

1864, laying the groundwork for one of the State's biggest industries;

Whereas Wisconsin established itself as a leader in recognizing the contributions of African Americans by being the only State in the union to openly defy the Fugitive Slave Law;

Whereas the first recognized Flag Day celebration in the United States took place at Stony Hill School in Waubesa, Wisconsin, on June 14, 1885;

Whereas Wisconsin has sent 859,489 of its sons and daughters to serve the United States in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, the Persian Gulf, and Somalia;

Whereas 26,653 Wisconsinites have lost their lives serving in the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas Wisconsin allowed African Americans the right to vote as early as 1866 and adopted a public accommodation law as early as 1895;

Whereas on June 20, 1920, Wisconsin became the first State to adopt the 19th Amendment, granting women the right to vote;

Whereas in 1921 Wisconsin adopted a law establishing equal rights for women;

Whereas Wisconsin celebrated the centennial of its statehood on May 29, 1948;

Whereas many Wisconsinites have served the people of Wisconsin and the people of the United States and have contributed to the common good in a variety of capacities, from inventor to architect, from furniture maker to Cabinet member, from brewer to Nobel Prize winner;

Whereas the State of Wisconsin enjoys a diverse cultural, racial, and ethnic heritage that mirrors that of the United States;

Whereas May 29, 1998, marks the 150th anniversary of Wisconsin statehood; and

Whereas a stamp commemorating Wisconsin's sesquicentennial will be issued by the United States Postal Service on May 29, 1998: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) honors the proud history of Wisconsin statehood; and

(2) encourages all Wisconsinites to reflect on the State's distinguished past and look forward to the State's promising future.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Congress directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this concurrent resolution to each member of the Wisconsin Congressional Delegation, the Governor of Wisconsin, the National Archives, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the members of the Wisconsin Sesquicentennial Commission.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, will hold a field hearing over the President's Day Holiday in Portland, Maine on Unauthorized Long Distance Switching ("Slamming").

This hearing will take place on Wednesday, February 18th, 1998, at 9:30 a.m., at the Portland City Hall Council Chambers, 389 Congress Street, Portland, Maine. For further information, please contact Timothy J. Shea of the Subcommittee staff at 202/224-3721.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet in SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building, on Wednesday, February 25, 1998 at 9:30 a.m. to conduct an oversight hearing on the strategic plan implementation including budget requests for the operations of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms, and the Architect of the Capitol.

For further information concerning this hearing, please contact Ed Edens of the Rules Committee staff at 224-6678.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet in SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building, on Thursday, February 26, 1998 at 9:30 a.m. to receive testimony from Senator McCain on S. 1578, to make certain information available through the CRS web site; and to conduct an oversight hearing on the budget requests and operations of the Government Printing Office, the National Gallery of Art, and the Congressional Research Service.

For further information concerning this hearing, please contact Ed Edens of the Rules Committee staff at 224-6678.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 11, for purposes of conducting a Full Committee business meeting which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this business meeting is to consider pending calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 11, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 1069, a bill to designate the American Discovery Trail as a national trail, a newly established national trail category, and S. 1403, a bill to establish a historic lighthouse preservation program, within the National Park Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on

Wednesday, February 11, 1998 beginning at 10:00 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 11, 1998 at 10:00 a.m. to hold a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Public Health and Safety be authorized to meet for a hearing on Agency for Health Care Policy and Research during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 11, 1998, at 9:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 11, 1998 at 10:00 a.m. to hold an open hearing and at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed markup.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND REGULATORY RELIEF

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Regulatory Relief of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 11, 1998, to conduct a hearing on bankruptcy reform.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HERO OF THE HOLOCAUST

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Hiram Bingham IV, a Connecticut native, who risked his life and sacrificed his career to rescue thousands of Jews from the Nazis while serving as a U.S. diplomat in Vichy France. Mr. Bingham performed these services despite the opposition of his superiors in France and in Washington, displaying a courage of conviction which demands both our recognition and greatest respect.

