

It is for this reason that the common law courts convened by those groups influenced by the Identity belief system are by far the most dangerous. Death sentences can be doled out for almost any conceivable transgression.

In the remote western Oklahoma farmhouse, Freeman/Identity farmers discussed the Justice movement. One man who had recently lost his farm to foreclosure explained their court system. "What you're seeing right now is just the beginning of taking back our country, the true Israel. The Bible says that we're to be a just people. Where is justice in this country? Our judges turn loose rapists and murderers and put farmers in jail. We're about justice. Why would anyone be afraid of that?"

"We're holding courts right now in every part of this land. We're finding people guilty and we're keeping records so we can carry out the sentences. It's the citizen's duty and right to hold common law courts. It's the militia's job to carry out the sentences."

The farmer goes on to explain that Identity doesn't believe in prisons. He says that nearly all serious offenses are dealt with by capital punishment and that this punishment system is based on the Bible, the first 10 amendments to the Constitution and the Magna Carta. When asked how these death sentences would be carried out, he says, "There's a part of the militia that's getting ready to start working on that (death sentences). I think they're ready to go now. You'll start seeing it soon."

Perhaps we already have. Was the Oklahoma City bombing only the largest and most recent example? When asked, the men in the room state emphatically that they have no first hand knowledge of the bombing—even though some of them were questioned by the FBI within days of the deadly explosion. They say the don't condone it because so many innocent people died. But they agree that it may well have been the result of a secret court sentence. The court could have found the AFT guilty for any number of actions—including Waco and Ruby Ridge—and the militia foot soldiers, in this case McVeigh and Nichols, may have simply followed orders to carry out the sentence.

Whatever the case in Oklahoma City, it seems likely that this new and radical system of vigilante justice can't help but produce similar catastrophes.

The process that gave us that bomb was likely the result of the same stress-induced illness that is tearing our country apart one pipe bomb or burned-down church at a time. Comprehending and healing that illness is our only hope for creating a future free of more bombs, more death and destruction.

IN MEMORY OF MARJORIE MORRIS

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, and I rise today to honor the memory of our dear friend, Marjorie Morris, who passed away earlier this month. Marjorie was a warm, compassionate and caring woman who spent most of her life helping children and families. She was a wonderful

mother to her three children, Blond, Clifford, and Paul, and the loving wife of our close friend, Hugo. Marjorie and Hugo were married for 48 years.

Born in Kansas, Marjorie moved with her family to California when she was a young girl. She met her future husband at UCLA, where both were elected officers of the campus United Nations Association. They were married on September 1, 1949.

Marjorie touched the lives of literally thousands of children. She was a kindergarten teacher in San Fernando, and then a teacher at the Lokrantz School for children with special needs. From 1981 to 1983, she was president of the 4,000-member Southern California Association for the Education of Young Children.

From 1965 to her death Marjorie was a member of the board of directors of the Foundation for Early Childhood Education, an agency that operates 31 Head Start and other sites for 1,500 children.

Marjorie also loved music; she sang in Roger Wagner's choral group at UCLA and conducted a weekly children's folk music program on Radio Station KPFK. Marjorie's family had the good fortune to hear her sing at holiday gatherings. She was blessed with a truly beautiful voice.

We ask our colleagues to join us in honoring the memory of Marjorie Morris, a woman who brought joy and love into the lives of many. She will be missed.

MAST MOUNTED SIGHT (MMS) AND THERMAL IMAGING SENSOR SYSTEM (TISS)

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1997

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the over 200 McDonnell Douglas employees in Monrovia, CA, who are engaged in producing night vision/targeting systems for use by the U.S. Army and Navy. For nearly 10 years, the Army's Mast Mounted Sight [MMS] has been assembled at this facility.

During Desert Shield/Desert Storm, many Americans saw pictures and video images of Army OH-58D Kiowa Warrior helicopters with a large dome over the rotor blades. This dome, or MMS, was developed to increase survivability through its capacity to identify and target potential threats in both day and night, and during adverse weather. Through its multi-sensor electro-optical sighting system, our pilots were able to see through fog, and storms and thick smoke from burning oil fields, thus allowing our soldiers to own the night.

The U.S. Navy also made wide use of the MMS to protect our warships passing through narrow shipping lanes. More than 200 Mast Mounted Sights were deployed during the Gulf War to spot and destroy floating mines, detect and track antiship missiles, and to destroy enemy missile sites. Even under adverse conditions of war in a desert environment, the MMS maintained a 96 percent mission capable rate.

