

Although she writes on other issues, Rabinowitz continues to confront prosecutors and juries who have convicted defendants accused by children—coached by therapists and law enforcement “specialists” in sexual abuse. As Alan Kors, a history professor at the University of Pennsylvania, notes:

“What Rabinowitz has disclosed to full public scrutiny and understanding is sadly reminiscent of Europe’s witch-craze—a jurisprudence of leading questions, socio-pathology, disregard of evidence and logic, and careerism joined to fanaticism.”

In the Massachusetts Amirautes’ case, Rabinowitz’s persistent stories finally led to the release from prison of two of the three defendants. She has not given up on the third. In the Boston Globe, critic at large Ed Siegel emphasizes that Rabinowitz was “the first journalist to provide in-depth reporting on the case” and “her series had a ripple effect.” And Malcolm Gladwell noted in The Post that “the Amirautes’ case became a national cause celebre because of doubts about the veracity of the children’s testimony against them.” Those doubts came largely from stories in the Wall Street Journal.

A movie could be made about Dorothy Rabinowitz, journeying alone, to the city of Wenatchee in the state of Washington, where many have been charged and imprisoned on the testimony of children in a nightmarish setting that resembled a fusion of the TV series “Picket Fences” and a Stephen King novel.

A local television reporter, Tom Grant, told me he had to fight to get air time to report the story, which he nonetheless did with much courage in a town that had aspects of 17th-century Salem, Mass. This year, Grant received a George Polk Award for local television reporting.

He says, however, that Wenatchee became a national concern because of Dorothy Rabinowitz. “Six months after I started on the story,” he said to me, “Dorothy came and everything exploded. Then the other media came.”

Rabinowitz was a finalist for a Pulitzer Prize in commentary this year, but was not considered worthy. Some members of the ultimate Pulitzer Board had been told—as one of them assured Tucker Carlson of the Standard—that she had had no effect on the local situations she wrote about. So much for accuracy of reporting on high.

In 1965, when the august Pulitzer board overruled a music jury award to Duke Ellington, he said: “Fate doesn’t want me to be too famous too young.” Ellington easily survived the ignorance of the Pulitzer Board. And Dorothy Rabinowitz also knows she is worth a lot more than one of its prizes.●

(At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

DR. PHILIP M. BLATT

• Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, few of us are ever called upon by our genes to bear a burden comparable to that which is borne by those in lifelong contention with the condition known as hemophilia. Even fewer of us, I believe, whatever physical burdens we may be obliged to bear, ever encounter a physician such as my friend and neighbor in Delaware, Dr. Philip M. Blatt, a hematologist who treats many patients suffering from hemophilia.

On Wednesday, May 15, Dr. Blatt will be honored by the Delaware Valley Chapter of the National Hemophilia Foundation, not merely for applying

his medical skills to helping his patients survive, but especially for the warm, human, caring manner in which he does so.

Hemophilia, which affects the ability of the blood to coagulate and thus can make even a minor injury into a major threat from the uncontrollable loss of blood, tends, in a sense, to isolate its victims. They know that they must manage their lives with an uncommon degree of caution and avoidance. They know that what might be a negligible scratch for someone else can, in their case, become a life-threatening wound. And because of the fragility of their blood, they must often undergo constant treatment—and that necessity, in the years before the effect of the AIDS virus was known, placed many of them innocently at risk to that deadly disease.

It would be very easy, Mr. President, for any victims of hemophilia to suffer as much from the psychic as from the physical effects of their condition—to perceive themselves as put upon through no fault of their own, to think of themselves as the outcast victims of a genetic condition totally beyond their control—but not so easy if they are Philip Blatt’s patients.

Dr. Blatt knows that his hemophilia patients suffer from a condition that has an almost all-consuming effect on their lives, but goes to great lengths to make sure it does not consume their spirits. He knows that their hemophilia makes them relative rarities among the general run of people, but he never forgets that they are—first, foremost, and always—people, with the same general inheritance of strengths and deficiencies we all share, with the same rights and responsibilities, with the same dreams and aspirations.

