

and Ms. Ghahfarokhi's husband secured a succession of legal business visas to stay in the United States. A second daughter, Sepideh, was born 3 years later in Los Angeles.

In 1994, Ms. Ghahfarokhi's husband filed an application for permanent residency with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) on behalf of himself, his wife, and their daughter, Shahrzad. The family was interviewed at the INS Los Angeles District Office in March 1996 and expected to be issued green cards.

In the summer of 1996, Ms. Ghahfarokhi and her husband obtained advanced parole travel documents from the INS and visited Iran. According to Ms. Ghahfarokhi, their arranged marriage was often strained and, once back in Iran, her husband grew increasingly angry and verbally abusive because she had become more independent than the more traditional women in Iran. She has indicated that her husband confiscated his family's identification cards, his wife's Iranian passport, and the advance parole documents for her and their elder daughter. In addition, Ms. Ghahfarokhi said that he contracted the Iranian Government to formally revoke his permission to allow his wife and daughter to leave the country.

According to Ms. Ghahfarokhi, her husband returned to Los Angeles a week later, intentionally abandoning his family in Iran. She said that she had no identification papers, very little cash, and nowhere to stay in Tehran. She filed a complaint with the Tehran police, whom she said located her husband's brother and required him to secure an apartment for her and the girls and provide them with money for food.

In September 1996, Shahrzad turned 18 and was able to apply for an Iranian passport without her father's permission. She received her passport 2 months later and traveled by herself to the American Embassy in Frankfurt, which issued her an advance parole travel document to return to Los Angeles. According to Ms. Ghahfarokhi, it took another month for her to convince an Iranian judge to override her husband's authority and grant permission for her and her younger daughter to leave Iran. Finally, in December, Ms. Ghahfarokhi and her younger daughter left Iran, obtained advance paroles from the embassy in Frankfurt, and returned to Los Angeles.

According to Ms. Ghahfarokhi, once her husband learned that his wife was back in Los Angeles, he closed their joint bank account. Shahrzad worked full-time to help pay the rent, which prevented her from starting her freshman year at UCLA. Ms. Ghahfarokhi said she believed she had no option but to file for divorce. As part of the divorce proceedings, the judge ordered her husband to pay alimony and child support, which she says he failed to do.

According to Ms. Ghahfarokhi, her husband approached her a few months later to apologize for his behavior in Iran and to try to reconcile with her. He promised to support her and the girls financially and threatened to withdraw their INS application for permanent residency if they divorced. Ms. Ghahfarokhi said she felt trapped because she and her daughters were financially insecure and she and Shahrzad needed legal immigration status. She said for the sake of her daughters, she moved back in with her husband in June 1997 on the conditions that he accompany her to

marital counseling, provide her with financial security by giving her some assets in her own name, and withdraw the revocation of his permission for her to travel in and out of Iran.

In the months that followed, Ms. Ghahfarokhi has indicated that her husband broke each of his promises, and she separated from him in the summer of 1998. Their subsequent divorce was finalized on March 14, 1999, and the court is apparently taking steps to ensure that her ex-husband complies with the agreements on the division of property, alimony, and child support.

According to Ms. Ghahfarokhi, since 1994, she and Shahrzad had been assured by the INS office in Los Angeles that their applications for adjustment of status were moving forward. The INS advised them that it routinely takes 2 to 3 years to process these applications and issue green cards. The INS issued Shahrzad an employment authorization card in March 1998. In July of that year, however, the INS denied her application for advance parole.

Confused by the denial, Shahrzad went to the INS office and was shocked to learn her father had withdrawn the petitions for her and her mother on December 13, 1996. Since that time, the INS had supplied Ms. Ghahfarokhi and Shahrzad with misinformation about their status and issued work authorization cards.

Over the next few months, Ms. Ghahfarokhi said she and Shahrzad met with a number of immigration lawyers, none of whom were able to offer a solution. Current immigration law allows for a battered or abused spouse of a lawful permanent resident to self-petition for legal status, but Ms. Ghahfarokhi was unaware if and when her ex-husband had become a permanent resident. Furthermore, since he had never physically abused her and the worst incidents of mistreatment had occurred in Iran, the lawyers advised her that it would be futile for her to petition on her own behalf.

After Ms. Ghahfarokhi and Shahrzad asked me for assistance, my office contacted the INS, which confirmed that the women are undocumented and out of status. Further, if they were to leave the United States, they would be subject to the 10-year ban on re-entry, as required under the 1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act. The INS also indicated that there was no administrative remedy available to Ms. Ghahfarokhi and Shahrzad and that private legislation would be necessary for them to receive relief.

Subsequently, in August 1999, Ms. Ghahfarokhi's husband's attorney contacted Shahrzad to advise her that her father regretted removing her from his petition and was willing to re-instate her on the petition if the INS would allow it. Shahrzad accepted her father's offer. The INS approved her father's application on September 15th and hers on her 21st birthday on September 21st. Since that time, however, he has remained estranged from Shahrzad and her family.

