

Mr. Speaker, I am a friend of China. I support the Clinton administration's policy of engagement with China. I believed that American interests are best served by a policy that seeks to draw China into the international community.

But, Mr. Speaker, even those of us who advocate friendly ties with China are deeply offended by China's treatment of its own citizens. And in this respect unfortunately, Wei Jingsheng is only one of many Chinese who have been imprisoned unjustly.

Mr. Speaker, I wish today to join my colleagues who have asked the Chinese leaders to release Wei Jingsheng. To halt their campaign of repression against their own people. To respect the promises of their own laws and constitution. And to live up to the glory of their country's past by joining the rest of the civilized world in recognizing that a nation's true greatness is measured by how that nation's government treats its dissenters.

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ON JONATHAN W. HODGES'  
ATTAINMENT OF EAGLE SCOUT

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 14, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Jonathan W. Hodges of Avon Lake, 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 Scout Project, which he must plan, finance, and evaluate on his own. It is no wonder that only two percent of all boys entering scouting achieve this rank.

My fellow colleagues, let us join Boy Scouts of America Troop 41 in recognizing and praising Jonathan for his achievement.

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TRIBUTE TO DON FONTANA

**HON. ZACH WAMP**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 14, 1997*

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take a few moments to acknowledge Don Fontana, an outstanding leader in the mental health community from the Third District of Tennessee. Don recently retired as chief executive officer of Volunteer Behavioral Health

Care System. His contributions to this organization and to the community and State, are many.

I'd like to highlight just a fraction of Don's accomplishments. It was with great vision as the CEO of Johnson Mental Health Center, that Don saw the future and the necessity for community mental health centers to meet the challenges of managed care.

Under Don's leadership, several community mental health centers joined together and the Volunteer Behavioral Health Care System was created. Today, the center consists of Johnson Mental Health Center, Hiwassee Mental Health Center, and Plateau Mental Health System.

Don has served not once, but twice as the president of the Tennessee Association of Mental Health Organizations, as well as a task force member for Children's Services. He has extended behavioral health care services to 27 counties within Tennessee. In addition, one of the most notable contributions he has made is the establishment of safe, supervised housing for severely mentally ill adults where 75 of our community members live.

Mr. Fontana's commitment to affordable mental health services for those who could not otherwise afford them has made him a giant in the mental health community. His extraordinary service and commitment of 19 years will be missed, but because of his leadership and guidance the programs he has established in our community will continue.

Personally, I worked with Don years ago as a volunteer member of the advisory board of the Joe Johnson Mental Health Center. I know first hand of his true commitment to those in need.

I am proud to have the opportunity to publicly acknowledge Don Fontana's fine service in the mental health field and wish him well in the future.

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MARCH FOR JESUS DAY

**HON. ROY BLUNT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 14, 1997*

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for the upcoming nationwide "March for Jesus Day." This event on May 17, 1997, will provide more evidence that America is returning to the values of belief in God and family that have made our country great. Last year church related groups and congregations in over 600 cities in the United States and 170 nations participated in the march. In Joplin, MO, almost 70 area congregations of different denominations representing 18 communities from the 4-State region will march together and in other southwest Missouri towns and cities Christians will step forward on this day.

This Nation was founded upon Judeo-Christian principles that our country should continue to recognize and hold high. I am reminded of John 13:34 where Jesus said "A new command I give you: Love one another. As I have loved you, so you must love one another. By this all men know that you are my disciples, if you love one another." The March for Jesus is truly an opportunity to show others the love which Christ modeled for us. Our Nation needs to be shown the love and grace of Christ Jesus. For too long, we have been will-

ing to neglect the necessity of spiritual fulfillment and today we see the overwhelming consequences of such actions with families separated by divorce, drug use accelerating rapidly in our society, and juvenile crime out of control.

As the Christian community gathers to March for Jesus it can truly be an example of others of the change He has made in our own lives and the lives of our families and friends. We need to live the command Jesus gave us in the book of Matthew where He said, "Love your neighbor as yourself." What a great opportunity as Christians gather together to march to remember in our daily lives to show others Jesus and his love. It is important that we not forget to display the love of Christ to our neighbors by helping them in times of need.

