

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN MEMORY OF EVELYN
CHRISTINE HALL

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Evelyn Christine Hall who passed from this life on April 16, 1995, at the age of 60.

Evelyn Hall was born on November 8, 1934, in Covington, TN. Fondly referred to as "Mickey," Evelyn was a loving wife, mother, and friend who touched the hearts of many.

After completing high school in 1952, Evelyn moved to Chicago where she met her husband, Johnnie Marshall Hall. To this union were born five loving children, two sons and three daughters. She was employed by the U.S. post office in 1964, and retired from service in 1976. However that did not slow her down. In 1985 she received her salespersons license in real estate and eventually her brokers license. She even added another feather to her cap in 1994 when she received her associate of arts degree from South Suburban College in Illinois.

Evelyn leaves to cherish her memory, a loving husband, Johnnie M. Hall, Sr.; 2 sons: Rev. Gregory R. Hall and Johnnie M. Hall, Jr.; 3 daughters: Natalie D. Hall, Cora J. Layrock, and Shiela A. Hall-Frazier; a stepdaughter, Margaret A. Hall; 2 brothers: Eddie and Lloyd Coward; 16 grandchildren; 2 great-grandchildren; 1 special aunt, Evelyn Bates; and a host of cousins and friends. As you can well see, she will be greatly missed by many.

I am honored to enter these words of tribute to Ms. Evelyn Christine Hall into the RECORD.

AMERICA'S CITIES

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of my colleagues a wonderful article written by the Honorable Raymond L. Flynn, United States Ambassador to the Vatican. Ambassador Flynn had a distinguished career as mayor of Boston before his current service as Ambassador, and is very well informed of the problems and crises facing American cities. As an acknowledged expert in Urban Affairs, Ambassador Flynn has a keen interest and useful insight into solving the pressing problems of our cities. I would like to share a copy of Ambassador Flynn's article as published recently by Urban Affairs Review and commend it to my colleagues.

AMERICA'S CITIES—CENTERS OF CULTURE, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNITY—OR COLLAPSING HOPE?

(Raymond L. Flynn)

Perhaps the greatest obstacle facing cities today is the changing nature of the definition of city. The term city formerly signified a social center wherein large populations gathered to live, to exchange goods and ideas, and to develop and sustain a system that provided for the needs of its inhabitants. The very word had connotations of hopelessness, a place where "they" live. People demand greater measures against crime, welfare fraud, and illegal immigration. Underlying these demands, however, is the sentiment held by many Washington officials that few resources should be dedicated to urban areas—and to those who dwell within them.

In 1968, the Kerner Commission (U.S. National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders) issued a warning that America was in danger of being divided into two nations: one white, one black. Presently, the United States faces the prospect of becoming a gated community—confining the poor within the city limits, separating them from those better off in the suburbs. Instead of seeking solutions to the problems of the cities, the cities themselves, along with the people living in them, have been incorrectly identified as the problem. If this misperception continues, more will be at stake than our cities. Indeed, the very values on which our nation was founded—equality, and life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—will be placed in jeopardy.

The question has been asked, Why should we concern ourselves with cities? It has been suggested by some high-ranking officials and sociologists that cities have outlived their usefulness. It is argued that new technology and the world economy have made cities obsolete and that we should discard them like unproductive units in a company that needs downsizing.

This utilitarian approach to the modern city ignores the reality that cities are made up of much more than material and human resources. The people are the heart of the city and cannot be reduced to a pool of disposable "goods" in an economic system. Cities are much more than economic entities; therefore, the human side of urban life cannot be ignored.

There are many compelling motives for turning our attention to the problems of the modern city. Among them are the following:

1. Cities have always been, and will always be, places of refuge, where those in need seek the support and comfort of others. They are centers for opportunities and hopes, where ideas, talents, and native intelligence are translated into a mutually energizing and life-giving environment conducive to the development of both culture and commerce. The historic roots of our nation remind us that nearly all of our families entered the American mainstream through cities. Most of these families arrived by ship, crossing one border or another, legally or illegally (and, many times, in the "gray area" in between). Cities in the United States kept the promise inscribed at the base of the Statue of Liberty—to receive "Your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free." No matter how far we may have come since then, we cannot forget the

values of the cities that were home to them. To do so would be hypocritical, denying to new immigrants the promise offered to our ancestors by American cities.

2. From a purely economic perspective, it would actually be less expensive to spend more rather than less on cities and the people living within them. The cost of urban misery is astronomical. From furnishing prison beds to caring for low-birth-weight babies, from providing for health care for AIDS victims and the elderly to feeding the urban poor, the cost of the barely living index is exorbitant. This growing moral deficit pulls not only on our consciences but also on our economy. The expense of preventive programs can reduce the cost of urban neglect.

3. From a socioeconomic perspective, saving urban America might be in everyone's self-interest. It seems that the rumors of the death—and decrease in importance—of cities are greatly exaggerated. Cities are again seen for what they have always been—economic engines that create and distribute wealth. In an upcoming book, Neil Pierce argues that city-states are replacing nations as the key units of production in the modern global economy (Spence 1994, 11). Michael Porter, author of *The Competitive Advantage of Nations* (1990), talks about the "untapped economic potential" of cities, especially as hosts for the "clusters" of industry he sees as the driving force in the new economy (Porter 1994, 11). Yes, capital is mobile, but it has to land somewhere. Invariably, it is in cities. But which ones? A new school of thought, with proponents such as Paul Romer, an economist at the University of California at Berkeley, Lester Thurow of M.I.T., and Michael Porter of Harvard, holds that cities attract investment to the degree that they can bridge the income gap with their surrounding suburbs. Romer states that "maybe even the rich can be worse off from inequality" (Bernstein 1994, 79).

