group of four youths assaulted the son of a community rabbi, chasing him for about a block before they caught him outside of the synagogue and beat him until he collapsed on the street. The ADL also reported an incident of arson in New York City, at Freddy's Fashion Mart, where eight people, including the arsonist himself, died. At Fresno State College, following the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the student-run newspaper printed an article calling Rabin, "The most despicable mass murderer the 20th century has seen, making Hitler look like Big Bird."

Sadly, 1995 saw a large number of anti-Semitic incidences on college campuses. One disturbing incident occurred at the University of Pennsylvania. On March 24, two students were walking in an area immediately off campus. Derogatory epithets were shouted at them by two students sitting on the porch of a private home. When the Jewish students confronted them, one of the two went into the house and returned brandishing a shotgun which he used to threaten the Jewish students, who quickly fled the scene.

On another somber note, the number of arrests made in conjunction with anti-Semitic hate crimes was 108, a significant decrease of 33 from last year's arrest total of 141. This may be attributed to either fewer crimes or underreporting of crime instances. However, the number of arrests is still relatively high, which is encouraging. Law enforcement agencies have been making intensive efforts to refine procedures for investigation of hate crimes, with the assistance of the ADL and other human relations organizations.

In closing, I again want to commend the ADL for its outstanding and important work and ask that portions of the ADL report be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

AUDIT OF ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS—1995 THE FINDINGS

In 1995, the total number of anti-Semitic incidents reported to the Anti-Defamation League—including acts against both property and persons—was 1,843. This total, comprising reports from 42 states and the District of Columbia, represents a decrease of 223 incidents, or 11 percent, from the 1994 total of 2,066.

The four states reporting the highest totals of anti-Semitic incidents of all kinds in 1995 were: New York (370), California (264), New Jersey (228), and Florida (152). These four states account for 1,014 of the 1,843 incidents reported (55 percent).

The 1995 audit reveals the following new developments:

(1) The decline in violent crime in the U.S. that has been reported by Federal and municipal law enforcement in 1995 carries over

into anti-Semitic bias incidents as well. The overall 11 percent decline reflected in this year's Audit is the first since 1992, and the largest decline in 10 years. Thus, the Audit statistics mirror the state of crime in American society. Enhanced security awareness by Jewish institutions, steadily improving law enforcement action, and passage of hate crimes legislation have likely contributed to this decline.

(2) The decline is contrasted with the seriousness of many of the incidents reported. An extremely violent arson incident in New York City led to several deaths. In addition, the number of cemetery desecrations (one of the most serious and hurtful forms of vandalism, which affects an entire community) actually increased over 1994.

(3) The number of incidents occurring on the college campus shows the first decline since 1987, and only the second since the Audit began separately counting such incidents in 1984. In 1995, 118 campus incidents occurred, a decrease of 25 (17 percent) from the 1994 total of 143.

In addition to the aforementioned findings, the 1995 figures maintain two important trends noted in the 1994 ADL study:

(1) For the fifth straight year, acts of anti-Semitic harassment outnumber incidents of vandalism. In 1995, the 1,116 incidents of harassment account for 61 percent of all incidents, vs. 727 incidents of vandalism. The number of harassments and assaults in 1995 dropped by 81, or 7 percent, from 1994.

(2) As in previous years, of the total of 727 incidents of vandalism, the number of vandalism incidents committed against public properly locations (362)—i.e., public school buildings, bridges, and sign posts—in 1995 was more than twice that committed against synagogues and other Jewish institutional targets (145). (The remaining 220 vandalism incidents were perpetrated against privately owned property.) This pattern continues a trend seen over the previous five years. Vandals, it seems, are still opting for the more numerous and harder-to-protect public locations rather than the generally better secured and increasingly more aware Jewish institutions. In recent years, such institutions have also become better protected by more intensive law enforcement action.

FEWER INCIDENTS—BUT MANY STILL VERY SERIOUS

In contrast to the overall decline in incidents reported in 1995, there were several particularly troubling incidents which took place over the last year.

On November 11, 1995, the FBI arrested four suspects in a foiled attempt to bomb several offices of civil rights organizations around the country, including ADL Regional Offices. Willie Ray Lampley, Cecilia Lampley, Larry Wayne Crow, and John Dare Baird had been allegedly conspiring since August 1995 to build homemade bombs out of ammonium nitrate, fuel oil, and other ingredients to destroy the ADL Houston office, a second unnamed ADL office, the Southern Poverty Law Center in Montgomery, Alabama, and two other targets to be decided by the "Tri-State Militia."

The FBI became aware of the plans on a tip from local law enforcement sources in South Dakota, and closely monitored the development plot through the use of undercover informants and surveillance. All of the suspects were arrested without incident, and indicted on Federal charges.

