

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled joint resolution on Wednesday, January 22, 1997:

House Joint Resolution 25, making technical corrections to the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208), and for other purposes.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, January 23, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on Thursday, January 23, 1997 at 10:45 a.m.

That the Senate passed without amendment, H.Con.Res. 9;

That the Senate passed S.Con.Res. 4; and
That the Senate agreed to S.Res. 22.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk.

REAPPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO NATIONAL COMMISSION ON RESTRUCTURING THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 637(b) of Public Law 104-52, as amended by section 2904 of Public Law 104-134, the Chair reappoints to the National Commission on Restructuring the Internal Revenue Service the following Member of the House: Mr. PORTMAN of Ohio.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, Democratic leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER,
Washington, DC, January 30, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Section 637(b), Public Law 104-52, I hereby accept the resignation of Mr. Robert T. Matsui of California from the National Commission on Restructuring the Internal Revenue Service and hereby appoint Mr. William J. Coyne of Pennsylvania to the Commission for the remainder of its term.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 1 of rule XLVIII and

clause 6(f) of rule X, and the order of the House of Tuesday, January 7, 1997, authorizing the Speaker and the minority leader to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker on Monday, January 27, 1997, appointed to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence the following Member of the House: Mr. GOSS of Florida as chairman.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE S. HUGH DILLIN

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable S. Hugh Dillin:

U.S. DISTRICT COURT,
Indianapolis, IN, January 9, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On January 7, 1997 you designated me to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect Julia Carson of the Tenth District of the State of Indiana under House Resolution 11, One Hundred Fifth Congress.

Under such designation, I have the honor to report that on January 9, 1997 at Indianapolis, Indiana, I administered the oath of office to Mrs. Carson. Mrs. Carson took the oath prescribed by 5 U.S.C. 3331. I have sent two copies of the oath, signed by Mrs. Carson, to the Clerk of the House.

Yours very truly,

S. HUGH DILLIN.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE ORLANDO L. GARCIA

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable Orlando L. Garcia.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT,
San Antonio, TX, January 8, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On January 7, 1997 you designated me to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect Frank Tejeda of the 28th District of the State of Texas under House Resolution 10, One Hundred Fifth Congress.

Under such designation, I have the honor to report that on Tuesday, January 8, 1997 at San Antonio, Texas, I administered the oath of office to Mr. Tejeda. Mr. Tejeda took the oath prescribed by 5 U.S.C. 3331. I have sent two copies of the oath, signed by Mr. Tejeda, to the Clerk of the House.

Sincerely,

ORLANDO L. GARCIA,
U.S. District Judge.

REPUBLICAN HOUSING OPPORTUNITY CAUCUS

(Mr. METCALF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, with the help of Representatives JOHNSON, LAZIO, ENGLISH, and WELLER, I have formed the Republican Housing Opportunity Caucus to highlight the importance of affordable housing to all Americans.

The mission of this caucus is to give Members of Congress who are inter-

ested in housing policies an opportunity to explore every possible strategy to enhance home ownership and affordable housing, to discuss their concerns and coordinate a response. There is nothing glamorous about housing, but we all know how important it is. It is not just a roof over one's head but a place you can call home, a place of your own.

There are still problems. The first-time home buyer rate remains low and many families cannot find affordable housing. This caucus can help to establish a comprehensive approach to housing needs.

If my colleagues are interested in being part of this caucus, please call my office.

MITSUBISHI OF AMERICA?

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, when Mitsubishi opened a TV factory in California, they made an announcement and they said Mitsubishi of Japan is now Mitsubishi of America. They even waved an American flag. Well so much for all the patriotism, my colleagues. Mitsubishi announced they are closing their California factory and moving to Mexico. They said they are going to cut costs, expand profits and after all, they said, Mexico is America.

Beam me up. I have seen the new world order. It is coming to pass. We can now buy American by buying Japanese from Mexico, and if that is not enough to wax your Toyota, the White House wants to expand NAFTA to all of Latin America. Beam me up, Mr. Speaker.

Beam me up. Our kids are going to have to move to Mexico to get a job.

TROUBLE IN EAST TIMOR

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago I returned from visiting Bishop Carlos Belo in the island of East Timor, which is under the military oppression of the governor of Indonesia. As our colleagues know, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL] nominated Bishop Belo, the first Catholic priest ever to receive the Nobel peace prize. I will be taking out a full special order on that issue and trip, but I want to tell my colleagues that on the island of East Timor today the military occupation there is fear and terror. They are going through the island at 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning pulling young people out and taking them away. Many are fleeing to the hills.

When this Congress has to deal with the issue of Indonesia and East Timor, we should do the right thing. Second, there is a concern among Indonesians that the Lippo Bank connection and

the Riady family which dealt with Web Hubbell, may be tied into why this administration is not willing to take on the issue of East Timor.