Christians should be guided by the words of the Apostle Paul where in II Timothy 1:7-12 he says,

For God did not give us a spirit of timidity, but a spirit of power, of love and of self-discipline. So do not be ashamed to testify about our Lord, or ashamed of me his prisoner. But join with me in suffering for the gospel, by the power of God, who has saved us and called us to a holy life—not because of anything we have done but because of his own purpose and grace. This grace was given us in Christ Jesus before the beginning of time, but it has now been revealed through the appearing of our Savior Christ Jesus, who has destroyed death and has brought life and immortality to light through the gospel. And of this gospel I was appointed a herald and an apostle and a teacher. That is why I am suffering as I am. Yet I am not ashamed, because I know whom I have believed, and am convinced that he is able to guard what I have entrusted to him for that day.

The March for Jesus is an excellent opportunity to testify to others about Jesus as families walk their city streets with fellow believers of all denominations. I am encouraged as Christians unite together to take an active role in their witness to others.

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INTRODUCTION OF THE FAIR  
HEARING ACT

**HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 14, 1997*

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Fair Hearing Act, legislation which will require the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB] to conduct hearings to determine the appropriateness of bargaining units in cases where a labor organization attempts to organize employees at one or more facilities of a multifacility employer and where there is no agreement as to the appropriate bargaining unit.

As many Members know, our attention was drawn to this issue by the NLRB's proposed rulemaking of several years ago announcing the Board's intention to impose a rule on the appropriateness of single location bargaining units that would have applied to virtually every industry. That proposal would have extended to all employers, except for those in the specifically excluded utility industry, construction industry and seagoing crews in the maritime industry. Fortunately, the NLRB was prevented from pursuing this disruptive rulemaking

through language included in the Labor-HHS-Education funding bill for the past 2 fiscal years.

While I have long decried the litigation orientation of many of this nation's labor and employment laws, I do have concerns about rule-making the area of bargaining unit determinations as such determinations, by their nature, require the type of fact specific analysis that only case-by-case adjudication allows. I believe strongly that the imprecision of a blanket rule limiting the factors considered material to determining the appropriateness of a single location unit detracts from the National Labor Relations Act's goal of promoting stability in labor-management relations. Thus, I feel equally strongly that legislation is necessary to ensure that a specific analysis of the appropriateness of a bargaining unit given the facts and circumstances of a particular case, is conducted through a hearing.

A hearing process regarding the appropriateness of single facility bargaining units will allow a more complete examination of the comprehensive approach to human resource policies and procedures pursued by many employers today that may influence the bargaining unit determination. To limit consideration of relevant factors potentially would undermine the ability of employers to develop flexible solutions to the needs and demands of their work forces and would greatly increase the cost, complexity and uncertainty of labor-management relations where centralized personnel policies are maintained by employers with numerous locations.

The Fair Hearing Act recognizes both the realities of human resource management in today's competitive economic environment and the complexity of bargaining unit determinations, particularly in cases where multifacility employers are involved. The legislation does not attempt to define when a single location bargaining unit is appropriate, but merely requires the NLRB to consider all of the relevant factors in making that determination. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

#### JUSTICE ON TIME ACT OF 1997

### HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce the Justice on Time Act of 1997, legislation which would address the profound concern expressed by several of my constituents who have experienced long delays in the processing of their cases by the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB]. The Justice on Time Act of 1997 would require the NLRB to issue a final decision within 1 year on all unfair labor practice complaints where it is alleged that an employer has discharged an employee in an attempt to encourage or discourage union membership.

The Justice on Time Act recognizes that the lives of employees and their families, wondering whether and when they will get their jobs back, are hanging in the balance during the long delays associated with the National Labor Relations Board's processing of unfair labor practice charges. The act also recognizes that the discharge of an employee who engages in

union activity has a particularly chilling effect on the willingness of fellow employees to support a labor organization or to participate in the types of concerted action protected by the National Labor Relations Act [NLRA].

