

In 1961, Henry Gonzalez again broke new ground by being elected the first Hispanic Representative from Texas. Ultimately, he served 19 terms, longer than any other Hispanic Member of Congress. More importantly, he never lost touch with his constituents and his community during his tenure in Congress. He demanded that issues affecting the people of San Antonio receive his personal attention.

Throughout his time in Congress, Henry Gonzalez served on the Committee of Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs. There, he focused his legislative efforts on making credit more accessible to ordinary people, improving public housing, and helping many Americans to become homeowners. Early in his congressional career, he worked for the passage of the landmark Housing Act of 1964. Later, when he became Chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development in 1981, he was instrumental in getting approval for a program to assist families who faced foreclosure on their homes. He also strongly defended public housing programs when the Reagan Administration proposed to cut them sharply.

In 1989, he became Chairman of the full Banking Committee. His first urgent order of business was to deal with the collapse of the savings and loan industry, a crisis he had predicted throughout the 1980's. As he began working to craft a solution, it became apparent to him that any bailout, although necessary for the nation's banking system, would be extremely unfair to low and moderate income Americans. He realized that they would derive little or no benefit from the bailout even though they had to share in the burden of fashioning a remedy for the excesses and poor decisions of savings and loan managers in the previous decade. The need to make credit more available to low income Americans and to depressed communities laid the groundwork for later legislative efforts and culminated in the enactment of the Community Reinvestment Act.

Overall, the Banking Committee under Henry's leadership held more than 500 hearings and obtained enactment of 71 bills. Among the other major bills that the Committee produced included restructuring the federal deposit insurance system to provide depositors a greater guarantee for their savings, making more credit available to small business, reauthorizing federal housing laws, and strengthening the laws pertaining to financial crimes.

I want to especially thank Representative MARTIN FROST for leading a special order in honor of Henry Gonzalez. Henry Gonzalez was a giant and true champion of Texas, and it is fitting for a Texas Member who currently serves in the House leadership to lead this tribute. Henry was not just a giant in Texas politics but also a mentor to all of us in the Texas delegation. I am certainly proud to have had an opportunity to serve with him and learn from his example. The people of Texas and his constituents in San Antonio will miss him, and his colleagues here in the Congress will fondly remember his kindness, friendship, and devotion to public service.

## FOR CLINTON'S LAST ACT

### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 2000

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Robert S. McNamara, who served as defense secretary under President John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson for his editorial that was published in the December 12, 2000 edition of the New York Times. Mr. McNamara is calling on President Clinton to sign a treaty, finalized in Rome in 1998, that would create a permanent International Criminal Court. Senator JESSE HELMS has promised to block any attempt to ratify the pact. As Mr. McNamara correctly points out, Senator HELMS' justification for not ratifying the treaty are unfounded. The tribunal of 18 world jurists would only have jurisdiction to charge those who commit specific crimes that outrage the international community as a whole, and each nation would retain the right to try its own nationals in a fair trial under its own laws. More than 25 nations have ratified the agreement, but we must have 60 nations to ratify before the court can begin trying cases. Given there is an urgent need to deter future atrocities, I urge President Clinton to sign the International Criminal Court agreement with all deliberate speed, and call on Senator JESSE HELMS, in the spirit of justice, freedom, and humanity, not to block the agreement. To do so would be a travesty of justice.

[From the New York Times, Dec. 12, 2000]

## FOR CLINTON'S LAST ACT

(By Robert S. McNamara and Benjamin B. Ferencz)

With the stroke of a pen, President Bill Clinton has a last chance to safeguard humankind from genocide, crimes against humanity and the ravages of war itself. He must simply sign a treaty, finalized in Rome in 1998, to create a permanent International Criminal Court.

If he signs the treaty before Dec. 31, the government does not have to ratify the treaty at this time. After that date, any country has to both ratify and sign the treaty to become a member. This is no small consideration, since Senator Jesse Helms, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has promised to block any attempt to ratify the pact.

Why does Mr. Helms object to a permanent international criminal court? He and others are worried that an unchecked international court could infringe on basic American constitutional rights for fair trials. For instance, they want ironclad guarantees that the court would never try American soldiers. Pentagon officials fear that Americans might be falsely accused of crimes, thus inhibiting our humanitarian military missions.

These worries are unfounded. The tribunal of 18 world jurists only have jurisdiction to charge those who commit specific crimes that outrage the international community as a whole. Under the treaty, no one can be convicted without clear proof of intent to commit the illegal act. The prosecutor is subject to judicial and budgetary controls that promise both competence and objectivity.