These sentiments are being echoed on the political front by Democrats and Republicans alike. Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich recently warned that "A society divided between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' or between the well educated and the poorly educated . . . cannot be prosperous or stable" (Bernstein 1994, 79). Republican theorist Kevin Phillips, who traces the growing inequality to a transfer of wealth from the middle class not down to the poor but up to the rich (Bernstein 1994, 79) agrees with this assessment. He remarks that economic stratification is contrary to the American sense of fairness and equality.

Where did we go wrong? How did we lose the idea of equal opportunity that has been part and parcel of city life? At the moment, it is fashionable to ascribe the plight of our cities to the failure of the urban policies of the 1960s and 1970s. Fashionable, but false. There are at least four factors that have contributed to the present situation.

1. Even as the urban policies of the 1960s and 1970s were being initiated, the "suburbanization" policies that began in the 1950s were continuing. Superhighway subsidies and low-interest mortgages accelerated the process of urban disinvestment. Cities began to spruce up their front yards and put out the welcome mats while the moving trucks were pulling up to the back door, carrying away not only the furniture but, more important, the families that form

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the fabric of a strong and vibrant community.

2. Those who did stay to "fight the good (urban) fight" found themselves embroiled in an unproductive and unnecessary civil war (well documented by urban expert Nicholas Lemann, 1991) over whether these new policies should be administered from the bottom up (by community-based organizations) or from the top down (by local government). It is not clear who won that war, but it is clear who lost—the cities and the people in them. It is also clear that with few exceptions, mayors began to see themselves more as CEOs than as community champions, while people in the neighborhoods increasingly found themselves having to fight City Hall.

3. The urban policies of the 1960s and 1970s were preempted by the "What's in it for me?" policies of the 1980s. Tax and investment policies were enacted by an antiurban administration in Washington that favored the wealthy corporations at the expense of the community. This political about-face prevented any progress that had begun in urban areas from taking root.

4. Finally, America still has not dealt with the issue of race. Federal government mandates, quota systems, and reckless policies have divided poor whites and blacks, pitting one against the other. Until we deal with this problem, our urban areas will remain fragmented.

So what are we going to do about it? Ironically, the 1994 election gives us a new opportunity to finally "get it right." Let's begin by not repeating the mistakes of the past. Let's recognize the importance of U.S. cities and support them, just as we support any valuable institution in American society, such as home ownership and business investment. It is imperative to encourage ownership and investment in our cities—by individuals and corporations—at least as much as we do in the suburbs. We need to promote policies that will halt the flight of the working middle class, the backbone of our society, from our cities.

Too costly? Many say so. However, those who call for cuts in support to the cities might eventually have to consider equal cuts in the suburbs. No enterprise zones downtown? Fine, but let's stop building express roads to the suburban shopping malls, roads that carry away both shoppers and jobs.

Further, let's not force a false choice between community and local government. During my 10 years as mayor, the city of Boston was able to enjoy unprecedented success in building affordable housing by collaborating with community development corporations, in promoting jobs for Boston residents by working together with employers and unions, in caring for the hungry and the homeless by uniting our efforts with a network of charitable organizations, in providing quality community health care by working with neighborhood-based health centers, and in fighting crime by facilitating cooperation between police and residents to form "crime-watch" groups. Citizens and governments have enough to fight against without fighting each other.

Moreover, mayors should be the leaders in working for economic and social justice. They should be out in the communities, fighting for the rights of their people in the neighborhoods and not just in boardrooms, up at the state House (where much of the political power has shifted), and down in Washington. The present generation of "button-down" mayors needs to return to a more grassroots approach if they want their constituents to recognize that they are working for their benefit and to avoid the divisiveness of a citizen-versus-City-Hall mentality. Urban America needs players, not spec-

tators; fighters, not promoters; activists not actors.

I believe that city mayors have some powerful and active allies in their effort to serve the well-being of their citizens. One such ally is the religious community. I have some experience in this area and can personally testify that the Catholic Church, for example, is not motivated by what is considered liberal or conservative or by labels such as Democrat or Republican but, rather, by the quest for Truth and Justice. The Catholic Church may be perceived as conservative on moral issues, but is liberal and progressive regarding economic and social issues such as strong concern for working families and the needy (once traditional Democratic voters). This, of course, is true for other religious organizations as well.

You have only to read the documents from Annual U.S. Bishop's Conference to be convinced that on many social and economic issues, the positions of the Catholic Church are very much like those of the Clinton administration, whose agenda support working families, the needy, and the American cities. Furthermore, their stated positions are in strict opposition to those set forth in the "Contract with America." Although the Catholic Church does not support the Democratic party platform on abortion, it is they make this country work. We must bring cities back if we're going to remember who we are, where we came from, and what we hope to be. We must bring cities back if we're going to continue to care.

IN HONOR OF "UNCLE DAN"
BEARD

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today commemorate the life of a great American, Daniel Carter Beard.

