

already the chief of the Space Systems Division, and, only 3 years later, was named the Director for Space. In this position, Mr. Holloway led efforts in advanced space transportation, the space station, large space antenna research, and Langley's atmospheric science programs. As a fitting pinnacle of a dedicated career, Paul was named as the 6th director of the Langley Research Center in 1991.

Among Paul's awards and honors are an honorary doctorate from Old Dominion University in our home State, membership in the International Academy of Astronautics, the Presidential Rank of Meritorious Service, the Senior Executive Service's Distinguished Presidential Rank award—presented in 1987 and again in 1993—and NASA's Equal Employment Opportunity Medal for "exemplary leadership, commitment to equity, diversity, and excellence . . . ."

Under Paul Holloway's leadership, the NASA Langley Research Center has continued its 80 years of invaluable service to the Nation's scientific, space, and aeronautic research and development efforts and he has helped it to achieve worldwide recognition. Thanks in large part to Paul's direction, NASA as an agency—and the Langley Research Center in particular—are now both on a direct course toward the 21st century, ready to expand on the proud achievements and heritage which has been the hallmark of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Nation owes a debt of gratitude to Paul Holloway and, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to take the opportunity today to recognize his service publicly.

#### H.R. 1003, THE ASSISTED SUICIDE FUNDING RESTRICTION ACT

### HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 14, 1997*

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 10, 1997, I was absent from this Chamber to be home in North Dakota attending to the flooding crisis plaguing large areas of my district. On the 10th, I accompanied Mr. James Lee Witt, Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, on a visit to North Dakota to coordinate the Federal response to the disaster declared in the State in the wake of recent blizzards and flooding.

Unfortunately, attending to the flooding crisis back home caused me to miss the vote on H.R. 1003, the Assisted Suicide Funding Restriction Act. I strongly support this legislation, and had I been in the House on Thursday, would have voted for its passage. The debate over assisted suicide implicates some of the most troubling moral and ethical questions in today's society. Issues such as whether vulnerable populations might be targeted for assisted suicide and whether patients grappling with depression and severe illness can make sound choices on this matter demonstrate the troubling consequences of an embrace of assisted suicide. In addition, many Americans' strong religious convictions lead them to abhor suicide in any situation. These factors—and the resulting extreme controversy of the practice—make it abundantly clear that the Federal Government should not be in the business of

using taxpayer dollars to fund assisted suicide. H.R. 1003 ensures that this will not occur and consequently has my strong support.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 14, 1997*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, regretfully, I was unable to attend the vote on the floor of the House of Representatives on H.R. 1003, the Assisted Suicide Funding Restriction Act, on April 10, 1997. Had I been present for this vote, I would have voted in support of the measure, as I believe that American taxpayers should not be required to subsidize the practice of euthanasia, that is, assisted suicide.

The U.S. Supreme Court has heard oral arguments for two cases concerning the constitutionality of euthanasia. One case is 95-1858, *Vacco v. Quill*, and the other one is 96-110, *Washington v. Glucksberg*. Both are pending a decision.

H.R. 1003, the Assisted Suicide Funding Restriction Act, is a necessary measure to protect the Federal Government from potentially having to provide Federal funds, under the guise of health care, to be used for euthanasia.

#### THE BANK OF GUAM: 25 YEARS OF EXCELLENT SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF GUAM

### HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 14, 1997*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, responsibility, service, commitment—these noble words are fitting descriptions for the role Bank of Guam has played on Guam for the past 25 years. Chartered for operation on March 13, 1972, the Bank of Guam was the brainchild of Mr. Jesus S. Leon Guerrero, cofounder and chairman of its board of directors, and the late Mr. Jose L.G. Untalan.

Out of concern for the people of Guam, Mr. Leon Guerrero and Mr. Untalan decided to take on the responsibility of establishing a full service banking institution tailoring to the needs of island residents. Not only did they see this type of institution sorely lacking on Guam, as pioneering businessmen, they were also driven by a desire to service their island community utilizing their business acumen.

December 11, 1972, was opening day for Mr. Leon Guerrero, Mr. Untalan, and 13 staff members. From its humble beginnings in the Santa Cruz area of Agaña to branches in Saipan, Rota, Tinian, Chuuk, Pohnpei, Majuro, Ebeye, Kwajalein, Palau, and San Francisco, the Bank of Guam has expanded to tremendous proportions. Their services range from full service banking, to ATM machines, to investment opportunities, to home banking. Currently managed by a cadre of business professionals following in the footsteps of the two founders, the Bank of Guam is fulfilling its promise to the people of Guam and to the people of Micronesia as a responsible banking institution.

