

research grants in the Cooperative State Research Service while continuing a significant commitment to competitive grants.

The committee, sometimes in the face of significant opposition, has always believed there is a place for both competitive grants and special grants.

Special grants ensure that particular attention is paid to regional needs, temporary needs, and agricultural research where a special project is required. The grants are fully cost-shared and generally leverage efforts that are already underway in many of our land-grant universities and other research institutions. The research projects are of limited duration.

The conference committee has decided correctly to fund special research grants. The Russian wheat aphid and the viticulture consortium are not burning issues for most Americans. But in California, these represent important research efforts for agricultural commodities that are making significant contributions to our economy.

I know the other special grants enumerated by the conference report are of equal value to other States and regions in addressing special problems, and I commend the conference committee for their support of these initiatives.

In summary, this is not a perfect bill, but the conference report is a fair balancing of the many needs and many issues within the committee's jurisdiction. I commend Chairman JOE SKEEN and Ranking Member DICK DURBIN for their efforts in support of American agriculture during the conference committee deliberations, and I urge my colleagues to support the conference report.

IN HONOR OF HUGO PRINCZ

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 18, 1995*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a special man who lives in my district in Highland Park, New Jersey: Mr. Hugo Princz.

Hugo is one of a few American survivors of the Holocaust in Nazi Germany. His family was American, living in Slovakia in 1942 when all were arrested by the Nazis. The SS refused to release the Princz family, which should have been done as part of the Red Cross civilian prisoner exchange, instead the family was interned because it was Jewish.

Hugo's mother, father, and sister were sent to Treblinka death camp and gassed on arrival. He and his brothers were sent to Auschwitz, and worked as slave laborers. Mr. Princz's job was to stack dead bodies for incineration. While in Auschwitz, Hugo's two brothers were killed. By the war's end, Hugo was in Dachau and selected for extermination. He was fortunately saved by the U.S. Army when our soldiers boarded a train carrying Hugo and other prisoners and saw U.S.A. embroidered on his jersey.

After the war, Mr. Princz began what would turn out to be a 50-year struggle with the German Government for reparations—a fight in honor of his family and all of the people who were tortured by the Nazis. In 1955, Germany rejected Mr. Princz's application for its reparations program because his U.S. citizenship made him ineligible under German law.

Hugo's struggle continued without success for decades. German legislators refused to accept responsibility for the actions of the Nazis and recognize Mr. Princz and his struggle for survival.

Hugo looked to Congress to assist him in his struggle. What he brought to me and the many Members of Congress who supported him was a just and righteous cause. Hugo's lawyers, William Marks from the firm of Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy, and Steven Perles should be commended for their work on Hugo's behalf. They worked feverishly with Members of Congress, for little reward, to assist Hugo in his efforts. Finally, on September 19, 1995, the roller coaster ride of Hugo's struggle came to a successful conclusion. The German Government recognized his struggle and provided him with the reparations he was owed.

Mr. Speaker, Hugo Princz is an inspiration to everyone who knows him or has heard him tell his story. He managed to overcome the worst nightmare humanity has ever created. Yet his strength and determination in the face of such strong adversity will remain in the hearts and minds of all who know him, and that will be his legacy.

HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY ALF THOMPSON

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 18, 1995*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to wish Mr. Alf Thompson a happy 100th birthday. Alf was born on November 11, 1895, and has lived a truly memorable life.

As a young man, Alf enlisted in the Army, and in 1917 he was sent to the Philippines where he joined the Machinegun Company of the 31st Infantry Regiment in Manila. While in the Philippines Alf became the company clerk, and began to consider applying for an officer's commission.

In 1919 Alf was reassigned to Vladivostok, Siberia. Here he attended the American Expeditionary Force's Officer Candidate School, and upon graduation was selected to lead the 31st Infantry Regiment's Signal Platoon. He was charged with the responsibility of keeping Siberia's only source of coal safe as it was transported on the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

When World War I ended Alf left the Army and began a successful career in private business. When World War II erupted Alf once again when to work for his Nation. He left the private sector and joined the American Red Cross. He went to the Mediterranean to help the soldiers, sailors, and airmen stationed in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Years later, when soldiers returned to Illinois from Vietnam, Alf helped organize the State's welcome home program, and when the Vietnam Veteran's Memorial in Washington, DC needed additional monetary support, Alf helped raise the necessary funds.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to represent this exceptional man in Congress. I am proud to join with Alf's friends and family to celebrate his 100th birthday, and I wish him many more happy years.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RUTH WU

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 18, 1995*

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention the retirement of Dr. Ruth Wu as the Dean of the School of Health and Human Services at California State University, Los Angeles. Dr. Wu has dedicated her whole career to the education of young people in health careers, particularly nursing. She is a person of great vision and was able to put in place changes in curriculum and program which allowed students to be prepared to meet the needs of a changing society.

An example of her foresight is her dedication and commitment to the establishment of the Edward R. Roybal Institute for Applied Gerontology on the campus of Cal State L.A. Her hard work and perseverance in promoting the Gerontology Institute among the university faculty and administrators resulted in the development of a gerontology program which is multidisciplinary in scope and community based in practice.

Dr. Wu has distinguished herself first in the clinical role as a public health nurse in California, New York, and Michigan (1946–57); then in the faculty role as a pediatric specialist at Henry Ford Community College, Michigan (1958–60), U.C.L.A. (1962–68) and Cal State L.A. (1971–95). Dr. Wu was initially appointed as a visiting associate professor to the Department of Nursing in 1971.

Dr. Wu's expertise in curriculum development and her leadership skills were quickly recognized and she was appointed interim Department Chair 1992–93, and her permanent Department Chair and professor in 1993–94. Her contributions from that point on are primarily in her third area of distinguished service, that of administration. From 1972 to 1982, Dr. Wu served as the Department Chair of Nursing. During those years she offered outstanding leadership in curriculum development, developing at that time one of the most forward thinking nursing curriculums in the country. Her education partnerships with the establishment of the on-site R.N. transfer baccalaureate program offered at LAC-USC Medical Center.

Dr. Wu's contributions to nursing have been recognized both nationally and statewide. In 1981, she became a fellow in the American Academy of Nursing, a very prestigious position. In 1987, she was awarded the Lulu Hassenplug outstanding nurse educator award by the California Nurses Association.

Dr. Wu moved to the school offices in 1982–83, first as the acting Associate Dean of the School of Fine and Applied Arts. In 1983–84, she served as acting Dean of that school. In 1984–85, Dr. Wu became the founding dean of the new school of health and human services, and continued in that role until her retirement in 1995.

The California State University, Los Angeles and its students are losing a great educator.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dr. Ruth Wu for a most distinguished and memorable career.

An example of her foresight is her dedication and commitment to the establishment of the Edward R. Roybal Institute for Applied Gerontology on the campus of Cal State L.A. Her hard work and perseverance.