

black community may be more severe, they are an indication of where the rest of the nation may be if corrective measures are not quickly taken. For example, the rate of white unwed births has risen dramatically in recent years, continues to rise and now stands at almost 30%. The level of violence now found in once quiet suburbs is alarming and further demonstrates that our past, present and future are linked. It is not safe for this nation to assume that unaddressed social problems in the poorest parts of our country will not ultimately affect the larger society.

Black history is extremely important because it is American history. Given this, it is in some ways sad that there is a need for a black history month. Though we are all enlarged by our study and knowledge of the roles played by blacks in American history, and though there is a crying need for all of us to know and acknowledge the contributions of black America, a black history month is a testament to the problem that has afflicted blacks throughout our stay in this country. Black history is given a separate and clearly not equal treatment by our society in general and by our educational institutions in particular. [It is only given a month (the only month with 28 days!) of recognition.] As a former American history major I am struck by the fact that such a major part of our national story has been divorced from the whole. In law, culture, science, sports, industry and other fields, knowledge of the rules played by blacks is critical to an understanding of the American experiment. For too long we have been too willing to segregate the study of black history. There is clearly a need at present for a device that focuses the attention of the country on the study of the history of its black citizens. But we must endeavor to integrate black history into our culture and into our curriculums in ways in which it has never occurred before so that the study of black history, and a recognition of the contributions of black Americans, become commonplace. Until that time, Black History Month must remain an important, vital concept. But we have to recognize that until black history is included in the standard curriculum in our schools and becomes a regular part of all our lives, it will be viewed as a novelty, relatively unimportant and not as weighty as so called "real" American history.

I was invited to speak to you today because some consider me, the first black person to be named United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, a part of black history. We do a great disservice to the concept of black history recognition if we do not acknowledge that my appointment cannot be viewed in isolation. I stand on the shoulders of many other black Americans, all of whom should be widely known to all Americans: admittedly, the identities of some of these people, through the passage of time, have become lost to us—the men, and women, who labored long in fields, who were later legally and systemically discriminated against, who were lynched by the hundreds in this century and those others who have been too long denied the fruits of our great American culture. But the names of others of these people should strike a resonant chord in the historical ear of all in our nation: Frederick Douglas, W.E.B. DuBois, Walter White, Langston Hughes, Marcus Garvey, Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Joe Louis, Jackie Robinson, Paul Robeson, Ralph Ellison, James Baldwin, Maya Angelou, Toni Morrison, Ralph Bunche, Rosa Parks, Marion Anderson, Emmet Till. These are just some of the people who should be generally recognized and are just some of the people to whom all of us, black and white, owe such a debt of gratitude. It is on the broad shoulders that I

stand as I hope that others will some day stand on my more narrow ones.

Black history is a subject worthy of study by all Americans. To truly comprehend this country you must have knowledge of its constituent parts. Black Americans have played a pivotal role in the development of this nation. Perhaps the greatest strength of the United States is the diversity of its people. But an unstudied or misunderstood diversity can become a divisive force. An appreciation of the unique black past, acquired through the study of black history, will help lead to understanding and compassion in the present, where it is so sorely needed, and to a future where all of our people are truly valued.

TRIBUTE TO LASHAUN QUARLES

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased and proud to rise today to salute LaShaun Quarles, an eighth grader who attends St. Aloysius School in Cheektowaga, NY.

LaShaun was chosen as the first place winner of a Black History Contest which I sponsored to help commemorate Black History Month. Students throughout the congressional district were encouraged to highlight some of the important contributions African-Americans have made to our Nation.

LaShaun chose Marcus Garvey as a figure whom she believes is vitally important to the history of the United States. A panel of judges found LaShaun's essay to be most inspirational and knowledgeable.

LaShaun's admiration for Marcus Garvey and appraisal of his principles is worthy of our attention. I commend her essay to you and ask that it be placed in the RECORD.

WHY MARCUS GARVEY IS IMPORTANT TO THE UNITED STATES

(By LaShaun Quarles, St. Aloysius, Grade 8)

Marcus Garvey was a man who founded a most significant movement in African American freedom. Garvey traveled around the world forming the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) and teaching African Americans that black is beautiful.

I found Garvey's principles to be interesting. I learned a great deal from them. One of Garvey's principles includes "never spend all of your earnings." It is very important to save a little of what you earn. I have observed a number of young African Americans spending a great deal of money on clothes, Nikes, etc. We need to begin to save a portion of our money towards our education and future. Reading about Garvey has encouraged me to save even more of my money.

