

prevent her return). Nor is it new that the generals vilify her in personal terms; back home, in the domestic press they totally control, they have called this devout Buddhist mother "deranged," a "modern-day ogress" and a sexual predator.

What is interesting is the desperation reflected in their decision to bring their slanderous campaign overseas. Interesting, but again not surprising, for the generals have driven their country (which they call Myanmar) virtually into the ground. What was once one of Asia's most promising nations, rich in natural resources and blessed with an educated and hard-working population, is a disaster, with an average annual income of maybe \$200 to \$300 per person. Universities are shuttered because the rulers fear their own students. The junta can buy the services of public relations firms in Washington and the loyalty of U.S. oil and timber companies eager for contracts, but it knows that it has no legitimacy at home.

This is true above all because Burma conducted an election in 1990, and Aung San Suu Kyi won. Although she was already under house arrest at the time, her National League for Democracy won four out of every five parliamentary seats. Most people in Burma, in other words, apparently did not deem her a "disgruntled housewife," nor was her marriage to an Englishman considered a stain on her character. It is the generals, refusing to honor the election results, who can be accused of "coveting power at all costs."

Remarkably, though, despite nearly a decade of confinement and harassment, of seeing her colleagues imprisoned and tortured, sometimes to death, Aung San Suu Kyi has never returned the insults. Consistently, she calls for dialogue and compromise; contrary to the ambassador's letter, she insists only on the rule of law. Now, in keeping with that principle, she is calling for the true parliament to be convened by Aug. 21. Alone in her sun-baked vehicle on that country road, she is in the right, and she deserves support for her campaign.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1998

HON. MELVIN L. WATT

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1998

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing the Immigration and Naturalization Service Restructuring Act of 1998, which contains provisions to implement dramatic and fundamental reforms within the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Significant management weaknesses, poor services, overlapping organizational relationships, and inadequate border control are problems that have plagued the INS for many years. Many Members and their office staffs receive calls daily from constituents unable to get assistance with immigration related problems from their local INS' office. We need to change the way the INS does business.

After careful consideration of all pending restructuring proposals, I believe the proposal offered by INS is the best alternative. This bill will untangle the INS' overlapping and confusing organizational structure and replace it with two clear organizational chains of command—one to accomplish its enforcement mission and the other to provide immigration related services. Key provisions of the bill would: ef-

fect an operational split between enforcement and services which would result in distinct, clear lines of authority from the field and headquarters, with the INS Commissioner continuing to be responsible for overall agency operations; eliminate the current field structure in which district offices serve both enforcement and service functions and replace it with separate enforcement and service offices that bring an appropriate mix of staff and skills to local service caseloads and enforcement needs; improve the quality of the workforce by creating separate enforcement and service career paths for INS employees to allow the best employees to move up the ladder and be rewarded for high performance; restructure management operations to ensure effective "shared services" operations for records and data management, technological support, training and administrative support, that will serve both the enforcement and service sides of the agency; and establish a Chief Financial Officer to improve financial, accounting and budget systems.

The overall mission of immigration is best served by coordinating benefits and enforcement in a single entity like the INS. Both benefits and enforcement are critical components to enforcing effectively our immigration laws. This bill sets forth a structure for the INS to improve the Nation's immigration system.

IN TRIBUTE

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 28, 1998

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven; a time to be born, and a time to die . . ."

For Officer Jacob Joseph (J.J.) Chestnut and Detective John Michael Gibson, the time to die came too soon. These two brave men sacrificed their lives so that others might live. Our Nation will never forget their acts of bravery and courage.

On behalf of all the citizens of the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey, I express our sadness and grief to the families of these two heroes. While words cannot mend their broken hearts, our thoughts and prayers are with them.

Officer Chestnut, Detective Gibson, you showed us what courage really is. God Bless You and God Bless the United States of America.

RECOGNITION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1998

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations—OSI. On Saturday, August 1 of this year, OSI will celebrate its golden anniversary as the investigative arm of the United

States Air Force. OSI was established at the suggestion of Congress in 1948 by Secretary of the Air Force Stuart Symington, who consolidated and centralized the investigative services of the new Air Force to ensure a capability for independent and objective criminal investigations. The OSI of today is charged with a varied and complex mission that includes conducting criminal and fraud investigations, protecting our air forces from terrorism and espionage, hunting down military fugitives and tracking people who hack into Air Force computer systems.