And most important, each nation retains the primary right to try its own nationals in a fair trial under its own laws. There are some crimes, like sexual slavery and forced pregnancy, that the treaty covers, which are

not specifically enunciated in our own country's military laws and manuals. Robinson O. Everett, a former chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, has recommended incorporating these crimes into our federal laws, assuring that any American military personnel charged with a crime could be tried by American courts.

Genocide is universally condemned but there is no universal court competent to try all perpetrators. The Nuremberg war crimes trials, inspired by the United States and affirmed by the United Nations, implied that "never again" would crimes against humanity be allowed to go unpunished.

Today, we have special courts created by the United Nations Security Council that have very limited and retroactive jurisdiction. For instance, war crimes tribunals are now coping with past atrocities in Yugoslavia and Rwanda. But these tribunals are hardly adequate to deter international crimes wherever they occur.

The president must help deter future atrocities. At the United Nations and elsewhere, he and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright have repeatedly called for an international court to carry forward the lessons of Nuremberg. Now, he has a chance to take action. More than 100 nations, including all our NATO allies, have already signed. Some 25 nations have ratified; others are well on the way. The court cannot begin trying cases until at least 60 nations have ratified.

If President Clinton fails to sign the treaty, he will weaken our credibility and moral standing in the world. We will look like a bully who wants to be above the law. If he signs, however, he will reaffirm America's inspiring role as leader of the free world in its search for peace and justice.

## IMPROVING AMERICA'S VOTING SYSTEMS

### HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 2000

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to join my colleague and friend, the gentleman from Virginia, TOM DAVIS, and the gentleman from Rhode Island, PATRICK KENNEDY, in introducing legislation to improve our Nation's voting systems.

Our message today is simple: While we will never have a perfect system for electing our leaders, we must always seek improvements to that system so the will of the American people always prevails. Improving our voting systems will not be a simple task. But we will achieve our goal in our nation's best traditions of open debate and bipartisan consensus. One encouraging development from this year's Presidential election, is that it has prompted an important debate, about the problems with our various voting systems across the country and how we must work together to improve them. We believe one way to improve the system is by creating a strong, bipartisan council, to be known as the "Commission on Electoral Administration." The Commission would be charged with reviewing how we conduct our elections across the country, and issuing recommendations to make sure that the difficulties experienced by the voters of Florida do not occur again.

The Commission would be funded with \$100 million. The money would be dispersed as voluntary matching grants, to states and local

communities that choose to implement the commission's modernization recommendations. This effort is in no way an attempt to federalize state or local elections. It is, quite simply, a way to give local communities the financial help they need to purchase better election equipment and to run fairer, more accurate elections. Despite some of the inflammatory rhetoric of the past few weeks, I know that members on both sides of the aisle want to have the best process for voting and the most accurate method of counting those votes.

Our ultimate goal must be to ensure that every American is heard when they go to vote. It is in our national interest to do so. I believe this legislation will take us one step closer to that goal.

TRIBUTE TO KATHERINE WEAVER SCHOMP

**HON. DIANA DeGETTE**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, December 15, 2000*

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the notable accomplishments and extraordinary life of a woman in the 1st Congressional District of Colorado. It is both fitting and proper that we recognize this community leader for her exceptional record of civic leadership and invaluable service. It is to commend this outstanding citizen that I rise to honor Katherine Weaver Schomp.

Kay Schomp was a remarkable woman who lived a remarkable life. She touched the lives of many people and made a tremendous impact on our community. Her indomitable spirit sustained her through many challenges and molded a life of notable accomplishment. Born in Pueblo, Colorado, she attended the Pueblo Public Schools and thereafter continued her education at Bossier's, Neutilly-Sur-Seine, France, the University of Colorado at Boulder and George Washington University in Washington DC where she graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in International Relations. She married Ralph Schomp in 1941 and was the mother of six daughters—Sara, Halcyon, Caroline, Lisa, Katherine and Mary Margaret.

Those who knew Kay Schomp understood that her passion was community service. She was well known in the Denver area for her outspoken commentary and for her immeasurable contribution to the life of our community. She has amassed a distinguished record of leadership and has made numerous contributions in many areas. But her contributions to education and children, health care, media and the arts are of particular note.

Kay was a powerful advocate for equal education and in 1973, she was elected to the Denver Public Schools Board of Education where she served in numerous capacities which included chairing the special education, investment and facilities planning committees, and the City-Schools Coordinating Commission. She organized and facilitated the Student Board of Education, the Integrated Arts Program, the Gilpin Extended Day Care School and served on the National School Boards Association. In media and the arts, she served on the Colorado Commission on the Arts, the Council for Educational Television and the Public Broadcasting Service. She was a board

member of Denver Community Television, the Five Points Media Association and the Cable Television Coordinating Committee. In health care, she served as a board member for the Denver Mental Health Association, the Denver Board for the Developmentally Disabled, and the Denver Visiting Nurses Association.

