

had no information about his whereabouts or the charges being brought against him. In a trial which leading human rights groups called a mockery of justice, Wei Jingsheng was charged with activities aimed at toppling the Chinese Government, and he was sentenced to 14 years in prison on December 12, 1995.

Today, Mr. Speaker, we are marking the publication of Wei Jingsheng's remarkable book "The Courage To Stand Alone: Letters From Prison and Other Writings." It is the determination, the tenacity, and the courage of men and women such as Wei Jingsheng that will change China, that will bring a new day of respect for human rights in China. Clearly we have not yet reached a time when freedom and democracy flourish in the People's Republic of China, but the brave pioneers of a better and more human future for China, such as Wei Jingsheng, will bring about that day. We in the United States Congress must continue our support for their struggle, for respect by the Chinese Government for human rights.

A TRIBUTE TO FORMER CONGRESSMAN ANTONIO B. WON PAT ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 13, 1997*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a leading figure in Guam's history. Last week on May 1, the people of Guam marked the 10th anniversary of the passing of an elder statesman and beloved leader, former Congressman Antonio B. Won Pat.

Antonio B. Won Pat was born in Sumay on December 10, 1908. His father Ignacio, was originally from China and his mother was native to the village of Sumay. He began his professional life by becoming a teacher and later a school principal. In 1936, Mr. Won Pat was elected to serve in the Guam Congress, the forerunner of the Guam Legislature. Although the Guam Congress was not a law making body and instead advised the Naval governor on matters concerning the island, he served his constituency with pride and was an outspoken critic of Naval policies which he believed were unfair and oppressive.

After the Japanese occupation of Guam during World War II ended, the first post-war elections were held and Antonio Won Pat was overwhelming elected to the lower house of assembly of the Guam Congress. There, he obtained the confidence of his colleagues and was elected president of the assembly. Along with his colleagues, Assembly President Won Pat co-lead a protest demonstration known as the walkout of the Guam Congress. The assembly protested their lack of authority as elected officials by refusing to convene for session. This bold move continues to be a turning point in Guam's history and is a great source of inspiration for Guam's current leadership and their pursuit of commonwealth status.

In an effort to secure civil liberties for the people of Guam and to clarify Guam's political status with the United States of America, Antonio Won Pat became a leader of the movement which advocated U.S. citizenship and

self-government for the people of Guam. The movement secured the passage of the Organic Act of Guam, which granted the Chamorro people with U.S. citizenship, created civilian government for Guam that ended over 52 years of Naval government, and established Guam as an unincorporated territory of the United States.

As time progressed, Antonio Won Pat and other Guam leaders continued to press for more governmental reform and more self-government. In the 20 years that followed, Congressman Won Pat participated in the call for elective governorship for the people of Guam and in 1968, Congress passed the Guam Elective Governorship Act.

Participation in the national government also became an issue of concern to the people of Guam. In 1965, the Eighth Guam Legislature passed a law to create a Washington Representative from Guam and in that election, Antonio Won Pat resigned from his seat in the Guam Legislature and was elected to become the first Washington Representative to Washington. Through much of his own efforts and with those of other Guam leaders, the U.S. Congress passed legislation giving Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands nonvoting delegates to the U.S. House of Representatives and in 1972, Antonio B. Won Pat became a Member of Congress.

Here in the U.S. House of Representatives, Congressman Won Pat fought hard for Guam to be included in a myriad of Federal programs. He worked on issues concerning education, health, welfare, civil defense, social security, agriculture, airport development, and highways. He closely monitored military activities on Guam by his membership on the Armed Services Committee. He safeguarded the interests of Guam's large veteran population by his membership on the Veterans Affairs Committee.

In 1979, Congressman Won Pat gained the confidence and trust of the other members of this body when he was selected to be the chairman of the Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Having attained the chairmanship of this committee, Congressman Won Pat laid the groundwork in which the leadership of Guam continued to pursue a new political status. He did this by coordinating a series of meetings between the leadership of Guam and a bipartisan congressional delegation in Guam and in Albuquerque. At those meetings, an agreement was made to submit a draft commonwealth act to Congress.

Reflecting on Congressman Won Pat's life and work in Washington, former Senator J. Bennet Johnston of Louisiana entered the following statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in 1987:

Won Pat was an exceptional advocate and negotiator who understood the true value of face-to-face negotiations. When he added his personal touch to a request, I found it very difficult to say no and when you look at the record of what Tony accomplished in his twelve years in Congress, I'd say my experience was the norm, not the exception. Like all good teachers, Tony always had his facts together and had carefully thought through his presentation. He was patient, as good teachers are, but he also had the other quality good teachers have—persistence and diligence. It was this unique combination which made him so successful.

I had the personal pleasure of knowing the Won Pat family when they were my neighbors in the village of Sinajana. He and Mrs. Ana Won Pat were close friends of my own parents and they shared many of the same experiences.

When I was in high school, Mr. Won Pat was running for the seat of Washington Representative. He was my personal hero and a role model for many young people on Guam. He was the major elected official on Guam for the generation that grew to adulthood in pre-World War II Guam. His character, forged in the humiliating circumstances of Naval colonial rule and tested by a cruel foreign occupation, stands as testimony to the strength of the people of Guam.

Si Yu'os ma'ase' Tun Antonio.

FAIRNESS FOR JONATHAN POLLARD

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 13, 1997*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am entering two articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which deal with the case of Jonathan Pollard. It is important to have these articles printed because the American people deserve to understand all aspects of Jonathan Pollard's case.

I do not believe that what Jonathan Pollard did was right. It was wrong; it broke the law and Jonathan Pollard deserved to be punished. Jonathan Pollard is the first to admit that. In fact, at a recent meeting I had with him at the Federal prison in Butner, NC, where he is incarcerated, he told me that he was wrong and deserved to be punished.

My problem with the entire Jonathan Pollard case is that while I don't expect him to be treated any better than anyone else committing similar acts, I certainly don't expect him to be treated any worse. The fact of the matter is that Jonathan Pollard has now served more than 11 years of a life sentence, far greater than anyone else convicted of similar crimes. In fact, a number of people convicted of spying for enemy countries, such as the former Soviet Union, have been given lighter sentences than Mr. Pollard—who was convicted of spying for a friendly country.

It is my understanding that Mr. Pollard pled guilty and avoided going to trial in exchange for a promise that the Justice Department would not ask for a life sentence for him. Although the Justice Department did not per se request a life sentence, others, including Caspar Weinberger, did. Thus, Mr. Pollard was given a life sentence, even though he had been led to believe he would face lesser punishment.

The two articles I am submitting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD tell of the disparity of the Pollard case when contrasted with another person who passed classified information to Saudi Arabia. As one can tell from the articles, the indictment of the person accused of spying for the Saudis was subsequently dropped in exchange for a last minute plea bargain agreement offered by the Navy in which the alleged perpetrator spent not 1 day in jail and received only an other-than-honorable discharge.