

national finals by winning local competitions in their home State.

The distinguished members of the team representing Delaware are: Stephanie Adams, Gwen Bishop, Janelle Cannon, Josh Chaney, Mark Currett, Sonya Dean, Maria Diaz, Jammie Dougherty, Leslie Elliott, Jane Kroeger, Stephanie Lane, Melissa Moore, Doug Neal, Jared Pinkerton, Justin Pinkey, Tammi Quillen, Billy Rust, Daniel Stogner, Allison Tatman, Randi Toomey, Christy Vanderwende, Roy Walder, and Crystal Yoder.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Barbara Hudson, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the team. The district coordinator, Diane Courtney, and the State coordinator, Lewis Huffman, also contributed a significant amount of time and effort to help the team reach the national finals.

The We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program, supported and funded by Congress, is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The 3-day national competition simulates a congressional hearing in which students' oral presentations are judged on the basis of their knowledge of constitutional principles and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues.

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People . . . program, now in its 9th academic year, has provided curricular materials at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels for more than 60,000 teachers, 22,000 schools, and 22 million students nationwide.

The We the People . . . program provides an excellent opportunity for students to gain an informed perspective about the history and principles of our Nation's constitutional government. I wish these young constitutional experts the best of luck and look forward to their future participation in politics and government. Congratulations again to the team from Woodbridge High School of Bridgeville, DE.

A NEW POLICY NEEDED FOR CUBA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from April 1997 entitled "A New Policy Needed for Cuba."

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

A NEW POLICY NEEDED FOR CUBA

For more than three decades, the United States has embargoed Cuba in an unsuccessful effort to force Fidel Castro from power. Last year, in the wake of Cuba's brutal shoot down of private U.S. planes in international airspace, Congress passed the Helms-Burton law, which tightened the economic sanctions. Opponents of the law feared it would hurt the Cuban people, not Castro. A year's experience shows they were right. Helms-Burton has helped Castro, weakened his opponents, brought more misery to ordinary Cubans and damaged relations with our closest allies and trading partners. We need a

new policy to promote a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba.

HELMS-BURTON'S REACH

The Helms-Burton law tightens the noose on Cuba in two key ways. First, it grants U.S. citizens the right to bring suit in U.S. courts against foreign companies that have invested in or profited from expropriated properties in Cuba. (President Clinton has delayed the effect of this provision.) Second, the law bars from the United States corporate officers, principals, and shareholders (and their families) of any company that invests in expropriated property in Cuba. This law and U.S. policy limits sharply all contact between the United States and the Cuban people.

By isolating Cuba and tightening sanctions, Helms-Burton is supposed to move Cuba toward democracy. Rather than promoting peaceful change in Cuba, the law is hurting the Cuban people. Castro wants to stay in power, and this law helps him: Using the law as justification, Castro has cracked down on journalists and dissidents, solidifying his own position while suppressing the opposition. Cuba's dissidents refer derisively to it as the Helms-Burton-Castro Act.

Helms-Burton also gives Castro a new scapegoat for his economic failures. It eases pressure on him to open up the state-run economy. Modest reforms in Cuba before Helms-Burton have since been stymied. Cuba is not moving toward democracy and free markets—it is moving in the opposite direction.

HUMANITARIAN IMPACT

Helms-Burton is also hurting ordinary Cubans. The embargo, tightened in the 1992 Cuban Democracy Act and codified and reaffirmed in Helms-Burton, has had a negative impact on the health of the Cuban people. Licensing requirements and outright prohibitions of sales to Cuba have drastically limited Cuban access to U.S.-produced medicines and medical equipment. According to recent studies, the health of women and children in particular has suffered as a result of Cuba's inability to obtain medicines. While Cuba's health problems are mostly the fault of Castro's disastrous policies, the U.S. denial of medicines and medical supplies has contributed to Cuba's deteriorating health.

Donations from the American people—who donate more to Cuba than anyone in the world—are also inhibited by current U.S. policy. Humanitarian missions to Cuba must fly through third countries. American citizens cannot send prescriptions or money to their family members in Cuba without an export license. In a country so clearly in need, it cannot be in the interest of the United States to delay or inhibit the provision of humanitarian supplies to Cubans.

RIFTS IN RELATIONS

No country in the world follows the U.S. embargo of Cuba. While Helms-Burton was intended to isolate Castro, it has isolated the United States, creating great rifts with our closest friends and allies. The European Union (EU), Latin America and Canada have condemned Helms-Burton. All object to the extraterritorial application of U.S. law, under which their citizens and companies are subject to penalty in the United States for their actions in Cuba.

