

in fitting recognition for his untiring efforts, Tom will receive from SBA's Chief Counsel for Advocacy, Hon. Jere Glover, a Special Advocacy Award for unique and outstanding advocacy achievements on behalf of small business.

It is hard to overstate the influence Tom Powers has had on small business legislation and policy during his long tenure here. It is also hard to imagine the Small Business Committee without him. I know that I speak for all members of the Committee, past and present, and for the whole House in thanking Tom for his extraordinary service and devotion, both to the House and to the small business community, and in extending to him our best wishes for success in his future endeavors.

THE AMERICAN LEGION OPPOSES
H.R. 695, THE SAFE ACT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as you know, every major police organization in the United States, representing millions of Americans strongly oppose H.R. 695. Now our veterans have joined their efforts to defeat the bill. I have included in the RECORD today a letter from The American Legion which outlines their opposition to H.R. 695, the Safe Act.

The American Legion concurs that there are some provisions in the original H.R. 695 that can and will be detrimental to our national security and law enforcement efforts and will advise its membership of 4 million to the bill's shortcomings.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
Washington, DC, February 25, 1998.

Hon. GERALD B. SOLOMON,
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn House
Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SOLOMON: Thank you for advising me of your concerns with pending encryption legislation. After reviewing the legislation and reading testimony by respected authorities in law enforcement and national security matters, The American Legion concurs that there are some provisions in the original H.R. 695 that can and will be detrimental to our national security and law enforcement efforts.

It is our contention that the Department of Commerce should not be making decisions that impact so strongly on our country's national security. That responsibility should be left to other agencies of the federal government who have more expertise in electronic intelligence technology. The language in the amended version of H.R. 695 (Section 3) that was developed by the House Committees on National Security and Intelligence appears to provide a degree of limitation and control in this sensitive area and is a measure we can support.

The American Legion will be conducting its annual Legislative Conference at the Hyatt Regency Hotel on Capitol Hill, March 22-24. I will ask our Legislative staff to invite representatives of the Justice Department to speak on this matter. We shall also voice our concerns to Members of Congress when we make our annual visitation on March 24.

Thank you for alerting us of this situation. We will continue to monitor this matter and will also advise our membership of the pending legislation and its shortcomings.

Sincerely,

ANTHONY G. JORDAN,
National Commander.

ESSAYS ON FREEDOM

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the pleasure of hearing three essays from three young students in Madison County. I wish to share these essays with my colleagues and the American people. The essays show a key understanding of the principles upon which our great nation was founded. Our country will continue to prosper if future generations, like these young students, hold dear to one of our cherished American values . . . Freedom. God Bless America.

WHAT FREEDOM MEANS TO ME
(By Danny Breeden)

It is hard for me to explain what freedom means to me because I have always been free. So were my parents, grand-parents, and many of my ancestors. So, when I want to think about being free I need to think about people who are not free. I think about; Hebrew slaves under the Egyptian pharaohs, the colonists before the Revolutionary War, American slaves before the Civil War, and the Jewish people under Hitler in Germany in the 1940's. I am sure today that there are still people in the world who are not free.

The Hebrews did not have any rights. Some of them could not even eat, drink, and sleep when they wanted to. They also didn't have the right to worship who and when they wanted to.

The colonists were oppressed by the king. They were heavily taxed and were not allowed to meet about town problems. Also they were not allowed to worship the way wanted to.

The Jews and the slaves were beaten, tortured, and even killed. They were also not allowed to speak or worship freely.

You know, when you think about it there is always a war when a group of people want to be free. It's not fair. Innocent men and women die for their freedom and the freedom of their families.

WHAT FREEDOM MEANS TO ME
(By Staci Johnson)

Basically, what freedom means to me is to have a choice. The choice to live where we want, work where we want, worship how we want, and much more.

In America, we have a lot of freedoms. We can have as many children as we please, whereas some countries can't. In some countries if they have more than one child, they would have to kill them.

We also have the freedom to go to church wherever we wish to or believe in whatever kind of God we choose. Along with this freedom, we have the choice to own the Bible. We can read it any time we want. Some countries like China doesn't allow the Bible or the freedom of religion. If you bring a Bible into China you are most likely to be put in prison.

Also in America, we have the right to voice our opinion. We can speak against the government without a fear of going to jail or a fear of being killed. We have the freedom to speak out in favor of what we want, desire, or need. We have the freedom to vote on who we want to be the leaders of our country. We also have the freedom to vote privately. We can vote for a Democrat or a Republican to be the leaders of our country.