Although OSI has adapted to meet the changing needs of the Air Force, there has never been a change in the fundamental nature of the organization—an independent, high performance investigative agency, key and indispensable to the Air Force. The modern OSI is made up of more than 2,000 people operating from over 150 offices throughout the U.S. and in over a dozen countries overseas—basically, wherever you find Air Force interests or resources.

Over the past half century, OSI has played a central role in the history of the Air Force. It was the OSI commander in Korea who first alerted General MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo of the North Korean invasion in June, 1950. During the 1960's and early 1970's, OSI gathered early warning threat information on sabotage and surprise attack in support of air base defense in Vietnam. As terrorism became a household word in the 1970's, OSI responded with investigative tools and programs that enhanced the protection of Air Force people and resources. In 1978, OSI became the first organization in the federal government to establish a computer crime program. OSI's counterintelligence efforts contributed to the victory in the Cold War by identifying and neutralizing foreign intelligence operations targeting the American Air Force.

There will be many new challenges in the next 50 years. For instance, the U.S. military is beginning to feel the impact of the cyber-threat and earlier this year the Pentagon tapped OSI to run the Defense Department's computer forensic training and laboratory programs. Also, the terrorists of the 21st century will be more deadly and OSI will be faced with the need to help protect an air and space force that will be committed to going anywhere in the world, anytime.

A legacy of service, integrity and excellence marches on today in the footsteps of the 11,000 men and women who have served in the OSI, including two members of the 105th Congress, myself and my honorable colleague, Senator ARLEN SPECTER. Mr. Chairman, it is with a great deal of pride that the Air Force OSI celebrates its fiftieth anniversary and remembers its motto: "Preserving our legacy, protecting the future."

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE STUDENTS OF THE BEECHWOOD SCHOOL

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1998

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a group of pre-kindergartners who are on their way to educational achievement in the

future. Under the guidance of two dedicated teachers, Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Pappalardos, these students graduated from the Beechwood School in Haddonfield, New Jersey on June 4, 1998. I am profoundly proud that my daughter, Jacquelyn Andres, joined with her classmates in graduating from the Pre-K program at Beechwood. I hope you will join me in wishing these bright stars a bright future. These dedicated teachers and their wonderful students deserve our praise. The 1998 graduating students of the Beechwood Pre-K program are: Jacquelyn Andrews, Jason Bloch, Maria Cleary, Kevin Cook, Olivia DiBlase, Lauren DiDonato, Matthew Falcone, William Freeman, Lexic Guistwhite, Gregor, Herrmann, Dana Kamerling, Sionna Kelly, Shawn McDonald, Connor McElwee, Sarah Meeteer, Chelsea Mettinger, Dominic Payne, Benjamin Potts, Daniel Schwab, Allison Smith, Tyler Stone, Martha Theodoris, Sophia Theodoris.

THE SHEPERSVILLE HIGH
SCHOOL CLASS OF 1932 TO CELE-
BRATE 66TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1998

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a high school reunion that will take place in my district this weekend. The Shepherdsville High School Class of 1932 will celebrate their 66th Anniversary Saturday.

High school reunions are a time of remembrance. They give us the means to renew old friendships with classmates we haven't seen in years. We are flooded with memories of days gone by. And we are given the opportunity to share our successes and failures with those that gave us the tools to succeed in life—our teachers.

It's hard to believe, but the Shepherdsville High Class of 1932 will have the opportunity to thank two of their teachers. Both teachers are 94 years old, which in and of itself is worthy of celebration. These two fine people helped prepare the Class of '32, along with hundreds of other students, for life beyond the realm of high school. And for that, I say thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I offer a special congratulations and a happy anniversary to the Shepherdsville High Class of 1932. May your 66th Anniversary be as joyous as your graduation ceremonies were in 1932.

