

Mr. Feng Shan Ho, an outstanding San Francisco resident who rescued thousands from Nazi destruction during World War II. Mr. Ho died in September 1997 at his home in San Francisco.

Mr. Speaker, Feng Shan Ho left an indelible imprint on the people whose lives he saved. Like the Swedish diplomat and humanitarian, Raoul Wallenberg, and the American diplomat and humanitarian rescuer, Varian Fry, Mr. Ho has shown what an individual can achieve when he has the courage to oppose repression and racism despite seemingly impossible odds.

Feng Shan Ho was the Consul General of China in Vienna in 1938. Following the annexation of Austria by Germany that year, he saw increasing persecution of Jews and others at the hands of the Nazis. Jewish-owned businesses were vandalized and their owners arrested. Jews and other so-called "enemies of the Reich" were sent to concentration camps within weeks of the annexation. Austrian Nazi authorities informed Jews that if they obtained visas for other countries and emigrated, they would be allowed to leave unharmed. Many tried to emigrate, but most found that few countries were willing to permit them entry.

Consul General Ho was appalled at the increasingly desperate situation that he observed. In an act of courage and compassion, he sought to help the refugees. On his own authority as Consul General—and without the permission of his superiors in China—he issued visas for admission to China to any person who requested one. With these visas as proof of destination, Jews could obtain permission from Nazi officials to leave Austria and Germany.

In 1939 Nazi officials confiscated the building in which the Chinese consulate was located because of its Jewish ownership. The Chinese consulate was forced to operate in other, smaller facilities. In 1940 Consul General Ho was transferred to the United States. In 1941, the government of China broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and the Consulate General in Vienna was closed.

After leaving Vienna, Mr. Ho spent the remainder of the war involved in China's struggle against Japan. His first assignment after Vienna was to Washington, DC, and he later served at the Foreign Ministry in China's wartime capital, Chungking. In 1947, Mr. Ho began a nine-year term as Ambassador to Egypt and several other Middle Eastern countries. At the conclusion of the Chinese Civil War, Mr. Ho remained loyal to the Chinese Nationalist government which fled to Taiwan in 1949. Following his term in the Middle East, Ambassador Ho served as China's ambassador to Mexico, Bolivia, and Columbia.

In 1973 after a distinguished career in the diplomatic service of the Republic of China that spanned four decades, Ambassador Ho retired and settled in San Francisco. On September 28, 1997, at the age of 96, he died at his home there, attended by his wife and daughter.

The story of Feng Shan Ho's courageous actions in Vienna is currently being told in a traveling exhibit organized by Mr. Eric Saul that is being shown in American and foreign cities. The exhibit was on display at the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial in Israel in April, and earlier it was on display at my district office in California.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying well-deserved tribute to Ambassador Feng Shan Ho—a great man, a dedi-

cated public servant, and a courageous humanitarian.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I read with interest an article in today's Los Angeles Times about media coverage of the U.S. Senate primary in California. In the race to win the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate the news media has provided almost no coverage to the two major candidates. One news station executive said "I can't afford to have a reporter spend two hours for a story that is low-impact, low-merit." It appears that our democratic process has lost out in the ratings game to sex, violence and scandal. This lack of "earned media" coverage has forced candidates to rely solely on paid media advertisements to get out their message. Of course this development is one more benefit for the candidate who has the most money from personal wealth or from special interest contributions.

This is yet one more example of the need to reform our campaign finance system. Money and paid media have come to dominate political campaigns more than ever before. Yet, the Republican leadership has continued to delay a debate on campaign finance reform. It is time to allow a vote on campaign finance reform in the House of Representatives. The people of this country are tired of waiting.

ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL ARTS COMPETITION PARTICIPANTS HONORED

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, once again, I come to the floor to recognize the great success of strong local school systems working with dedicated parents and teachers. I rise today to congratulate and honor 45 outstanding high school artists from the 11th Congressional District of New Jersey. Each of these talented students participated in the Annual Congressional Arts Competition, "An Artistic Discovery," sponsored by Schering-Plough Corporation. They were recently honored at a reception and exhibit, and their works were exceptional.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to list each of them, their high schools, and their contest entries, for the official record:

Leandro Flaherty, Bayley-Ellard, "Interior";
Lisa Johnson, Bayley-Ellard, "Interior";
Michelle Mechanic, Bayley-Ellard, "Full Circle";
Jonathan Wagner, Bayley-Ellard, "Self Portrait";
Kelli Coghlan, Boonton, "Untitled";
Larissa Schaffnit, Boonton, "Onions";
Lara Victoria Zakk, Boonton, "Foot-Loose";
Matthew Zugale, Boonton, "Untitled";
Mark DeLotto, Delbarton, "Mom and Dad";
Mike Giaccio, Delbarton, "Deconstructing Directions";
Tom Harrison, Delbarton, "Coat";