I challenge the Clinton administration to deal with the issue of East Timor and stand up for independence and get involved in this process so the killing and the fear and the terror will end. This administration has an obligation to deal with the issue of East Timor.

CHAMPION OF A FORGOTTEN PEOPLE

(By Paul Raffaele)

Bishop Carlos Belo knelt in his chapel in Dili, East Timor, for his early morning prayer. It was November 12, 1991, and as Belo prayed, 2000 people were gathering to march to the nearby Santa Cruz cemetery to protest the killing of a pro-independence activist by Indonesian intelligence agents. For 16 years the bishop's island home had been under the heel of the Indonesian military.

Later that morning Belo heard bursts of automatic gunfire, then screams. Within minutes dozens of young people were racing in panic toward his residence. "Hide us, or they will kill us!" shouted a teen-age girl in a blood-soaked dress.

"Come inside, all of you!" the bishop cried out, as more than 250 people crammed into his garden. He dispatched the wounded to Catholic clinics and then drove to the cemetery. Dozens of civilians, many ripped open by bullets, lay crumpled in the dust. Soldiers armed with assault rifles screamed obscenities at everyone in sight. Then the bishop saw a trail of gore leading to a chapel.

Despite his fear, he rushed inside, where he found several people—some beaten, others with gaping bullet wounds—lying in pools of their own blood. Taking in the carnage, Belo silently vowed the world would know of his people's suffering, and began to pray for the dead and dying who surrounded him.

In a remote land of the Malay Archipelago in southern Asia, a gentle people are stalked by terror. In the 21 years since Indonesia's invasion, it is estimated that almost one-third of East Timor's 700,000 native inhabitants have lost their lives. Countless thousands have been tortured or raped.

Embattled Timorese still cling to hope embodied in the man they revere as the champion of their rights. It is not a destiny many would have expected for Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo.

He was born in 1948 on a rice farm in Wailacalma, 100 miles east of Dili, the capital of the impoverished Portuguese colony. His widowed mother, a pious and reflective woman, introduced Carlos early to the thrill of books. He excelled in his Catholic schooling, and at 20 left to begin his studies for the priesthood in Lisbon.

Turmoil came to East Timor in 1975, as Portugal prepared to cut its colony loose. West Timor, a former Dutch colony, had become part of Indonesia when the latter became independent in 1949. But Indonesia had no legitimate claim to the larger, eastern half rich in oil and natural gas.

Belo was in Macau for further religious training when Indonesian troops attacked East Timor. Jets and naval ships bombarded towns. Soldiers wiped out entire villages. The few thousand ill-equipped resistance fighters scurried to the mountains.

The government in Jakarta, Indonesia's capital, claimed that its soldiers had been "invited in" by the East Timorese to "restore order." The United States and many other Western nations remained largely silent. And on July 17, 1976, Indonesia formally annexed the tiny nation.

Convinced that he could best serve his people if he had the moral authority of a priest, Belo continued his religious studies. Meanwhile Indonesian troops burned crops, slaughtered livestock and herded almost half the population into camps, where thousands died.

Belo's exile ended when he was ordained in 1981. He assumed the post of rector of the Fatumaca seminary near Baucau, East Timor's second largest town and by now headquarters of at least 10,000 troops. Everywhere he looked, soldiers strutted. After dropping his things off in Baucau, he traveled to his home village.

His aged mother clasped his hands when he entered the family's modest home. "The Indonesians have done terrible things to our people," she said. Over the next few days Belo was horrified to find only women and children in some villages. Thousands of males had been forced into the Indonesian army to fight against the East Timorese resistance.

As aggrieved as he felt, he decided not to speak out. Better to accept Indonesian rule in the interests of peace.

This cannot be, a stunned Belo thought as he studied the telegram. Just two years after his arrival in Baucau, the Vatican had chosen him to be East Timor's new Apostolic Administrator—the leader of the Catholic Church in his homeland. Among his concerns was that he had been picked solely because he wasn't likely to promote dissent.

His fellow East Timorese clerics suspected worse. "He's nothing but a puppet," they muttered in private. All 37 priests boycotted the installation ceremony. They're convinced that I'm an Indonesian stooge, Belo thought glumly. But the people had faith in him.

Courageous East Timorese were regularly slipping into Belo's home to tell him about atrocities. One secret visitor was a middle-aged woman who had pulled a shawl over her face to hide her identity from army informers. "The soldiers shot my son dead as he was walking across the fields," she whispered through sobs.

Deeply moved, Belo placed a hand on her shoulder. "I'll seek justice for you," he promised.

At a reception the next morning, he approached Colonel Purwanto, the local commander of East Timor's occupation force, and told him the mother's story. Colonel Purwanto abruptly turned his back.

Before long Belo lost count of the people who sought him out to report the disappearance, jailing, rape or murder of friends and family members. Belo confronted the local military commanders again and again, but was always dismissed.