Daniel, or "Uncle Dan" as he was known to the thousands of young men whose lives he affected, was the cofounder of the Boy Scouts of America. Born in 1850, Daniel Beard was vigorous enough to be active in the Boy Scouts until his passing in 1941, just months shy of his 91st birthday. While his presence lives on in the design of the original Scout uniform, far more important are the effects that he had on the teaching, thoughts, and philosophies of the Boy Scout movement which is with us to this day.

Daniel Beard cofounded the Boy Scouts in 1910 when he was 60 years young. At an age when most people would think of slowing down and retiring, Daniel Beard began to speed up. By profession he was an illustrator, editor and author of books for boys. His abilities complemented his love of nature, and so he organized groups of young men and taught them the skills of America's pioneers. He would later merge these groups into the Boy Scouts. He became the first National Scout Commissioner of the Boy Scouts and added the title of Chairman of the National Court of Honor in 1913. During this time he was editing and writing articles for Boys' Life magazine as well as continuing his fight as an early proponent of conservation. He was thus one of America's first environmentalists. Daniel Beard carried on his tradition of helping and teaching the young men of this country until his death.

Daniel Beard spent the final years of his life at his home, Brooklands, in Rockland County,

NY, in my 20th Congressional District of New York State. One might think that he no longer continued in his practice of working with young men but this is not the case. On moving to Brooklands in 1928, Dan Beard hosted a national Scout rally at his home. At the age of 78, he appeared in his famous buckskin outfit and spoke at length to the boys in attendance. Subsequently he joined an honor guard of Rockland Eagle Scouts when they attended the National Scout Jamboree in Washington, DC, at which he was the guest of honor. He attended all of the major Scout gatherings during those years and his popularity with the young men involved was amply proved. At the 1939 World's Fair, his introduction received louder applause than most of the other guests of honor, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In the last years of his life, Dan Beard continued to be active in the Scout community of Rockland County. In 1940, at the age of 90, he led 100 Scouts from the county in the dedication of a community site. In the same year he presided over a meeting of the Campfire Girls of Arden, NY, in Orange County, NY, showing his support and love for all young people. Thus, he was one of the first Americans to express support for gender equality in our society.

Daniel Beard's life of service cannot be lauded enough. His effect upon so many of the young men whose values were shaped by their time in the Scouts is immeasurable. He summed up the course of his life when he said: "Once a Scout, always a Scout." He proved this sentiment with his unending dedication to the organization that he cofounded. Many of the young men and women of this Nation, and of Rockland and Orange Counties in particular, owe this man a debt of gratitude for his influence and service.

On June 3, 1995, Daniel Beard will be honored in Rockland County by the Dan Beard Committee and the Rockland County Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The council and the committee will host a day of dedication for Daniel Beard in the Village of Suffern, Rockland County, NY.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite our colleagues to join us in honoring Daniel Beard. Fifty years after his death Daniel Beard is still considered a great American and an outstanding example of how many lives one dedicated person can affect.

IN OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL
DAY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in advance of Memorial Day, to remember the men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of this great Nation and the ideals for which it stands. It is fitting that before we Americans celebrate the arrival of summer, we set aside a special day in honor of all those brave and selfless individuals who have died to defend our freedom and security. Each of the patriots whom we remember on Memorial Day was first a beloved son or daughter, sibling, spouse and friend. Each had hopes and dreams not unlike our own.

The loss of these Americans—indeed, the loss of any life to war—fills us with sorrow and strengthens our resolve to work for peace. Yet it would be a great injustice to our fallen service members to observe this day solely as one of mourning. On this Memorial Day, our hearts should swell with thankfulness and pride as we reflect on our Nation's heritage of liberty.

Gen. James A. Garfield was the main speaker at the first national Memorial Day on May 30, 1868 at the National Cemetery in Arlington. He best expressed the utmost respect and reverence we as a nation should have for those who lost their lives in defense of our country, and its ideals.

I am oppressed with a sense of impropriety of uttering words on this occasion. If silence is ever golden, it must be here beside the graves of fifteen thousand men whose lives were more significant than speech and whose death was a poem the music of which can never be sung. With words we make promises, plight faith, praise virtue. Promises may not be kept; plighted faith may be broken; and vaunted virtue be only the cunning mask of vice. We do not know one promise these men made, one pledge they gave, one word they spoke; but we do know they summed up and perfected, by one supreme act, the highest virtues of men and citizens. For love of country they accepted death, and thus resolved all doubts, and made immortal their patriotism and virtue.

I, too, have no illusions about what little I can add to the silent testimony of those who gave their lives willingly for their country. Yet, we must honor them—not for their sakes alone, but for our own. And if words cannot repay the debt we owe these men and women, surely with our actions we must strive to keep faith with them and with the vision that led them to battle and to final sacrifice.

As one looks out across the rows upon rows of white crosses and Stars of David in military cemeteries in our country and across the world, the willingness of some to give their lives so that others might live never fails to evoke in me a sense of wonder and gratitude. They span several generations of Americans, all different and yet all alike, like the markers above their resting places.

And how they must have wished, in all the ugliness that war brings, that no other generation of young men would have to undergo that same experience. At this time each year we should instill in every generation, now and yet to come, a deep appreciation and full understanding of the meaning of why they died. The sacrifices we remember on Memorial Day must be made meaningful to every new generation of Americans, so that those sacrifices shall not have been made in vain.

