

Mr. Marion Kirby and Mr. Mac Morris of Greensboro, NC, have dedicated themselves to educating America's youth and to striving for excellence in high school athletics. Coach Morris was head coach of the Page High School Pirates' basketball teams for 25 years and Coach Kirby was head coach of the Pirates' football teams for 23 years.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to announce that on September 17, 1997, the football stadium and the gymnasium at Walter Hines Page High School will be named and dedicated after Marion Kirby and Mac Morris, respectively.

Coach Morris won three State basketball championships over 3 decades with Page High School, but more important than these victories is Mr. Morris' genuine concern for his students and players. Mac could always be counted on to push his athletes to work just a little bit harder, and to urge his students to set their goals just a little bit higher. Through his rigorous work ethic, Coach Morris earned the respect of his students, both on the court and in the classroom.

Coach Kirby won four State football championships for the Pirates, and has always set an example for his players and students. Marion always seemed to be a miracle worker. He took teams which seemed to have mediocre talent and somehow turned them into contenders for a State championship. Coach Kirby has always led by example, taught from experience, and listened to the students with genuine concern.

Both of these men are role models in the teaching and coaching communities. These gentlemen have earned the respect of every student who has entered their classrooms, and every athlete who has set foot upon the basketball court or the football field. They have always conducted themselves with the highest integrity and they insisted that their teams played within the rules.

This honor is truly befitting of these two gentlemen. Their dedication to America's youth and their perseverance in striving for excellence are examples to us all. We are certainly proud of Mr. Kirby and Mr. Morris. We thank them for their dedication, and we wish them the best of luck in the future.

TRIBUTE TO ALAN PAUL  
HASKVITZ—1997 INDUCTEE  
NATIONAL TEACHERS HALL OF  
FAME

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievement of Mr. Alan Paul Haskvitz who will be inducted into the Teacher's Hall of Fame this Saturday, June 28, 1997.

Mr. Haskvitz, a sixth grade teacher at Suzanne Middle School in Walnut, CA, who lives in Alta Loma, CA, has spent a total of 23 years in the classroom. His distinguished career has earned him numerous awards, including Professional Best Teacher, Learning Magazine; Hero in Education, Reader's Digest; the President's Award for Environmental Education; the Christa McAuliffe National Award; and the Outstanding Social Studies Program

for Los Angeles County and the State of California.

Mr. Haskvitz has led the children he has taught to a remarkable number of achievements. His students have developed plans to end graffiti in schools and the community, sponsored seeing eye dogs, and created a Feed the Homeless garden that uses all recycle materials and water.

Mr. Haskvitz has made a valuable contribution to the lives of hundreds of students. His teaching and leadership benefit not only the school in which he works, but also the community in which he lives. Both Walnut and Alta Loma benefit from Alan Haskvitz's efforts to energize and mobilize students to embrace learning and give back to their communities. I am proud to represent Mr. Haskvitz in Congress and offer my warmest congratulations on a job, and a career, well done.

CONGRATULATING KAHUKU HIGH  
SCHOOL'S "WE THE PEOPLE"  
TEAM

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my warmest congratulations to Kahuku High School on the outstanding performance of their team in the recent "We the People...The Citizen and the Constitution" competition held in Washington, DC, April 26–28, 1997. These students from the Island of Oahu, State of Hawaii, held their own against 50 other competing classes from across the Nation during this annual event, displaying a keen comprehension about the basics of our country's Constitution and its government.

Congratulations to students Melodie Akoi, Marc Allred, Brooke Barnhill, Paul Brewer, Josh Cameron, Jodeen Enesa, Daniel Evans, Akiko Jackson, Hazel Keil, Joshua Lee, Moana Minton, Kupa'a Oleole, Paul Rama, Kristal Williams, Julie Wrathall, and Steven Yuh, and to their teacher Sandra Cashman. It was quite an accomplishment for this group of young people to rise above other teams on the State level and have the opportunity to compete at the national finals in this renowned contest.

I had the pleasure to meet this team when they visited Washington, DC, and found it a pleasure to talk with them about their ideas relating to the Federal Government and the Constitution. I am delighted that these students are thinking about the role that government has in their lives and contemplating ways to fix and improve it, in order to better their own lives.

Congratulations once again, Kahuku High School! Hawaii is proud to have had you as its representative to the "We the People..." competition.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be in Washington on Monday, June 23d.

