

many of the Hollis Hills Jewish Center's annual conferences.

Sol serves the National Chairman of the Jewish War Heroes Fund, and has been honored as Man of the Year and received humanitarian awards by such diverse organizations as the United Jewish Appeal, Israel Bonds, Hadassah Bnai Brith, Amit Women and Shaare Zedek Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of all their great achievements, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me and rise to express their appreciation for the Zims.

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM AVERY

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1998

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a great Philadelphian, William Avery. Bill Avery began his career as a management trainee with Crown Cork and Seal's Chicago plant in 1959, while he completed his studies at the University of Chicago. His career at Crown advanced steadily through the last four decades, as he rose from the position of Plant Manager, to Area Manufacturing Manager, Vice President of Sales for the Mid-Western Division, and Corporate Vice President. After only four years, Bill was promoted from the Vice Presidency to President and Chief Operating Officer of Crown.

Mr. Speaker, because of Bill's leadership as President, and today, as Chairman and CEO, Crown has grown exponentially. It is a global leader in the packaging industry and a wonderful corporate citizen in my home town of Philadelphia.

Bill Avery is personally active in educational and charitable organizations in the Philadelphia region. His board memberships include the YMCA, Fox Chase Cancer Center, Opportunities Industrialization Center, University of Chicago Graduate School of Business, Gwynedd Mercy College, the Connelly Foundation, PhAME, PAL, Avenue of the Arts, Inc., the Franklin Institute and the Regional Performing Arts Center. Mr. Speaker, Bill has also been honored by His Holiness Pope John Paul II with a knighthood in the Order of St. Gregory.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my colleagues join me in honoring a great Philadelphian and a great American, Bill Avery.

COMMENDING MONSIGNOR JOSEPH F. SEMANCIK

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1998

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my sincerest pleasure to commend an outstanding leader of Indiana's First Congressional District, Monsignor Joseph F. Semancik. On Sunday, June 28, 1998, Monsignor Semancik will be honored by the Midwest Slovak Cultural Society during their annual Slovak Day Celebration. In honor of Monsignor Semancik's announced retirement, Sunday, June 28, 1998 has been designated as "Monsignor Semancik

Day." This highly anticipated event, in its twenty-fifth year, is a cultural celebration combining the best of religious, civic, and ethnic entertainment. Awarding this high honor to Monsignor Semancik clearly shows how valuable and indispensable he has been for the residents of Northwest Indiana, the Catholic Charities of the Gary Diocese, and all the people he has touched through the service of God.

On Thursday, October 1, 1998, Monsignor Semancik will officially retire as the Director of Catholic Charities. Since he finished his master's degree in social work from Loyola University, Monsignor Semancik has spent the last thirty-eight years serving the Northwest Indiana Catholic community as one of the region's most accessible, compassionate, and dedicated spiritual leaders and social advocates. In 1958, Monsignor Semancik was directed by Bishop Andrew G. Grutka to study social work. Though spending most of his time helping others, Monsignor Semancik advanced his own learning by earning a master's degree from Loyola University in 1960 and a doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1977. Driven by his compassion, desire to help people, and education, he spearheaded the efforts that led Catholic Charities to become the great helping organization that it is today. During his long tenure as Director of Catholic Charities, his service on the Lake County Economic Opportunity Council, and the Lake County Community Development Committee, as well as his successful efforts in establishing the Indiana Catholic Conference, Monsignor Semancik has truly earned the love, respect, and admiration of everyone in Indiana's First Congressional District.

Though Monsignor Semancik, at sixty-nine years of age, will soon retire from his position with Catholic Charities, he will maintain his position as Pastor of Sacred Heart Church in East Chicago, Indiana. As well, he will continue one of his lifelong passions: writing. Currently, Monsignor Semancik is planning to write a history of the Catholic Charities in the Diocese of Gary. He also plans to continue his long-standing tradition of researching and writing about Catholic Charities directors. These works, when completed, will go along with the work that he completed on the history of Slovaks in Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, America is made a better place because of the tireless and unselfish service of her citizens. Monsignor Joseph Semancik is a man who has dedicated his entire life to helping those around him, resolutely working to aid the unfortunate and needy, and serving as an upright pillar of morality and conscience. In so doing, he has strengthened his community, Northwest Indiana, and whole of our country and society. I ask you, and my other distinguished colleagues, to join me in commending Monsignor Semancik for his lifetime of remarkable accomplishments, enduring service, and the unforgettable effect he has had on the people of his community.

PHILIPPINES CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1998

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Philippines Centennial Celebration. On

June 12, 1998, the Philippines will celebrate the 100th Anniversary of their independence from Spanish rule.