H.R. 3150—BANKRUPTCY REFORM
ACT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, with the passage of H.R. 3150—the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1998, this Member encourages his colleagues to read the following editorial which appeared in the June 27, 1998, *Beatrice Daily Sun*. This article highlights why the House of Representatives passed H.R. 3150, the Bankruptcy Reform Act.

[From the Daily News, June 27, 1998]

BANKRUPTCY BILL DESERVES SUPPORT—
MEASURE AIMS TO BOLSTER NOTION OF PER-
SONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCES

We find it difficult to muster much sympathy for those who are criticizing recent legislation passed by the U.S. House of Representatives that would make it tougher to file for Chapter 7 bankruptcy.

Some of the critics are wailing as if the measure is like tossing widows into the poor house. They're arguing that accumulating unpayable debts is not the fault of the debtors. Rather, it was their credit cards that made them do it.

Whatever happened to the notion of personal responsibility?

Because the measure would only apply to persons making more than \$50,000 a year, it effectively counters the concern that the poor and downtrodden will be negatively affected by the measure.

In effect, the measure says that if a person has enough money after paying for necessities to repay 20 percent of what he or she owes over five years, a court should mandate that to occur.

That seems to make a lot more sense than letting people off the hook entirely, as Chapter 7 does, even when they can afford to repay some of what they owe.

From our perspective, such a measure is needed and should quickly receive the support of consumer groups. After all, when thousands upon thousands of people claim Chapter 7—some without justification—prices for everyone else go up to compensate. Either that or businesses may risk going out of business. Someone is going to pay, and not just people who happen to be rich.

But some consumer groups are not supporting the House measure and instead pointing the finger at credit-card companies.

It's true that some issue their cards with too little checking, but it doesn't follow that it's OK to cheat those companies or that people who run up debts they cannot afford should not be held accountable.

There's nothing draconian about this House measure, and it would be a good idea for the Senate to pass something similar, although its bill is expected to be softer. We like the House bill because it aims to restore more personal responsibility in people's dealings with each other. That's an extremely crucial ingredient in any free and decent society.

IN TRIBUTE

SPEECH OF

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 28, 1998

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, at a time like this, it is difficult to find appropriate words that do justice to the people you are honoring. Officers Jacob J. Chestnut and John Gibson made the ultimate sacrifice to protect the People's House—the U.S. Capitol. A great American—President Abraham Lincoln—would see the great significance of their sacrifice and understand what J.J. Chestnut and John Gibson gave their lives to protect.

The rotunda where their bodies will lie in state is shielded by a great dome built during the dark days of the Civil War. President Lincoln knew in his heart that the Capitol is more than just a building, that the Capitol stands as a symbol of freedom and serves as the seat of democracy. President Lincoln believed this

so strongly that he demanded the work being done to raise the dome proceed, despite the war and its drain on government resources. He knew that completing the Capitol dome would show America that the United States would stand despite the grueling war then being waged.

Soldiers fighting to preserve the United States and protect the Capitol camped on the same floor where officer's Chestnut and Gibson will lie in state today. President Lincoln's words uttered on a Gettysburg battlefield nearly 135 years ago are proper to honor these two protectors of freedom who fell in the line of duty.

... We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

In their lives and deaths, these two brave officers helped keep the dream alive, the dream shared by Abraham Lincoln and by Americans from coast to coast and from year to year, the dream to preserve a government of, by and for the people. Our prayers go out to the families of these brave men and our thanks for the sacrifice that was made to protect and preserve freedom.

TOWN OF THURMAN COMMEMO-
RATES D&H RAILROAD CRASH

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, each weekend I look forward to returning to my congressional district to take in the scenic landscape and peaceful small towns that comprise New York's Hudson Valley. Today I would like to recall an event that shook that peace, now over fifty years ago.

The morning of August 26, 1946 seemed no different than any other summer morning in the Hudson Valley. The southbound D&H Railroad passenger Extra moved steadily south along the bank of the Hudson River, carrying as its cargo of 318 children home to their families after their summer stays at camp in the Adirondack mountains. At the same time, the passenger Train No. 181 steamed north on its regularly scheduled run, on a collision course with the passenger Extra. Two miles south of The Glen, in the Town of Thurman, the two trains collided in a violent roar of screeching brakes and twisting, grating metal.