Using lessons learned from producing the MMS, the team at Monrovia is transitioning their facility to the next generation system known as Thermal Imaging Sensor System [TISS]. TISS is primarily designed for ship-

board application and uses a combination of infrared sensor, TV camera and eyesafe laser range finder to detect, recognize and track mines, ships, small boats, low flying aircraft, cruise missiles and swimmers. TISS is fully operational at night and during bad weather, and is effective in close-in operations where radar may be ineffective. It is also useful for navigating and for search and seizure operations.

TISS can easily be adapted to helicopters, fixed wing aircraft and security installations. TISS is now in production and delivery of initial units to the fleet is scheduled for September 1997. The U.S. Navy plans to procure between 120 to 150 systems over the next 6 years.

Over the past few years, my staff and I have visited the outstanding production facility in Monrovia and found both the workers and production line to be of the highest quality. Each and every McDonnell Douglas employee at Monrovia, along with their supplier team, should be extremely proud of their efforts in providing our military forces the finest and most reliable equipment available for carrying out their difficult mission of defending the resources and interests of the United States of America.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill, H.R. 2160:

Mr. KIM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Cox-Hall compromise amendment. I applaud my two colleagues for working together on this issue to come up with this solution which continues the United States tradition of humanitarian assistance, while preventing direct shipments of food to the rogue regime in North Korea.

Yes, North Korea is ruled by one of the last remaining hardcore Communist dictatorships, and yes, some of the food aid currently flowing into North Korea may be diverted to the military. Nonetheless, I believe that we need to help feed the starving people of North Korea.

The United States has a long tradition of helping feed the world's hungry citizens. The United States has always helped out humanitarian causes. We have always fed people in need: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Congo, Somalia and Haiti, to name a few. Some have had regimes just as awful as North Korea's.

I would like to quickly point out one such country: Ethiopia.

In the 1980's, Ethiopia was suffering through a great famine. Much like North Korea, a natural disaster—combined with the bankrupt policies of the Stalinist Mengistu regime—resulted in millions of starving people.

Yet, we did not deny those people food because of their war-mongering government. We did not let children starve because Mengistu

bought tanks instead of food. Instead, we used nongovernment food relief agencies to make sure that the food reached the people who needed it most. This is exactly what this amendment would assure: that our food aid goes through responsible, international organizations, not directly to the Communist government of North Korea.

Currently, our food aid to North Korea is sent through the World Food Programme and other international food-relief organizations. The World Food Programme has monitors on the ground in North Korea who closely follow the food deliveries to make sure that the food gets to the starving people.

USAID has come up to Capitol Hill—and has testified before the International Relations Committee—that the majority of the food does get to the innocent civilians who need it most.

While some food may be diverted, cutting off all food and aid will really only hurt the starving people of North Korea. It will not hurt the ruling communists or the North Korea Army.

Finally, I fear that cutting off this aid would endanger the fragile stability on the Korean Peninsula. While we all want to put pressure on the North Korean regime, I do not want to create a situation where North Korea is blocked so much into a corner and its only response would be to come out fighting. Not with 37,000 United States troops on the Korean peninsula. With the United States troops stationed along the DMZ, are we going to get dragged into another Korean War?

Believe me, in no way do I want to "prop up" the North Korean regime. My family and I were victimized by the Communists in the 1950s. But it is not our food aid that is proping up Kim Jong-Il. Our aid is not enough to really subsidize his regime. It is only enough to help feed the truly starving men, women and children in North Korea: those poor people the Communists have ignored.

Mr. Chairman, I applaud the compromise and call on all my colleagues to support the Cox amendment.

RACE RELATIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 23, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

A NATIONAL DIALOG ON RACE RELATIONS

A Member of Congress from southern Indiana does not very often have to deal with the problem of race. Looking back over several years it is difficult for me to remember many public discussions of the race issue in my public meetings. And that is probably because in southern Indiana blacks and Hispanics are a small percentage of the population.

Race, nonetheless, is a dominant strain in our national politics, much as it has been since the settlement of America in the 17th Century. This country has long struggled with the meaning of race and the implications of people of different racial backgrounds living and working together. We fought a Civil War over the issue. When I first came to Congress in the middle of the civil rights era in the 1960s, national debate focused on race relations between whites and blacks. Race relations today are more complex, particularly with the large influx of

immigrants from Asia and Central America in the last 20 years. Half a century from now, there will be no majority race in America.