Philip Blatt is not a doctor who simply treats his patients’ frailties, but a physician in the classic tradition who treats them as whole persons, and who cares not only about saving their lives but also about helping them keep their lives whole and rewarding. He practices medicine in its finest sense, and it is that quality, Mr. President, for which the Delaware Chapter of the National Hemophilia Society will honor him this week, as I do today here on the floor of the U.S. Senate.●

THE BATTLE OF ADWA

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, recently I was catching up on my reading and I read in a bulletin published by the Embassy of Ethiopia the speech of President Negasso Gidada on the 100th anniversary of the battle of Adwa.

Frankly I had never heard of the battle of Adwa before reading this speech but because of its insight into this historic event as well as insights into Ethiopia I ask to have it printed in the RECORD after my remarks.

Ethiopia and its neighbor Eritrea, who divided into two countries peacefully after years of struggle, are both making progress.

It is good to see the progress that Ethiopia is making and I congratulate President Negasso Gidada and the people of Ethiopia on their steps forward.

The address follows:

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY DR. NEGASSO GIDADA ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF ADWA

[The following are selected excerpts from the speech of President Negasso Gidada on March 2, 1996, in Addis Ababa]

Dear Peoples of Ethiopia, Invited Guests and Friends of Our Country:

At the outset, I wish on behalf of all the peoples of Ethiopia, to express my heartfelt joy as we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Victory of Adwa, an event that is accorded a special place of honor in our long history of struggle to safeguard our independence.

A hundred years have passed since the victory of the battle of Adwa, a victory which is a source of pride not only to us Ethiopians, but to those peoples of Africa and other continents who suffered under colonial rule. Today, all over our country we are celebrating with great joy the one hundredth anniversary of the victory achieved at Adwa by our heroic fathers who, with their fervent patriotism, halted the invasion designed to subjugate us under the colonial yoke forced upon our African brothers at the end of the last century.

This victory achieved by our heroic fathers over Italian colonialists at Adwa, the centenary of which we celebrate with great color today, had special significance not only for Ethiopia but for the anti-colonial struggle of all the African peoples.

It is to be recalled that it was in the last quarter of the previous century that the rich European countries decided to divide up Africa among themselves to satisfy their demand for raw materials and markets. Following their decision, European powers invaded all parts of Africa. They deployed highly organized armies equipped with modern arms with the objective of subjugating under direct colonial rule the African countries, most of which were relatively at low levels of development. Africa and her peoples sank into the darkness of colonialism.

The colonial powers keen to exploit the wealth and labor that Africa provided them, sought to insure that no country remained free in Africa and began planning to bring Ethiopia under their control. After having labored to weaken our country earlier through various smaller acts of aggression, they eventually launched an all out invasion in 1896. The invading force deployed by Italian colonialists was, however, dealt a crushing blow by our gallant forebears on March 2, 1896 at Adwa. Ethiopia and her peoples were saved from falling under colonial rule. The colonialists suffered great humiliation.

The historic victory scored at Adwa, coming at a time when our continent was suffering from foreign domination, had the strong effect of marking a new chapter in the anti-colonial struggle of the African peoples. The victory of Adwa provided a great example for our African brothers to rekindle their struggle to regain their freedom with new vigor and hope. The victory of Adwa contributed greatly to the intensification of the struggle of black peoples all over the world for their right to live in dignity and equality. Adwa provided a vivid example not only for Africa but for peoples the world over suffering under colonialism and racism to revitalize their struggle.

It is because of these features signaling light at the end of the dark tunnel of colonialism to the peoples of Africa that we say that the victory of Adwa, beyond being a war between Italian invaders and Ethiopia, had a special meaning and dimension for Africa.

