

TRIBUTE TO WILLIE WREN, SR.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Willie Wren, Sr. For over 20 years he has dedicated his life to serving New York City's vulnerable and neediest children and families.

An electrical engineer and business major, he began his public service as chairman and founder of the Freewill Day Care Center. After retiring from the New York Transit Authority, he became the executive director of the Miracle Makers, Inc. The organization is a growing multiservice agency and has administrative offices in Brooklyn and Queens.

The Miracle Makers serve predominantly people of color and many working class ethnic groups. With vision and purpose, Mr. Wren helped to develop a plan to work with managed care providers in providing health and social services to many other agencies. I am pleased to acknowledge his tireless efforts.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BURNING OF SMYRNA

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the burning of Smyrna and honor the memory of its civilian victims.

The destruction of Smyrna in 1922, was the culmination of a Turkish campaign to systematically eliminate the ethnic Greek population in Asia Minor, in the current day Republic of Turkey. During this campaign, thousands were consigned and killed in forced labor battalions and hundreds of Greek towns and villages were destroyed. Turkish forces massacred 450,000 Greek civilians in areas where they comprised a majority, specifically, on the Black Sea coast, in Pontus, and the Smyrna region.

Smyrna was the largest city in Asia Minor and a cosmopolitan hub populated by a highly educated Greek community and flourishing commercial and middle classes. In September 1922, the city was sacked and burned to the ground, and its Greek and Armenian inhabitants along with refugees from the countryside were slaughtered by Turkish forces. Western diplomats and journalists stationed in U.S. and European ships offshore compared the devastation to that of Carthage.

Metropolitan Chrysostomos, the spiritual leader of the Orthodox Christians in Smyrna who refused to abandon the city, was seized from religious services in the cathedral by the Turkish police and was turned over to be dismembered by a street mob. Other Greek metropolitans were brutally tortured to death as were dozens of Armenian clerics.

The 75th anniversary of the destruction of Smyrna is more than a symbolic anniversary. A year later, in 1923, more than 1.2 million Greeks were uprooted from Turkey and persecutions of the Greek minority remaining in Turkey have since recurred. In a pogrom in Istanbul in 1955, Orthodox churches and Greek

businesses were burned and vandalized, and expulsion of Greeks followed in 1964. Restrictions on press and religious freedoms and harassment of the Ecumenical Patriarchate continue today.

Mr. Speaker, so that such atrocities may never again be repeated, it is important to honor the memory of the victims of Smyrna on this 75th anniversary. It is important that we bring these events to the attention of the American people and encourage the Republic of Turkey to acknowledge and recognize the victims of Smyrna.

TRIBUTE TO PHOEBE LAYNE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Phoebe Layne. Ms. Layne is the director of community affairs for Brookdale University Hospital and Medical Center.

Ms. Layne has been an activist for over 30 years. She is a member of the Community Board 13 and the Thomas Jefferson Democratic Club. Phoebe helped to establish the First Canarsie League, an auxiliary of Brookdale Hospital. She has worked tirelessly to help implement city ambulance outposts throughout Brooklyn. She helped create a grass roots effort to bring CPRA training to her community as part of her involvement with the hospital and many other civic organizations.

Phoebe is a woman of vision. She is also a member of the Interagency Council for the Aging in East Flatbush, east NY, Brownsville/Ocean Hill, and district No. 18. She is the mother of two sons, and three granddaughters.

IN HONOR OF THE VICTIMS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF SMYRNA

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the burning of Smyrna and to honor its victims.

The destruction of Smyrna in 1922, was the culmination of a Turkish campaign to eradicate the Greek population in Asia Minor, known today as Turkey. During this genocide, thousands were killed in forced labor camps, hundreds of Greek towns and villages were destroyed, and 450,000 civilians were massacred by Turkish forces in areas where they composed a majority as on the Black Sea coast, in Pontus, and the Smyrna region.

In 1922, Smyrna was the largest city in Asia Minor and a cosmopolitan hub populated by a highly educated Greek community and flourishing middle classes. In September of that year, Turkish troops sacked, burned to the ground, and slaughtered Smyrna's Greek and Armenian inhabitants along with refugees from the countryside.

Metropolitan Chrysostomos, the spiritual leader of the Orthodox Christians in Smyrna who refused to abandon the city, was seized

from religious services in the cathedral by the Turkish police and horribly murdered by a street mob. Other Greek metropolitans were brutally tortured to death as were dozens of Armenian clerics.