Nearly a century ago, a revolution in the Philippines ended more than 300 years of Spanish domination in the area and established the first democratic republic in Asia. The makings of the revolution began in the late nineteenth century with the children of the elite business class. They had been educated in Europe and exposed to ideas of independence and revolution. Among these nationalists was Jose Rizal, whose novel *Noli Me Tangere* sparked the revolt against Spain. Followers of Jose Rizal formed a secret group of reformists and radicals called the Katipunan. Eventually, in August of 1896, tensions in the Philippines had raged to the point that the Katipunan's leader, Andres Bonifacio, declared complete severance from the colonial government and the revolution began.

The Philippine-Spanish Revolution began at the same time that the Spanish-American War was being fought halfway around the world. The Americans came to the aid of the Philippines, and on June 12, 1898, Emilio Aguinaldo, a leader of the Katipunans, declared victory over the Spanish colonial government and established the Philippine Republic.

The survival of the Philippine Republic over the last 100 years has not been without difficulty. The Philippines has survived American colonialism, a four year occupation by Japan during World War II, the complete wartime destruction of Manila, Ferdinand Marcos's martial law regime, and a devastating volcano called Pinatubo.

However, even with all of these struggles the Philippines is on the road to prosperity. It has been over a decade since the People's Revolution ousted the Marcos regime and instituted the democracy that now exists. The Philippine economy has been rejuvenated and stands poised to join in the globalization of the East-West world market.

It is fitting that in the year of their centennial, the dictators are gone, the volcanoes are quiet, and the Philippines appear to have reached what Emilio Aguinaldo proclaimed nearly 100 years ago: that an independent Philippines, "today begins to have a life of its own."

WELCOMING SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT KIM DAE JUNG

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1998

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to welcome South Korean President Kim Dae Jung to our country, on his first state visit. I join my colleagues in wishing President Kim the best as he assumes the duties and responsibilities of his new office. Mr. Kim's victory last fall was a triumph for democracy and reform—and above all, for the people of South Korea. Since assuming office, President Kim has been trying to fulfill his campaign promises, to bring a new era to South Korea, one recognizing democracy and human rights, one that is free of corruption and embraces economic reform and the rule of law.

This is a time of great promise for South Korea. The steps the government has taken

are certainly in the right direction, but the path to true reform is long indeed. In particular, the IMF reform package accompanied by the specific reform measures has enjoyed some success. However, much more needs to be done: Justice must be served to those directly wronged by the old regimes, and some punishment should be meted out on the wrongdoers. Old, long held, practices associated with crony capitalism need to be abandoned.

Specifically, one series of crimes allegedly perpetrated by the old regimes that must be investigated involves several companies that were subject to the "rationalization" policy of the mid-80s. The companies included Kuk Je, Jung Woo, Jung A, Nam Kang, and Samho were forced to transfer all of their assets to allies of the Chun government. Samho, formerly one of Korea's largest construction companies, helped to build much of Korea's infrastructure, including the subway, water filtration system, first skyscraper and much of the country's affordable, middle income housing. However, because the owner, Mr. B.K. Cho did not participate in the widespread corruption associated with the government of President Chun, his company and his family's personal possessions were taken by the government.

Samho was one of Korea's largest construction companies valued at over \$750 million at the time of this illegal transfer. The company had projects throughout Korea, the Indochina Peninsula, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. Subsidiary companies included a textile plant, a chemical company, and one of the Korea's largest chains of stores. Now, Samho is a wholly owned subsidiary of Daelim Construction Company, operating under the same name. Daelim's director in the 1980s was a friend of the Chun family. Daelim is now the third largest construction company in Korea and one of the largest conglomerates with over 11,000 employees and annual revenues in excess of \$5 billion. However, it was a relatively minor construction firm prior to the illegal acquisition of the Cho assets.

Many of the individuals in the Chun and Roh governments who were responsible for these illegal activities remain in powerful positions in the country. Kim Mahn Je was Chun's Minister of Finance, and is now the chairman of the Pohang Iron and Steel Company. He serves in his current position at the discretion of the Kim government. Kim threatened the director of Samho with physical force if he did not sign over the company, saying his orders came from "the Blue House," or from President Chun himself.

Lim Chang Yuel, who worked with the Minister of Finance Kim Mahn Jae under Chun, recently guided Korea through its IMF negotiations, and is currently running for governor of the Seoul province for President Kim's party. Lim was in charge of "forced liquidations" of corporations for President Chun.