Hiram Bingham IV died in 1987 and it was only last year that his son, William S. Bingham, discovered the records which brought his father's exploits to light. Survivors whom Hiram Bingham helped rescue have now petitioned Yad Vashem, Israel's Holocaust Memorial, that he be honored as a "righteous gentile" for having put his life and career on the line to save Jewish refugees.

Hiram Bingham IV never sought glory for himself but as a man who put service to others before all other considerations he has earned our appreciation as a true American hero. In doing so he has extended the remarkable public service and honorable reputation of the Bingham family, one of Connecticut's great families.

Mr. President, I ask that an article by William Bingham in the *New London Day* be printed in the *RECORD*.

The article follows:

[From the *New London Day*, Oct. 5, 1997]

A MAN FROM SALEM EMERGES AS A HERO OF
THE HOLOCAUST: HIRAM BINGHAM IV

(By William S. Bingham)

When we lose a loved one, we struggle desperately to recollect bits and pieces of a life lived and finished. We hang tightly onto the slightest memories that have meaning for us. Gradually, the memories fade and the vividness of those who were once alive grows dim. But parchment and celluloid, letters and photographs allow us to recapture our loved ones' lives. These images and words left behind in journals, books and correspondence allow us to revisit the life and times of our loved ones and the history they embrace.

Such was the journey I started when I began investigating my father's secret history as a covert operative in a mission to rescue Jews, artists and other political figures from the Nazis during World War II.

I cannot say I know everything about my father. Most of him is still a mystery to me. But almost 10 years after the death of my father, Hiram Bingham IV, I discovered a cache of diaries and documents tightly bound in manila folders by hay bale rope and masking tape, buried deep in the dust and cobwebs of an ancient linen closet tucked by colonial design into the wall behind the fireplace in my family's 230-year-old pre-Revolutionary homestead in Salem. In these bound folders and files marked simply "H.B.—Personal Notes—Marseilles—1940," which had lain untouched for more than a half-century, I discovered chilling evidence of my father's secret role in thwarting the spread of Nazism and in rescuing thousands of Jews from the Nazis.

After my father died in 1987, I discovered he was a silent hero of the Holocaust. As with almost all intelligence operatives, he maintained secrecy about most of his actions from everyone except those who had a need to know up to the time of his death. He kept his silence because he himself became a victim of pro-Nazi elements and Nazi sympathizers in the U.S. government and, in his role as a rescuer, he took actions which were condemned by his superiors and contravened U.S. laws and policy. My father's story contained in these hidden papers sheds a small ray of light on one of the darkest periods in human history.

Among his papers were secret memos, photographs and reports on the concentration camps, maps and notes on escape routes and meetings of the anti-Nazi conspirators. There were reports on Nazi propaganda, hidden Nazi gold and war criminals and the "Fifth Column" (Nazi civilian infiltrators worldwide). There were accounts and descriptions of Nazi agents and suspected agents within and without the U.S. consulate in Marseilles and embassies in Europe and Latin America and their methodology for world conquest. There were letters from Marc Chagall and Thomas Mann, which the top opponents of Adolf Hitler had written to my father pertaining to the rescues, the rescue operations and my father's participation.

There were copies of passport photos and "official" documents and papers used by the escapees to gain freedom from the concentration camps and to escape the Holocaust.

As a vice consul in the U.S. Consulate in Marseilles, France, when the Nazis invaded and took Paris in the summer of 1940, my dad became a government expert on Nazis and Fascists, and a key agent in the secret rescue operation of thousands of Jewish and other political refugees from war-torn Europe. The whole rescue operation, encouraged and supported by Eleanor Roosevelt, was kept in large part secret even from his State Department superiors, because many of them at first supported Hitler. Some in the U.S. government believed Hitler would win the war and felt that the U.S. should maintain favorable political, social and economic relations with the Nazis.

