

The organization, founded by just two churches, now boasts an expanded membership of many churches and local businesses.

Their commitment to impact lives in ways that will help restore hope to the people and bring lasting change to the community should be given the highest commendation.

The mission of Restoration Ministries is to pull together the resources of individuals, churches, organizations, the private sector, and the government to assist every segment of the population from infants to senior citizens.

On a day when our Nation's leaders are asking the people of this country to make serving their community a core value of citizenship, honoring this organization is both timely and appropriate.

Restoration Ministries is an organization that has greatly benefited and enlightened our community. Their commitment, hard work, and dedication deserves the highest acclaim not only today but every day.

TRIBUTE TO KELLY L. GEORGE,
WEST VIRGINIA MOTHER OF THE
YEAR

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a most wonderful friend of mine, Kelly L. George, who was recently selected as West Virginia's Mother of the Year by American Mothers, Inc. Kelly George is deserving of this great honor.

I wholeheartedly congratulate Kelly for being so honored by the American Mothers, as well as by the West Virginia State Senate which adopted a Resolution of Congratulation on behalf of this remarkable woman.

Kelly was educated in the public schools of Cabell County, WV, where she grew up, and where she attended Marshall University in Huntington, and later completed studies at Cambridge School of Radio and Television and the Drake School of Drama in New York.

Currently, Kelly is a legislative analyst, and she is active in the political process both State and Federal. She is a strong advocate of education and the arts.

Kelly was named West Virginia's Mother of the Year, and the major reason for that is she has raised five successful young adult children, Vincent, Victor, Valerie, Von, and Vanessa. Her children have followed in her footsteps, constantly endeavoring to reach high academic accomplishments and achievements, with each having adopted Kelly's spiritual foundations for building inner strength as well as the basis for strong family values.

Outside the role of mother, Kelly has volunteered her time for civic organizations, is a life member of the General Federation of women's Clubs and the National Committee of State Garden Clubs. She serves as international chair for the Pilot International World Association, is on the Thomas Hospital Board of Trustees, is a Kanawha County Parks and Recreation Commissioner, and is the chairman of the Board of WV Board of Risk and Insurance Management. She is also a historian and author.

Later this spring, Kelly will travel to Scottsdale, AZ, to meet with the delegation of other

State winners where she will receive this most prestigious award.

Again, my sincere and heartfelt congratulations to a good friend, Kelly George, as she receives the praise of her friends, her colleagues, her neighbors, and her wonderful family for having become West Virginia's Mother of the Year, 1997-98.

TRIBUTE TO MARY TUBITO
VALASTRO PINTO L'ITALICO'S
ITALIAN COMMUNITY 1997
WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention L'Italico's Italian Community 1997 Woman of the Year, Mary Tubito Valastro Pinto of Little Ferry, NJ.

Born on April 17, 1948, in the ancient and historic city of Altamura, Bari, Italy, Mary was the third of eight children born to Nicholas and Maddalena Tubito.

At the age of 6, when Mary heard of the news of her family's decision to emigrate to the United States, she was very excited and since then she has constantly shown her devotion, admiration, and loyalty to her new homeland.

The Tubito family settled in the city of Hoboken, NJ, where Mary attended Public School No. 3 and Demarest Junior High School.

At an early age, Mary learned the benefits of hard work and commitment to family, from her father, who worked as a longshoreman, and from her mother, who, she helped with household chores, before and after school. With little time for play, Mary read religious books, and derived example and inspiration from the lives of the saints, enriching both her faith and character for life.

When she was only 12 years old, Mary met her future husband, Bartolo "Buddy" Valastro, who, impressed with her beauty and energy, asked Mary to be his partner for life.

Upon accepting this proposal, the couple first purchased Carlo's Bakery in Hoboken, in 1964, and then married in Our Lady of Grace Church on July 24, 1965.

Mary and Buddy, with the caring help of Buddy's mother, Grace, steadily built a successful business with dedication and vision. In addition to starting a successful business, Mary and Buddy also found time to start a family, eventually being blessed with five children: Grace Faugno, June 30, 1966; Maddalena Castano, August 15, 1967; Mary, September 30, 1969; Lisa, December 31, 1974; and Buddy, Jr., March 3, 1977. All are associated with the family's baking business.

In June 1989, Mary and Buddy acquired the former Shoening's Bakery, which turned out to be a successful business decision. The original Carlo's Bakery found a new home on Washington and First Street and has since become the mecca of quality for miles around, adding to the exciting renaissance of the historic "Mile Square City."

The period immediately following the relocation of Carlo's Bakery marked the golden age in the life of the Valastro family. Business was flourishing, the children had matured into fine, young adults, and the three daughters married; grandchildren were born.

