

and to stop holding Federal workers hostage while we negotiate a balanced budget. This will be the third resolution passed by the Senate to put our Federal employees back to work and all have been rejected by the House Republicans.

I represent thousands of Federal workers who provide very important services for hundreds of thousands of taxpayers in the 19th Congressional District and this Nation. Just last week I met with several hundred Federal workers in my district who are being punished for doing nothing more than working for a government agency for which there is no funding authority. These are people who take on the very important responsibility of caring for our veterans at the VA medical center. These are men and women who have the difficult task of running the high security Federal prison at Marion. There are many others who go to work every day with the goal of providing service to the taxpayers of this Nation, including the Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife employees.

And what are they getting for their trouble? They work in agencies which are apparently not important enough to fund through the regular appropriations bills, are too important to keep off the job, but in the final analysis are not important enough to pass a clean funding bill so they can be paid. This is truly outrageous, and I know the people in my district are fed up with the games being played in Washington.

We should come to agreement on those appropriations bills which we can pass to put these agencies back in business. For those where agreement cannot be reached, we should pass a clean continuing resolution and at least let the basic functions of those agencies and departments continue. And we should come to terms on a 7-year balanced budget as scored by the Congressional Budget Office.

I have cosponsored and voted for the "Coalition" budget which represents the middle-ground for both sides in this debate. I would urge the negotiators once again to take a look at our approach—balanced in 7 years, better for Medicare and Medicaid than the leadership plan and rejecting a tax cut which we can't afford—and come to an agreement.

I support the motion to put our people back to work and to pay them for their time and effort. And I urge the negotiating teams to work in a bipartisan spirit to reach agreement on the overriding goal of balancing the Federal budget.

TRIBUTE TO PROF. HAROLD
NORRIS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 1995

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Prof. Harold Norris, a gifted attorney and profound humanitarian who imbued generations of law students with a love and a passion for justice. This fall, Professor Norris retired from the Detroit College of Law where he taught constitutional and criminal law for the past 35 years. Professor Norris is far more than just a teacher. He is a tireless crusader for human rights. He is blessed with the soul

of a poet, the insight of a historian, the curiosity of a philosopher, and the courage of a warrior.

Law students in his final constitutional law class presented him with a plaque on the Bill of Rights. That plaque illustrates his impact on them and on thousands of other young people. It reads in part:

While the Bill of Rights grants assurance to the individual of the preservation of liberty, it does not define the liberty it promises . . . only in recent American history has the Bill of Rights been used as a shield in the battle against indignity, abuse, oppression, inequality, unfairness and intrusion. And while the Bill of Rights is the individual's shield against governmental abuse and power, that shield is of little use without a hand to hold it high. Throughout his life Professor Harold Norris has held that shield and taught his students and others to do the same. He has taught us that the Bill of Rights does not implement itself, it is only by the conviction, courage and strength of people who recognize its indispensable protections that the true spirit of its contents are achieved.

Born in Detroit, Harold Norris' early life was shaped by the Great Depression. He was keenly aware of the Depression's devastating impact on the lives of working-class people who desperately sought help and guidance from the Government. That experience helped crystalize his feelings about the importance of justice as a reality, not just a concept.

Over the years, Professor Norris has engaged in ground-breaking work in the areas of civil and human rights. As a delegate to the Michigan Constitutional Convention of 1961, he served as vice-chair of the Committee on the Declaration of Rights, Suffrage, and Elections. He wrote numerous key provisions of the Michigan constitution of 1963, including provisions that prohibited racial and religious discrimination and provisions that created a right to appeal in a criminal case. He was co-author of the provisions creating a civil rights commission.

He is former chairman of the constitutional law round table of the Association of American Law Schools. He was counsel to the Committee on Constitutional Revision of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, and he has been a consultant to the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Professor Norris' passion for the law affected every aspect of his life. At his retirement party, Norris' son, Victor, a Detroit-area attorney, observed that the first gifts given to him and his sister, Barbara, by their father caused us to be the only kids on the block with their own individually framed copy of the Bill of Rights.

