

Church, organized in 1902 by former members of the Salem Baptist Church. Today, New Bethel's pastor for the past 28 years is my distinguished predecessor Walter E. Fauntroy, who ably served the people of the District of Columbia for 19 years. The opportunity to offer this tribute today is a real personal honor.

The group met first in the home of Brother Benjamin Graves under the guidance of Dr. W. Bishop Johnson, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church. The membership grew and purchased a building on 15th Street, NW. Under the leadership of the Revs. Alfred A. Agerton, Samuel Washington and Richard L. Holmes, the church experienced steady growth.

In 1903, the Rev. William D. Jarvis accepted the call to the pastorate, and the church embarked on a 37 year journey of spiritual growth and prosperity. In February 1915, the first worship service was held in the building at 9th and S Streets, NW which had been purchased from the Grace M.E. Church. Before Dr. Jarvis' retirement on October 1, 1940, the church had grown to 600 in number and had become a fixture in the community.

In May 1941, the Rev. C. David Foster, of Philadelphia, PA, was unanimously called to the pastorate. Under his leadership, the church grew spiritually, numerically and financially, and the building underwent extensive renovation.

On January 19, 1959, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, a son of the church who had served as supply pastor, received a unanimous call from the members to serve as pastor. For thirty-eight years, he has responded to the spiritual needs of the congregation and the rapidly-changing dynamics of the community. Existing organizations have been revitalized and new ones have been created. The position of full-time Assistant Pastor was established, and a ministerial staff was implemented. A tithing program was launched, and in 1973, New Bethel constructed the C. David Foster House, an eight-story building with 75 units for low- and moderate-income families of the Shaw area and other displaced persons.

In 1977 the old structure at 9th and S Streets was razed, and the new edifice constructed on the site was dedicated and entered in 1982. Today, guided by the pastor's 5-year plan, the church continues its mission of service to church members and to the Shaw community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this body join me in saluting the pastor and members of the New Bethel Baptist Church on the occasion of their 95th Anniversary with its theme—Christians Committed to Serve.

A TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN S.
ADAMOWSKI

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of an outstanding civic leader from the city of Chicago.

Mr. Benjamin S. Adamowski, a Chicago native and former political leader in Illinois, dedicated his life to serving the citizens of the land of Lincoln. Mr. Adamowski began his political

career in 1930 as the Democratic candidate for the 25th senatorial district in Illinois. He represented the largest senatorial district in the State of Illinois for five consecutive terms. Mr. Adamowski forged a close relationship with the late Mayor Richard J. Daley and Federal Judge Abraham Lincoln Marovitz. This triumvirate from Chicago emerged in the 1950's as the most powerful and respected leaders in Illinois.

However, the relationship between Daley and Adamowski soured in 1955. Mr. Adamowski severed ties with the Democratic Party and its leader over differences of opinion on their slate of candidates. Consequently, Adamowski switched political parties and won election as Cook County States Attorney. He served only one term but remained a fixture in Chicago politics and the Policy-American community. Later, Mr. Adamowski renewed ties with Richard J. Daley and served as an confidant to the late mayor.

Throughout his life, Ben Adamowski was a voracious reader, a student of history, and most importantly a dignified leader. The Policy-American statesman from the Northwest side was a crusader for preserving the history of Illinois including an extensive collection of Abraham Lincoln memorabilia that recently was donated to the Chicago Public Library. It is only fitting that a man who helped to shape Chicago history be recognized and honored.

The political career of Mr. Adamowski is a fine example of an extraordinary civic leader. Mr. Speaker, I salute Benjamin S. Adamowski for his profound influence in the city of Chicago. I hope that Adamowski's passion for history, political prestige, and civil leadership will forever linger in the minds of Chicago politicians in the years to come.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY REFORM ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing—along with our colleagues JOHN TANNER, CLIFF STEARNS, JOHN DINGELL, and CURT WELDON—a new and improved Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act.

This legislation is a revised version of H.R. 741, which I introduced on February 12, 1997. It is the product of many months of extended discussions with a number of conservation and hunting groups.

This new legislation addresses concerns raised by the Clinton administration and other witnesses during the May 15 subcommittee hearing. For instance, the original bill codified the various prohibitions on the manner and methods of taking migratory birds that had been embodied in regulations over the years. During our hearing, both the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Wildlife Federation testified that this provision would restrict the Service's ability to respond to changing conservation and management needs. The Service is now grappling with a huge population explosion of snow geese and their permanent destruction of thousands of acres of Arctic tundra. In the next few months, the Service may recommend ways to stop this destruction, and

has indicated that it is considering the use of electronic calls, unplugged shotguns, and intentional baiting. Since it was not my intention to deny the Service the flexibility to respond to this type of emergency, I have deleted the codification of existing regulations from this revised bill.