On March 21, 1994, tragedy struck the family when cancer claimed the life of Buddy, who passed away at the young age of 54. Mary however, managed to overcome this tragedy, and as a testament to her faith, she rallied her family and employees in uncommon leadership and continued the successful operation of the business. She later met and married Giovanni Pinto, an educator, a professor of modern languages, publisher of L'Italico, and father of one daughter, Julianne (age 11). Mary is the proud grandmother of three: Robert Faugno, age 4; Mary Castano, age 3; and Bartolina Faugno, age 1.

Mary and Giovanni Pinto reside in Little Ferry, NJ, and are wonderful examples of the real possibility of the American Dream.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Mary's family and friends, and the city of Hoboken, in recognizing Mary Tubito Valastro Pinto's outstanding and invaluable contributions to the community.

U.S. SECURITY WAS SOLD TO SUPPORT
PRESIDENT CLINTON'S RE-
ELECTION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the American people are becoming increasingly concerned about certain aspects of the scandals surrounding the White House.

In a recent letter to me, an attorney from our 22d District, Mr. Robert W. Linville of Old Chatham, put it in words which, if universally shared, suggested the concerns of many Americans. He suggested that U.S. security was sold to support President Clinton's reelection. He based his concerns on a recent article in the New York Times, which I place in today's RECORD.

OFFICIALS SAY CHINA ILLEGALLY SENT U.S.
EQUIPMENT TO MILITARY PLANT

(By Jeff Gerth)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 22.—A Federal criminal inquiry has uncovered new evidence, including American satellite photos, suggesting that a state-owned Chinese company had all along intended to divert American machine equipment to a military plant that builds missiles and fighter aircraft, intelligence officials say.

The equipment, bought in 1994 by one of China's most powerful state-owned corporations, Catic, was supposed to be used solely for civilian purposes.

Now, as a year-old inquiry accumulates more evidence of a diversion, the Clinton Administration is faced with the question of how to proceed if it is proved that Catic knowingly misled American officials. Administration officials say the next step could be filing charges against the company.

The new evidence also raises questions about the Administration's approval of the sale in the first place, officials said.

The Administration preliminarily approved Catic's purchase of machine equipment from the McDonnell Douglas Corporation in late August 1994; the equipment was supposed to be used in Beijing to make civilian jetliners. The approval came about the time Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown left for China, where he helped persuade Chinese officials to keep their commitment to spend \$1 billion on jetliners from McDonnell Douglas.

But Pentagon critics of the sale had earlier said they believed that the Chinese wanted the sensitive equipment, which included giant machine tools to shape and bend large aircraft parts, to improve their military capability. Administration officials said. At the time, the Chinese press had reported a Chinese Government plan to cut jetliner production in half, which would have reduced the civilian need for the American equipment.

In the end, some equipment sent from the United States wound up 800 miles from Beijing, at a military complex of the Nanchang Aircraft Company. The satellite photos recently uncovered show that a plant was being built in Nanchang to house a giant stretch press, a major piece of American equipment, even as Catic was telling American officials that the equipment would go to a civilian machining center in Beijing, intelligence officials said.

American officials said other documents in the case suggested that Nanchang had been the intended destination from the start. Nanchang officials, for instance, inspected some of the equipment at a McDonnell Douglas plant in Ohio 1993, before the deal was signed, and then packed up the equipment in late 1994 as it was being shipped to China, the officials said. The plan to build the Beijing machining center, the supposed destination for the equipment, was abandoned before the license was issued.

All that raises some diplomatically sensitive questions.

"We ought to send the Chinese the message that they can't divert our technology with impunity, and an indictment of Catic might even get the Chinese to talk to us seriously about proliferation," said Gary Milhollin, the director of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control, which has tracked the procurement activities of Catic in the United States.

Catic and its lawyers declined to answer any questions about the grand jury investigation, which, one witness said, is still in the early stages of taking testimony. Catic is based in Beijing, outside the reach of the grand jury, but records from its subsidiary in Southern California have been subpoenaed, Administration officials said.

A spokesman for McDonnell Douglas, Larry McCracken, said, "At this point, since these matters are being looked at by the United States Attorney's Office, we have no comment other than to say that McDonnell Douglas has not done anything illegal."

McDonnell Douglas, an aerospace company based in St. Louis that has agreed to merge with its longtime competitor, the Boeing Company, discovered the diversion in Nanchang in early 1995 and reported it promptly to Commerce Department officials. Commerce Department officials say the unusual conditions they attached at the last minute to the approval for the license enabled them to have the diverted equipment placed under tighter supervision at a civilian location in China.