On December 8th, Roland Smith entered Freddy's Fashion Mart on Harlem's historic 125th Street in New York City. According to the New York Times (Dec. 9, 10), he then produced a revolver and yelled "It's on now!" and ordered all blacks to leave the store. After this he began to fire the gun, and to

spread a flammable liquid over the racks of clothing in the store, before igniting them. When the fire department had finally extinguished the flames, 8 people were dead, including Smith. An additional 4 people were wounded.

Fred Harari, the Jewish owner of Freddy's, was involved in a landlord-tenant dispute with Sikhulu Shange, the black owner of the Record Shack, a store subletting an adjacent property. (The entire property was actually owned by the United House of Prayer for All People, a Black church). Mr. Shange enlisted the support of the 125th Street Vendors Association, which organized demonstrations outside of Freddy's. Though it started as a simple economic dispute, the demonstrators quickly began to characterize it in terms of a white Jewish-owned business trying to force a black business off 125th Street. In late November, Mr. Harari complained that the demonstrations, which was supported by community newspapers and radio stations, were taking an anti-Semitic tone, and were laced with increasingly violent racist rhetoric.

On Saturday, February 18, members of the Ohev Shalom Synagogue in York, PA, arrived for services to find a severed pig's head mounted on the front door. The community quickly rallied behind the efforts of law enforcement officials to apprehend the perpetrator, and support the synagogue. At a vote on a motion to condemn the incident, town supervisor Lori Mitnick states that the Jewish community should know "this is not just an embarrassment to them, it is an embarrassment to all decent human beings."

Determined police work led to the eventual arrest and conviction of 22-year-old Mason E. Aldrich for institutional vandalism, desecration of venerated objects, and criminal conspiracy. He was sentenced to 23 months in jail and ordered to perform 120 hours of community service, including 15 hours of cultural awareness programming with ADL.

In interviews leading up to his October 16 Million Man March, the Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan sought to justify his referring to Jews and others as "blood suckers." On Reuters Television, Farrakhan explained, "Many of the Jews who owned the homes, the apartments in the black community, we considered them bloodsuckers because they took from our community but didn't offer anything back to our community." Minister Farrakhan was interviewed by many national news programs in the weeks leading up to the march, interspersing many of his remarks with thinly veiled conspiracy theory anti-Semitism.

In addition to the above incidents, other troubling acts included the beating of a rabbi's son in Cincinnati, OH, and the intimidation of the cast of a play about the Holocaust in Honolulu, HI. At the University of Pennsylvania, two Jewish students were threatened by other students brandishing a shotgun, after being taunted with anti-Semitic epithets. In California, a home-made fire-bomb was thrown at a synagogue. The bomb did not detonate, and the synagogue was spared. (Please see Examples of Harassment, Threats and Assaults, p. 4; Campus Incidents, p. 9; and A Look at Some Noteworthy Incidents, p. 13, for more information.)

HARASSMENT, THREATS, AND ASSAULTS

In 1995, the number of incidents of anti-Semitic harassment, threats, and assaults directed at Jewish individuals and institutions totaled 1,116. This total represents a decrease of 81, or 7 percent from the 1994 total of 1,197, which was the highest on record.

This category of incidents covers a large variety of intimidating and hostile acts, including: slanderous anti-Semitic and neo-

Nazi hate literature mailed or disseminated in public places; slurs directed against Jewish individuals walking to synagogue services or campus gatherings; speeches given on campus containing anti-Semitic language; Holocaust-denial advertisements in campus newspapers; a threatening phone call to a synagogue or Jewish school; as well as direct physical violence against Jewish persons as a result of their identity. Although many incidents of harassment are not crimes, they continue to constitute overt and painful expressions of anti-Semitic hatred.

While it is encouraging that the number of harassments is down from previous years, a troubling trend has been maintained in the 1995 totals. As in past years, incidents of harassment are significantly more common than incidents of vandalism. While any expression of anti-Semitic behavior is troubling, the high number of these more personalized attacks is a cause for particular concern.

EXAMPLES OF HARASSMENT, THREAT, AND ASSAULT INCIDENTS

The following is a representative sampling of 1995 incidents of anti-Semitic harassment, threats, and assaults in the 20 states reporting the highest totals of such acts.

1. New York (200 incidents) March—Upon leaving a dance club late at night, a group of men was approached by several people who asked if they were Jewish. When they responded that they were, one of them was beaten with a "Club" anti-car-theft device. (New York City)

2. California (175) August—A car with four young men in it drove past a group of campers and staff at a JCC camp and shouted profanities and anti-Semitic epithets. (San Diego)

3. Florida (102) October—Police officers and social workers received messages on their beepers leading them to call the Children of the Reich hate line, with a message threatening Jews and African-Americans.