Eric Joyce, Delbarton, "Untitled";
Vanessa Batters, Kinnelon, "Moonshine";
Deborah J. Link, Kinnelon, "Skyscape";
Cristina Murphy, Kinnelon, "The Two Faces";
Sunnie Kim, Livingston, "Still Life";
Adam Sacks, Madison, "No Title";
Paula Salerno, Madison, "Floral Still Life";
Eliza Jane Thomas, Madison, "Andrew";
Marlene Toledo, Madison, "Egyptian Profile";
Melissa Davis, Millburn, "Pink Walls";
Lauren Doto, Millburn, "Wandering Eyes";
Amy Goldfeder, Millburn, "Whimsical";
Stieg Retlin, Millburn, "White Oak and Hobart";
Greg Espersen, Montville, "Panorama";
Sook-Kyung Lee, Montville, "Shoveling Snow";
Renee Snelson, Montville, "Secret Gatherings";
Tony Yang, Montville, "Speed Check";
Nicholas Black, Morris Knolls, "Self Portrait";
Amy Broadwell, Morris Knolls, "I'm Not Sarah";
Peter Harris, Morris Knolls, "Ascend Into * * *";
Seth Ruggles Hiler, Morris Knolls, "Fall Memory";
Kate Lovering, Mount Olive, "Time Worn";
Janet Swan, Mount Olive, "Drowned in Anger";
Kimberly Hill, Pequannock, "Tranquillity";
Daniel Muzzio, Pequannock, "Nick My Love";
Steve Su, Pequannock, "Dark Thoughts";
Alyssa Tierney, Pequannock, "Blossoms on a Warm Spring Day";
Erika Mathison, Ridge, "Retrospect";
Emily Schulenburg, Ridge, "Deaconry Livestock";
Glen Wiley, Ridge, "The Core of Wiley";
Peter Wonsowski, Ridge, "Unity Through Music";
Carolina Coppi, West Essex Regional, "Mood Descends";
Keri Moran, West Essex Regional, "Different Shades of Grey"; and
Kathleen Peng, West Essex Regional, "Exotic Amazon".

As you know, Mr. Speaker, each year the winner of the competition will have an opportunity to travel to Washington, D.C., to meet Congressional leaders and to mount his or her artwork in a special corridor of the U.S. Capitol with winners from across the country. This year, first place went to Emily Schulenburg of Ridge High School, for her outstanding acrylic painting, "Deaconry Livestock." In addition, ten other submissions received honorable mention by the judges. As usual, the judges had an extremely hard time with the awards process, and they wished that they could declare every entry a winner.

Indeed, All of these young artists are winners, and we should be proud of their achievements so early in life.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE HONORING RACHELLE TELLER, LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record

of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Rachelle Teller, winner of the 1998 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have demonstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Rachelle is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Rachelle is an exceptional student at Napoleon High School and possesses an impressive high school record. Rachelle is a Class Representative in the Student Government and a member of the schools S.A.D.D. program. Rachelle is also the Editor-in-Chief of the school newspaper. Outside of school, Rachelle is involved with the International Order of Rainbow for Girls and various other community activities.

In special tribute, therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my highest praise and congratulations to Rachelle Teller for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

**MEMORIAL DAY 1998—OUR THANKS
AND GRATITUDE TO ALL WHO
SACRIFICED FOR OUR NATION**

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for all of us on this Memorial Day to commemorate all those who made the ultimate sacrifice on the battlefield, on the seas, and in the air, so that we in our nation may enjoy the liberty for which they gave their lives.

Our Memorial Day services which date back to our country's tragic conflict, the Civil War period, which tore apart our nation and in which brother fought brother, have taught us how fragile our liberty is.

The first National Memorial Day was held on May 30, 1868 in honor of those who had given their lives during the Civil War. It was Arlington National Cemetery, in the presence of General Ulysses S. Grant, where future President James A. Garfield touched upon the solemnness and reverence of honoring the dead stating:

If silence is ever golden, it must be here beside the graves of fifteen thousand men whose lives were more significant than speech and whose death was a poem the music of which can never be sung. * * * they summed up and perfect, by one supreme act, the highest virtues of men and citizens. For love of country they accepted death, and thus resolved all doubts, and made immortal their patriotism and virtue.