In the face of strident and vocal opposition from his own bosses in France and Washington, my father helped establish a clandestine operation of international operatives smuggling Hitler's "most wanted" enemies—predominantly Jewish intellectuals, political activists and artists who opposed Nazism—through an underground railroad system across Europe to gain safe passage through Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America to the United States and other safe harbors. Some of my father's collaborators formed Maquis, guerrilla-resistance cadres, to fight the Nazis in the countryside.

But my father's role in the operation had to remain secret from his superiors, his family and all but his closest friends, because he followed a moral imperative to aid Jews and other political refugees in violation of official U.S. policy, regulations and laws. My father's superiors in the State Department and other branches of government who favored accommodation and cooperation with Hitler had forbidden official and unofficial support for the operation.

It was only because of Eleanor Roosevelt's quiet support, pressuring Franklin D. Roosevelt to permit the operation, and my father's Washington contacts through his own father (former Connecticut Gov. and U.S. Sen. Hiram Bingham III), that my father himself was not arrested and prosecuted for violating "official" U.S. law and policy. But my father suffered retaliatory treatment at the hands of his superiors and feared government prosecution if the extent of his role in the planning and execution of rescue missions was known.

Why were the Nazis chasing Chagall? In the pictures and letters it became clear that my father was instrumental in saving Chagall, but why did he need to? Why did the Nazis want to exterminate the surrealist artists like Max Ernst, Marcel Duchamp and Andre Masson, or the surrealist poet Andre Breton, or the novelists?

Because surrealism was a threat to Nazism—it was nonconformist and often contained political messages that were the antithesis of Nazism, totalitarianism and nationalism.

My father was an artist and philosopher till the end of his life. He would sit on an old beat-up chair by the bathtub, where he would place his large-framed canvases flat on the porcelain rim of the tub and paint his surreal visions while listening to Beethoven and Brahms. He liked the subdued light from the west through a small window there, and he could rotate his paintings to adapt to the swirls of his "music on canvas," as he called it. You could turn the panting upside down or sideways, he told me, any way, and new visions would be revealed.

My father had painted portraits of some of the rescued, and he had painted copies of several of Chagall's paintings because he ad-

mired Chagall and had become his friend during the crisis. My father's journal entries revealed that Chagall had gracefully admired my father's rather traditional portraits and landscapes during meetings at my father's villa in Marseilles while they were planning his escape, and Chagall told him always to paint large canvases and never conform to what others wanted him to paint.

I remembered the tale of Lion Feuchtwanger, who was smuggled out of a concentration camp at Nimes dressed up as woman at the direction of my father and hidden at my father's villa for two months, passed off as his mother-in-law from Waycross, Ga., to fool the neighbors and the Gestapo and spies at the U.S. Consulate. Feuchtwanger, I learned, was Hitler's Public Enemy Number One, because of his historical novel, "The Oppermans," which exposed Hitler and the evils of Nazism in 1933.

Hitler stripped Feuchtwanger of his German citizenship, and the Nazis issued a death warrant for him before he fled to France, where the pro-Nazi Vichy government held him until he was rescued. When it was leaked to members of the U.S. Consulate that my father was hiding Feuchtwanger and his wife at my father's villa, my father soon realized that his own life was in danger—so he put a pseudonym "Lion Wetcheek" on Feuchtwanger's passport and arranged that the Feuchtwangers be smuggled on a footpath over the Pyrenees Mountains into Spain and on to Lisbon, Portugal, where they caught a steamship to New York City. The code words for them in this operation were "Harry's friends."

I vaguely remembered the names of Rudolf Breitscheid and Rudolf Hilferding, whom my parents would discuss in hushed and saddened voices. Although their names rang a bell in my recollections from youth, I never knew who they were or what happened to them. The two Rudolfs were Hitler's greatest political enemies in the Reichstag. Old political activists in Germany, they too were stripped of German citizenship by Hitler and fled to France.