4. New Jersey (97) January/February—Community leaders were threatened with bodily harm if they supported an application to erect a new synagogue building. (Closter)

5. Connecticut (51) February—An anti-Semitic, Holocaust-denying letter was sent to a Jewish newspaper. (Hartford)

6. Ohio (50) November—Soon after the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a spectator at a Cleveland Browns football game held a sign saying, "They killed the wrong Jew," a reference to Art Modell, the owner of the team who decided to move it to Baltimore. (Cleveland)

7. Massachusetts (47) June—A 74-year-old Russian immigrant was assaulted by his neighbor, who yelled, "F— — ing Jew—go back to Russia." (Brighton)

8. Maryland (44) May—A Holocaust information center received numerous anti-Semitic phone calls after its phone number was posted on the Internet. (Baltimore)

9. Illinois (40) August—A man was walking on a downtown street wearing a sandwich board sign which read, "HIROSHIMA + NAGASAKI Were (and are) JEWISH ATROCITIES." (Chicago)

10. Pennsylvania (36) April—A synagogue nursery school received a letter which stated, "Fuel oil fertilizer. Jews go boom." (Western Pennsylvania)

11. Missouri (31) March—The Aryan Revolutionary Army passed out flyers stating that the "only good Jew is a dead Jew." (St. Louis)

12. Georgia (27) April—A high school history teacher asserted in class that the Jews control the media and film industry. (Atlanta)

13. District of Columbia (21)—A U.S. Congressman received anti-Semitic hate mail including, "How is it that a Jew backs a

Nazi?" and "You Jews cause trouble all around the world and then try to hide behind your religion," and imagery such as swastikas and other offensive drawings.

14. Minnesota (20) February—The National Socialist American Workers Freedom Movement, a neo-Nazi group, distributed flyers questioning the Holocaust and filled with virulently anti-Semitic statements. (Minneapolis)

15. Texas (20) February—A 15-year-old Jewish student was assaulted by a gang of 15 skinheads. He escaped without serious injury. (Alamo Heights)

16. Colorado (16) October—A threatening message was left on the voice mail of the ADL Regional Office, stating, "Hello, is this the rabbi? F— — you. Six million more, hey six zillion more!" (Denver)

17. Wisconsin (16) April—A letter addressed to the Executive Director of the Jewish Council said "Death to all jews [sic]. Six million more!!! May you be next!!!" (Milwaukee)

18. Washington (13) April—A package of dog feces was left on the front porch of a Jewish family, with the message, "Happy Passover from Congregation Beth Shalom."

19. North Carolina (11) January—Skinhead hate literature was distributed at a flea market by Gary Lauck's National Socialist German Workers Party. (Fayetteville)

20. Virginia (11) January—Anti-Semitic hate literature from the National Alliance was left in people's driveways. (Henrico County) •

COMPREHENSIVE TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 735, a bill to prevent and punish acts of terrorism, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 735) entitled "An Act to prevent and punish acts of terrorism, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Effective Death Penalty and Public Safety Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—CRIMINAL ACTS

Sec. 101. Protection of Federal employees.

Sec. 102. Prohibiting material support to terrorist organizations.

Sec. 103. Modification of material support provision.

Sec. 104. Acts of terrorism transcending national boundaries.

Sec. 105. Conspiracy to harm people and property overseas.

Sec. 106. Clarification and extension of criminal jurisdiction over certain terrorism offenses overseas.

Sec. 107. Expansion and modification of weapons of mass destruction statute.

Sec. 108. Addition of offenses to the money laundering statute.

Sec. 109. Expansion of Federal jurisdiction over bomb threats.

Sec. 110. Clarification of maritime violence jurisdiction.

Sec. 111. Possession of stolen explosives prohibited.

Sec. 112. Study and recommendations for assessing and reducing the threat to law enforcement officers from the criminal use of firearms and ammunition.

TITLE II—INCREASED PENALTIES

Sec. 201. Mandatory minimum for certain explosives offenses.

Sec. 202. Increased penalty for explosive conspiracies.

Sec. 203. Increased and alternate conspiracy penalties for terrorism offenses.

Sec. 204. Mandatory penalty for transferring a firearm knowing that it will be used to commit a crime of violence.

Sec. 205. Mandatory penalty for transferring an explosive material knowing that it will be used to commit a crime of violence.

Sec. 206. Directions to Sentencing Commission.

Sec. 207. Amendment of sentencing guidelines to provide for enhanced penalties for a defendant who commits a crime while in possession of a firearm with a laser sighting device.

