

as Chair of the Arms Control and Disarmament Committee and Vice-Chair of the International Courts Committee from 1974–78. He was founder and Executive Vice-President of the Campaign for United Nations reform from 1975–91 and Executive Director and Executive Vice-President of the World Federalist Association from 1985–93. Walt also was appointed by House Speaker Thomas Foley to the United States commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the United Nations, serving from 1992–93, Chair of the International Organizations Interest Group from 1995–96, and President of the Center for U.N. Reform Education from 1993–96.

In addition to his vast experience in governmental affairs, Walt also has a strong teaching background. He has taught courses on Political Science, American Government, Political Theory, and Law at such institutions as William Paterson College and Ramapo College. Currently he is an Adjunct Professor of American and International Studies at both Ramapo College and William Paterson University. Walt is also serving as Legal Counsel to the World Federalist Association and Treasurer of the Center for U.N. Reform Education.

Walt has also been active politically, having served as Councilman for the Township of Wayne from 1964–71. He was also a Democratic candidate for mayor in Wayne as well as the State Assembly, and served in numerous capacities for Presidential candidates Eugene McCarthy and Norman Cousins.

Walt is married to the former Lois Johnson, and together they will celebrate their 50th Wedding Anniversary this June. They have three adult children: Anne Ferruggio, who is Minister of St. Paul's United Church of Christ in Allentown, PA; Laura Calixte, who is the Chief Window Clerk at the Pequannock Post Office; and Charles Hoffman, who is a mortgage banker with Northwest Mortgage Company. Walt and Lois also have three grandchildren: Sylvianne Calixte, who is a student at William Paterson and Raymond and Gregory Hoffman, who are in the 4th and 1st grades respectively, in Havertown, PA.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Walt's family and friends, and the Township of Wayne in recognizing Walter Hoffman's many outstanding and invaluable contributions to our society as he is being honored this evening by the Wayne Democratic Organization.

#### PRAISING THE NATIONAL CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 12, 1998*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the National Church of the Nazarene on the occasion of its 80th anniversary celebration.

A little more than eighty years ago, in the shadow of the Nation's Capitol in Northeast D.C., a small group of dedicated Christians, who believed in and had experienced "the blessing of entire sanctification" attended a series of tent meetings where they heard this doctrine preached. This "Holiness Movement" was not generally accepted by the established churches of that day and, in many cases,

these people were resented for this belief and met with opposition in their own churches and were often dismissed from them.

Out of these tent meetings, and the desire of this group to serve the Lord in "Holiness" in the Nation's Capital, a church was born. This church was the forerunner of the First Church of the Nazarene, which is now known as the National Church of the Nazarene, Washington, D.C. The name was changed in 1996 since "National" more appropriately described the true nature and mission of the church since its beginning in Washington. Its ministry and impact have been not only city-wide, but nationwide and worldwide.

From its humble beginnings at the tent meetings, the original group was determined to establish a Holiness Church in Washington. It first organized as the Wesleyan Pentecostal Church. As a result of differences, a portion of the group withdrew and formed the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene. Several other attempts were made to establish the church but, for a number of reasons this did not materialize. Five years later, through the efforts of an ordained Nazarene minister, Reverend Leewin B. Williams and a converted layman, Mr. F.F. Sweeney, the group reformed. The deep desire of this group to become a permanent organization caused the General Superintendent to appoint Rev. W.E. Suber as the first pastor. In the fall of 1917, with 22 charter members the church was formed and was incorporated as the First Church of the Nazarene, Washington, D.C. in July 1920.

Following the resignation of the first pastor, Rev. Williams, once again assumed leadership of the church. One of his first actions was to start a building fund. With \$3,500 in the building fund and \$450.00 in Liberty Bonds, the church purchased the Epworth Methodist Church building at 7th and A Streets, NE which had been significantly damaged by fire. After extensive renovation, singing "We're Marching to Zion," the entire congregation marched the four blocks to the new church. The mortgage on that property was burned in 1942. This building now houses the Unity of Washington, D.C.

In 1944, a building fund drive was initiated for a "National Church of the Nazarene in Washington, D.C. and a lot was purchased a few blocks from the church home. The members saved dimes, which were placed in a large bucket, to be used for furnishing the new church. In December 1950 a \$10,000 pipe organ was purchased from a radio station in Hagerstown, MD for the sum of \$3,000—the same amount that was in the bucket at the time. Today, this organ stands in the National Church of the Nazarene at 16th and Webster Streets.

In the 1940's, World War II brought many changes to the churches in Washington. Government workers and military personnel attended Sunday Schools and worship services. Some of them remained in the area after the War and made their homes here.