In the subsequent Spanish American War, the two World Wars, in Korea, in Vietnam, in Somalia, Grenada, Panama, and the Persian Gulf, and in countless other skirmishes, on lawless frontiers, and in peacekeeping efforts

throughout the world, our brothers and sisters, our sons and daughters, our parents, our friends and loved ones, our fellow Americans, have given their lives for a greater cause.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt summed up the American Spirit when he said: "We, too, born to freedom, are willing to fight to maintain freedom. We, and all others who believe as deeply as we do, would rather die on our feet than live on our knees." We are a proud peace loving nation, but when alternatives fail, we will fight to maintain liberty and freedom. Memorial Day is a solemn day where we honor those who had the courage to die on their feet.

We honor our fallen heroes of those conflicts, not only because they are worthy of our honor, but also by recalling their sacrifice, we make certain that we keep the peace for our future generations. By honoring our tragic heroes, our nation is reminded to avoid the mistakes and errors that could lead to any future conflict.

As we pause today, remembering our loved ones who died in service, let us take a moment to also recall all those Americans whose fates are still unknown, our POWs and MIAs. There are over two thousand from Vietnam, and countless others from other conflicts. Let us remember those thousands of service men and women who still remain unaccounted for.

We also honor the millions of other Americans who sacrificed to defeat tyranny here and abroad, the women and civilians who worked in our defense plants and who served in the auxiliary during both World Wars, our workers in business and industry who helped to make our nation the "Arsenal of Democracy", the Boy and Girl Scouts who conducted metal and paper drives, the housewives who learned to make do with ration stamps, the workers who learned to car pool, and the senior citizens who served as civil defense officers, those who wrote letters and spent packages to our troops in Korea, Vietnam, The Persian Gulf and Bosnia. All of these Americans have helped make the world safe for democracy.

Mr. Speaker, on this Memorial Day, let us give thanks and praise to all the men and the women, who worked together and in many cases died together, so that we may remain free.

Let us also pause today to pray for the safekeeping and safe return of our thousands of American service men and women serving in distant lands in peacekeeping missions.

Thank you and God bless.

**IN HONOR OF VARICK MEMORIAL
A.M.E. ZION CHURCH**

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Varick Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church of New Haven, Connecticut on the occasion on its 180th anniversary. Blessed with a vibrant and thriving congregation, Varick's history reflects the words of its motto, "Each One Reach One, Each One Teach One, Each One Save One"

Established in 1818 by 35 former slaves, Varick's philosophy reflects the history of this great church. These newly freed men and

women first sought to worship at the First Methodist Church. However, Bishop James Varick of the A.M.E. Church of New York soon convinced the group to join with his movement. From its very inception, this parish family has reached out in fellowship to the Dixwell and Greater New Haven Community. In its earliest days the parsonage of the church served on the Underground Railroad, which was led by an A.M.E. Zion Church member named Harriet Tubman.

The church's mission of outreach brought countless distinguished men and women to its pulpit, including educator Booker T. Washington and Civil War hero E. George Biddle. The distinguished ranks of the pastors of Varick Church include six men who went on to enlighten even more people by becoming A.M.E. Zion Bishops.

This year, Varick has the honor of hosting the 1998 New England A.M.E. Zion Church Annual Conference. As their members gather in fellowship, I rise to salute their tireless ministry. Varick Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church has changed the face of New Haven through its moral guidance and unwavering commitment to improving our community. I join with Varick in celebrating their first 180 years, and thank them for their continued faithful service to the many families whose lives have been changed by the good works of Varick Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church.

**50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BERLIN AIRLIFT**

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in just a few days President Clinton will be in Berlin to mark the 50th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift. Just last week, I joined a number of my colleagues in preparing a CARE package to mark this anniversary. These CARE packages will be sent to Berlin for the 50th anniversary celebrations of the airlift, and then they will be shipped on to Afghanistan to provide assistance to the Afghani people who have been devastated by twenty years of war and turmoil.

Mr. Speaker, it is particularly appropriate that we remember and reflect upon the Berlin Airlift and the significance of that event in United States foreign policy as we mark the half century anniversary of this event. It was one of the most critical steps in defining the American response to the Soviet Union and in establishing the parameters of United States policy in the Cold War.

All of us are familiar with the story of the Berlin Airlift. In the spring of 1948, Soviet dictator Josef Stalin began a campaign to force the Western Allies from the occupied city of Berlin, which was isolated inside East Germany, some 150 miles behind the Iron Curtain. In a concerted effort to consolidate his hold over all of Central and Eastern Europe, he pressed to eliminate this island of democracy inside the Soviet occupation zone.

Mr. Speaker, as the occupation of Germany began at the end of World War II, the United States, Britain and France had negotiated air corridors to fly over the Soviet zone in order