TITLE III—INVESTIGATIVE TOOLS

Sec. 301. Study of tagging explosive materials, detection of explosives and explosive materials, rendering explosive components inert, and imposing controls of precursors of explosives.

Sec. 302. Exclusion of certain types of information from wiretap-related definitions.

Sec. 303. Requirement to preserve record evidence.

Sec. 304. Detention hearing.

Sec. 305. Protection of Federal Government buildings in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 306. Study of thefts from armories; report to the Congress.

TITLE IV—NUCLEAR MATERIALS

Sec. 401. Expansion of nuclear materials prohibitions.

TITLE V—CONVENTION ON THE MARKING OF PLASTIC EXPLOSIVES

Sec. 501. Definitions.

Sec. 502. Requirement of detection agents for plastic explosives.

Sec. 503. Criminal sanctions.

Sec. 504. Exceptions.

Sec. 505. Effective date.

TITLE VI—IMMIGRATION-RELATED PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Removal of Alien Terrorists
PART 1—REMOVAL PROCEDURES FOR ALIEN TERRORISTS

Sec. 601. Funding for detention and removal of alien terrorists.

PART 2—EXCLUSION AND DENIAL OF ASYLUM FOR ALIEN TERRORISTS

Sec. 611. Denial of asylum to alien terrorists.

Sec. 612. Denial of other relief for alien terrorists.

Subtitle B—Expedited Exclusion

Sec. 621. Inspection and exclusion by immigration officers.

Sec. 622. Judicial review.

Sec. 623. Exclusion of aliens who have not been inspected and admitted.

Subtitle C—Improved Information and Processing

PART 1—IMMIGRATION PROCEDURES

Sec. 631. Access to certain confidential INS files through court order.

Sec. 632. Waiver authority concerning notice of denial of application for visas.

PART 2—ASSET FORFEITURE FOR PASSPORT AND VISA OFFENSES

Sec. 641. Criminal forfeiture for passport and visa related offenses.

Sec. 642. Subpoenas for bank records.

Sec. 643. Effective date.

Subtitle D—Employee Verification by Security Services Companies

Sec. 651. Permitting security services companies to request additional documentation.

Subtitle E—Criminal Alien Deportation Improvements

Sec. 661. Short title.

Sec. 662. Additional expansion of definition of aggravated felony.

Sec. 663. Deportation procedures for certain criminal aliens who are not permanent residents.

Sec. 664. Restricting the defense to exclusion based on 7 years permanent residence for certain criminal aliens.

Sec. 665. Limitation on collateral attacks on underlying deportation order.

Sec. 666. Criminal alien identification system.

Sec. 667. Establishing certain alien smuggling-related crimes as RICO-predicate offenses.

Sec. 668. Authority for alien smuggling investigations.

Sec. 669. Expansion of criteria for deportation for crimes of moral turpitude.

Sec. 670. Miscellaneous provisions.

Sec. 671. Construction of expedited deportation requirements.

Sec. 672. Study of prisoner transfer treaty with Mexico.

Sec. 673. Justice Department assistance in bringing to justice aliens who flee prosecution for crimes in the United States.

Sec. 674. Prisoner transfer treaties.

Sec. 675. Interior repatriation program.

Sec. 676. Deportation of nonviolent offenders prior to completion of sentence of imprisonment.

Sec. 677. Authorizing state and local law enforcement officials to arrest and detain certain illegal aliens.

TITLE VII—AUTHORIZATION AND FUNDING

Sec. 701. Firefighter and emergency services training.

Sec. 702. Assistance to foreign countries to procure explosive detection devices and other counter-terrorism technology.

Sec. 703. Research and development to support counter-terrorism technologies.

Sec. 704. Sense of Congress.

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 801. Study of State licensing requirements for the purchase and use of high explosives.

Sec. 802. Compensation of victims of terrorism.

Sec. 803. Jurisdiction for lawsuits against terrorist states.

Sec. 804. Study of publicly available instructional material on the making of bombs, destructive devices, and weapons of mass destruction.

Sec. 805. Compilation of statistics relating to intimidation of Government employees.

Sec. 806. Victim Restitution Act of 1995.

Sec. 807. Overseas law enforcement training activities.

Sec. 808. Closed circuit televised court proceedings for victims of crime.

Sec. 809. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE IX—HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

Sec. 901. Filing deadlines.

Sec. 902. Appeal.

Sec. 903. Amendment of Federal rules of appellate procedure.

Sec. 904. Section 2254 amendments.

Sec. 905. Section 2255 amendments.

Sec. 906. Limits on second or successive applications.