The great challenge of public policy is to lessen historic divisions among the races, to build a country where people of diverse backgrounds can coexist peacefully. Sometimes we confront the issue of race, sometimes we don't. Often it takes a crisis to make us really examine the issue. And even when we do confront it, we have difficulty achieving a national consensus on what exactly to do.

PUBLIC VIEWS ON RACE

Polls suggest that while Americans view race as a serious problem, only one in 10 believes the country faces a racial crisis. Most people, at least most white people, tend to think that there is no race problem or if there is, it is more a problem of individual moral failure than it is of race or racism. Whites also think that the biggest race problem facing the country is the continuation of racial preference policies.

Blacks are far more pessimistic about the racial climate than whites. Three in four white Americans said blacks in their community are treated the same as whites. Only 49% of the blacks agreed. Whites really see very little problem when it comes to opportunities for blacks in jobs, education, and housing. Many blacks see racial discrimination as a fact of life. Most blacks think the government should play a role in addressing the effects of past and present discrimination. Only a minority of whites think that government should make special efforts.

I find in southern Indiana a distinct lack of urgency about racial issues. Many other things are more important to people, such as balancing the budget, creating good jobs, fighting crime, reducing health care costs, and improving educational opportunities. Hoosiers believe race relations have significantly improved since the 1960s. Nonetheless, when matters of race do arise, they can be sharply polarizing.

A NATIONAL DIALOG ON RACE

The challenge is to approach any discussion of racial problems in a manner likely to produce consensus in the country. There has been a trend in recent years toward separation of the races. Blacks and whites may often share a common workplace, but social interaction between the races, whether at school or after work, is limited. The mantra of the civil rights movement used to be integration of the races. Today, there is serious discussion among black and white leaders about the merits of separation and self-help.

President Clinton recently initiated what he hopes to be a national what he hopes to be a national dialog on race by appointing a commission to study ways to improve race relations. He has said he will host public meetings throughout the country to discuss issues of race. Such a dialog may be painful, but also may ultimately be helpful and healing. How the dialogue is carried out makes all the difference. Honesty is critical. It is also important to frame the issues not in terms of conflict, but rather areas of common interest, such as good schools and safe neighborhoods.

My own experience is that the best way to improve relations among races is to have people work together at something they believe both to be worthwhile and important. If you get two adult women, for example, of different races together to talk about the future of their children, you can see the making of harmony and consensus. People who may not believe they have very much in common learn that they really do. A dialogue that simply leaves people feeling that we remain far apart doesn't get us very far.

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

Some will argue that any national effort to improve race relations must include a strong commitment of federal resources to break

the cycle of poverty, improve schools, and provide jobs. But in today's budget and political climate, that's just not possible. Public policy is focused on cutting the budget and cutting taxes, not on financing massive new government programs. There is no possibility that Congress would approve a massive new social program.

Government can nonetheless play an important role. Expanding opportunities, particularly educational opportunities, must be a top priority. The more Americans who have a full opportunity to participate in a growing community, the stronger the community becomes. Obeying and enforcing the law are also fundamental to improving racial relations. We have a long list of civil rights laws on the books today, but also a backlog of discrimination claims. It is also important to recruit and encourage people of all races for political, civic, and business leadership so we can develop common solutions to our problems.

CONCLUSION

We still have a long way to go before we feel really comfortable working with each other, living with each other, and helping each other solve problems. We have torn down many of the legal barriers in the country. We have not been as successful breaking down the barriers in our hearts and minds.

I do find that Hoosiers, like most Americans, really would like to talk about the racial problems in their communities, in the state, and in the nation. A national dialogue on race which helps reduce the gaps in knowledge and perception will have merit. The right kind of dialogue can help us move forward in dealing with the challenges of race. The wrong kind of dialogue can hold us back.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TEACHING EXCELLENCE FOR ALL CHILDREN (TEACH) ACT OF 1997

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer The Teaching Excellence for All Children (TEACH) Act of 1997.

This legislation addresses a long-standing concern that many of our Nation's school children are being taught by teachers who are not qualified to teach in their subject areas. This is a disservice to students, to parents, to the teachers themselves, and to taxpayers.

The problem, documented in several studies, will only get worse as the student population continues to rise along with the demand for ever more new teachers.

Parents have a right to know whether their children are being instructed by qualified teachers. And taxpayers have a right to expect Congress to do all it can to ensure that federal education dollars are being spent in a responsible manner. I believe this legislation addresses both of those important demands.

Under this legislation, states receiving Federal education funds would set clear standards for teacher quality. The bill also will ensure accountability for federally supported teacher education, provide financial rewards to teachers who choose to teach in high-need schools