But that took almost a year. By then, the criminal inquiry by the United States Attorney's Office in Washington and the United States Customs Service had begun. In late spring of 1996, several weeks after the grand jury had subpoenaed records from McDonnell Douglas, a company official tried to obtain the sensitive satellite photos of the Nanchang military site, intelligence officials said.

The request was eventually denied, but the question of why the company official sought the photos has become part of the investigation, intelligence officials said.

The decision to approve the export of the machine equipment pitted national security concerns against economic interests and, in the end, the latter prevailed.

"For the Administration, this has been a difficult decision, weighting jobs against counterproliferation," said Adm. Bill Center, who represented the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1994 in deliberations within the Government about the proposed sale.

Admiral Center said, "The Joint Chiefs of Staff initially opposed the sale on national security grounds." But after considerable discussion, led by White House officials, "all of us concluded that if McDonnell Douglas didn't sell it, others would, and we wouldn't accomplish anything by saying no."

Secretary Brown, who died in a plane crash in Croatia last year, intended to raise the issue of economic and security trade-offs when he visited China in 1994. A draft of one of his speeches said, "Sales of sensitive technologies have been made despite public and political opposition."

Some sales to China may wind up being examined as part of the various inquiries into possible ties between the Chinese and the Clinton Administration.

The House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, the principal panel looking at campaign finances, has requested the use of Customs investigators who have specialized in export diversion cases, Congressional and Administration officials said.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE TUCSON METROPOLITAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, the Tucson Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce was founded as the Tucson Grocer's Association on October 31, 1896, by six civic-minded businessmen with the purpose to unite the business interests of Tucson, or of Tucson trade, and oppose anything tending to their injury. Since that time, the chamber has evolved into the largest Chamber of Commerce in Arizona, representing over 3,000 businesses and 75,000 employees.

Over the past 100 years, the chamber has worked steadfastly to further the interests of Tucson and Arizona. I would like to take this opportunity to mention some of their achievements.

The chamber worked faithfully to help Arizona achieve statehood. When a lavish reception for the Senate Committee exploring statehood apparently failed to impress, chamber leaders traveled to Washington to press the case personally.

In the early part of this century, the chamber organized and financed the first municipal airport in the United States and later helped establish what was to become Davis-Monthan Air Force Base. Sixty-seven years later, the chamber was also among the organizations working to successfully keep Davis-Monthan open as a security asset for the entire Nation.

In response to the growing need for the treatment of tubercular patients, particularly veterans of World War I, the chamber sent representatives to Washington to lobby for a veterans hospital and then raised the money from its own membership to pay for the building supplies. The chamber also borrowed the money to purchase the land where the current veterans hospital is established.

The chamber spearheaded and often financed infrastructure projects for the develop-

ment of the community including schools, roads, and water projects.

The chamber donated the land to lure the U.S. Magnetic Laboratory to the desert, beginning a trend that has resulted in Tucson becoming a world recognized center for optics.

Since its inception, the chamber has been active in encouraging trade with our southern neighbor, Mexico. The organization lobbied Mexico City directly in the late 1800's, to establish a customs house, and it recently lobbied our State Department to successfully retain the U.S. consulate in Hermosillo—a critical link for trade and services for both countries.

The Tucson Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce continues to benefit southern Arizona in many other ways. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the chamber on its first 100 years of work and wish the organization well in achieving its goals for the next century.

THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the Armenian community in my district to mark the 82d anniversary of an unspeakable tragedy. I am referring to the genocide which claimed the lives of 1.5 million Armenians by the Ottoman Empire. Because this story has been held silent for so long, I am proud to take a few minutes to honor the victims of the genocide.

The Armenian genocide was the culmination of a long effort by the Ottoman Turks to destroy the Armenian people. During the decades preceding the First World War, the Ottoman Government tried repeatedly to achieve this goal. In 1895, 300,000 Armenian lives were claimed. In 1909, another 30,000 died before the Western powers intervened to stop the violence. This tragedy remains unrecorded in Turkish history today.

World War I provided the means for the Turkish Government to once again set out to destroy the Armenian community. With Europe and the United States occupied in war, the Ottoman Empire was able to carry out their designs without any intervention. Beginning the crusade on April 24, 1915, the genocide claimed the lives of Armenian leaders and lasted until 1923.

It is estimated that 1.5 million Armenians died at the hands of the Ottoman Empire—half of the world's Armenian population at that time. By 1923 the Turks had successfully erased nearly all the remnants of the Armenian culture which had existed on the homeland for 3,000 years.

As we take a look at the tragedy today, we see the memory of the victims insulted by those who say the genocide did not happen. A well-funded propaganda campaign forces the Armenian community to prove and reprove the facts of the genocide. This is itself a tragedy for people who would rather devote their energy to commemorating the past and rebuilding the future.

I stand here today to say that the genocide did happen. Nobody can erase the painful