Parents have the freedom of choice in education for their children. They can homeschool them, send them to private school, or send them to public school.

We can travel freely from state to state whenever we wish to without fear because of our freedom.

We also have the opportunity to try for any kind of job we want. We can quit a job if it is not the right one for us or if a better one comes along.

We can go to a grocery store or a mall whenever we need or want. We can buy whatever we shall please to buy. We can buy the food we want or the clothes we desire and much more.

We have so many freedoms. We are the most blessed country in the world. We should be grateful for what we can do and what we have. I love freedom, don't you?

WHAT FREEDOM MEANS TO ME
(By Andy Rogers)

When I hear the word "freedom" I think of times in American history when all people did not possess freedom. Slavery allowed human beings to be bought and sold as if they were just property. Slaves had only freedoms that their owners approved of. When America was colonized, Indians had lots of freedom, living and hunting where they pleased. As more white settlers came and invaded Indian territory, Indian freedom was whittled away until they were forced to live on reservations.

As a twelve-year old it is amazing to think I have more freedom than any adult slave or Indian. I have the freedom of choice because I can choose my friends, the things I wear to school, and how I spend my free time. I enjoy the freedom of speech because I can say what I think and talk about subjects I like. I have the freedom of religion because I can praise God freely and don't have to hide to worship him.

As a preteen I cannot enjoy as many freedoms as adults because I cannot vote, own land, get a job, or drive a car, the list goes on. But some of these freedoms I would not want because they are a lot of responsibility for a kid like me. There are other freedoms I cannot enjoy yet for safety reasons.

As I mature, my parent's give me more freedom. I look forward to the time when I become independent. Then I can live on my own and do what I want when I want to do it.

One freedom that is usually not thought of is man's free will. This is a freedom that every human being has whether they are slave, Indian, child, or adult. Free will is God's most important freedom to man. It enables man to choose everlasting life by believing in Jesus Christ as our Savior, and choosing to follow His will for our life.

I am so thankful to God for all the freedoms He has given me, but especially the gift of free will which lets me choose the ultimate freedom—heaven.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH
HONOREES

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, as Women's History Month draws to a close today, I rise in recognition of five notable Minnesota women who have made significant achievements in their respective professions and who deserve to be recognized as a result.

Rosalie Wahl is the first woman to have been named a Minnesota Supreme Court Justice. First appointed to the Court in 1977, she served as a Justice for 17 years. By the time she left the Court in 1994 there were four

women Justices. During the course of her career, she witnessed encouraging changes taking place for women in the state political arena, but her hard work and leadership made Wahl one of the true "pioneers." Wahl has said, "I feel we as women move forward together . . . none of us can really get where we are today without the help of other women and the men who have given us a hand." Prior to becoming a Supreme Court Justice, Wahl worked for the State Public Defender starting in 1967, where she argued over 100 cases before the Supreme Court, upon which she would later serve herself. Wahl attended William Mitchell College of Law, where she later served as an assistant professor and ran the Clinical Criminal Program prior to joining Minnesota's highest court.

Joan Anderson Growe is the six-term Secretary of State of Minnesota and is the state's first woman constitutional officer to be elected in her own right. Her public life reflects a deep commitment to citizen participation and openness. As Secretary of State, Growe has led Minnesota in becoming an elections model for the nation. She instituted mandatory election judge training, had election safeguard laws enacted, and supervised election law recodification. Minnesota's statewide on-line computerized voter registration database is one of the first in the nation. Growe has assembled a coalition of public and private sector organizations and businesses to conduct a Get-Out-the-Vote drive in every general election. Minnesota led the nation in voter participation in 1976, 1980, 1984, and 1988 and tied with Maine in 1992 and 1996. She organized the National Advertising Council's first Get-Out-the-Vote drive in 1980.

Pamela G. Alexander is the Assistant Chief Judge of the Hennepin County District Court where she has served for the past 15 years. Her commitment to community service is evident both in and out of the courtroom. In the Hennepin County District Court, she serves on numerous committees which represent a wide range of issues. These include the Sexual Assault Coordinating Board, the Public Safety Facility Advisory Board, the Grand Jury Task Force, and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee. The Minnesota Supreme Court has also named her to the Racial Bias Task Force where she currently serves as Chair of the Implementation Committee for her district. Alexander has received several community service awards, including the Minnesota Minority Lawyers Profiles in Courage Award. She also serves as a motivational speaker for local youth, making many appearances in churches and schools throughout the year.