The passage of years has dimmed the memories of many who have witnessed the destruction and tragedy of war, but we need only look at the "reminders" of the price of freedom paid in places such as Gettysburg, Omaha Beach, Normandy, and "Hamburger Hill." Each is a name that invokes memories of patriotism and valor. Each reminds us that our Nation was founded on the belief that our democratic ideals are worth fighting for and, if necessary, worth dying for. We have a sacred obligation to remember for all time the names and the deeds of the Americans who paid that price for our freedom. Memorial Day has now become an occasion for honoring all those who died protecting that freedom. One reminder, engraved in the stone memorial at the Omaha Beach Cemetery, eloquently states,

"To these we owe our highest resolve, that the cause for which they died shall live."

Mr. Speaker, Memorial Day is a day to honor Americans who gave their lives for their country. It is their deaths, not the wars which claimed them, that we honor today. This day is our way of keeping alive the spirits and accomplishments of those who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country. It is a time of reflection, it is a time of honor, it is a time of renewal. Today, and every day, we must remember what was sacrificed for the many freedoms we enjoy today. We must honor those who made that sacrifice for us. And we must renew our commitment to the ideals which their sacrifices preserved, always with the hope that future generations of Americans will never need to make those same sacrifices.

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF
BESFI

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate Madame Valia Seiskaya and the Ballet Education and Scholarship fund, Inc. (BESFI) on the occasion of the fund's 16th anniversary. Madame Seiskaya is a cofounder and current director of BESFI, and it is appropriate that she receive the honors she so richly deserves. Madame Valia Seiskaya has elevated the standards by which all ballet teachers are judged while enriching the cultural life of Long Island immeasurably.

Her students have won awards and scholarships far too numerous to mention. If one had to pick a defining moment it would be in 1994, when Michael Cusumano, a 14 year old pupil of Madame Seiskaya, won not only a bronze Medal and Special recognition at the 16th International Ballet Competition in Bulgaria, but a Gold Medal level Jury Award at the 6th Prix de Danse, in Paris, France.

A leader in dance education, Madame Seiskaya was honored at the Varna, Bulgaria competition with a nomination for best teacher and coach.

Under Madame Seiskaya's leadership BESFI has developed several programs ranging from a scholarship program, a stipend support program, and the renowned Summer Intensive Workshop, which draw students from across the Metropolitan area. Some have gone on to join the New York City Ballet, the Joffrey Ballet, and the American Ballet Theater.

Madame Seiskaya and BESFI have enriched the education and artistic maturity of scores of young dancers. I wish them continued success in all their endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO DONALD O. BROOK

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Donald O. Brook who is being honored this evening by the Clinton Township

Goodfellows. He is being named as a Goodfellow of the Year at a recognition dinner at the Fern Hill Country Club in Clinton Township, MI.

Donald Brook is currently Deputy Chief of Police in the Clinton Township Police Department. During his 26 years of service he has served the people of Clinton Township faithfully in his role as a police officer. During this time, Deputy Chief Brook managed to earn four college degrees, including a doctorate from Wayne State University in Administration and Supervision.

In addition to applying his academic knowledge in his profession as a police officer, Chief Deputy Brook teaches at Macomb Community College and Central Michigan University. As an adjunct faculty member of both institutions, he teaches students in the areas of criminal justice and management and supervision.

Taking an active role in one's community is a responsibility we all share, but few fulfill. Donald Brook has dedicated much of his life to this endeavor. His time, talents, and energy are appreciated by many. I thank Donald Brook for his efforts and commend him for his good work.

I applaud the Clinton Township Goodfellows for recognizing Chief Deputy Donald Brook. For 25 years, nearly as long as he has been an officer of the law, Donald Brook has also served the community-at-large as a Goodfellow. He has provided outstanding leadership to the community of Clinton Township and I am sure he is proud to be honored by the Goodfellows.

The devotion the Goodfellows and Chief Deputy Brook have displayed to their community is an inspection. Their contributions are many and they deserve our gratitude for their compassion and work.

On behalf of the Clinton Township Goodfellows, I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting Doctor and Chief Deputy Donald Brook.

CELEBRATING THE SERVICE OF
MARK JAFFE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, we have in recent weeks spent a great deal of time talking about educational opportunities for our young people, and the value of education. We should never forget that the quality of education is most dependent upon the people who are involved in the day to day efforts to make our schools the best in the world.

The people who have been served by the Essexville-Hampton Public School system have had the good fortune of twenty-eight years of service from Mark Jaffe as a trustee of the Essexville-Hampton Board of Education from July 1966 to 1970 and 1972-73, and as its President from 1971 to 1972, and again from 1973 to the present. He is recognized as a tenacious doers, who has always acted on his belief of what was best for the school system, even if that meant taking unpopular stands.

And the Essexville-Hampton Public Schools are better because of it. During his tenure, Mr. Jaffe was responsible for the establishment of

Quintin E. Cramer Junior High School in 1969, and also saw Garber High School designated as one of the top 10 high schools in the State of Michigan in 1987 as well as being a National Excellence in Education Honoree that same year.

His capabilities and commitment extended to business where he held a number of directorships and offices with a number of area companies, including First of America Bank Michigan Airgas, Mid-Michigan Welding Supply, Bay City Inns, Peoples National Bank and Trust, Valley Oxygen Company, Thermal Concentrates, Inc., and Bay Welding Supply. He also exhibited a strong sense of other civic involvements with many organizations, including the Bay Area Chamber of Commerce, the Great Lakes Center Foundation, United Way, Delta College, Saginaw Valley State University, the YWCA, the University of Michigan, the Rotary Club, the Bay Medical Center Fund Drive, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Essexville-Hampton Citizens Advisory Committee.