Meanwhile the Indonesian government tightened its grip on East Timor, luring more than 100,000 Indonesian migrants with free land and jobs. Soon most shops were owned by the newcomers. Their soldiers and bureaucrats thronged the streets. Military officers lived in the handsome waterfront villas.

Dili no longer belongs to us, Belo realized. East Timorese clerics shared his outrage but also saw cause for hope in Belo's willingness to expose atrocities. "Perhaps," they said, "he has the backbone for this task after all."

Belo was named bishop in 1988. This time, at his installation ceremony in Dili, he was flanked by smiling East Timorese clergy. Unfortunately, the task before Belo remained critical.

The military continued slaughtering innocent East Timorese, while a campaign of cultural obliteration was equally relentless. TV and radio broadcasts in East Timor's lingua franca, Tetum, were barred. East Timorese students had to sing the Indonesian anthem

before lessons and perform Indonesian songs and dances at school concerts.

In November 1988 an enraged Belo ordered that a statement be read from all pulpits. "We condemn the lying propaganda according to which abuses of human rights do not exist in East Timor," the message said.

When a village leader passed on army boasts that they would soon crush the bishop and the Catholic Church, Belo responded with a resigned smile. "One day the soldiers will kill me," he said.

In February 1989 Bishop Belo wrote a letter to United Nations Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. "We are dying as a people," Belo wrote. He pleaded to the U.N. to conduct a referendum on independence in East Timor. It was a desperate move, but Belo could see that much of the world had come to accept Indonesia's annexation. The United States, Britain, Germany, Australia and others were major arms suppliers to Jakarta.

Several weeks later Archbishop Francesco Canalini, the papal nuncio in Jakarta, summoned Belo. "Keep out of politics!" the portly archbishop thundered. Late-night callers threatened to kill Belo. But he remained defiant, and the people's admiration for him grew. Inspired, many East Timorese were converting to Catholicism. By 1990 the number of Catholics in East Timor had surged from 30 percent of the population to 85 percent.

The bishop became the hero of the young as well, yet Belo could not be sure they supported his message of nonviolence. He knew they were ripe for rebellion when the 2000 East Timorese gathered in the Santa Cruz cemetery on that November 1991 morning to mourn their compatriot's murder—only to flee or die in a hail of bullets.

Returning to his residence after viewing the carnage at the cemetery, Belo heard details of the onslaught: without warning the Indonesians had opened fire at point-blank range. An eyewitness account told of soldiers chasing young people down and shooting them in the back.

The next morning Belo confronted the military commander, demanding to see the wounded and dead. At the military hospital the bishop moved tearfully among more than 200 injured youths, most in their teens. Three days later he returned to the hospital. Only 90 youngsters remained.

Belo got a first inkling of the likely fate of the missing when a nurse paid him a visit. "I washed the bodies of 78 murdered East Timorese," the nurse whispered. Later a medical aide told of military doctors giving some of the wounded lethal injections.

A parishioner related that an Indonesian soldier confided he'd been forced to take part in the executions of dozens of the wounded. Trucks had taken them to an open mass grave in the hills, where they were sewn into rice sacks. "The soldiers shot them one by one and pushed the sacks into the grave," said the distraught man. In all, more than 250 died in the cemetery massacre and its aftermath.

Belo helped smuggle two massacre eyewitnesses to Geneva, where they testified before the U.N. Human Rights Commission. Whatever it takes, Belo vowed, the world will learn about this evil.

By 1993 East Timorese resistance had weakened, but atrocities continued. The bishop shared the grim details with journalists and reiterated his call for a U.N.-sponsored referendum.

Finally foreign governments were moved to action. The U.S. Congress passed legislation requiring the White House to bar the sale and transfer of lethal crowd-control equipment and small arms to Indonesia until there was "significant progress" in human-rights conditions in East Timor. Australia's

pro-Jakarta foreign minister, Sen. Gareth Evans, began criticizing Indonesia's human-rights record. Amnesty International issued a damning report of prisoner torture and ill treatment.

Reacting to international outrage, Jakarta set up a 25-member national commission on human rights to monitor abuses. When soldiers near Dili executed six unarmed civilians in 1995, the commission found the killings "unlawful," and a court-martial led to the jailing of two soldiers for up to 4½ years. "It's a beginning," Belo told a Western reporter. Still the bishop often received several death threats a week.

One Sunday in early 1995, several hundred East Timorese gathered in Belo's garden for Mass. "Christ suffered so much for us," he said. "But in his resurrection we see our own hope for the time when we are at last free."

His sermon was a direct glimpse into his soul. For the bishop still trusts that freedom will come, that Indonesia will one day grant East Timor self-rule. But like every East Timorese, he also lives with an abiding fear.

