

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST REVEREND ANTHONY SABLAN APURON, ARCHBISHOP OF AGANA

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 7, 1986

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, on May 11, 1986, the people of Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and Micronesia as well as Catholics throughout the Western Pacific will celebrate the joyous occasion of the installation of the Most Reverend Anthony Sablan Apuron, OFM—Cap. as Archbishop of Agana. The elevation of Bishop Apuron to archbishop marks the second time that His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, has selected a native son of Guam as archbishop.

The rise of His Excellency from a humble beginning as a Capuchin friar in 1972, to auxiliary bishop in 1983 and to archbishop in less than 3 years at age 40 is unprecedented in the history of the Catholic Church in the Pacific Basin. It is indeed a record of great achievement, success, and recognition.

This auspicious occasion is but the latest recognition by the church of our proud American Territory of Guam. In a relatively short period of time—the last 5 years—the following events have brought recognition and honor to our community:

His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, visited Guam on February 22–23, 1981;

Pope John Paul II. appointed Father Anthony S. Apuron auxiliary bishop to Bishop Felixberto C. Flores, D.D., Bishop of Agana on December 8, 1983;

On January 13, 1985, the Most Reverend Tomas A. Camacho of Saipan was consecrated Bishop of Chalan Kanoa;

On September 9, 1985, the Cathedral of Dulce Nombre De Maria in Agana was designated Cathedral-Basilica; and

On October 6, 1985, Blessed Diego Luis San Vitores was beatified in St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.

Bishop Apuron is replacing the man who ordained him as a priest—the late and beloved Archbishop Felixberto C. Flores. When Archbishop Flores' health failed and he selected Father Apuron to be his trusted assistant; and ultimately, Father Apuron became auxiliary bishop and successor.

The rise of Bishop Apuron in the hierarchy of the church and his elevation to archbishop come as no surprise to our people. He is admired and respected for his eloquence, for his dynamic and charismatic personality, and for his deep pastoral love for his people. He is a true leader of the people of Guam.

When Bishop Apuron assumes his new post this Sunday, he will also assume many challenges as well as opportunities in this developing region of the Western Pacific. Like the region he represents, he is young, determined and healthy and the future beckons for his strong spiritual and pastoral leadership.

The motto: "Servus Tuus" ("your servant") on Bishop Apuron's Coat of Arms perhaps best describes the quality and dignity of this future archbishop. It stands not only for his 11 years of pastoral and community services as a priest in Guam and the Northern Marianas, but also for his pledge of future service to the people of the archdiocese in the teachings of the Savior Jesus Christ.

The 40-year-old bishop was born in Agana, Guam, on November 1, 1945, the son of Manuel Tajito Apuron and Ana Santos Sablan (deceased). His paternal ancestors are from Ilocos Sur, a northern Luzon province in the Philippines; his maternal ancestors are from Guam.

Bishop Apuron comes with a rich educational background. He completed his high school education at Father Duenas Memorial School and thereafter attended the Capuchin Franciscan Novitiates and St. Lawrence Friary in Milton, MA. His academic degrees include a bachelor of arts degree in scholastic philosophy from St. Anthony Capuchin College, Hudson, NH; a masters in theology from Maryknoll School of Theology in Ossining, NY; and a masters of arts in Liturgical Studies from the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, IN.

Bishop Apuron's many and varied responsibilities included: associate pastor of Mount Carmel Church, Saipan: June 1975–76; elected first councilor to Capuchin Franciscan Friars: May 1976–79; a pastor of Mount Carmel Church, Agat: June 1976–78; appointed rector of Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral: June 1978 to present; appointed auxiliary bishop to Bishop Felixberto C. Flores, DD., Bishop of Agana, by His Holiness Pope John Paul II, December 8, 1983; chairman of Diocesan Liturgical Commission for the Diocese of Agana, 1974 to present; chaplain to Guam Legislature: July 1978 to present; first councilor to Capuchin Franciscan Friars: January 1982–83; elected member of Diocesan Board of Consultors: January 1982 to present; and as master of ceremonies for the diocese during the Papal visit to Guam in February 1981. During the Eucharistic Liturgy Father Apuron assisted His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, in practical and helpful ways.

I join the people of Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and the Micronesian region in fervent prayers for his success as Archbishop of Agana.

FIGHTING APARTHEID

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 7, 1986

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend John E. Jacob, president of the National Urban League, for his insightful commentary on the situation in South Africa. His article, which appeared in a recent edition of the *Carib News*, goes to the heart of the problem in South Africa.

As Mr. Jacob points out, the ultimate issue is not whether blacks will be permitted to live in integrated neighborhoods or enjoy integrated facilities. Rather, blacks are now demanding full political empowerment under a system of universal franchise. The young black men and women of South Africa are completely committed to this goal, and it is unlikely that the Pretoria regime's half-hearted reforms will appease their legitimate rage.