Mark Jaffe has had a sense of responsibility to his community and to his work that is exceeded only by his commitment to his family. His wife Judith, and his children Lynne Goldstein, Ellen Conginundi, and David, have all been key components of his lifetime of caring, and remain important anchors for those times when we all need to rest on calmer shores.

Mr. Speaker, people of accomplishment send the best kind of message to our young people—that hard work and perseverance have their just rewards. Mark Jaffe has been a lifetime model for thousands of young people in the Essexville-Hampton Public Schools, and I am sure that he will continue as a leader worthy of respect and honors in all else that he might chose to do. I urge you to and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing him the very best on his retirement.

SALUTE TO JEROME W. WILLIAMS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to an outstanding American and former employee of the U.S. House of Representatives, Mr. Jerome W. Williams. Jerome served as administrative assistant in my Washington office from January 1976 until his retirement in December 1992.

A native of St. Louis, MO, Jerome Williams first distinguished himself in the field of education. He graduated from Stowe Teachers College and earned his master's degree in education administration from St. Louis University. He began teaching at Bates Schools in September 1955 and later served as principal of Sumner, Beaumont, and Hadley high schools and Lexington and Cole elementary schools. In September 1970 Jerome was named district assistant superintendent of the McKinley-Roosevelt District for the St. Louis public schools and in June 1974 he became director of the Inservice Center of the St. Louis Board of Education. Jerome is a member of the Missouri State Teachers' Association, the National Education Association, and National Association for Curriculum Development.

In 1976 Jerome Williams left St. Louis and came to work on Capitol Hill where he served as my administrative assistant. He organized, supervised, and maintained my congressional office in a manner that effectively and efficiently served the people of the First District of Missouri. His dedication and commitment to this institution were unsurpassed.

In addition to 20 years of service in the St. Louis public school system and 17 years on Capitol Hill, Jerome served his Nation in the U.S. Army from November 6, 1953, until August 10, 1955.

Jerome Williams has exercised a lifelong interest in his avocation, public speaking and drama. He has studied radio announcing and acting and has been a member of several drama groups. Jerome has also manifest a special interest in young people and is an outstanding father of four children—Yvette Williams, Karla Wallace, Jerome Williams, Jr., and Andrea Williams, and is grandfather of Darrell Banks. In 1970 Jerome Williams was honored as recipient of the Harris-Stowe College Outstanding Alumni Award.

Mr. Speaker, Jerome W. Williams has truly led a distinguished life of public service and devotion to is family, community, and Nation. I salute Jerome in his retirement and wish him godspeed.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HARTFORD'S PARKS

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago, the leaders of my hometown of Hartford, CT, made an important decision. They created the Hartford Park system, that now comprises many parks that have served countless residents throughout the past century.

One of the driving forces behind the creation of the park system was Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, also known as the Father of Landscape Architecture. A native of Hartford, born in 1822, Mr. Olmsted went on to design almost 100 public recreation grounds and planned communities nationwide, including Central Park, Boston's Emerald Necklace, and the U.S. Capitol grounds.

In Hartford, our parks have remained places of enjoyment in so many ways. They provide recreational and cultural activities for our community. At Keney Park, families gather for a variety of events throughout the summer months, including golf, tennis, and swimming. Elizabeth Park features beautiful rose gardens through which to stroll, and ponds for watching the ducks in summer and for ice skating in winter. Goodwin Park is a premier location for bike rides, golf, tennis, and other recreational activities. These and Hartford's other scenic spots continue to enrich the lives of the residents of our community and surrounding areas.

As we celebrate this important anniversary in Hartford, I commend the city parks and recreation department, the Hartford Parks Advisory Commission, and the many park advisory groups that have been instrumental in ensuring our parks continue to serve residents for generations to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE SAN BERNARDINO AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of the American Legion auxiliary, San Bernardino unit, which recently celebrated its 75th anniversary of service to our community and our Nation.

The San Bernardino American Legion auxiliary has a long and proud tradition of dedication and outstanding service. At the very first meeting held on April 10, 1920, at the Women's Club House and presided over by Mrs. R.F. Gardner, 18 names were listed on the original charter. At that time, the auxiliary was organized to safeguard and convey to America's youth the ideas and principles upon which our Republic was built, to foster allegiance and respect for our flag, and to offer support for the men and women who served in the Armed Forces. These responsibilities the women of the San Bernardino auxiliary took seriously in their service to our community, State, and country.

The minutes from those early meetings are intriguing and offer insights into the concerns of that time. Purchasing savings bonds, entertaining patients at Arrowhead Hospital, working with the poor, and honoring our flag were several subjects discussed in those early days.

Over the years, auxiliary members have served in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Panama, and Operation Desert Storm. Its members have participated in Operation Send-Off at the former Norton Air Force Base, savings bonds drives, health programs for the children of our veterans, scholarships to our community youth, and working with the American Red Cross, and other worthy organizations. That spirit of giving and support continues to this day as members of the auxiliary work with and provide assistance for the veterans, their families, and children in their homes, and at the Jerry L. Pettis VA Hospital in Loma Linda.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and our many friends in recognizing the many fine achievements and selfless contributions of the American Legion auxiliary in San Bernardino. Over the years, the auxiliary has touched the lives of many people and it is only fitting that the House of Representatives recognize this outstanding organization today.