After the service Belo pulled aside a visiting journalist. "We beg the outside world not to forget us," he said softly. "If that happens, we are doomed."

The world did not forget Belo and his people. In October 1996 the Nobel Committee honored the bishop and another East Timorese activist, José Ramos-Horta, with the Nobel Peace Prize, citing "their work toward a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor."

DEALING WITH SEXUAL HARASSMENT BY THE ARMY

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, as I speak, Secretary of the Army, Togo West, is reporting in the Senate on his progress in eliminating sexual harassment following the revelations of last November. I can only hope that today's revelation is not emblematic of that progress. The headlines read "Top Enlisted Man Accused of Sexual Harassment." I hasten to add that the operative words are accused and that the officer denies the charges and is entitled to his presumption.

However, this case is especially troubling. First, because of the charge: Sexual assault and sexual harassment; second, because of the rank of the accused, top enlisted man, Legion of Merit holder, 29-year veteran; third, because of the record of the complainant, a 22-year veteran herself recently retired; and, fourth, because of the circumstances of the public charge she alleges that became public only after months of no action by the Pentagon and only after the accused was actually appointed to the panel reviewing the Army's handling of sexual harassment. Much better, much faster, Army of the United States.

WE MUST WORK TOGETHER TO END THE VICIOUS CYCLE OF CHILD ABUSE

(Mr. DEAL of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, too often we ignore the caldron of neglect, violence, and moral decay that pervades our society until its poison boils over into our own lives.

On January 16, 1996, that occurred in my community of Gainesville, Hall County, GA, when a 19-month-old young boy, Austin Sparks, was brutally beaten to death by his baby-sitter. As we are now in this first anniversary period of Austin Sparks' death, the Hall County community has undertaken a campaign to fight child abuse by implementing the blue ribbon campaign in his memory. These small blue ribbons help remind us to be aware of child abuse every day of every year. Another positive that has come out of this tragedy is the purchase of a permanent home in Gainesville to assess the needs of abused children. The Children's Center will provide multiagency interviews for child abuse victims.

We must all work together to end this cycle of child abuse in our country.

GIVE FANS A CHANCE ACT

(Mr. BLUMENAUER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, after the Green Bay Packers won the Superbowl, their fans stood in freezing temperatures for hours to catch a glimpse of their fans. The Packers are not an ordinary football team, their fans are not ordinary fans, and their community is not an ordinary community, in large part because 1,950 residents of Green Bay own their football team.

The Packers are a vital part of the glue that holds the Green Bay community together, but they are unique because the NFL rules now prohibit any more public ownership of teams. At a time when fan loyalty is being tested by franchise moves, it is time to give fans a chance to own their own teams by eliminating league rules prohibiting public ownership of teams, requiring teams to listen to their fans and the community before moving, tying the league's broadcast antitrust exemption requirements to this bill.

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The NFL earned \$12.2 billion on broadcast rights last year. If my colleagues agree with me that more sports teams should be owned by the public, like the Packers, and the fans should have a voice on where their team decides to relocate, I invite my colleagues to support my Give Fans a Chance Act.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF HON. FRANK TEJEDA, REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 35) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 35

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable FRANK TEJEDA, a Representative from the State of Texas.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is my extremely sad duty, and may I say it is an honor and a privilege, to offer a few words of praise and of course tribute to a friend and a dear colleague, FRANK TEJEDA, who died too soon, far short of the full realization and the promise of his potential. But though his life was shortened by a terrible and a very tragic disease, he left behind a legacy of great achievement, he made his life a model, and I think others will do well to emulate him.

To all of those who knew and loved FRANK, I offer my heartfelt condolences today. Words, of course, are never adequate to express the feeling of loss that we share. All we can do is say what we can and draw strength from FRANK's memory and his achievements.

FRANK was only 51 years of age when he died, and this was some 17 months after having been diagnosed with a brain tumor. But he died as he lived, with grit and grace.

Grit: FRANK had it in great abundance. He dropped out of high school and became a first class marine.

Courage: As a combat marine, he never flinched or failed. He was born a brave leader. He was decorated for his courage under fire.

Determination: He worked hard enough and sacrificed enough to finish law school at both Harvard and Yale, two of the most distinguished law schools in the country, which I hardly think is bad for a high school dropout.

Grace: He would do anything for a friend and never count the cost.

Energy: He worked hard. He worked hard for his district, his constituents, his country. And he never once faltered, before or during his illness. He never complained about his situation. He remained determined from the beginning to the end that he would do his best, and he did.

One has to go a long way to find another human being who so thoroughly combined the virtues that FRANK TEJEDA embodied: His grit, his grace, his energy, his determination, his decency, and his honor. FRANK TEJEDA served with honor and distinction in the Texas legislature for 16 years and in 1992 was elected to the Congress with 87 percent of the vote cast.

FRANK and I served neighboring and adjacent districts, and though of