Harold Norris received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Michigan in 1939. Two years later, he earned a master's degree in economics, also from the University of Michigan. In 1942, he joined the Army Air Corps and attended the Harvard Business School program to train statistical control officers. He spent almost 3 years overseas before being discharged in 1946. When he returned home, he enrolled in Columbia University and earned his law degree in 2 years. He and his wife, Frances, had two children, Victor and Barbara, both born during the Columbia years.

In 1948, Harold Norris was admitted to the Michigan bar. For the next 13 years, he en-

gaged in private practice. During that time, he became active in bar associations where, as he recalled in a 1991 magazine interview, "I helped initiate and secure prepaid legal insurance, the principle of fair employment practice legislation, compulsory automobile liability insurance, and the inclusion of lawyers in the Social Security Act." Norris wrote the Michigan Automobile Liability Accident Claims Act.

In addition to his private practice and his work with the bar associations, Harold Norris involved himself with the American Civil Liberties Union where, among other things, he represented teachers and students who were subpoenaed by the House Un-American Affairs Committee. He pushed for one-man, one-vote, and he spoke out on the need for fair and impartial evaluations of citizen complaints against the police.

In 1961, a number of forces converged on Professor Norris and moved him toward the realization of one of his goals: to be a teacher. While serving as president of the ACLU's Detroit chapter, Norris met the late Charles King, dean of the Detroit College of Law, who asked him to join the faculty. In 1961 Norris became a professor at Detroit College of Law; that same year he was elected a delegate to the Michigan constitutional convention. In the classroom and in the political arena, he was able to expand his efforts to help this country live up to its promise of freedom and justice for its citizens.

Despite Professor Norris' awesome accomplishments, he remains an unpretentious man who always makes time to talk to students and friends. He encourages open debate in his classes, and he considers it his mission to spark an unquenchable thirst for justice in his students.

Professor Norris' passion for justice is a natural part of his lifelong search for balance and harmony in the universe. His talent as a writer and social commentator has won him praise in the literary field as well as in the legal field.

As an author, Professor Norris' works include "Mr. Justice Murphy and the Bill of Rights," published in 1965; "Reflections on Law, Lawyers, and the Bill of Rights, a Collection of Writings 1944-1984," published in 1984 and "Education for Popular Sovereignty Through Implementing the Constitution and the Bill of Rights," published in 1991. Included among the collected writings found in "Education for Popular Sovereignty Through Implementing the Constitution and the Bill of Rights," is "Due Process and the Rule of Law: Earning Citizen Cooperation with Police." Presented at a public meeting in Detroit, the speech is as relevant today as it was when Professor Norris gave it in 1961. Detroit police were engaged in a unlawful crackdown on African American citizens. Some 1,500 dragnet arrests resulted in only 40 warrants. Much of the community was outraged over the trampling of individual rights. Professor Norris went directly to the heart of the issue when he wrote:

We believe that the public has a tremendous interest in law enforcement, but it has an even greater long-range and permanent interest in the rule of law. We hear of promoting world peace through law. We need the rule of law to promote the peace of the Detroit community. Justice through law is the objective of government and law enforcement, not merely the apprehension and prevention of crime. Inscribed upon the portals of the building housing the United State Supreme Court in Washington, are the words

Equal Justice Under the Law . . . the watchwords of our constitutional faith. In other words, it is the purpose of the Bill of Rights and Due Process to make all citizens self-governing and equally secure against any arbitrary and unlawful intrusion, private or public. The Bill of Rights was born in controversy and lives in controversy. Due Process of law is to be observed in emergencies as well as in conditions of safety.

Harold Norris also is a sensitive poet whose work has been praised by Archibald MacLeish and Theodore H. White. White said Norris' poetry is "infused with an almost forgotten sense of love—love of country and of people, love of America's monuments and places, love of its future and heroes."