In the late 1940's, Rev. Roy Stevens became the pastor. It became obvious that the lot purchased for the new church would not be adequate and it was sold. A lot was purchased at 16th and Webster Streets, NW for \$22,000. However, because of the Korean War and the shortage of steel, the project was threatened with delay. After an extended period of prayer by the church and personal contacts Rev. Stevens made with government offi-

cials, sufficient steel was released for construction to proceed. On March 15, 1953, the new facilities, on 16th Street, representing a total investment of \$430,000, were dedicated. Fifteen years later the mortgage was paid in full.

During the early 1980's there was some thought that the future of the church would be best served by moving to the suburbs. After prayerful, careful analysis the church Board decided, unanimously, that this congregation should become a metropolitan church serving people of every race and culture and remain in Washington, D.C. A Hispanic Congregation began through a Portuguese Sunday School class taught by the wife of the Ambassador of Cape Verde. This congregation now totals 90–100 members. In 1993, a Haitian ministry was formed with 13 members. They now have 50–60 members in attendance on Sunday mornings. The African Christian Fellowship, which ministered to students who had come to Washington, D.C. from their homes in Africa, outgrew their facilities at National Church and now have their own in nearby Maryland. The church has sponsored refugees from several countries including Viet Nam, Hungary and the Philippines. At present, 30 different nationalities are represented in the church.

In 1995, under the leadership of the present pastor, Rev. Michael T. Burns, an extensive repair and renovation program was undertaken in the main sanctuary. Membership now stands at 463—14 of whom have been members for more than 50 years. One person has been a member for 69 years. An important undertaking, at present, is the development of the National Church of the Nazarene Foundation whose purpose is to maintain and perpetuate the ministry of the Church of the Nazarene in Washington, D.C. This will enable the church to develop more ministries that will create additional ports of entry into the church and to assist in its continuing commitment to reach the ever-changing and broadly diverse residents of the greater metropolitan Washington, D.C. area.

Mr. Speaker, over the years the National Church of the Nazarene has been a "sending" Church—where people have come for a period of time and prepared to become active lenders in other areas. Many have gone from its altars as ministers, evangelists, missionaries and laymen. I ask this body to join me in sending a special ovation and salute to the National Church of the Nazarene on the occasion of its 80th anniversary celebration.

#### HONORING THE RONALD McDONALD HOUSE OF HOUSTON

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 12, 1998*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Ronald McDonald House of Houston as it prepares to celebrate its first family reunion on the weekend of May 15th and 16th at the newly opened Ronald McDonald House in the Texas Medical Center.

The Ronald McDonald House gives a home away from home to the families of seriously ill children being treated at the Texas Medical Center. It is rightly known as "The House that Love Built." More than one hundred past Ronald McDonald House families from all over the

world are coming home this weekend to celebrate the new House and to visit old friends, doctors, nurses, and all those who have become a part of their family over the years.

The idea for the Ronald McDonald House was launched in 1978 by a group of parents and friends, most of whom had experienced the trauma of serious childhood illness in their own families. They were supported by contributions from the Houston McDonald's Operators Association, the Houston Oilers, and area foundations, corporations, community organizations, and individuals. In May 1981, the first family moved into the original Ronald McDonald House.

Because of its many outstanding medical facilities, thousands of children travel to Houston each year to be treated for serious illnesses. The Ronald McDonald House provides a place where the whole family can stay in a homelike environment and find support as they share with other families who are also experiencing the trauma of childhood illness. The Ronald McDonald House strives to relieve the stress and pain of illness by offering these families a warm, caring environment where they can share their concerns.

In the fall of 1994, a \$10 million capital campaign was launched to secure funds for the construction of a new, larger Ronald McDonald House of Houston in the Texas Medical Center. With the successful completion of this campaign in September 1997, the doors to the current House were opened.

The new House is a three-story brick atrium building including 50 private bedrooms, an eight-station kitchen, special needs kitchen, dining room, meeting areas, business offices, resident manager quarters, playrooms, laundry, outside play area, and even a schoolroom. The House now averages 32 families a night and is well on its way to a full House of 50 families.

The reunion weekend will consist of an old fashioned Texas Round-up Barbecue hosted by the employees of Southwest Airlines, as well as a breakfast with special guests from the Texas Medical Center, The Spring Fling Children's Party, and a commemorative Closing Ceremony. During the ceremony, the children will plant a garden honoring those children who were unable to attend the reunion.

Mr. Speaker, the Ronald McDonald House of Houston, its staff, volunteers and especially its families over the years are a great inspiration to all Americans and I congratulate them on this special occasion.

#### SENSE OF CONGRESS ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF MODERN STATE OF ISRAEL

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAY W. JOHNSON**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1998*

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Israel's 50th birthday and celebrate a half century of freedom, democracy, and independence.

In 1948, a Jewish homeland was created after 2,000 years in which its people knew only exile and, far too often, persecution. For thousands of years, the Jewish people would say, "Next year in Jerusalem," but their cry

would go unrealized. But the suffering and wandering ended fifty years ago when the world community fulfilled the dreams of the Zionists, and gave men and women around the globe a place in the holy land to call their own.