In conjunction with the hallmarks of responsibility and service, Bank of Guam is also known for its sincere commitment to the community as a whole. This commitment has made it possible for its successful operation during these past 25 years. With competent staff members and an experienced board of directors, Bank of Guam is leading the banking community in our region into the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, although this is a mere outline of Bank of Guam's numerous accomplishments, one can clearly comprehend the overwhelming positive impact this institution has had, and will continue to have, on the people of Guam and Micronesia. On this occasion of their silver anniversary, I am submitting this Record as testimony of their significant achievements. For 25 years, the Bank of Guam has faithfully served our island communities, and I believe that it will continue to provide excellent services. In the words of Mr. Jesus Leon Guerrero, "There are two fundamental reasons why I wanted to take the risk in starting the Bank of Guam. No. 1, provide a service to the community that was not available, and then two, back up that service with a commitment to take care of our people." The Bank of Guam has proven itself numerous times with respect to this philosophy.

Congratulations to the Bank of Guam for 25 years of dedicated service to the community. The legacy which the original pioneers—Jesus S. Leon Guerrero and Jose L.G. Untalan—left behind will continue to be strong, vibrant and beneficial to the people of Guam for generations to come. We have every confidence that current president, Tony Leon Guerrero, and his excellent staff will build on that legacy.

In Chamorro we refer to the Bank of Guam as Bangkon Ifet—the Bank of Ifil. Ifil is the hardest wood which can be found in Guam. The Bank of Guam has become synonymous with the strength and durability which the ifil tree represents. More importantly, both the Bank of Guam and the ifil tree represent growth from the soil and soul of Guam. Si Yu'os Ma'ase Bangkon Ifet.

#### IN MEMORIAM OF BLANCHE WOLFF

### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 14, 1997*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in sorrow over the passing of Blanche Wolff, a friend, a constituent and the wife of our former colleague, Lester Wolff.

Lester held the seat which I now represent for eight terms; over the years, I have come to know the family quite well. Beside him, always rendering counsel and advice was his helpmate of 58 years, Blanche, a compassionate able lady who was loved by constituents to whom she was always available. Theirs was a romance that began in elementary school and flourished through the years.

Blanche was born in New York City, matriculated at Hunter College and graduated with an accounting degree in 1940. She was a self-effacing person who was comfortable with heads of state whom she met with Lester, and as well was always sensitive to the needs of those less fortunate than her.

During World War II she volunteered for the security detail at the LaGuardia airport control tower. Never one to pursue her own place in the spotlight, she was the doting parent of Diane and Bruce and glorified in their careers as well as Lester's.

Blanche held strong views in the area of human rights and she used for good purpose the influence that her position allowed. She was an active participant in ORT, Hadassah, Association to Help Retarded Children and the NAACP. She truly exemplified American womanhood: A modern woman who grew with the times, but one who never forgot her heritage or her principles.

This land of ours is better for Blanche; its loss is even greater.

I have lost a constituent. America has lost one of its great ladies.

ON ANDREW MCCOLLUM'S  
ATTAINMENT OF EAGLE SCOUT

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 14, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Andrew McCollum of North Olmsted, OH, who will be honored this month for his recent attainment of Eagle Scout.

The attainment of Eagle Scout is a high and rare honor requiring years of dedication to self-improvement, hard work and the community. Each Eagle Scout must earn 21 merit badges, twelve of which are required, including badges in: lifesaving; first aid; citizenship in the community; citizenship in the Nation; citizenship in the world; personal management of time and money; family life; environmental science; and camping.

In addition to acquiring and proving proficiency in those and other skills, an Eagle Scout must hold leadership positions within the troop where he learns to earn the respect and hear the criticism of those he leads.

The Eagle Scout must live by the Scouting Law, which holds that he must be: trustworthy, loyal, brave, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, clean, and reverent.

And the Eagle Scout must complete an Eagle Project, which he must plan, finance and evaluate on his own. It is no wonder that only 2 percent of all boys entering scouting achieve this rank.

Andy's Eagle Project was the clean up of an island in the Cleveland Metro Park system which will enable animals and birds to feed and reclaim the island as part of a vibrant local ecology.

My fellow colleagues, let us join boy Scouts of America Troop 53 in recognizing and praising Andy for his achievement.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TEMPLE  
BETH ZION-BETH ISRAEL SYNA-  
GOGUE

**HON. CHAKA FATTAH**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 14, 1997*

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Temple Beth

Zion-Beth Israel Synagogue, in Philadelphia, PA, the congregation and community at large will celebrate with the recitation of the Kiddush Proceed and festive music. Located in central Philadelphia, Temple Beth Israel was established in 1840 and is the third oldest congregation in the Philadelphia. This historic congregation merged with Beth Zion (1946) in 1964.

In 1984, the Neziner congregation merged with Temple Beth Zion-Beth Israel. Today, the Neziner congregation would have been over 100 years old. All the artifacts from the Neziner Synagogue were carefully and lovingly placed at Beth Zion-Beth Israel in the lower level referred to as the Neziner Chapel.