Had I been here I would have voted for the Dellums-Kasich amendment to reduce funding for the B-2 bomber.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER DOROTHY  
ANN KELLY

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Sister Dorothy Ann Kelly, OSU, who on July 1 will complete 25 years of outstanding service as president of the College of New Rochelle. I am privileged, as the Member of Congress who represents the college, to have worked with Sister Dorothy Ann. I know her to be a widely respected and admired national leader in the areas of higher education and women's issues, who also has found the time to play an active role in community organizations and events.

Innovative, insightful, instrumental—these are merely a few words that can be used to characterize Sr. Dorothy Ann Kelly, who has served as president of the College of New Rochelle for the past 25 years. Under her determined leadership, the college has grown from one school of 800 students in 1972 to four schools with seven campuses and a current student population of over 6,500.

Sr. Dorothy Ann played a vital role in the establishment of three of the college's four schools—the graduate school, now offering programs in art, communication arts, education and human services, the School of New Resources, an international model in adult education, and the School of Nursing, which remains on the cutting edge in preparing nurses to meet today's health care needs. The School of Arts and Sciences, the original unit of the college, still enrolls only women students as it did when founded in 1904.

Throughout her 40-year career in education as associate professor of history, academic dean, acting president, and now president, Sr. Dorothy Ann has demonstrated a deep devotion to providing equal rights and access to education for all, regardless of general or ethnic background. This commitment is particularly evident in the School of New Resources' innovative baccalaureate degree program designed specifically for adults and the college's bold act of bringing the new resources program directly into the community, crossing all perceived barriers of geography and socioeconomic background. The school now maintains seven branch campuses in the New York metropolitan area, including in the South Bronx, Harlem, and Brooklyn.

Sr. Dorothy Ann is no stranger to being the first or only woman to achieve a particular goal or status. In 1995, she was the only women's college president appointed by the President of the United States to be a member of the official U.S. delegation to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing, China. In recognition of her leadership role in independent higher education, in 1994, Sr. Dorothy Ann became the first woman to receive the Henry D. Paley Memorial Award from the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities [NAICU] and in 1978, Sr. Dorothy Ann became the first woman chair of the New York State Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities.

She currently serves on the boards of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association—College Retirement Equities Fund [TIAA-CREF] Community of the Peace People, U.S.A.; The Catholic University of America; the Commission on Higher Education—Middle States Association; the Advisory Board of The National Museum of Women in the Arts; Sound Shore Hospital Medical Center in Westchester County, NY; and The Ursuline School in New Rochelle, NY.

For these, and many other reasons, Sister Dorothy Ann Kelly truly deserves our thanks and congratulations, as she moves on to the newly created position of chancellor of the College of New Rochelle.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE MEN OF COMPANY "B"

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to recognize Carl B. Stankovic and the men of the Eighth Armored Division Association. These brave men served in Company "B" of the 78th Medical Battalion during World War II.

The men of Company "B" will be celebrating their 48th Annual Convention Reunion in King of Prussia, PA. Along with their families, they will be engaging in a week of festivities, taking them through the Fourth of July weekend. The 78th Medical Battalion acquired the reputation for excellence in their assistance and treatment of the wounded during World War II. The battalion is proud that not one life was lost while tending to the injured and evacuating them from the front lines.

This unique group of veterans should take pride in their versatility at having been able to transfer their successes from country-to-country, as they traveled through England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. They coined themselves "The Thundering Herd," which undoubtedly refers to their unfaltering strength while traversing vast country sides.

The great sacrifices made by those who served in World War II have resulted in the freedom and prosperity of our country and in countries around the world. The responsibility rests within each of us to build upon the valiant efforts of these soldiers, so that the United States and the world will be a more free and prosperous place. To properly honor the heroism of our troops, we must make the most of our freedom secured by their efforts.

We will be forever indebted to our veterans and their families for the sacrifices they made for our freedom. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting the men of the 78th Medical Battalion, Company "B" as they observe the 48th anniversary of their battles for freedom.

#### DISAPPROVAL OF MOST-FAVORED- NATION TREATMENT FOR CHINA

SPEECH OF

**HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 24, 1997*

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, this vote is about many things. Human rights. Global security. Free—and fair—trade. But most importantly, it's about American credibility.

Yesterday, a bill was on the calendar to prohibit financial transactions with terrorist nations like Iran, Libya, and Syria. It would have passed without debate.