One point stressed by Mr. Jacob is that American corporations must understand that black South Africans are beginning to view them as impediments to the anti-apartheid movement. Multinationals which profess to have the best interests of blacks at heart by adoption of the Sullivan Principles are fooling

themselves. Black people view this argument with suspicion, and ask themselves whether the people who use this rationale are really apologists for apartheid.

I would commend the Jacob article to my colleagues, and urge them to read it carefully.

FIGHTING APARTHEID

South Africa is aflame with a spontaneous, grass-roots revolt against a white supremacist system that relegates 85 percent of the population to brutalizing oppression.

The struggle is no longer about segregated facilities or even the visible aspect of apartheid. Today, the struggle is about power.

That realization is prompting many U.S.-based multinational corporations to reconsider their presence in South Africa.

Multinational companies say they have to do business in countries even when they disapprove of the host country's policies. But apartheid isn't just another bad policy—it is a vicious moral outrage.

The only way for U.S.-based companies to continue to operate in South Africa is for apartheid to end. And one way to help end it is for the U.S. government to join the worldwide movement to make South Africa end its racism.

Corporate America can best help this process by lobbying the White House and the State Department to take a pro-active, anti-apartheid South Africa policy stance.

Such a move would not absolve companies with South African operations from their responsibility to fight apartheid in that country, but it would put the basic responsibility for foreign policy where it belongs—on the Administration.

I'm surprised corporate leaders haven't caught on to the bind their governments put them in.

U.S.-based multinationals have been under pressure to withdraw from South Africa and have begun to take a more activist stance, as can be seen by the formation of the U.S. Corporate Council on South Africa, organized to work with South African businesses to end apartheid.

That's fine, as far as it goes, but I'm inclined to think it is not enough. While the message is right, the mailing address may be the wrong one. Along with pressuring Pretoria, those companies would be better advised to put the heat on Washington.

They ought to be complaining to the State Department and the White House that the failure of their government to identify itself with the aspirations of the Black majority in South Africa leaves U.S. business interests high and dry.

It is in America's interest to be on the side of South Africa's future, not its past. Without a drastic shift in U.S. policy, a future Black government of South Africa may adopt anti-U.S. policies that could destroy U.S. corporate interests there.

The Administration is forcing U.S. companies to choose between voluntarily withdrawing from that country now or being expelled from it later.

South Africa is moving dangerously close to a civil war that could sweep away both white and Black moderates and throw the country into prolonged turmoil and ultimate enmity toward the U.S.

The policy of constructive engagement that implicitly endorsed South Africa's racist policies has backfired badly. All it did was to give South Africa's masters the feeling they could get away with their terrible violations of human rights without any pressures from abroad.

There should be maximum U.S. pressure on South Africa, including sanctions, establishing friendly ties with the anti-apartheid

forces there, and identifying with the interests of the Black South African majority.

Corporate leadership has to get that message across to policymakers in Washington—the sooner the better.

CITY OF HOPE HONORS JOHN HENRY WEIDNER MAY 18

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 7, 1986

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with my colleagues the story of John Henry Weidner. John is an outstanding businessman and a leader in the business community who now lives in Monterey Park, CA. However, the Partners for Hope chapter of the city of Hope will honor this member of my district on May 18 for another reason. On that day they will honor his role as a leader of the Dutch-Paris underground resistance to the Nazis during World War II.

In the words of Pierre Sauvage, who is chairman for the event—

John will receive the "Spirit of Life," the most prestigious honor given on behalf of the City of Hope Medical Center and Beckman Research Institute. It is a well-earned honor and most appropriately named as John Weidner represents the very essence of the spirit of life.

Two of the people who were given sanctuary from the Nazis were Sauvage's parents.

Of Dutch descent, John Henry Weidner was born October 22, 1912, in Brussels. His father was a minister of the Seventh-day Adventist Church and held pastorates in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and France; and John followed his family. He had two sisters and one brother. John studied at the Seminaire Adventiste at Collonge near Geneva, and graduated in theology, classics and business. He took further studies in law and business at the University of Geneva and later in Paris. After his studies, he entered the business field and operated an import-export business in Paris.

When the Nazis invaded Holland, John was in Paris. When the Germans reached Paris he tried to reach England to join the Allied armies but was unsuccessful. He stayed in Lyons which was in the nonoccupied zone of France under the regime of the government of Vichy. As many refugees, especially Jewish people, arrived from Holland in the free zone of France, John started to help them; and little by little he developed an escape line from Holland through Belgium and France to the free countries of Switzerland and Spain. More than 1,000 people, among them Jewish people, Allied airmen, Catholic priests, and political refugees, were helped through this line to safety.

John Weidner was arrested several times during his activities and was successful in escaping each time, but a high price was put on his head and he was one of the most wanted men of the Gestapo. He worked in close cooperation with Dr. W.A. Visser 't Hooft, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, in order to help the refugees and bring messages from Geneva to World Council member-churches of the occupied countries. This courier line also helped bring news from the Allied command to the underground of the occupied countries and vice versa. More than 300

people were used in this organization, called Dutch-Paris. Many of the organization were arrested, and 40 died in concentration camps, among them John's sister.