This multicultural congregation represents Beth Israel members from Germany and Poland, and Neziner members from Russia and eastern Europe. Beth Zion members are offspring of both waves of immigrants who defied flight to the suburbs and created a major Jewish congregation in the heart of this great American city.

The present quarters, a gothic stone structure of the 19th century known as "A jewel of a synagogue," with its lofty tower, is reminiscent of the ancient synagogue in Prague, with its distinctive architecture. The sound interior upholds the concept of the threefold function of a synagogue: a house of worship; an area of study; and a meeting place. Some of the services provided to the congregation include a Hebrew School and Youth Activities Program for youth age 1½ through high school. Additionally, the synagogue offers an Adult Education Studies Program which is open to the public.

The anniversary of this great American multicultural Jewish synagogue is worthy of mention to remind us of the extent to which diversity is an integral part of the American character.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER  
NETANYAHU'S ADDRESS TO THE  
"VOICES UNITED FOR ISRAEL"  
CONFERENCE

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 14, 1997*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, last week Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu gave a major address to the participants of the Voices United for Israel Conference in Washington, DC. Comprised of 200 Christian and Jewish organizations, Voices United for Israel collectively represents 40 million Americans whose support for Israel and its security are strong.

Because the Prime Minister's remarks were especially noteworthy, I would like to take this opportunity to share his speech with my colleagues, and therefore request that it be reprinted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER BENJAMIN  
NETANYAHU AT "VOICES UNITED FOR IS-  
RAEL" BREAKFAST

(By Prime Minister Netanyahu)

I may be 7,000 miles from Jerusalem, but I feel very much at home here. And I think the main reason is that you, too, feel that Jerusalem is your home too. Jerusalem is the home of all of those who believe in our val-

ues—in our values of freedom, in the dignity of man, in democracy, in peace, in belief and faith in the Almighty. That is what Jerusalem is.

Some describe it today as "Arab East Jerusalem." This is the place where David ruled. This is the place where Isaiah prophesied his eternal prophecies. This is the place where I walk and I feel my ancestors' footsteps on those stones, on those paths, on that ground. Jerusalem was, is, and will always be the capital of the Jewish people.

Jerusalem is the City of David, the City on a Hill, the city which the nation of Israel has cherished as its capital for 3,000 years. And it is something that defies all rational explanations. The connection of the Jewish people to its land and to its eternal city has broken all the laws of history.

It is more powerful than all the laws of history because it expresses the deepest yearning of the human soul and of a people to reach its salvation, to return once again to the crucible in which it was formed, in which its most cherished values were forged, and in which its future and its destiny can be realized once again. That is what Jerusalem means for all of us. (Applause.)

So it's not just a city. It is a great city, but it is also an ideal and, I think, an expression not only of the Jewish people's but of mankind's loftiest aspirations.

I know there are attempts to divide the city. It is done sometimes directly, sometimes obliquely, sometimes by challenging our rights to build apartments, for God's sake, in our city—apartments. (Laughter, applause.) But I want to assure you today, we will never allow Jerusalem to be redivided again—ever, never. We will keep the city united, and we will continue to do what we have done for the last two decades—three decades—and that is to keep it an open city, a city of peace, a city accessible to all three great faiths.

And it is only under Israel, in the close to 2,000 years since our dispersion and exile, that we have enabled that city to be open to every believer and every worshiper. That was not the case—it was not the case when the city was ruled by others. It was not the case in the 19 years from the start of the state of Israel, when the city was conquered—that eastern part of the city was conquered, and Jews were barred from the holiest place for the Jewish people, the Western Wall. And you know the fate of Christians in Jerusalem as well. That has changed forever.

We will keep Jerusalem united and we will keep Jerusalem open and accessible for unfettered worship for all Christians and Muslims and Jews. And we shall never resurrect those ramparts.

Now you have heard many things about Har Homa. You have heard that it is an Arab-occupied land in East Jerusalem—a settlement. Indeed. Well, first of all, it's not in East Jerusalem, it's in the southern part of Jerusalem. Secondly, it's not Arab-occupied land, it is land that is 75 percent private Jewish land—by the way, expropriated by the Labor government, god forbid. (Laughter.) The Likud didn't do this. There must be something wrong with this model! (Laughter.) And it is not, as was said, a settlement—not that I have anything against settlements, as you know. But it happens to be a neighborhood.

You can go out of this hotel and you can see a neighborhood: streets, apartments, groceries, supermarkets. What's wrong with that? Nothing.

This is what happens in cities; they grow. People get married, they have children, they need apartments. And that's what governments do. Preferably, they don't build; they allow contractors to build. We call that private initiative. But that's what we're doing.