The victory of Adwa enabled us to ensure that after the battle our country remained sovereign and free. The victory provided great morale for the resistance of our patriots when the colonialists returned to Ethiopia in strength 40 years later to invade the country for a second time. The generation that struggled valiantly for five years to put to shame the fascist forces who launched the second Italian invasion was the beneficiary of the patriotic legacy of our fathers who defeated the invaders of Adwa.

Furthermore the proud struggle and sacrifice of the present generation against the seventeen year traitorous dictatorship which provided foreign forces the opportunity to interfere in our affairs, is proof that the victory of our fathers in Adwa continues to be passed on from one generation to the other.

The century old victory of Adwa which left a legacy of patriotism and resistance to the generation that followed would not have succeeded had it not been for the decisive participation of all the peoples of Ethiopia. If all our peoples had not arisen as one and not demonstrated their readiness to resist the invading army, Ethiopia would not have been saved from colonialism, and either would her people have been spared from humiliation. Thanks to all the heroes of Ethiopia, the victory of Adwa ensured that we were bequeathed a free country.

Peoples of Our Country.

It is difficult for us Ethiopians to have a clear understanding of the situation in which we find ourselves as well as the struggle that awaits us, unless the victories registered in the struggle to resist foreign invaders and our proud history of resistance are seen against the backdrop of the life we have lived in other aspects of our existence. Although the courage that prevailed over repeated external attempts to humiliate our country guaranteed the survival of our independence and kept our flag flying, it also should be borne in mind that there was another side of our existence that had persisted for a long time. This other side has been marked by lack of social liberty and development and by a system that denied us the opportunities for progress, for peace and consolidating strong national unity.

The stark reality until recently was that all the peoples of our country had been subjugated under a system in which their democratic and human rights were stifled and their destinies decided by dictators. Being anti-democratic the system denied the peoples the freedom to uphold their national rights and consigned them to national oppression as well as humiliation. Although our peoples are hard working and our country is endowed with abundant natural resources, we have been exposed to abject poverty and associated social hardships because our economy has remained stagnant. Because we have been denied the opportunity to address these and other related problems democratically, our country and its peoples have suffered from continuous internal conflicts.

After a long and bitter struggle, our country has embarked upon a path that will extricate it from these and related difficulties. Nevertheless, poverty and backwardness, oppression and national subjugation still remain today the lot of most of us Africans. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us in Africa to re-dedicate our resolve that had enabled us to achieve independence in the direction of extricating our continent from poverty and related social ills.

At the regional level, side by side with the responsibility of promoting growth and prosperity in each country, our mission calls for strict observance of the obligation to adhere to the recognition and mutual interests in order to promote cooperative endeavors to

achieve prosperity freeing the continent from its multitude of problems.

In recognition of the imperative need to strengthen the economic and democratic foundations of our country's sovereignty and independence, Ethiopia has chosen its path of democratic and economic development. It has taken numerous steps in this direction during the transition period and continues to do more along the same lines. The prevalence of peace and democracy in our country today as well as the development activities in which the whole population participates are concrete evidence that our aspirations are unfolding. Our strong conviction is that the path of peace, democracy and economic growth on which we have embarked will steer our country towards the realization of a fully-fledged and sustainable democratic system.

Peace in our country has steadily taken root because our nations and nationalities have worked to make it sustainable. Democracy has become a means through which the peoples address their problems. The constitution of dictatorship has been replaced with a democratic constitution through the active participation and efforts of all our population. This is a clear demonstration of the sustainability of democracy in our country.

The lesson to be drawn from the development efforts being exerted by regional governments elected by the peoples and that have taken advantage of the wide and extensive powers they have attained and the prevailing democratic and peaceful conditions, is that any effort on the road we have chosen cannot succeed in the absence of the extensive and active support of our population.