Alana Blahoski is one of two Minnesota women to have played on the gold-medal winning United States women's ice hockey team in the 1998 Winter Olympics. Her athletic achievements demonstrate genuine perseverance and dedication. A St. Paul native, Blahoski graduated from Johnson High School, where she was a three-time all-star hockey player. She graduated from Providence College in 1996. At Providence, she served as co-captain on the women's ice hockey team as a senior and was named the 1995-96 Eastern College Athletic Conference Co-Player of the Year. Blahoski went on to become a two-time member of the U.S. Women's National Team, recording two goals and four assists in ten games. She also appeared on U.S. Women's Select Teams in 1995, 1996, and 1997.

Jennifer Schmidgall is the second Minnesota woman to have been a member of the U.S. women's 1998 Olympic ice hockey team, showing exemplary athletic ability and sharing the excitement of earning a team gold medal at a young age. A native of Edina, Schmidgall's interest in ice hockey sparked during visits to an outdoor rink at Lewis Park with her father, where she would skate and watch him play hockey. She started playing "serious" hockey in the eighth grade. By 1995 she was a member of the U.S. Women's National Junior Ice Hockey Team, appearing on the team again in 1996. Schmidgall graduated from Edina High School in 1997. She plans to attend the University of Minnesota this year, where she would like to study business management and psychology.

I am pleased to honor these remarkable women in celebration of Women's History Month. I thank each of them for their contributions to the state of Minnesota and I wish them continued success in the future.

EAGLE SCOUT HONORED

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding young individual from the 3rd Congressional District of Illinois who has completed a major goal in his Scouting career. Kevin J. Zielinski, a young man from Boy Scout Troop 358, Midlothian, Illinois will be honored at an Eagle Scout Court of Honor.

It is important to note that less than two percent of all Scouts in America attain the rank of Eagle Scout. This high honor can only be earned by those Scouts demonstrating extraordinary leadership abilities.

Kevin has clearly demonstrated such leadership abilities. When flood victims in North Dakota were in need of basic necessities, he took action. Kevin Zielinski led a group of volunteers that collected household cleaning supplies and personal care items for these victims of adverse circumstances. Through his achievements in Scouting, Kevin has shown that he is the kind of young man who can be counted upon to provide leadership in the community throughout his life.

Kevin also has the honor of being the 40th Eagle Scout from Troop 358. This shows that he has been successful in a highly disciplined organization of young men, promoting the kinds of values and achievements that we will always need to keep America a great nation.

In light of the commendable leadership and courageous activities performed by this fine young man, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Kevin J. Zielinski for attaining the highest honor in Scouting—the Rank of Eagle. Let us wish him the very best in all of his future endeavors.

DR. RUGGIERO HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished physician from Northeastern Pennsylvania, Dr. Nicholas Ruggiero. Dr. Ruggiero will be honored at a retirement dinner this week and I am pleased to have been asked to participate in this tribute.

A native of Pittston, Pennsylvania, Dr. Ruggiero graduated from Pittston High School in 1953. His parents could not afford tuition, so he worked his way through King's College before joining the army to acquire the money for medical school. He received his M.D. from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1966. He interned close to his hometown at Wilkes-Barre General Hospital and completed his residency and a fellowship at Jefferson.

During his fifteen-year tenure as the Director of the Coronary Care Unit at Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, Dr. Ruggiero began the Cardiac Lab at General Hospital. Its success led to the first open heart program in the area. Heart disease can now be diagnosed and treated at Wilkes-Barre General Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Ruggiero's successes with the Cardiac Lab and open heart program in Wilkes-Barre meant that heart patients could stay in Northeastern Pennsylvania for treatment. This was a major contribution to the region's medical community.

I am proud to be a part of a tribute to this fine physician and to have had the opportunity to bring his career and accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues. I join with his friends, his family, and the community in sending my very best wishes for a happy and healthy retirement.

THE SAFE ACT (H.R. 695) IS DETRIMENTAL TO ISRAEL'S NATIONAL SECURITY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, below is the Clinton Administration's official position regarding the effect of immediate decontrol of encryption technology on Israel.

The potential consequences of an immediate decontrol of encryption exports is of international concern. This is not an issue for United States alone. As proposed in H.R. 695 (the SAFE ACT), the immediate decontrol of encryption exports would likely result in the proliferation of strong encryption to entities such as terrorists groups which then could use encryption to hide their plans and intentions. Such a move will have a destabilizing effect on national security worldwide.

The proponents of H.R. 695 maintain that our enemies and Israel's enemies will eventually possess encryption technology. This may be true, but fails to explain why we should rush to make this technology available to our enemies. The United States and Israel need time to develop a strategy and countermeasures to address these new technologies.