Another one of Garvey's principles is to "have pride in your race." In a world where black is often hated, he taught us that black is beautiful. Not having pride in your race destroys our self-esteem and confidence. We as people must learn to love and appreciate ourselves and recognize the beauty of being African. Garvey was against skin bleaching and hair straighteners. He felt that God made us dark skin with coarser hair for a reason, and that we should keep ourselves looking natural. I realize that some young people within my community need to have more pride in their race and not be concerned about changing their physical appearance. If you choose to change something about yourself, it should be because you want to and not because you feel your friends will have more respect for you.

Good character is a good principle also. Back in the early 1900's when Caucasians met an African America, they would automatically think that the person was bad news, but if you have a good personality, it will usually come naturally for a person to like you. I realize that you should always take time to know a person before passing judgement. As I look within my community, I realize that some kids judge people based on how they look or how they are dressed. We will often find better friends if we look for a good character.

Another principle that Garvey talked about was "obey the rules of society." This is an important principle because so many people do not obey rules. Many young African Americans go to jail because they broke a law. We have rules in society for a reason, if there were no rules, there would be no order in society. We have rules in school, and they are there so that we may be more disciplined and prepared for life.

"Never stop learning" is another principle that Garvey stressed. I realize that it is necessary that I stay in school, if I am to reach my goal of becoming a lawyer. I hope that all young people continue their education. With education, kids most likely will not resort to selling or using drugs, because they would realize the negative consequence of their actions.

Reading about Marcus Garvey has encouraged me to continue to have high self-esteem and pride in my race, not so that I may hate other races, but respect them as human beings with feelings. Marcus Garvey was a courageous man, and he not only helped me to discover the principles that I will use to guide my own life, but it teaches me about my African American heritage and about America itself. I think it is very crucial for us to know the heroes of our history.

TRIBUTE OF CHIEF WILLIAM "BILL" BAKER

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 10, 1995, family, friends, and colleagues of Chief of Detectives William "Bill" Baker will pay tribute to him at a retirement dinner in his honor at the Hotel Intercontinental in Los Angeles. This affair will follow—by 4 days—Bill's official retirement from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department where he has served with great distinction for nearly four decades. I am honored and pleased to have this opportunity to salute Bill and to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives a brief retrospective of his outstanding career.

During his exemplary career in the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Bill has held a variety of assignments, including commander of the court services division; technical services division; field operations region II; and the detective division. As a commander, he commanded field operations region II, and as a captain, he directed operations at the West Hollywood, Altadena, and Lennox Stations. Other assignments have included an investigative position in the narcotics bureau as well as patrol assignments at the Lennox and Firestone Stations. In addition, Chief Baker served as sheriff's department's civil service advocate.

Bill's advancement through the ranks is especially noteworthy. He joined the sheriff's department at a time when opportunities for minorities were—at best—scarce. But Bill was not your typical individual. He was eager to learn the ropes and possessed the commitment and tenacity to assume the important responsibilities that would eventually lead him to a stellar 36-year career with the sheriff's department.

Along the way, he earned a masters degree in public communications from Pepperdine University, and masters and bachelor of sciences degrees in criminal justice from the California State University, Los Angeles. In addition, he graduated from the prestigious Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy, located in Quantico, VA.

In recognition of his exemplary career in law enforcement, Chief Baker has received numerous awards and honors, including the Los Angeles County Valor Award, the Criminal Courts Bar Association, and the California city of Lawndale Distinguished Service Award.

Along with the myriad contributions he has made in law enforcement, Chief Baker has also devoted considerable time to several outside organizations. He has chaired and/or served on several boards, such as the Criminal Justice Committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; the Southern California Chapter of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives; and the United Way South Central Youth Violence Roundtable Committee. From 1980 to 1988, he was an associate professor of criminal justice at California State University at Los Angeles.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize and salute Chief William "Bill" Baker's superior career in law enforcement. He has established a legacy of excellence that the law enforcement community and all Angelenos can look to with great pride and admiration.

Please join me in wishing Bill best wishes for a long and healthy retirement, and in extending congratulations to him as he enters another chapter in his life—one that we trust will be filled with many hours listening to swinging and melodious jazz and making plenty of trips to the racquet ball courts. Join me also in acknowledging his lovely wife, Pearl, and their adult children, Arlyce and William.

SALUTE TO WHITESBORO AND
GUNTER GIRLS BASKETBALL
TEAMS

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two groups of outstanding young athletes in the Fourth District of Texas—the high school girls basketball teams from Whitesboro and Gunter—who recently won their regional championships and will play in the State basketball tournament in Austin later this week. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate these players on their outstanding achievement and to wish them well in the State competition.