All the peoples of our country, therefore, should mobilize their energies that are characteristic of their traditional culture of hard work, for the implementation of the programs of peace, development and democracy drawn up by the government. I would like to take this opportunity to call on the peoples of our country to dedicate their energies that constitute the engine of growth towards the implementation of our plans, thereby fulfilling the creation of the requisite internally conducive environment.

I thank you.●

JERUSALEM 3000

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, last Tuesday evening several thousand New Yorkers gathered at New York City's Battery Park for a gala celebration of the city of Jerusalem's trimillennium. This magnificent reception was hosted by New York State Gov. George E. Pataki and cosponsored by the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York.

Senators will recall that a similar ceremony was held in the rotunda of the Capitol on October 25, 1995. The main address on that occasion was given by a heroic son of Jerusalem, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, in what would prove to be his last visit to Washington and to the Congress. It was thus all the more appropriate that Governor Pataki chose to dedicate New York State's official celebration of Jerusalem's trimillennium to Yitzhak Rabin's memory.

I ask that Governor Pataki's moving remarks at the Jerusalem celebration be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS BY GOV. GEORGE PATAKI ON JERUSALEM 3000 CELEBRATION

Good evening ladies and gentlemen and welcome to New York State's celebration of

the 3000th anniversary of the City of Jerusalem. Today we are truly making history, as we gather together in a display of unity and solidarity between the people of the State of New York and the people of the State of Israel.

We all agree that now, more than ever, Israel needs our support and help. Like so many times when the United States relied on Israel for help, today we return the favor with an unprecedented showing of support for Jerusalem and the State of Israel. We are aware that Israel has sacrificed much in their support of our country. One need only to recall the Gulf War, when Israel respected the wish of the United States Government that Israel exercise restraint so as not to disrupt Operation Desert Storm.

In 1003 B.C., the Bible records that King David moved the Capital of Israel to Jerusalem. Since that monumental event 3000 years ago, Jerusalem has been a beacon of hope to all those who cherish religion and spirituality. All of the major religions have a special connection to this city.

For 3000 years, people have traveled from all over the world to visit this majestic city. Poets, artists, religious figures, heads-of-state, and people from all walks of life have been captivated by Jerusalem and its beauty, and so have we.

Today we are extremely honored to have guests who have traveled from all of New York State, and from around the world. I am particularly grateful to our most esteemed guests, the Foreign Minister of Israel, General Ehud Barak, Mayor Ehud Olmert of Jerusalem, and John Cardinal O'Connor for taking the time out of their schedules to join us here for this historic occasion, and other great men and women who we heard from today.

To the others from the various Jewish communities and other communities, who have traveled from as far away as Syracuse, Albany, Buffalo, and from throughout our great State and elsewhere, we welcome you and thank you for joining us here this evening.

As the invitation for this event indicated, this evening's celebration is dedicated to the memory and legacy of a great hero of the State of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin. All of us here today, Jew and non-Jew alike, recognize Prime Minister Rabin not just as a great statesman, but as a man who gave his life attempting to bring peace and security to his nation.

I still find it sad that my first trip to the Holy Land and Jerusalem was for the purpose of paying my last respects to this great man. Tonight's celebration would not be complete without us taking a moment to remember his dream of a secure and peaceful Israel. We miss him greatly.

As I indicated earlier, Jerusalem is significant to many religions. This is why we have asked leaders of the various faiths to join with us here today to show their unity with Israel. I think we can all agree that never has there been more accommodation, access and respect for sites holy to all faiths and religions than through the care and consideration of the government of Israel.

For those who have had the privilege to visit Jerusalem, there is no denying its beauty, its spirituality and an indescribable feeling of magic. Who could forget a trip to Western Wall? How can one put into words the history that surrounds the old City? I think that the Babylonian Talmud described it best when it said that "Ten Measures of beauty were bestowed upon the world; nine were taken by Jerusalem, and one by the rest of the world."

As we rejoice this evening, I would be remiss if I did not mention something about the Holocaust and the lessons taught to us