Second, I have modified my solution to the problems caused by strict liability in baiting cases by establishing a knows or reasonably should have known standard that is reflected in the 1978 Federal District Court decision known as the Delahoussaye case.

Under current law, if you are hunting over a baited field, whether you know it or not, you are guilty. There is no defense and there is no opportunity to present evidence in your case. It does not matter whether there was a ton of grain or a few kernels, whether this feed served as an attraction to migratory birds, or even how far the bait is from the hunting site.

This interpretation—if you were there, you are guilty—is fundamentally wrong. It violates one of our most basic constitutional protections that a person is innocent until proven guilty.

The language in the bill is identical to the Delahoussaye case, it has been effectively utilized throughout the fifth circuit, it has not imperiled any migratory bird populations, and it has resulted in numerous baiting convictions. A representative of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicated earlier this year that the Service could support the statutory codification of the Delahoussaye decision.

This is not a radical proposal. Nevertheless, there will be a few Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement agents who will oppose the elimination of strict liability. They will oppose it because currently there is nearly a 100-percent conviction rate in baiting cases since there is not an opportunity for the defendant to provide any evidence to oppose the charge. There is no need to provide intent or knowledge. If the bait is present and the hunter is there, guilt is established beyond a reasonable doubt.

In addition, those who oppose the changes will suggest that the Fish and Wildlife Service will be unable to prosecute individuals for hunting over bait in the future, an assertion that is simply not true. If a preponderance of evidence so demonstrates, the defendant will be found guilty. This standard is far less stringent than beyond a reasonable doubt applied in all other criminal cases. Further, the Service has never challenged or attempted to overturn the Delahoussaye decision during the past 20 years.

Moreover, it shouldn't matter whether there are only a handful or hundreds of people who have been prosecuted for unknowingly hunting over a baited field. Frankly, I was angry when I heard the testimony of a retired Fish and Wildlife Service agent who responded to this question from the subcommittee chairman: "Have I ever charged someone for hunting over bait and I truly believed they didn't know the area was baited? Yes, but they were very few and far between." Since this agent had the option of just issuing a warning to these individuals, I am aghast that he chose to cite them anyway.

Third, our bill includes a number of refinements and modifications dealing with soil stabilization practices, accepted agricultural operations and procedures, and the alteration of a crop or other feed for wildlife management

purposes. In addition, the bill stipulates that the State fish and wildlife agencies will decide, in consultation with USDA State research, education, and extension services and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, what type of agricultural methods are accepted in a particular area. For instance, it may be appropriate to sow winter wheat for soil stabilization purposes in Maryland, but no one would suggest such a practice in Arizona. These recommendations, which are contained in section 3 of the bill, are the product of many months of careful deliberation by the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' Ad Hoc Committee on Baiting. This committee has representatives from each of the migratory flyways, Ducks Unlimited, the National Wildlife Federation, and the North American Wildlife Enforcement Officers Association.

Finally, the revised bill deletes the section of H.R. 741 that would have required that all fines and penalties collected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act be deposited into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. I have been persuaded to allow these moneys to remain in the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund so that they can be used to buy essential wetlands habitat in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. It has been demonstrated to me that each dollar paid into this fund is matched with at least \$3 of private donations.

In the past few weeks, I have shared copies of this legislation with a number of hunting and conservation groups. I am pleased to report that Ducks Unlimited, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the International Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources, the Izaak Walton League, the National Rifle Association, Safari Club International, the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, and the Wildlife Management Institute all have indicated they support the fundamental objectives of this legislation. While several groups have indicated they would prefer that baiting problems be alleviated through a regulatory solution, there was a consensus that the Delahoussaye decision should be codified in law. I am hopeful that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will issue new proposed baiting regulations before the end of this year. Otherwise, I will vigorously pursue the passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the fundamental purpose of this legislation is to provide clear guidance to hunters, landowners, law of enforcement officials, wildlife managers, and courts on what the restrictions are on the taking of migratory birds. This proposed legislation will not weaken the restrictions on the method and manner of taking migratory birds, nor will it weaken the protection of the resource. It will, however, allow individuals to have their day in court. It is patently wrong to convict hunters who do not know that a field or water is baited, for a few kernels of corn in a sunflower field, bait that is over a mile from the hunting site, or some grain found on the bottom of a pond or river.

I want to again thank my distinguished colleagues for joining with me in this effort, and I urge a careful review of the new Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act. It is a long overdue solution to a problem that regrettably continues to unfairly penalize law-abiding hunters in this country.

H.R. 2709, THE IRAN MISSILE PROLIFERATION SANCTION ACT OF 1997

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on October 23, along with 17 original cosponsors I introduced H.R. 2709, the Iran Missile Proliferation Sanctions Act of 1997, imposing sanctions on foreign persons who transfer items contributing to Iran's efforts to acquire, develop, or produce ballistic missiles. This legislation is intended to provide additional leverage to the administration to address ongoing assistance by Russian entities, research facilities, and other business entities for Iran's medium and long range missile program.