While Shahrzad has regained her legal status and can pursue her dreams of finishing college and attending law school, Ms. Ghahfarokhi's situation has not changed, and she and her daughters fear that she will be deported. The legislation I am introducing today would grant Ms. Ghahfarokhi permanent residency in the United States. She and her family have endured a tremendous amount of uncertainty and hardship due to actions outside of their control. I request that my colleagues support this legislation.

THE CRAIG MUNICIPAL EQUITY ACT OF 1999

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 28, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a bill to solve a unique Alaska problem occurring in the city of Craig, a city located in the far southeastern part of Alaska on Prince of Wales Island, the third largest island in the country. Craig is unlike any other small town or village in Alaska. It has no land base upon which to maintain its local services and no ability to utilize many Federal programs which are dependent upon a large Alaska Native population for eligibility.

Nevertheless, the community has grown from a mostly Native population of 250 in 1971 to over 2,500 residents, most of whom are not Alaska Natives. Despite this change in demographics, the town is surrounded by land selections from two different Alaska Native Village Corporations. In fact, 93 percent of the land within the Craig city limits is owned by these village corporations. Under Federal law passed in 1987, none of the village land is subject to taxation so long as the land is not developed. The city of Craig has only 300 acres of land owned privately by individuals within its city limits to serve as its municipal tax base. It can annex no other land because the entire land base outside its municipal boundaries is owned by the Federal Government as part of the Tongass National Forest or another Alaska Native corporation.

As its population increases and costs rise, Craig's demands for municipal services increase. According to the State of Alaska, Craig is the fastest-growing first class city in the State. Since its large non-Native majority population makes the town and its residents largely ineligible for Federal programs which serve virtually all other ANSCA villages, it has requested a small conveyance of 4,532 acres of Federal land located not far from the town. That land entitlement would permit the city to develop a land base upon which it could support its increasing demand for municipal services.

The land base which is included in this bill has been carefully chosen. It is less than 20 miles from the city and abuts the existing road system. It is the first available land from the city limits not owned by an Alaska Native corporation. The land will complete a sound management system by providing municipal ownership of land adjacent to both existing private and State-owned land. It will be a good use of this land which is nowhere near any environmentally sensitive lands such as wilderness areas. This part of Prince of Wales Island has roads, communities, and other developed sites near it. There will be no land use conflicts created by this conveyance.

My bill provides a fairly simple and very reasonable solution to Craig's dilemma: it provides a direct grant of 4,532 acres to the city. While I reviewed a land exchange, the city has no land to trade. The city received no municipal entitlement because the Forest Service never agreed to any land selection by the State of Alaska in this part of Prince of Wales Island. The only substantial land near Craig besides the actual 300 acres on which Craig sits is owned by the Federal Government in

the national forest or by Alaska Native corporations.

I intend to hold a hearing on this bill early in the next session and begin the process to move the bill through the House to final passage in the Congress.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOHN AND TRACY ROGERS UPON THE BIRTH OF THEIR DAUGHTER

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 28, 1999

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform the House of a grand occasion, and one which my family will celebrate for many years to come. On October 5th, 1999 at 12:28 p.m., my son John and his wife Tracy experienced the miracle of birth for the first time, becoming the proud parents of a baby girl. Madeleine Claire Rogers weighed in at 7 pounds, 3 ounces and was 21 inches long. I am happy to report that Tracy and Madeleine are doing extremely well, with both mother and daughter in perfect health.

Mr. Speaker, this is my first grandchild, and I couldn't be more proud or exhilarated. God has truly blessed my family, and I am fortunate to have this opportunity today. As this body toils through yet another year, we should all keep in mind the effect our actions will have on our children, and our children's children. I will always keep little Madeleine in my thoughts as we work to make this Nation a better place for our young ones.

CELEBRATING ITALIAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 28, 1999

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate a distinct and important group in this country—Italian-Americans. Earlier this month, the Massachusetts State Legislature passed a law observing the month of October as Italian-American Heritage Month. This law recognizes the countless contributions bestowed on our country's rich national heritage by Italian-Americans. Today, I'm introducing a resolution that supports the goals and ideas of Italian-American Heritage Month nationwide.

Over the past 200 years, 5.4 million Italians have immigrated to the United States. Today more than 26 million Americans are of Italian descent, 72,000 alone reside in the Eighth District of Massachusetts. As this country's fifth largest ethnic group, Italian-Americans have brought to our communities a tireless work ethic, a strong sense of family cohesion, and an artistically rich culture. This unique and profound impact of Italian culture has become an integral part of the American way of life. In fact, many Italian-Americans have gone on to become prominent in our Nation's academic, industrial, entertainment, and political fields.

Nearly every American has experienced the unique contributions of Italian-Americans. Famous Italian-Americans like hall of fame base-

ball player Joe DiMaggio, world-renowned composer Henry Mancini, singer and songwriter Frank Sinatra, and Oscar winner Robert DeNiro have provided all Americans with many forms of entertainment. Millions of Americans have experienced the brilliance of Constantine Brumidi, an Italian immigrant, who was the artistic prodigy behind the elaborate paintings in the United States Capitol. Other Italian-Americans have enriched our political process, including political figures such as Fiorella La Guardia, both mayor and Congressman from New York City, Anthony Celebrezze, who served during John F. Kennedy's administration and was the first Italian-American Cabinet member, and Antonin Scalia, who is the first Italian-American appointed to the Supreme Court.