At the end of the war the Allied governments decorated John: The American Government honored him with the Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award of the United States; the English Government gave him the Order of the British Empire, called O.B.E.; the Dutch Government gave him the Order of Orange-Nassau; the French Government, the Legion of Honor, the Croix le Guerre, and the French Medaille de la Resistance. In September 1982, Prince Bernard of the Netherlands, decorated John with the Netherlands Medal of Resistance.

The Government of Israel honored Weidner through the entering of his name among those of the heroes in the Golden Book of Jerusalem, and planting a tree in the alley of the Righteous Gentile in Jerusalem, and awarded him the Medal of the Righteous Gentile. The Rotary Club awarded him the Paul Harris Medal.

After the war, John was asked by the Dutch Government to enter diplomatic service and help the Minister of Justice in the prosecution of war criminals. He stayed in diplomatic service with the Dutch Embassy in Paris and traveled throughout Europe in this capacity. During this same time John took the responsibility of setting the social and economic problems of the widows and orphans of the members of his group, who had suffered from the consequences of the activities of the Resau Dutch-Paris.

In 1950 John asked the government to relieve him from his duties as he felt that his task was fulfilled. In 1955 he came to the United States where he met and married a registered nurse from the White Memorial Hospital in Los Angeles.

Today John and Naomi Weidner are living in Monterey Park, CA. He is president of a corporation that manufactures vitamins, and he owns a chain of health food stores. John Weidner is or has served as board member of the Rotary Club, board member and president of the Chamber of Commerce of Monterey Park, elder in the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, executive board member of the TV-Radio Division of the general conference of Seventh-day Adventists, of the Netherlands American Society, et cetera.

A book called "Flee the Captor" was written by Herbert Ford, telling the story of John Weidner, first in hardback and now in paperback. The book has been translated in Dutch and French.

"John Weidner is known as a very modest man, but he is a true hero living in our very midst," said Partners in Hope chapter presidents Stanley and Deannie Denn of Arcadia. Dinner committee members include Fred Hsieh, Ben Keiner, and Sol and Reva Kaspin, all of Monterey Park. Dinner proceeds will be used for capital projects at the medical center.

COMMEMORATING 25 STERLING YEARS

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 7, 1986

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very important event which will be taking place in my congressional district.

Sterling High School of Somerdale, which includes students from the neighboring towns of Magnolia, Stratford, and Laurel Springs, in Camden County, will be celebrating its silver anniversary on Friday, May 9, 1986. This 25th anniversary celebration will take place as part of Sterling's annual Greater Arts Festival.

In an age when we are increasingly concerned about the ability of our children to meet the needs of our advancing technological society, it is heartening to note that Sterling High School continues to provide an outstanding, well-rounded education. The following is a historical summary of Sterling High School, appropriately titled "Twenty-Five Sterling Years," which I respectfully request be inserted into the RECORD:

TWENTY-FIVE STERLING YEARS: 1961-1986

In the early 1950's, South Jersey was little more than farmland with rural homes and woodlands. Toward the end of the 1950's, this farmland, among the richest land in this part of the Garden State, was rapidly being replaced by new homes.

The influx of new residents placed heavy demands on the boroughs of Magnolia, Somerdale and Stratford and their schools systems.

A new high school was needed to serve the educational needs of the three communities. The Board of Education of the newly-formed Central Camden County Regional High School District with its first president, Mrs. Mary A. Haines, supervised the selection of a site and appointed Architect F. Herbert Radey to design the new school.

By January 1960, the S. Levy General Contracting Company had laid the foundations in a spacious piece of acreage in Hinnella and Somerdale. Work progressed rapidly. By the year's end, the building had been completed.

On January 14, 1961 at 7:30 p.m., Monsignor Charles P. McGarry of St. Greory's Roman Catholic Church in Magnolia, began the invocation ceremonies. That night, Sterling Regional High School, re-named for the area's telephone exchange, as suggested by Mrs. Bertha Smith, was dedicated.

Superintendent Dr. John R. Worrell and Principal Henry B. Cooper led the development of the new school. With twenty-six teachers—including present faculty members Joan Daniels, Ralph Townsend, Robert Wirtz, and Joanne Wrigley—they welcomed, in September 1961, Sterling's first students including the Juniors who became Sterling's first graduating class in 1962.

With the talented professionals, eager students, abundant resources, and a modern ranch-style construction. Sterling was off to a running start.

In the past 25 years, Sterling has undergone many changes including additional property, a building addition, a varied curriculum, extensive interscholastic and intrascholastic athletic programs, and a variety of clubs and other activities.

Its many graduates can attest to the fact that Sterling has become a quality high school in its short existence.