Helms-Burton also spurred a challenge to the United States in the new World Trade Organization (WTO). The United States has persuaded the EU to back away from a WTO case for now and seeks to resolve the dispute through direct negotiations. But if these talks fail, proponents of Helms-Burton want the United States to walk away from any WTO proceeding by arguing Helms-Burton is a national security matter over which the

WTO has no jurisdiction. This approach would weaken the international trading system, which benefits the United States, and set a dangerous precedent: Any country could cite national security to justify protectionism, which costs U.S. jobs.

Helms-Burton has created other tensions. Canada and Mexico—our nearest neighbors and first and third largest trading partners—are contemplating a case against the United States under NAFTA.

RETHINKING CUBA POLICY

The United States should learn from its successful engagement with Eastern Europe. Communist regimes there fell not because they were isolated, but because they were penetrated by people, new ideas, and commerce. Our policy of engagement with China is based on the same view, and we should follow the same approach with Cuba. The Pope, who is traveling to Cuba early next year, is right to engage the Cuban people directly, as he did the people of Eastern Europe. He is not trying to isolate them or coerce them. Washington would be wise to follow. We should repeal Helms-Burton, restart direct flights, lift travel and currency restrictions, and begin exchanges, dialogue and humanitarian relief for the Cuban people. Step by step, we should lift the embargo in response to positive change in Cuba.

CONCLUSION

Helms-Burton has been a mistake. It has not brought change to Cuba. Instead, it has strengthened Castro and inhibited a peaceful transition to democracy and free markets. It has brought hardship to the Cuban people by denying them food and medicine. It has split us from the rest of the hemisphere, and forced us into fights with our allies and trading partners. It has threatened our leadership in the international trading system. Most important of all, it has made it more likely that change, when it comes to Cuba, will neither be peaceful nor democratic.

ISLANDERS OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Latte Magazine's Islanders of the Year, Mr. and Mrs. Jose and Rufina Tainatongo of Piti, Guam. Mr. and Mrs. Tainatongo were nominated by other Guam residents for this recognition based on their 13-year commitment in helping house foster children on Guam. Mr. & Mrs. Tainatongo have long been active in their community. In fact, Mr. Tainatongo ran a recent campaign for mayor of Piti.

The following is the text of a story based on an interview with the Tainatongos. This story was published in the April 1997 edition of Latte magazine.

[From Latte Magazine, April 1997]

JOSE AND RUFINA TAINATONGO

In 1984, a Child Protective Services worker told Jose and Rufina Tainatongo the agency desperately needed foster parents, and asked them to consider taking in kids.

Rufina was still deciding on her answer when the worker brought a couple of kids to her door two weeks later. She decided then and there: "The Lord says let the children come to me. I (couldn't) say no."

Thirteen years later, the Piti couple have been parents to 47 foster children. In their

late 50's they also have five kids of their own ranging in age from 21 to 36.

"We consider (the foster children) our very own as well," says Rufina. Their biological children treated the foster kids as siblings with the usual ups and downs of childhood, she says. It hasn't always been easy; a one time they had 12 foster children at once!

Some of the foster children measure their stay in weeks, others in months, and a few others in years. One 16 year-old girl currently living with them has been with them for 10 years. The children all call them mom and dad, and Rufina proudly carries their pictures in her wallet. Some of the foster children now have kids of their own, and the Tainatongo count five of them as their foster grandchildren.

While they do receive some compensation from the government as foster parents. "My payment is when the children appreciate what I've done," Rufina says. "The best (part of being a foster parent) is when the kids appreciate and remember you, they talk to you about their experiences."

Asked where she gets the patience to deal with all those children. Rufina replies with a beatific smile, "The Blessed Mother."

Mr. Speaker, Latte Magazine should be commended for honoring the Tainatongos and the other finalists for Islanders of the Year. These included the following individuals:

Tom Ahillen, the general manager for Matson Guam actively serves on the Gift of Life, a non profit organization created to facilitate blood donations for the local hospital.

Anita Sukola, a local Guam attorney provides pro-bono legal representation to disadvantaged persons, many of them victims of abuse.

Dr. Carolyn Hilt, a longtime island educator is the co-founder of the Micronesian Evangelical Mission and the Evangelical Christian Academy, now a premier educational institution on Guam.

Sister Eileen Mearns, the director of the Aleo Shelter, a shelter for abused women and children on Guam, is unwavering in her support and advocacy for her clients. Many of them come to her in desperation and in need of protection and assistance.

I know that these individuals serve as fine examples of the generosity and dedication that many in our country still have. I hope that others take notice of their contributions to society and follow in their example. Congratulations to them all.

TRIBUTE TO HON. NOEL WATKINS

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Honorable Noel Watkins. Mr. Watkins is retiring from his position as superior court judge of Tehama County, CA.