SUBTLE TRADE BARRIERS BLOCK U.S. FIRMS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the following excerpt taken from the article "Protectionism Plays a Subtler Hand" in the Washington Post on Sunday, May 14. This article addresses the problems which American firms are having in overseas trade. Despite the dismantling of many of the

old tariffs and quotas, many "nontariff trade barriers" still exist. By eliminating these barriers, the United States can greatly reduce its \$108 billion trade deficit.

One industry which is affected by these barriers is energy. American corporations, such as Westinghouse and General Electric, control about 30 percent of the world's powerplants and equipment. However, in the lucrative German market, these corporations have been blocked. U.S. officials claim that this is blatant trade discrimination, although it is not done through traditional practices of tariffs and quotas. Germany has repeatedly denied contracts to American firms and then given them to European firms.

Another industry which has been affected is automobile and truck tire manufacturing. Cooper Tire, despite the promises made under NAFTA, has been shut out of the valuable market in Mexico. New restrictions placed on the industry by the Mexican Government have blocked imports from the United States, while exports to the United States have increased.

The Clinton administration has made some steps by putting pressure on the German Government. This pressure must be continued to help American corporations prosper in overseas markets. This will help to alleviate the trade imbalance which the United States now suffers.

The article referred to follows:

[From the Washington Post, May 14, 1995]

PROTECTIONISM PLAYS A SUBTLER HAND
(By Martha M. Hamilton)

GE had a recent experience in Germany that was similar to the Westinghouse problem in Cottbus, according to U.S. trade officials.

GE spent more than a year and \$750,000 bidding for the right to supply turbine generators for a power plant in Lippendorf in the former East Germany, only to find itself excluded from the final round of negotiations for the \$250 million contract. Asea Brown Boveri's German subsidiary was awarded the contract.

GE and U.S. trade officials have been joined by the European Union in protesting the actions of the Veag, the privatized eastern German electric utility. The EU agreed that Germany doesn't allow foreign companies a fair crack at its public sector contracts—a market valued at about \$160 billion.

So far, administrative reviews and challenges in German courts have failed to provide GE with the remedy it seeks, and Germany has maintained there was no unfair discrimination against GE.

Last month, U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown wrote Germany's minister of economics, Guenther Rexrodt, that they consider the GE case "a test" of Germany's willingness to abide by the rules of the memo of understanding and willingness to allow U.S. companies fair access to public sector contracts. Brown is expected to meet with Rexrodt later this month.

One argument that U.S. trade officials hope will persuade Germany to open up public sector contracts is that the German public is paying a higher price than needed for services because its markets are protected from competition.

GE still hopes it may win the Lippendorf contract, according to Gadbow. He said challenging the German government has been hard for GE, which doesn't like to find itself suing a potential customer. "We had to weigh the fact that we are very successful in the German market in a whole range of prod-

uct lines with the fact that one of our principal product lines was being shut out of that market," he said.

H.R. 971 AND ITS EFFECTS ON
INDIAN TRIBES

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, last week when the House passed H.R. 961, the Clean Water Amendments of 1995, certain provisions were included in the bill that would seriously undermine the tribes' authority to regulate their environments through Clean Water Act programs. These provisions, amending section 518 of the Clean Water Act, would change current Federal law and the established Federal policy of maintaining a government-to-government relationship between tribes and the Federal Government, a relationship that has been affirmed by every President of the United States for the past 30 years. The practical effect of the amendments would be to reverse the current authority for tribes to safeguard their environments, as currently provided for in the Clean Water Act. This would leave reservation waters less protected, and less capable of being protected, than the rest of the Nation's waters. In certain situations, this arguably would abrogate Federal obligations to the tribes.

The implementation of the Clean Water Act provisions for tribal authority since 1987 has been an environmental success story. The impetus for these amendments is a few hypothetical situations which stem from long-standing disputes over tribal-State jurisdiction. These jurisdictional disputes are the product of the variety and contradictions among the changing Federal laws and policies governing tribal land tenure over the past century and a quarter—including termination, assimilation, and the General Allotment Act. If the authority to set water quality standards is determined by the checkerboard pattern of tribal and non-Indian fee lands left by these laws and policies, it would create a water management scheme that is administratively unworkable and environmentally destructive.

State-tribal cooperative agreements may be an effective tool for environmental management where those agreements are freely negotiated and mutually agreeable. However, the agreement process outlined in H.R. 961 will likely lead to coerced negotiations. Also, the amendments will create burdensome procedures for dispute resolution and judicial review. They also may sharply limit tribal authority to regulate waters within reservation boundaries, a function consistent with tribal self-governance and the general trend to allow more local control over local environments.

In the past few years, EPA and the tribes have begun to build strong partnerships to protect tribal environments. The bill as passed will undermine that progress and should not be a part of any reforms to the Clean Water Act.

RIVERWOOD INTERNATIONAL'S
MACON PAPERMILL AWARDED
ISO 9002 CERTIFICATION

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, Riverwood International Corp. is a global paperboard, packaging, and packaging machinery company headquartered in Atlanta, GA, with 1994 annual sales of \$1.3 billion and 6,200 employees worldwide. On May 17, 1995, Riverwood International announced its Macon papermill, in Georgia's Eighth Congressional District, was awarded ISO 9002 certification, reflecting the companies adoption of international quality standards for its global packaging customers.