Only one meager effort has been made to right the wrongs of the past for these companies. In July 1993, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Korea held that the liquidation of Kuk Je was invalid, and awarded modest, although not fair, compensation to its former owners. I strongly believe that an investigation of these crimes would engender even greater confidence in the government of President Kim and his plan of implementation of the necessary reforms. By demonstrating that the era of corruption and crony capitalism is in the

past, the Korean Government can foster greater economic growth and demonstrate that Korean corporations and government alike abide by the rule of law.

TRIBUTE TO SAMUEL L. GINN

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1998

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Samuel L. Ginn of Hillsborough, California. A graduate of Auburn University, located in Auburn, Alabama, Sam is being presented an honorary Doctor of Science Degree from his alma mater, Auburn. In addition, he is the Commencement Speaker at this year's ceremonies.

Mr. Ginn's contributions in the field of telecommunications is uncontested. A pioneer in wireless communications, Sam Ginn has been innovative in creating one of the largest, international communications companies in the world. AirTouch serves over 20 million individuals, fully 10 percent of the market.

In addition to being an exemplary businessman, Sam Ginn is an active member of his community, including both civic and professional organizations. He is a member of: The Business Council, Industry Policy Advisory Committee on JOBS, California Business Roundtable, and The Institute for International Studies at Stanford University. In addition he retains corporate board memberships with Chevron Corporation, Hewlett-Packard Company, Safeway Inc., and Transamerica Corporation.

Finally, Sam lives with his wife, Ann, in the San Francisco Bay Area. They have two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Speaker, Sam Ginn returns to Auburn University to not only receive an honorary degree, but to share with graduating students some of the wisdom and experience that he has gained over the last thirty years. Mr. Speaker, I would ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Sam on his degree, and I would also ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating and wishing the best of luck to all of the students of Auburn University's Class of 1998.

THE LINK BETWEEN ANIMAL VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIVIDUALS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to the important connection between violence against animals and violence against humans. Recently, we held an important Congressional briefing to explore the link between animal abuse and domestic violence. This briefing was jointly cosponsored by the Congressional Friends of Animals, which our colleague, Christopher Shays of Connecticut, and I chair; the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues, chaired by Congresswomen Eleanor Holmes Norton and Nancy Johnson; and the

Congressional Children's Caucus chaired by Congresswomen Sheila Jackson-Lee and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, and with the support of Congresswoman Elizabeth Furse, Congressman Jon Fox, and Senator Robert Torricelli.

Mr. Speaker, it is no surprise that individuals who brutalize animals are very often guilty of committing similar crimes against people. Not all of us are aware of the well defined link between cruelty to animals and both domestic violence and violent crimes like murder, assault and serial crimes.

Violence towards animals precedes and co-exists with domestic violence including: spouse abuse, child abuse, elder abuse, as well as murder and assault. Unfortunately, pets often serve as surrogate targets of a troubled offender's wrath. A 1997 survey found that 85.4 percent of women in shelters talked about violence towards pets as part of the cruelty at home. Mr. Speaker, Animal Abuse is recognized as a symptom of mental disorder by the American Psychiatric Association, which considers animal abuse one of the diagnostic criteria of a conduct disorder.

Animal abuse can also be an important indicator of future violent behavior. When a child is caught hurting an animal, this problem should be addressed immediately because this problem is not self-correcting. Abusing animals is often a precursor to more violent offenses, and a child that is abusing animals must be taught the value of all life. The FBI has used this connection between animal abuse and violent behavior for two decades in profiling serial killers and violent criminals.

Mr. Speaker, we must focus attention on this important connection. If we can help increase reverence for the life of animals, we will foster a greater respect for human life. Strengthening laws against animal abuse and publicizing this issue will serve to protect humans in the long run. Animal abuse is a warning sign, and we must learn to look for it and recognize it.

This past week, Mr. Speaker, I introduced H. Con. Res. 286 which expresses the view that the link between violence against animals and violence against humans should be given greater emphasis and that it should be used to identify and treat individuals who are guilty of violence against animals. This resolution notes that animal abuse is a crime in its own right in all 50 states, but such abuse should also be identified and treated because of the link with violence against humans. The resolution also urges research to increase understanding of the connection between cruelty to animals and violence against humans.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to statements that were given at the recent briefing on this issue. I want to mention the remarks of Barbara Sweeney, a social worker from Alexandria, Virginia. She testified that individuals who batter often abuse animals to threaten, control, and intimidate their partner. Ms. Sweeney also discussed how the Alexandria Domestic Violence program addresses the link of violence through such programs as counseling and humane education for children who witness this form of abuse and are deeply affected. The Alexandria Domestic Violence Program has taken this link seriously and should be considered a model program.

A number of distinguished and well-informed experts provided outstanding testimony at this important briefing. They were Kim Roberts,