MET IN BROTHELS

Some of the rescue team would meet in Marseilles brothels with their prospective escapees, because it was one of the few places where discretion and hushed conversation in English and other foreign languages could take place without arousing the suspicion of the proprietors. On occasion, some of the women in the team (Americans among them) would entice pro-Nazi guards and policemen in order to distract them, or get them drunk so that rescue operations could proceed with little or no interruption. Other meetings took place in jazz clubs, until the Nazis forbade jazz, or at my father's villa in the evening after his work in the visa section of the consulate was finished for the day.

Until I discovered these papers, only a few individuals knew my father's role: those who worked closely with him and a handful of those he helped rescue. Some, like the artists Marc Chagall, Max Ernst and Andre Masson—and writers Victor Serge, Lion Feuchtwanger and Franz Werfel and the family of Thomas Mann—were close to my father during their own escapes. But because my father had to keep his actions secret from his own government superiors and fellow employees, some of whom were supporters of and informants for the Nazis, he could not reveal his role in planning and executing the escapes of the refugees to any but a select few of the escapees who were staunch anti-Nazi activists and conspirators in the underground network.

At any moment, Nazi agents posing as refugees or enemies of Hitler and Mussolini might infiltrate and blow the whole operation.

Indeed, when the true nature of my father's role became more fully known by his superiors in the U.S. State Department, he was removed from his position in the visa section. Given meaningless bureaucratic paperwork, he was passed over time and again for promotions, and he was ultimately dispatched to Buenos Aires, Argentina, with my mother and their five children. Despite the threat from Nazi sympathizers and agents acting with the U.S. State Department, my father continued to investigate and report on the Nazi menace in Latin America and in the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires.

In an ultimatum to the State Department in 1945, he vowed to resign from the diplomatic corps if there were no efforts to put a stop to the spread of Nazism and fascism in Latin America. For this ultimatum, he was again passed over for promotion and his pleas for investigations of Nazi gold and war criminals being smuggled into Chile and Argentina on German U-boats (submarines) were ignored.

He then made good on his vow, resigned from his post, and returned to the family homestead in Salem to farm, paint, pursue various business ventures and study Buddhism and Eastern philosophy, which he embraced as a believer in mystical Christianity.

Only now, after 50 years of obscurity, is my father's story coming to light worldwide. After discovering the cache of documents, I began an effort to investigate all of his correspondence and official files, including those in the U.S. archives, which are now declassified, and to find those he rescued who may never have known his role in their escapes. All of these incredible stories of spies, refugees, counterspies, American heroes, surrealist artists and writers fighting and fleeing the conflagration which engulfed Europe, I am assembling into a personal and historical account of the events for publication based on my father's papers and supporting documents.

Prompted by contacts from a man whom he rescued and from the U.S. Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C., which knew of his involvement in the effort, the key documents and photographs I discovered in that ancient linen closet behind the fireplace have been duplicated and are being preserved by the museum. More than 50 documents and photographs from my father's files were exhibited, along with several of my father's surrealist paintings and landscapes, at the Simon Weisenthal Center—House of Tolerance Museum, in Los Angeles, during July and August this past summer.

PETITION SEEKS MEDAL

A petition prepared by survivors my father helped rescue asks that Hiram Bingham IV be honored with a medal from the State of Israel and a tree planted in his honor at Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Memorial in Israel.

If he is awarded the Yad Vashem medal as one of the rescuers, he will be only the second U.S. Citizen and the only U.S. diplomat ever so honored for putting his life and career on the line to rescue Jewish refugees.

Perhaps most important, the documents related to Nazi gold and war criminals being spirited away to Latin America on submarines with the knowledge of the U.S. State Department now are being investigated by the Simon Weisenthal Center.●

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, in recognition of Black History Month I come to the floor to honor a little-known member of the Lewis and Clark expedition that explored the Oregon territory. Expedition historians tell us

that an African-American by the name of York accompanied Lewis, Clark and the Shoshoni woman, Sacagawea on the long journey ending in the area of what is now Fort Clatsop, OR.

