

and appointed to the Supreme Court by James Madison. He founded Harvard Law School; he wrote 286 opinions while serving as a justice as well as several legal essays published under the title, "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States." In this work, Story argues that the first amendment was not intended to separate religion from civil government:

The First Amendment is "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. . . ." . . . We are not to attribute this prohibition of a national religious establishment to an indifference to religion in general, and especially to Christianity, which none could hold in more reverence than the framers of the Constitution. . . . Indeed, the right of a society or government to [participate] in matters of religion will hardly be contested by any persons are intimately connected with the well being of the state and indispensable to the administration of civil justice. . . . At the adoption of the Constitution and the [first] amendment to it . . . the general, the general, if not the universal, sentiment in America was, that Christianity ought to receive encouragement from the State. . . . An attempt to level all religions, and to make it a matter of state policy to hold all in utter indifference, would have created universal disapprobation, if not universal indignation.

Vidal v. Girard's Executors—This was a case that came before the Supreme Court in 1844. Stephen Girard in his will left \$7 million dollars to the city of Philadelphia and asked that a school be started for the benefit of orphans and needy children but stipulated that ministers be prohibited from serving on the faculty. The court ruled that ministers could be excluded but that did not necessarily exclude the teaching of religion from public schools. In the opinion, written by Justice Story, the court asked:

Why not the Bible, and especially the New Testament . . . be read and taught as a divine revelation in the [school]—its general precepts expounded, its evidence explained, and its glorious principles of morality inculcated? . . . Where can the purest principles of morality be teamed so clearly or so perfectly as from the New Testament? Where are benevolence, the love of truth, sobriety and industry, so powerfully and irresistibly inculcated as in the Sacred Volume?

In our Nation today, at the first hint of a mixing of church and state, at the mere suggestion of a correlation between religion and civil law, there erupts from certain factions outrage and indignation, followed by claims of an impending right-wing conspiracy.

These people have made sacred the quest to keep religion out of public schools and out of our Government. They believe any attempt to do otherwise is in direct conflict with the intentions of our founding fathers.

But as I have shown you, these founding fathers were absorbed with religion, namely Christianity, and understood its fundamental role in government and society.

Even Thomas Jefferson, who intentionally kept his religious beliefs obscure to the public, never once admitting to an acceptance of Christianity, nor altogether denying its truth, even Jefferson wrote that in the pure and untainted teachings of Christ can be found the "most sublime and benevolent code of morals which has ever been offered to man."

Why have we conceded to the ridiculous idea that religion has no place in government, that the creators wanted strict separation of church and state? These are not ideas founded upon reason but on the ignorance of atheism, ideas promoted by those who would like to see an end to religion.

As our government is founded on self-evident and unalienable rights, so to is it founded upon divine Law—these are one in the same. For a discussion of morality without God ultimately becomes absurd. Indeed, there is no government without religion.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO FRANK
KOGOVSEK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life of Frank Kogovsek, who sadly passed away recently at the age of 91. Frank was a pillar of the Pueblo community and, as his family mourns his loss, I think it is appropriate that we remember his life and celebrate the work he did on behalf of others.

Frank was born to Frank and Mary Kogovsek in April of 1911. Coming of age in the middle of the Great Depression, Frank's childhood tested his resolve and forged his character. The death of Frank's father from Black Lung disease in the late 1920s was a particularly hard blow to the family. And it was these defining trials that made Frank Kogovsek into the generous and wise man whose ability to reach out and minister to his family and community has touched the lives of so many.

From a young age, Frank was adept at woodworking, while also showing a particular skill at the art of dancing. It was this second talent that led Frank to meet his future wife, Mary Blatnick, at a dance in the Arcadia Ballroom. They fell in love and were married in St. Mary's Church on June 24, 1938. Frank and Mary reared an active and large family, with seven sons and a daughter, Mary Joy. As an employee of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation since the age of 16, the post-war years were a boom time for Frank and his young family. Between overtime at work and his service at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Frank's many commitments to others never came before his love for his family; by their own admission, Frank was a generous man to his children.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to pay tribute to the life of Frank Kogovsek, a man whose character and impact on others is evident in the lives of all who have crossed his path. It is with admiration, respect and a sense of sadness that I recount Frank's 91 years of life before this body of Congress. Although Frank has left us, his good-natured spirit lives on through the lives of those he has touched. In particular, the character of Frank's son Ray, who so ably represented the 3rd District of Colorado in this House from 1979 to 1985, is a testament to the inspirational life led by Frank Kogovsek. I would like to extend my thoughts and deepest sympathies to Frank's family and friends during this difficult time.

UKRAINIAN ELECTIONS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to bi-elections in three parliamentary districts of Ukraine that will take place on July 14.

Ukraine's parliamentary elections were held on March 31 of this year. The House of Representatives closely observed developments related to those elections; on March 20 we passed a resolution urging the government of Ukraine to meet its commitments on democratic elections as delineated in the 1990 Copenhagen Document of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Conditions surrounding the March 31 elections were far from free and fair. There were hundreds of documented instances of fraud, intimidation of voters, and blocked access to the media. A few races were declared invalid, which is why bi-elections will be held on July 14.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately it appears that these bi-elections are being run no better than the parliamentary elections; in fact they may be worse. There are reports that local officials are under pressure of losing their jobs to guarantee that candidates loyal to the President win. This seems to be the case particularly for incumbent Alexander Zhyr. As the former head of the parliamentary committee that investigated the murders of Ukrainian journalists, including Georgiy Gongadze, Zhyr is not favorable to the party of power.

Mr. Speaker, Ukraine has expressed its desire to become a full partner in Western institutions. To do so, it must uphold its commitment, as a member of the OSCE, to democratic values and human rights, including free and fair elections. I urge the Government of Ukraine to conduct these bi-elections in accordance with international standards, and to grant unfettered access to all election observers, foreign and domestic.

HAITI

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation turns its focus toward a full-scale battle against worldwide terrorism, there are some international human rights issues that are evading the scope of U.S. policymakers. This should be of great concern to those in this country who have long been concerned with the welfare of all humanity, be it in Asia, Africa, or in the Caribbean. Unbeknownst to many in this country, one of the hungriest and most neglected nations in the world lies not only in this hemisphere, but also in our own Caribbean backyard. The situation in Haiti is worsening by the day while international financial institutions refuse to provide development assistance, and the role of the U.S. is still unclear. What is certain is that a double standard has been created regarding Haiti, and that rather than being helped, the population is being further driven into the ground.