On Friday, October 24, the International Relations Committee marked up this bill and ordered it reported to the House by voice vote. As of October 30, a total of 117 Members had signed on as cosponsors.

After the committee filed its report on this legislation on Tuesday November 4, it prevented other Members from being included as cosponsors. Were it not for the untimely filing of this report, the following 100 Members would have been listed as cosponsors of this vitally important legislation:

Representatives Horn, Stabenow, Talent, Sandlin, Lampson, Dunn, Kelly, Gejdenson, Whitfield, B. Frank, Rivers, Goode, Dickey, Doyle, Skelton, Boyd, Manton, Scarborough, Waxman, Strickland.

Representatives Tony Hall, Forbes, Poschard, Metcalf, Adam Smith, Rogan, Danner, Sanchez, Fowler, McCarthy, Evans, McCrery, DeGette, Upton, Allen, Watts, McIntosh, Bentsen, Cummings.

Representatives Stokes, Sawyer, Diaz-Balart, Coble, Clyburn, McInnis, Blumenauer, Stump, Hunter, Hobson, Levin, McDade, Turner, Doc Hastings, Gibbons, Furse, John, Tauscher, Aderholt, Lofgren.

Representatives Dan Miller, Lantos, White, Wicker, Linder, Kleczka, Stearns, Linda Smith, McCollum, Brady, Bliley, Bass, Paxon, Souder, Joe Kennedy, Condit, Bunning, Ryun, Crapo, Cramer.

Representatives Rush, Ney, Delahunt, Roybal-Allard, Christensen, Charles Taylor, Hulshof, Pryce, Jackson-Lee, Shimkus, Forbes, Robert Scott, Yates, Portman, Engsign, Riggs, Bunning, Filner, Bryant, Nussle.

TRIBUTE TO GABOR VARSZEGI ON HIS BEING HONORED FOR ENDOWING THE J. AND O. WINTER RESEARCH FUND FOR HOLOCAUST STUDIES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to my dear friend, Hungarian businessman Gabor Varszegi, for his generous contribution of \$100,000 to support a research fund at the Rosenthal Institute for Holocaust Studies at the City University of New York.

Gabor's exemplary act of altruism will allow for the financial backing of many valuable Holocaust-related research projects. His donation will greatly assist the continuing efforts of the Rosenthal Institute and a myriad of worthy historical scholars in their collective crusade to make sure that the lessons of the Holocaust will be remembered eternally. In recognition of Gabor's devotion to this cause, he will be awarded the Graduate School's President's Medal at the City University on November 18, 1997. Mr. Speaker, I join the City University of New York in honoring Gabor Varszegi and paying tribute to him on this special occasion.

Gabor Varszegi is an outstanding example of a highly successful post-Communist businessman in Hungary. He first achieved great success as Hungary moved into the post-Communist era by establishing a 1-hour film processing business in Hungary, FOTEX, Ltd., one of the first 1-hour film processing companies in Eastern Europe. FOTEX has now expanded to include a wide variety of enterprises in a host of nations.

Notwithstanding Mr. Varszegi's great entrepreneurial achievements, he has never forgotten his roots as the son of Holocaust survivors. His outstanding generosity and commitment to furthering important Holocaust-related research led to his establishment of the J. and O. Winter Research Fund at the Rosenthal Institute in 1991, which his recent gift will permanently endow. This valuable scholarly resource, named after Mr. Varszegi's late parents, has provided backing to a number of important undertakings which address not only the events of the Holocaust but its causes and its significance as well.

Research done through the research fund includes studies on: Sites of Memory: Vienna, the Past in the Present, the Jewish People's History in Heves County, the Rescue of Jews Across the Hungarian-Romanian Border Between 1940-1944, Remembering the Martyrs of Hidegseg, Teaching About the Holocaust at the Secondary School Level, Remarks on the Rise of Political Anti-Semitism in Romania, and the Holocaust as Topic in Hungarian and Israeli Novels.

As a result of Mr. Varszegi's generous gift, as well as the fine efforts of my dear friend Prof. Randolph L. Braham, the administrator of the J. & O. Winter Research Fund, and other outstanding faculty members at the Rosenthal Institute and the Graduate School and University Center at CUNY, this substantive work will continue for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Gabor Varszegi for his devotion to the cause of Holocaust remembrance. His actions reflect a genuine understanding of the words of Patrick Henry: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but by the past." Mr. Varszegi is providing the oil which lights this lamp that will illuminate the steps of all of us as we seek to build a world that is more just, more humane and more respectful of the human rights of all men and women. I invite my colleagues to join me in applauding him and his praiseworthy endeavors.