I invite every Member to join me in celebrating the tremendous impact Italian-Americans have made to our Nation and our national identity.

1999 CLOVIS CHAMBER HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 28, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Clovis Chamber of Commerce 1999 Hall of Fame Inductees. The Award Winners for the Hall of Fame are: "Founders Awards"—The Blasingame Family and The Sample Family; "Hall of Fame Honorees"—The Clovis Rodeo Association—Everett "Bud" and Evelyn Rank, Wesley and Betty Wipf, and Mr. Shelby Cox; "Clovis Way of Life"—Mr. & Mrs. Tom Stearns, Mr. & Mrs. Joe Ogas; "Spirit of Clovis"—Mr. Dave Bens and Ellie Huston; "Friends of Youth"—Mr. Harold Woods and Mr. James Countois; "Citizen of the Year"—Mr. Tom Stearns; and "The Sam Walton/WALMART Community Leadership Award"—Mr. Bob Daneke. The Hall of Fame Committee carefully selects each award winner according to a special criteria.

The "Clovis Way of Life" award honors citizens who have strengthened the foundation of the City of Clovis. They have endured the economy by having a business in Clovis. The "Clovis Way of Life" winners are Joe & Marilyn Ogas and Tom & Burline Stearns.

Joe and Marilyn Ogas own and operate Ace Trophy Shop. The Shop was operated out of their garage for many years and then was moved to Old Town Clovis where they are an integral part of the business community.

Tom and Burline Stearns have been staunch supporters of Clovis. Tom is a member of the Clovis Rodeo Association; he has served from maintenance to President. Tom has made the Clovis Rodeo a premier event in the State of California. Tom Stearns also served as Mayor, Mayor Pro-Tem and now Council member. Burline Stearns has devoted her life to the Clovis Swim Team. She owned and operated the Mode ODay Store with her sister-in-law for several years.

The "Friends of Youth" award winners are James Countois and Harold Lloyd Woods.

James Countois, Mr. "C" as he is affectionately called, is 89 years old and his best friends are the five- to 12-year-old students at Dry Creek Elementary. James has volunteered

at the Library for over 18 years. Recently, Dry Creek opened a new Library Media Center and named it after Mr. C, this was for a man who dedicated his whole life to children and the community.

Harold Lloyd Woods has been a teacher in the Clovis Unified School District for over 41 years, specifically Room 20 at Jefferson Elementary School. Woods says that teaching children to set goals, helping them work toward achieving them, and then watching the joy on their faces when they succeed is one of the most valuable contributions we can make in their lives.

The "Spirit of Clovis" award is present in recognition of people who in the line of their daily work succeed beyond their own expectations. The award goes to Dave Bens and Ellie Huston.

In March of 1999, Dave Bens, Clovis High School's Athletic Director, was named California State Athletic Director's Association "Athletic Director of the Year 1993-1999." This award recognizes the California Athletic Director who displays excellence in leadership on and off the field. Dave has brought recognition to himself, Clovis High, Clovis Unified School District and the Community of Clovis.

Ellie Huston has worked hard raising money for the permanent Hall of Fame display for several years. She has done 95 percent of the work. Ellie has planned the Hall of Fame Raffles, solicited the prizes and sold over 200 tickets each year, she has raised close to \$8,000 for the Clovis Hall of Fame Permanent Display. Ellie is an Executive Ambassador and a Past Director of the Clovis Chamber of Commerce. She is a very caring, community minded citizen of Clovis.

The "Founders Awards" go to the Blasingame Family and the Sample Family.

The Blasingame Family started with Jesse Augustus Blasingame, known as "Jesse A". He was a native of Talladega County, Alabama, and completed his time in the Mexican War. Jesse A. was then given "scrip" to buy land out west. Jesse A. married Mary Jane Sample, a native of Fresno County. They had a son, Jesse Knox Blasingame. Jesse Knox spent his entire life in the cattle business in Fresno County. He was very active in the California Cattlemen's Association, the Grange and the California Farm Bureau. Knox and his wife Thelma had two sons, Morgan and Knox Jr., and a daughter, Barbara. Morgan and Knox are still raising cattle in the Clovis foothills; Barbara lives in Fresno and still owns the land in the Clovis foothills. Both Knox Jr. and Barbara were extremely supportive and worked with the City of Clovis to secure the University of California Education Site near Academy, several years ago. The Blasingame Family has exhibited The Clovis Way of Life attributes; family, responsibility, work, honesty, independence, appropriate space, education, community service and loyalty. They are one of Clovis' most treasured legacies.

The Sample Family departed from Mississippi with a large group and settled in the central San Joaquin Valley after the Civil War. David Cowan (D.C.) Sample married Sally Cole, who became the parents of 11 children whose descendants, still live in the Clovis-foothill area. Dr. Thomas Sample, one of D.C.'s sons, was an old-fashioned doctor in the best sense. He treated all that came for help, regardless of their ability to pay. He built the Sample Sanitarium in the 300 block of North