The first steps in the implementation process for Macon was the formation of a Quality Improvement Team. This team became the guide to the installation of the ISO standards. The Quality Improvement Team consists of department managers, the director of manufacturing, and the vice president/resident manager. Department managers were chosen to participate on the team because they could provide the implementation resources in their respective area. The largest single resource recognized was the participation of the operational personnel.

ISO 9002 certification includes all of the production and installation systems of a facility, and covers all areas of the mill from the woodyard to warehouse. The mill, which received its certification from Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Ltd., has the capacity to produce more than 500,000 tons per year of coated and linerboard.

We should all be proud of the economic leadership provided by Riverwood in conjunction with the fine people of Macon, GA. This unique focus on team-work and commitment to the community are examples we should strive to emulate. Congratulations to all of the folks at Riverwood who worked so hard to gain this distinction.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE RICHARD
E. LEMASTER

HON. JOHN SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the heroism of Mr. Richard E. Lemaster, who was, on this date, posthumously awarded the distinguished National Hero award by the National Association of Letter Carriers for his heroic actions of February 15, 1994. On that date, Mr. Lemaster lost his life while rescuing his niece and attempting to rescue his brother and sister-in-law from their burning mobile home. Mr. Lemaster's widow, Margie Lemaster, her son, Chris, Mr. Lemaster's brother and sister-in-law and several other members of his family were present in the District of Columbia today for the award ceremony in his honor. I would like to formally acknowledge ultimate sacrifice made by Mr. Richard E. Lemaster, a U.S. Postal Service letter carrier for more than 23 years, and a true American hero.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM ROBERTSON, MILWAUKEE POLICE OFFICER SLAIN IN 1994

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the somber memorial held last week on the Capitol Mall in Washington, DC, honoring the 157 police and Federal agents killed in the line of duty in 1994 included an excellent police officer who worked and lived in my community.

In the early morning hours of Wednesday, September 7, 1994, Officer William Robertson, age 31, was shot and fatally wounded by a sniper while on patrol with his partner. An unknown assailant, without any provocation or confrontation, murdered a dedicated Milwaukee Police officer and in the process shattered the lives of many people.

William Robertson joined the Milwaukee Police Department in September 1993 after 6 years of exemplary service with the Whitefish Bay Police Department. Mr. Robertson received three commendations for outstanding service while serving the citizens of Whitefish Bay, including one for removing an unconscious driver from a burning car after an accident. He was respected by his peers and received much praise from his supervisors for his willingness to learn and to teach others.

William Robertson's ultimate career goal was to be in a classroom teaching recruits at the Milwaukee Police Academy. Helping others, especially disadvantaged children, was a way of life for Mr. Robertson. He volunteered much of his time helping the Special Olympics, including raising funds for the charity. He was a key organizer of the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Torch Run, a statewide relay race that benefits the Special Olympics.

Less than eight weeks after his untimely death, Mary Robertson, his widow, gave birth to healthy twins. A son named William Arthur and a daughter named Kayla Mary were born into the world oblivious to the perils that had taken their father's life.

As Americans pause to honor the 157 fallen law enforcement officials, I especially salute the service of Milwaukee Police Officer William Robertson and offer my sincere condolences to his family and friends. I am grateful for all the police officers who, like Officer Robertson, risk their lives everyday to make Milwaukee a safe place to live.

TRIBUTE TO THE LAKE BRADDOCK SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL SYMPHONIC BAND

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to the Lake Braddock Senior High School Symphonic Band of Burke, Virginia has been selected for 1995 as a recipient of the Sousa Foundation's Sudler "Flag of Honor", the highest recognition of excellence in concert performance that can come to a High School band. During the 13 years the award has been in existence,

only 31 bands from the entire United States Japan and Canada have been selected for the Flag of Honor award. They will be presented this award on Thursday, May 25, 1995 in the Lake Braddock High School Auditorium by Colonel Bryan Shelbourne, Leader of the United States Army Band and member of the Sudler Flag Selection Jury.

To be eligible for nomination for the Sudler Flag a high school band must have maintained an outstanding concert band over a period of seven or more years. Although the band's concern activities receive the most attention in the selection process the band program in the school must be a complete one and include a marching band, small ensembles, and solo participation by its members in contest-festival opportunities.

The band director must have been the conductor of the band for seven or more consecutive years including the year of the award and is expected to have been involved in professional band and music education organizations and activities at the local, state, and national level.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring this fine symphonic band and its conductor Mr. Roy C. Holder for their outstanding achievement.

TRIBUTE TO JIM HENRY

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Jim Henry, a constituent of mine who was recently awarded the Small Business Administration's "1995 Small Business Person of the Year" award for the State of Missouri.

Ten years ago Mr. Henry left his job with Emerson Electric and bought R.C. Wilson Co., a small collection agency in St. Louis, Missouri. At the time Mr. Henry bought R.C. Wilson he had no small business experience or background, but he did have a can-do philosophy, which has helped him build one of the most successful collection companies in our city. Over the past ten years, sales, employment and clientele at R.C. Wilson have grown significantly. Sales have increased by 200 percent, while employment at R.C. Wilson have grown from 25 to 118. At the same time, his company's collection success rate is over 30 percent—higher than the 22 percent average for the industry.