Kay Schomp was also a successful businesswoman and was the co-owner and operator of KWS Investments, a firm specializing in urban properties. Kay also found time to serve on the Mayor's Child Care Advisory Commission, the Denver Youth Commission, and serve as a board member of the YMCA of Denver and the League of Women Voters.

It comes as no surprise to our community that Kay Schomp was the recipient of numerous awards including the American Civil Liberties Union Whitehead Award, the Denver Mayor's Commission on the Arts, Culture and Film Award, the International Women Writer's Guild Artist for Life Award, the Bonfils-Stanton Foundation Award for Community Service, the CANPO William Funk Award for Community Activism and the International Women's Forum Life Achievement Award.

Kay Schomp lived a life of meaning and one that was rich in consequence. It is the character and deeds of Kay Schomp, and all Americans like her, which distinguishes us as a nation and ennobles us as a people. Truly, we are all diminished by the passing of this remarkable woman.

Please join me in paying tribute to the life of Kay Schomp. It is the values, leadership and commitment she exhibited during her life that has served to build a better future for all Americans. Her life serves as an example to which we should all aspire.

UKRAINIAN CARDINAL MYROSLAV LUBACHIVSKY (1914-2000)

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, December 15, 2000*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, Ohioans, particularly those of Ukrainian ancestry, were saddened to hear of the passing yesterday of Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, the head of Ukraine's Greek Catholic Church. Cardinal Lubachivsky was born in 1914 in the town of Dolyna in the Western Ukrainian province of Galicia and died not far from there in the city of Lviv, where he served as Archbishop and Metropolitan for millions of Ukrainian Catholics worldwide, including many in Ohio. Although the Cardinal was born in Western Ukraine and served his people as their spiritual leader until his last days, he spent more than half his life outside his native land, including 33 years in the United States.

Cardinal Lubachivsky left Ukraine in 1938 as a young priest to study in Austria. After the Second World War, he came to America where he spent more than twenty years serving as assistant pastor at Sts. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Cleveland's Tremont neighborhood. There he celebrated mass, presided over the marriages of happy couples, baptized their newly-born infants and spoke the final words over the graves of thousands of his parishioners. He even drove the school bus for children attending the parish grade school. This scholarly, yet humble man

seemed content to serve God and his fellow Ukrainian-Americans in this quiet, unassuming way when unexpectedly he was elevated to be the Metropolitan-Archbishop of Philadelphia. In 1980, he moved to the Vatican and in 1984, became worldwide head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church following the death of the saintly Cardinal Joseph Slipy.

Joseph Slipy had become the head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in 1944 when Western Ukraine was incorporated into the Soviet Union. Prior to that, Western Ukraine had been part of the Austrian Empire and Poland. Almost immediately, the Soviet Secret Police started carrying out Stalin's order to liquidate the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The entire clergy was either arrested or forced to renounce their faith. Most declined to do so and ended up in Siberia or were shot. Archbishop-Metropolitan Slipy spent 17 years in labor camps until Pope John XXIII finally negotiated his release in 1963. As a cardinal of the Catholic Church, Joseph Slipy went to work rebuilding his church in the underground in Ukraine and in places like Cleveland, Ohio where Myroslav Lubachivsky served as assistant pastor.

In 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union, His Eminence Myroslav Lubachivsky, a Cardinal and a U.S. citizen, returned in triumph to the city of Lviv to preside over the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its historic St. George's Cathedral. "This native church of mine was resurrected and rose from the grave," he said at the time. Tens of thousands of Ukrainian Catholics, many weeping and singing hymns, lined the streets to greet their Cardinal and Archbishop-Metropolitan.

Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky had one of the most extraordinary and fulfilling lives that spanned nearly the entire 20th Century. He served through some of the most difficult periods of that turbulent era and he lived to see his faith and the faith of millions of his parishioners rewarded with the restoration of his church, which not only survived enormous evil, but ultimately prevailed over it. I join in paying tribute to this great man and offer my condolences to all those in Ohio and throughout the world who benefited from his spiritual guidance and leadership and now mourn his passing.

NO SURPRISE. IT'S AN ACTIVIST COURT

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, December 15, 2000*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commend Larry D. Kramer, professor of law at New York University, who eloquently points out in a December 12, 2000 New York Times editorial that the Supreme Court, under the leadership of Chief Justice Rehnquist, has steered the court towards "conservative judicial activism." Mr. Kramer points out that the Rehnquist Supreme Court's recent decision to step into the Florida Presidential vote controversy should be no surprise, given the recent Supreme Court's past judicial behavior. Mr. Kramer offers a litany of examples that show how the Rehnquist Supreme Court has a conservative judicial activist agenda. For example, the Supreme Court cast aside nearly