Thus, the legislation requires the Board to resolve discharge cases in a timely manner to send a strong message to both employers and employees that the NLRA can provide effective and swift justice. The Justice on Time Act ensures that employees who are entitled to reinstatement will quickly get their jobs back and employers will not be saddled with liability for large backpay awards.

The median time for National Labor Relations Board processing of all unfair labor practice cases in fiscal year 1995 was 546 days and has generally been well over 500 days since 1982. This length of time is a disservice to the hard-working men and women who seek relief from the Board for unfair treatment in their workplaces. The Justice on Time Act tells the National Labor Relations Board that, at least when it comes to employees who may have wrongly lost their jobs, it must do better and must give employees a final answer on whether they are entitled to their jobs back within 1 year.

#### AGAINST CENSUS SAMPLING

### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the Census Bureau's proposed use of sampling in determining population figures. Counting just 90 percent of our citizens and simply guessing who the rest of us are will have a devastating effect on our ability to accurately assess our needs and budget for the future.

Sampling also undermines the integrity of our political system. Representation in this very House is determined by population. A State could be forced to reduce its number of Representatives solely on the basis of a politically tainted guess.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to exclude anyone in America from the census by relying on a guesstimate. The right to proper representation should never be compromised, for any reason.

Sampling may cost nominally less, and my Republican colleagues and I are committed to reducing spending—but why go through the trouble and cost of counting 90 percent and then leaving the rest up to speculation? Why spend the money at all? We have a census to get the most exact count possible of our population and their demographics. Anything less than that is just a guess—plain and simple.

Sampling our population simply has no worth. Our next census will cost \$4.2 billion. If sampling is used, that price tag will likely fall to \$4.1 billion. The real difference however, is that the taxpayer will not be footing the bill for an accurate count of this Nation's population—but instead will be paying a high price for nothing more than a guess.

At a cost of \$4.1 billion, Mr. Speaker, the American people will surely want more than a soft estimation. Anything other than a full count of citizens, where all can be represented, is simply unacceptable.

CLATSKANIE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS RAISE FOOD FOR CHILDREN

### HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding group of high school students in Oregon for not only their vision, but for their dedication and hard work to make dreams become reality.

In 1990, Clatskanie High School student, Gennie Sluder Harris, started a program called Help Hungry Kids with the belief that one person can make a difference. Seven years later, her dream has caught on with nearly 4.5 million pounds of food being collected throughout the country to help feed disenfranchised children.

Often, Americans pride themselves on a prosperous lifestyle, but in truth, according to research of Clatskanie's, Help Hungry Kids students, 1 in 4 children in this Nation goes to bed hungry—a silent hunger.

The program is simple: If you already have a food drive established in your high school, report your totals to Clatskanie. If you don't have a food drive—start one and report your totals. The food and money raised stays in your community and State. With just two cans of food and \$1, schools can participate and States can compete against another, with the top State being recognized at the national conference of the National Association of Student Councils.

The students of Clatskanie High School urge kids across the Nation to catch the dream and show how to make a positive difference. I encourage kids across the Nation to engage the schools in this incredibly worthwhile program to help those less fortunate and work toward the goal—to make sure no child goes to bed hungry.

#### ADDRESS OF JUSTICE ANTONIN SCALIA AT THE NATIONAL DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, at an extremely moving ceremony in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol last Thursday, Members of Congress, the Diplomatic Corps, representatives of our Nation's executive and judicial branches, and hundreds of survivors of the Holocaust with their friends and family gathered to commemorate the National Days of Remembrance. This was an occasion when we take the time to remember the horror and inhumanity of the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the unspeakable horror of the Holocaust and the importance that we never forget that tragedy, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council was established by Congress to preserve the memory of the victims of the Holocaust. One of the most important tasks in this effort is the annual Days of Remembrance commemoration in the rotunda of our Nation's Capitol. This year, Antonin Scalia, Associate Justice of the U.S.