As George Santayana said, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." That is why today I introduced, along with Mr. BILIRAKIS of Florida and Mr. SHERMAN of California, a bill to commemorate this anniversary and honor the victims of the burning of Smyrna.

I urge my colleagues to join in commemorating this horrible tragedy by becoming a co-sponsor of this resolution. It is important that these crimes against humanity are never forgotten and never repeated.

TRIBUTE TO JUAN D. MARTINEZ

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Juan D. Martinez. Mr. Martinez is a product of the New York City Public School System and has committed himself to the pursuit of education and community improvement.

He attended Brooklyn Technical High School, graduated from Mercy College, and received his masters degree from Long Island University. Juan has 15 years of professional experience where his responsibilities have steadily increased. He has served as an educator, lecturer, program coordinator, executive director, and trainer.

Presently, Mr. Martinez serves as the president of Progress, an organization which provides technical assistance in capacity-building to community-based organizations throughout New York. Juan is well known for his community efforts which include his serving as president of school district 14, and his founding of the Progress High School in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. I am proud to recognize the efforts of Juan D. Martinez.

NO CONSENSUS ON THE CENSUS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, imagine the grocery clerk only glancing at your basket, then calculating your bill, not based upon the actual items selected, but based upon the statistical average purchase of other families like yours.

Ridiculous as this may sound, it's exactly what the U.S. Census Bureau is promoting for the upcoming census. The bureau's proposal to use statistical sampling in 2000 has a potential price tag of more than \$12 billion and threatens to skew the electoral process.

Proponents of the idea point out that statistical sampling is good enough for public opinion polls and disease control. Why not use sampling when counting citizens too?

In a recent letter, Denver Mayor Wellington Webb told me of his concern about "the possibility of a serious undercount in Denver if sampling is not permitted." The last census overlooked 1.6 percent of the national population, he claims.

Sampling, some say, would be more accurate than traditional census taking because census takers can't possibly reach all individuals by questionnaire, phone calls, site visits or other means.

Debate over census methodology is as old as the census itself. In 1780, the first census in the new United States reported 3.8 million persons. President George Washington thought the number was too low.

Then, as today, the concern of various political jurisdictions was undercounts. With the advent of large Federal redistribution programs, live bodies equal money. To a mayor or Governor, anyone not counted is lost revenue.

Furthermore more bodies can add political clout. Since legislative districts are drawn according to population, more people could mean, for example, additional seats in Congress.

But not all congressional seats are identical. In Denver, a new district would likely favor a more liberal candidate. In Greeley, a conservative would be the likely choice.

Clearly, the census entails more than just counting people. That's why our Nation's founders addressed the topic early in the Constitution. Article I, section 2 makes Congress responsible for conducting a census every 10

years and calls for "the actual Enumeration" of citizens. The 14th amendment takes it from there stating, 'Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State.'

Sampling opponents obviously rely on the Constitution and other laws to block sampling but they also point out the inaccuracies of sampling, and the method's propensity toward political manipulation.

As one colleague of mine put it, 'It may be cheaper to pay a few people to sit in a room and guess how many people there are in America, but when you do this, you don't have a census, you have a guess.'

I agree. In America, every individual has a fundamental right to be counted, not estimated, to see their Constitution honored, not ignored.

TRIBUTE TO MARCELLE MIRANDA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Marcelle Miranda, director of com-

munity affairs for the East New York Diagnostic Treatment Center in Brooklyn. Marcelle performs the critical function of community education and outreach and spreading the message of primary care and preventive medicine in the East New York and Brownsville communities. Ms. Miranda also coordinates and performs liaison with other community based organizations.

The eldest of four children born to Ida and Frank Miranda, she emigrated from Georgetown, Guyana, to Brooklyn, New York, in 1966. Marcelle graduated from Stuyvesant High School, attended Bennett College, and the School of Dentistry at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Ms. Miranda began a new career in journalism when she became an editorial trainee at Newsday. Since that time, she has been an effective journalist, marketing consultant, and spokeswoman. Marcelle is the chairwoman of Cypress Hills West Block Association, serves as a tutor, and is a strong advocate on behalf of individual health care rights. She is the mother of two children, and resides in Cypress Hills, Brooklyn. I am pleased to recognize her accomplishments.