The Whitesboro Lady Bearcats will represent their 3A region in the State tournament for the first time since 1953, and the Gunter

Lady Tigers will play in the 2A State tournament for the first time in the school's history. The citizens of Whitesboro and Gunter are understandably proud of their outstanding teams, and I share their enthusiasm.

Reaching this level of competition requires much hard work and dedication on the part of all members of the teams. Basketball is both a physical and mental sport and also requires much team work. It helps build character, and these girls have demonstrated that they have the talent and character—and the heart—to succeed. They are winners on the playing court, and the skills that they have learned also will serve them well in life.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to recognize the Whitesboro Lady Bearcats and Gunter Lady Tigers and to join their many fans in giving them our heart-felt best wishes as they represent their schools and communities in the Texas State tournament. I know that they are prepared to give their best efforts—for their schools and for themselves—as they play in this final round of competition. It would be an honor to have both the 3A and 2A girls basketball State champions from my district, but whatever the outcome, they are already winners.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH A.
CAVANAUGH, FORT ORD
PROJECT COORDINATOR

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to honor Mr. Joseph A. Cavanaugh today, an outstanding public servant and citizen from Monterey, CA, on the occasion of his retirement as project coordinator for the Fort Ord Reuse Authority [FORA].

From his service in the Peace Corps, helping Tanzanians learn English and develop their communities, to his work as project coordinator for the Fort Ord Reuse Authority, Joe has helped people develop their communities and gain the skills they need to help themselves. His career in public service spans 30 years of work as a teacher, planner, researcher, and community organizer in California and throughout the United States.

In the community assistance arena, Joe has had a long and successful career. In 1964 he worked as a Peace Corps volunteer in east Africa where he helped local residents develop their community, including constructing a bridge and developing a local water system. He then went on to help plan and direct several Vista programs, on both a regional and national level.

Joe continued his work in community planning and development as community development director for the cities of Boulder, CO and Lawndale, CA. In my central coast California district, Joe served for 8 years as a community redevelopment and economic development coordinator for Monterey County. Most recently, Joe served as the executive staffmember of the Fort Ord Reuse Authority [FORA]. When the closure of Fort Ord was announced in 1991, the local community faced the loss of one of the largest employers in the region. Rather than simply accept this plight, however, the community organized itself to

find uses for the closing base which would benefit everyone. With Joe's skillful leadership and direction, the Fort Ord Reuse Group, the predecessor to the newly created Fort Ord Reuse Authority, successfully worked with Monterey County and surrounding impacted communities to develop a reuse plan that has turned a potential catastrophe into an economic and educational center which serves as a national model for the reuse of closed military installations.

I commend Joe for his commitment to public service, and for helping thousands of people develop and strengthen themselves and their communities. I thank him for his contribution to the economic development in my district, which has ensured healthy, enriched local communities for years to come, and I call upon my colleagues in the House to salute Joe Cavanaugh with me on his outstanding career and for a job well done.

IN HONOR OF SAM LAMPARELLO,
THE 1995 BAYONNE CHAPTER OF
UNICO "MAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sam Lamparello, who is being honored as the 1995 Man Of The Year by the Bayonne chapter of Unico National. A dinner dance will be held in his honor on March 4, 1995.

Sam Lamparello is an Italian immigrant, who came to the United States with his parents when he was just 2 years old. He grew up in Bayonne and worked with his father in the family ice business. Upon graduation Sam Lamparello became an apprentice machinist with the American Radiator Co. He was later voted the president of local 447, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union. However, during his second term as president he decided to pursue his life-long dream.

Sam Lamparello took all his life savings and founded the Beacon Oil Co. He struggled tremendously, working out of his mother's basement. In those first years he served as a driver, serviceman, salesman and installer. He was later joined by his brothers, and together they managed to turn Beacon Oil Co. into a successful business.

Sam Lamparello has always been eager to serve his community. He was a member of the Hudson County Gold Seal Fuel Dealers and then in 1953 he joined Kiwanis and UNICO. While a member of these organizations, Sam Lamparello organized and chaired many fundraising events. Sam Lamparello was also appointed to the Bayonne traffic committee and the Bayonne Red Cross board.

For his great dedication to the community, Sam Lamparello has been awarded many honors, including the National Conferences of Christian and Jews Brotherhood award [1966] and the Gold Seal Fuel 1969 Man of the Year award. In 1964, he was named Jerseyman of the Week by the Newark Star Ledger.

Despite everything he has accomplished, Sam Lamparello was determined to keep on helping those that were less fortunate than he. For 12 years he was a member of the United Fund of Bayonne and chairman of the 1968-