It has been a remarkable fifty years. As the Psalmist tells us, "He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." We have certainly seen this message bear truth. Israel's entire history has been a race of hope versus conflict. Though its people have known tragedy and war, Israel has always triumphed. This tiny nation has persevered and thrived, building an island of democracy in a troubled region and a haven of faith in an uncertain time.

As a representative of all the people of Northeast Wisconsin, it is my great pleasure to congratulate Israel on an extraordinary half century and extend my hope and confidence for its continued strength in the years to come.

In the last fifty years, we have turned the plea of "Next year in Jerusalem" into a promise. Long may that promise flourish.

#### SALUTING THE STATE OF ISRAEL ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 12, 1998*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the State of Israel on the 50th Anniversary of its establishment. It is an honor to salute Israel, our long-standing ally and to remember that the United States of America was the first nation to recognize officially the State of Israel fifty years ago.

Recently, I had the opportunity to attend several events in the 11th Congressional District of great significance. One event to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Israel was a joint celebration held by three synagogues in Morristown, New Jersey. The Congregation Ahavath Israel, the Morristown Jewish Center and Temple B'nai Or held a remarkable celebration on the grounds of the Vail Mansion which was both cultural and educational, and it highlighted the "modern miracle that is Israel."

What was of special significance were the number of children present from Conservative, Orthodox and Reform congregations. It was a remarkable event that reinforced the need to remember and to never forget the Holocaust and that the struggle for true peace is never over.

Another special event was the dedication of the Holocaust Memorial Garden and Study Center at Temple Beth Shalom in Livingston.

Mr. Speaker, the garden is a remarkable place. For some it will be a place for recollection, for others medication. Most importantly, the study center and garden is a place to teach the young. Like the Holocaust Museum in Washington, my hope is that this special Memorial Garden and Study Center will attract people of all faiths.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 21, the House of Representatives passed a resolution expressing the sense of Congress on the 50th Anniversary of the State of Israel and reaffirming the bonds of friendship between our two nations. I was pleased to both cosponsor and vote for this resolution, which recognized the accomplishments of the Jewish people who

helped forge the modern state of Israel, and who make it the vibrant and dynamic country it is today. Mr. Speaker, I am including a copy of that important legislation at the end of my remarks today.

The modern state of Israel is still tied to the ancient Kingdom of Israel, first established over three thousand years ago. The recognition of their history, and respect of tradition, has helped guide Israel's leaders for the past fifty years. David Ben-Gurion, the founding father and first prime minister of Israel, said in an broadcast to the Israelis on May 15, 1948, the day after Independence:

Whatever we have achieved is the result of the efforts of earlier generations no less than our own. It is also the result of unwavering fidelity to our precious heritage, the heritage of a small nation that has suffered much, but at the same time has won for itself a special place in the history of mankind because of its spirit, faith and vision.

Mr. Speaker, my hope for the future of Israel, for the next fifty years and beyond, was best stated by Chaim Herzog, the fifth president of Israel, in his farewell address to the Knesset. To paraphrase him, I hope that Israel, as a flourishing, cohesive and progressive society, can continue to climb to the summits and reach the height from which they may be a beacon to the nations.

Joint Resolution expressing the sense of the Congress on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the modern state of Israel and reaffirming the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Israel.

Whereas on November 29, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly voted to partition the British Mandate of Palestine, and through that vote, to create the State of Israel;

Whereas on May 14, 1948, the people of Israel proclaimed the establishment of the sovereign and independent State of Israel and the United States Government established full diplomatic relations with Israel;

Whereas the desire of the Jewish people to establish an independent modern State of Israel is the outgrowth of the existence of the historic Kingdom of Israel established three thousand years ago in the city of Jerusalem and in the land of Israel;

Whereas one century ago at the First Zionist Congress on August 29 to 31, 1897, in Basel, Switzerland, participants under the leadership of Theodore Herzl affirmed the desire to reestablish a Jewish homeland in the historic land of Israel;

Whereas the establishment of the modern State of Israel as a homeland for the Jews followed the slaughter of more than six million European Jews during the Holocaust;

Whereas since its establishment 50 years ago, the modern State of Israel has rebuilt a nation, forged a new and dynamic society, and created a unique and vital economic, political, cultural, and intellectual life despite the heavy cost of six wars, terrorism, international ostracism, and economic boycotts;

Whereas the people of Israel have established a vibrant and functioning pluralistic democratic political system including freedom of speech, a free press, free and fair and open elections, the rule of law, and other democratic principles and practices;

Whereas, at great social and financial costs, Israel has absorbed hundreds of thousands of Jews from countries throughout the World, many of them refugees from Arab countries, and fully integrated them into Israeli society;

Whereas for half a century the United States and Israel have maintained a special