Mr. Watkins was born in Alturas, CA, in October 1932, a descendent of pioneer ranchers. In his early years he attended public school in Chico and continued on to Chico State College where he received a bachelor's degree in political science with honors. After graduation he married Mary Jane Carpenter, native of Tehama County. His academic pursuits led him on to the University of California at Berkeley, Boalt Hall School of Law, where in 1957 he was admitted to the California Bar.

Mr. Watkins returned to his northern California roots where he entered into private practice with Rawlins Coffman in Red Bluff. One year later he was appointed as deputy district attorney for Tehama County. This was to be only the beginning of a long career of public service. Over the next 38 years Mr. Watkins continued to serve the people of Tehama County. As the justice court judge for Red Bluff Judicial District while maintaining his own private practice. By 1975 he was elected to serve as superior court judge of Tehama County. His seat remained unchallenged for the duration of his career.

Judge Watkins will always be remembered as a man of honesty and integrity. His knowledge and expertise earned him a position on the California Judges Association's executive board as well as his receipt of their "25-Year Service to the Bench Award." It is with great honor that I recognize this man and his commitment to public service. Noel Watkins is a statesman whose service to this county is synonymous with justice.

On December 31, Judge Watkins will step down from the Bench. He will join his wife Mary Jane and their two children Laura Lazar and Charles Watkins and extended family to begin a new phase of life. Although more time may be spent hunting and fishing, it is without a doubt that law will be a part of that future.

His absence will be a loss to the community. I offer my best wishes for his retirement and look forward to acknowledging his future accomplishments in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO THE SURVIVORS AND FAMILIES OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE TUSKEGEE SYPHILIS STUDY

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House to today's White House ceremony in which President Clinton will issue a formal apology today to the eight survivors of the Tuskegee syphilis study.

From 1932 to 1972, the U.S. Public Health Service conducted a study, the "Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male," in which they withheld treatment to 399 syphilis patients in Macon County, AL.

The intent of the study was to determine if syphilis caused cardiovascular damage more than neurological damage and if the natural course of syphilis differed between races. Treatment was given in the initial stages of the study but then withheld after the original study failed to produce any significant data. Even penicillin was denied to the infected participants when it became available in 1947.

It wasn't until a health worker went public in 1972 that the study was called into question.

Mr. Speaker, it is estimated that more than 100 of the participants, who were all impoverished sharecroppers from Macon County, died of tertiary syphilis. The Ad Hoc Advisory Panel that was appointed in 1972 to review the study determined that the Tuskegee study was ethically unjustified. They further concluded that the amount of knowledge gained was minimal in comparison to the risks that the study posed for the participants.

I am outraged that such an experiment was conducted in the United States. In 1974, the National Research Act created the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, which ensured that basic principles of research were established and followed from that point forward.

These actions, of course, are too little, too late for the victims of the Tuskegee syphilis study. In fact, the survivors and families of the participants have never received a formal apology until today. Now, 65 years after the start of this unethical study, the survivors will finally receive the long, overdue apology.

I consider this tragedy a dark chapter in our Nation's history. My thoughts and prayers go out to the victims and their families and hope that at least a small part of their pain may be relieved by today's ceremony. If nothing else, I hope today's apology helps bring closure to this national disgrace.

We must work to ensure that atrocities like that Tuskegee syphilis study will never again happen in the United States.

TRIBUTE TO JAKE STOCK

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who blessed this world with his music. Jake Stock, who for more than 50 years was a permanent fixture on the American jazz scene, died recently at the age of 86. He will be remembered by all those whom he touched with his sax and song.

Born in Savannah, GA, on July 10, 1910, and having lived an exciting life since, Mr. Stock moved to Monterey in my congressional district from Los Angeles in 1938 with his wife, Grace. He quickly started making music. Offered a job at the Oasis Club in Salinas, Mr. Stock assembled his prized Abalone Stompers, a jazz ensemble that entertained thousands for decades to come. The group, composed of anywhere from 5 to 15 players, performed in a variety of festivals and clubs throughout California and the west coast. In 1958, they opened the Monterey Jazz Festival and shared the stage with Dizzie Gillespie and Louie Armstrong.

Throughout his career, Mr. Stock was the recipient of numerous honors. The inspiration for famed central coast author John Steinbeck's "Sweet Thursday," he was named Citizen of the Year by Monterey's Parade of Nations in 1982. Mr. Stock was also honored by Monterey's Pacheco and Paisano clubs with a dinner called the "Jake Bake." Until recently, he was a featured Sunday player at Big Sur's River Inn.

He is survived by four sons: Jay of Pasadena; Phil of Murphys; Jackson of Los Angeles and Peter of Portland; three daughters: Judy Cooper of Lake Havasu City, AZ; Katy Stock of Carmel and Sally Beckett of Carlsbad; his brother, Morgan Stock of Monterey and five grandchildren.