Professor Norris' poem, "The Liberty Bell" hangs in the lobby of the Detroit College of Law and in the public lobby of Philadelphia's Independence National Park's Administration Building, the home of the Liberty Bell.

In a moving tribute to civil rights legend Rosa Parks, Norris wrote in part: "I will walk. My will is responsible. I am this nation. This nation is what I do. It will not be done. Unless I do it. This nation is determination. This nation is conduct. Conduct with a free will. During his career, numerous groups have honored Professor Norris with awards and commendations. Included among these awards are the National Judge Finch Law Day Speech Award from the American Bar Association for his address on "Law, the Language of Liberty," the "Champion of Justice Award" by the State Bar of Michigan and the "Distinguished Warrior for Civil Rights Award" by the Detroit Urban League.

In 1987, the Michigan supreme court presented him with a citation for his vision, faith, and commitment that have inspired a lifetime of contributions to the jurisprudence of our State. In that citation, he was aptly described as a lawyer, educator, poet, and statesman.

Professor Norris enjoyed a unique and beautiful relationship with his wife, Frances, whose death in 1990 ended a forty-seven year marriage.

Their son, Victor, recently provided one of a most telling and insightful assessment of Pro-

fessor Norris. Asked to describe his father, Victor said:

"Even if he wasn't my father, I would say that I have never known anyone who on a minute-by-minute, day-by-day basis feels so responsible to his country and to making it a better place to be."

When Professor Norris' name is mentioned, the most respected and successful lawyers and judges in Detroit say he shaped their law perspective about justice and led them to understand that the Bill of Rights is a living document that must be protected by those who practice both justice and the law.

Harold Norris' presence has made this a better, stronger, and more decent Nation. During a teaching career that spanned four decades, he touched the lives of thousands of lawyers who now carry on his mission of our Nation.

One of Professor Norris' last acts at Detroit College of Law was to create and to help fund the Harold Norris Colloquium, which is an annual even that will explore key issues in the fields of constitutional law, civil rights, and civil liberties.

Detroit, the State of Michigan, and the United States are deeply indebted to Professor Harold Norris—humanitarian, lawyer, teacher, and poet. Because of his appreciation and understanding of the living power of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, generations of citizens have been able to live with a greater measure of freedom, opportunity, and dignity. I am pleased that my family and his have been friends, neighbors, and leaders in helping define and resolve the issues that yet may make this form of government great.

PASS THE FOREIGN AID BILL

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 1996

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, for the past several months, the House Republican leader-

ship have stubbornly help up the entire foreign aid package, including MEPFA and aid to Israel, in order to score political points on a domestic political issue.

Unfortunately, this intransigence has put the three most vital benefits of foreign aid to Israel in serious jeopardy. First, without delivering foreign aid by January 1, the economic stability of Israel could be threatened. The Israeli Government will come dangerously close to defaulting on its financial commitments. Moreover, funding for a variety of social projects in the region will be imperiled including money earmarked for roads, housing and hospitals.

Second, the failure to pass the foreign aid bill will have a serious impact on the American economy. It is a little known fact that 83 percent of all aid to Israel is spent here in the United States creating good jobs for Americans. Without passage of the foreign aid legislation, billions of dollars that would have been injected into the American economy will be lost.

Third, failure to pass the foreign aid bill will endanger the fragile Middle East peace process. Both Israel and the Palestinians rely heavily on American aid to stabilize their domestic economies. Eliminating this funding will encourage extremism in both societies and threaten all of the hard fought progress that has occurred over the last several years.

On a practical level, the United States has a choice between either providing aid to Israel or sustaining a large military presence in the Middle East. I urge the House Republican leadership to negotiate a compromise on this legislation and pass the foreign aid bill. Without some type of action, we are in jeopardy of seriously undermining the peace process in the Middle East.