How ironic. China has provided Iran with advanced missile and chemical weapons technology. Sent missile-related components to Syria. And sold Libya materials to produce nuclear weapons.

I suggest we have a credibility problem.

And what of human rights? Last year Congress enacted the Helms-Burton Act to tighten the screws on the Castro government. Why? Because we decry the human rights abuses perpetrated by the Castro regime. Some of our staunchest allies threatened economic reprisals if this law were implemented. But that didn't stop us.

Yet when it comes to China, we ignore our own State Department report that the human rights situation actually got worse in 1996.

I suggest we have a credibility problem.

Then, of course, there's trade. We rant and rave about the unfair trade practices of the Japanese. Yet, to quote from Sunday's Los Angeles Times, "China has developed a labyrinth of tariff and non-tariff barriers against United States goods and services that would make the Japanese blush."

That's why the Wall Street Journal reported this week that our trade deficit with China will soon surpass our deficit with Japan. Our trade relationship with China means a net loss of thousands of American jobs, and a projected deficit of fifty billion dollars this year.

And we complain about the Japanese.

I suggest we have a credibility problem.

In fact, I submit that this vote is fundamentally about American credibility. Whether our policies will be consistent with our principles: On human rights. Global security. Free and fair trade.

If, in fact, these are our principles, then we cannot demand compliance from the rest of the world and set a different standard for China. Vote yes on the resolution.

#### WARTIME VIOLATION OF ITALIAN- AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague from New York, Congressman LAZIO, to introduce a bill that calls on the President, on behalf of the United States Government, to formally acknowledge that the civil liberties of Italian-Americans were violated during World War II.

In 1994, the American Italian Historical Association released a historical document enti-

tled "Una Storia Segreta," (A Secret History) that recounts the lives of Italian-Americans from 1939 to 1945. Many of its findings are disturbing. For example, on December 7, 1941, Federal agents, without regard for the basic constitutional right of due process, detained hundreds of Italian-Americans, classified them as "dangerous aliens" and shipped them to internment camps. By 1942, all Italian-Americans were forbidden to travel beyond a 5-mile radius of home and required to carry a photo ID. What was their crime? Suspicion that they might be dangerous in time of war because they were of Italian ancestry.

Our Government owes it to the Italian-American community to heighten public awareness of this unfortunate chapter in our Nation's history. This story needs to be told in order to acknowledge that these events happened, to remember those whose lives were unjustly disrupted and whose freedoms were violated, and to help repair the damage to the Italian-American community. This legislation calls for the formation of an advisory committee to assist in the compilation of relevant information and urges the President and Congress to provide direct financial support for the education of the American public through such initiatives as the production of a film documentary.

Most importantly, this bill requests the Department of Justice to prepare and publish a report detailing the United States Government's role in this tragic episode. The purpose of this report would be to compile facts and figures associated with the Italian-American community during the early 1940's including names of all Italian-Americans who were forced into custodial detention, prevented from working or arrested for curfew or other minor violations, and those prevented from working. Furthermore, the report would illustrate our Government's unfortunate policies and practices during this period, including an examination of the Government's apparent denial and disregard of due process and adequate legal protection to a large segment of its citizenry.

Mr. Speaker, our legislation calls upon the President to formally acknowledge our Government's systemic denial of basic human rights and freedoms to Italian-Americans. By bringing to light this unfortunate episode we help to ensure that similar injustices and violations of civil liberties do not occur in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I have attached the opening remarks by Hon. Dominic R. Massaro, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, during the opening ceremony of the Storia Segreta exhibit in New York. His remarks accurately portray the injustices done to the Italian-Americans during World War II. I ask you to read the Honorable Massaro's statement and urge you to cosponsor this important piece of legislation.

NOVEMBER 6, 1995: OPENING REMARKS BY HON. DOMINIC R. MASSARO, JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, OPENING CEREMONY, "UNA STORIA SEGRETA: WHEN ITALIAN AMERICANS WERE 'ENEMY ALIENS,'" GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK [CUNY], NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dr. Scelsa, director of the Calandra Institute, our distinguished Consul General in New York, Minister Mistretta, the Governor's representative, Ms. Massimo-Berns, President Horowitz and Provost Zadorian of CUNY, our Curator Ms. Scherini, friends.

We are gathered to pay tribute to those who have suffered injustice, and to recognize