Throughout the Lewis and Clark expedition, York served as a valuable translator, helped to strengthen Native-American relations, and guided several successful trading ventures. It has been said that on numerous occasions, York risked his life so that the expedition could continue. York's contributions were numerous, and according to the Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation, when the party reached the Columbia River, a decision had to be made whether to head to the north shore of the Columbia—Washington State—or cross the river to the south side—Oregon—where Indians had said that game could be found. An actual vote of the members was recorded, representing the first American democratically held election west of the Rockies that included the vote of a woman, Sacagawea, and a black man, York.

Today, a mural in the southwest corner of the Rotunda of Oregon State Capital in Salem depicts the expedition that Merriwether Lewis and William Clark, Sacagawea and York made through the Louisiana and Oregon Territories. I want to join all Oregonians today in celebrating Black History Month and celebrate the contributions that African-Americans have made to American history.●

RECOGNITION OF DR. ROBERT REID, INCOMING PRESIDENT OF THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I would like to recognize Dr. Robert Reid, who on February 16, 1998, will become the 133rd President of the California Medical Association, the largest medical association in the nation. With a membership of 35,000 physicians, California Medical Association represents California physician from all regions, medical specialties and modes of practice—from solo practitioners, to academic physicians, to physicians working in large group practices. Reflecting the diversity that is California, the association's members advocate for quality of care and access to health care for all of the state's residents.

Dr. Reid is a practicing Obstetrician-Gynecologist and Director of Medical Affairs for the Cottage Health System in Santa Barbara, California. Prior to becoming the hospital's Medical Director, Dr. Reid served as the hospital's Chief of Staff and has been a member of its Board of Directors since 1991.

Dr. Reid is also a fellow of the American College of Obstetrics-Gynecology and Past President of the Tri-Counties Obstetrics-Gynecology Society.

He became active in organized medicine in 1972 when he joined the California Medical Association. Ten years later he was elected President of the Santa Barbara County Medical Society

and has since gone on to serve the House of Medicine as alternate delegate to the AMA, Vice-Speaker of the CMA Committee on Scientific Assemblies, and chair of the CMA Finance, Membership Development and Communications committees.

Born in Milan, Italy, Dr. Reid is a graduate of the University of Colorado Medical Center. He lives in Santa Barbara, CA, with his wife Patricia, and is the father of four grown children. I am sure Dr. Robert Alfred Reid will continue to make many important contributions to medicine and to the nation's health policy debate.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, since 1926, we have designated February as the month during which we honor the contributions of African-Americans to our history, our culture, and our future.

Of course, no month should pass without our giving attention to the historical legacy of America's African-Americans. However, this month is the time when we devote special attention to this legacy, which, in the face of seemingly insurmountable odds, has survived and enriched American life in countless ways.

As it does each year, the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History (ASALH) has selected a theme for this month's celebration. This year's theme is "African Americans and Business: The Path Toward Empowerment."

Mr. President, maybe more than any other theme, the question of African-Americans and business demands our attention and interest. The degree to which African-Americans participate in and benefit from America's commercial and business life may be the single best indicator of whether they have obtained the equality of opportunity and freedom for which they have long strived and to which they are entitled under our Constitution. We move toward full equality when uniquely gifted individuals—athletes, artists, entertainers, etc.—capture the public's imagination and because of their unique gifts transcend the limits placed on their race. We move even closer to this goal when each and every African-American has the opportunity to get a loan, lease or purchase property, open a business, develop a product, hire other African-Americans, and contribute to the betterment of his community. The ability of African-Americans to have these most basic avenues of opportunity and advancement open to them may give us the best sense of just how far we have progressed on the road to equality.

Thus, any study of the history of African-Americans and business should highlight not only the many brilliant inventors and entrepreneurs who have made unique or major contributions to American history. It should also take note of the many average, hard-working people who have fulfilled, against