Mr. Henry explains his success this way: "The way a business owner treats employees makes or breaks a business. The key to long-term success is to treat your employees with dignity and always maintain the highest level of integrity and honesty in all dealings." This attitude is reflected in the companies employee benefit policies. R.C. Wilson Co. has a generous tuition reimbursement program which enables many employees to continue their education through post-graduate levels. The company also provides an annual scholarship for Missouri Business Week to the child of one employee. The company also shares profits with its employees.

Mr. Speaker, I want to close by again offering Mr. Henry my congratulations on being named the 1995 Missouri Small Business Per-

son of the Year, and to wish him and the employees of R.C. Wilson Co. continued success.

HONORING DISABLED VETERANS

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, on April 2, 1995, the Disabled American Veterans and Auxiliary, Department of New Jersey, held its Eighth Annual Legislative Breakfast.

Ms. Linda Trulio, 2d junior vice president of the auxiliary, wrote the following poem in honor of all disabled veterans and the mission of the DAV toward our fallen veterans.

I believe that her words are worthy of my colleagues consideration and commend them to you herewith.

SERVING THOSE WHO SERVED

By: Linda A. Trulio

Dedicated to the motto of the disabled American Veteran, Presented at the New Jersey Legislative Breakfast April 2, 1995.

We rode the waves together, and sailed the stormy seas.

We braved the intense jungles and hid among the trees.

I pulled you from the waters deep and muddy sinking sands.

I gave you my last cigarette, without question or demand.

When flying high through stormy clouds and dodging rockets flares,

I looked behind our aircraft and saw you praying there.

We shared our jokes and memories, and thought so much of home

We knew that with a buddies arm, we never were alone.

And when the snipers' bullets found my leg and shoulder torn,

I looked to you now for some help, my life now surely gone.

I made it home alas, all tattered and all torn,

And wondered what my future held, not much just pain and scorn.

I felt so useless, just what would I do?

Will they still love me when they see I have one shoe?

How will I eat; how will I write?

Will I still work with partial sight?

And then I looked up from my bed,

and saw you standing there.

My friend, my pal, your hand on my head,

Your eyes they held a tear.

I'm here my friend; I'm here to help and never will I stray.

We'll fight together, I'll lead you on and still take time to pray.

I'll visit you and give you strength in hospitals far and near.

I'll look in on your family and those you hold most dear.

And when your rights and benefits are under threat or endangered,

I'll fight the fight for you my friend. You'll keep what was created.

I'll be your eyes and write the words. I'll lead you step by step.

I'm here to serve, the one who served, the one I'll not forget.

HONORING THE METRO-DADE URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM FOR THEIR HEROIC RESCUE EFFORTS AT THE OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING ON APRIL 19, 1995

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, recently, America has been faced with great tragedy. America as a whole has been greatly affected by the bombing of the Edward R. Murrah federal building in Oklahoma City. I am sure you all join me in mourning the loss of those Americans whom we lost, and praying for this tragedy's survivors to recover as best they can from this injustice.

The Metro Dade Urban Search and Rescue Team has been a great aid to the unfortunate victims of the Oklahoma City bombing, and I would like to take this time to thank them. As you may remember this is the same group of fearless workers who gave us Floridians so much support in recovering from Hurricane Andrew.

Oftentimes, while grieving the loss of disaster's victims, we forget how courageous and fearless these team members are. I am not only grateful but very proud that you are member of my community. Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO RHODES COLLEGE
MOCK TRIAL TEAM

HON. HAROLD E. FORD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to members of the Rhodes College Mock Trial Team for winning the 1995 National Intercollegiate Mock Trial Tournament. Rhodes College, a prestigious four year liberal arts college in my congressional district, has for six consecutive years, sent a group of students to the National Intercollegiate Mock Trial Tournament. For four out of six years, the Rhodes College Mock Trial Team has captured this distinguished award.

These undergraduates deserve special mention because they have developed the vital skills of communication, advocacy and rhetoric. Mastery of these skills will make them well qualified for careers in public service, the professions or business. Led by Political Science Professor Marc Pohlman and Memphis Attorney Whit Gurkin, the team consisted of the following Rhodes students: Melissa Berry of Searcy Arkansas, Ryan Feeney of Marietta, Georgia, Jenny Hall of Bartlett, Tennessee, Mike Hart of Monroe, Louisiana, Nikki Holzhauser of Columbus, Mississippi, Karen Jones of Collierville, Tennessee and Gina Yannitell of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The team participated in a trial involving a train which struck an automobile. Because evidence existed that both parties were negligent, the court had to decide proportional responsibility what damages would be awarded.

This year, the team competed in the regional tournament which qualified it to compete in the national tournament in Des

Moines, Iowa on April 5, 1995. A distinguished panel of Iowa Supreme Court Justices and federal judges judged the competition. The jury was comprised of prominent state and local citizens including Iowa Governor Robert Ray. Rhodes joined 72 other colleges and universities in Des Moines and defeated St. Johns University, Northwestern University, University of Minnesota, Dayton University and Loras College to win the national championship. Among the prominent schools that participated in the competition were Brown, Cornell, Duke, Grinnell, Johns Hopkins, Northwestern, and Yale.

The Rhodes Mock Trial Team is carrying on the college's tradition of advocacy and debate. Its continued success is a tribute to the quality of higher education in Tennessee's Ninth Congressional District. I am proud and honored to recognize this important milestone.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE U.S. MERCHANT MARINE IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, today, we observe National Maritime Day to pay honor and tribute to those who served our country in the merchant marine during the Second World War.

We have observed this day since 1945, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt, by proclamation, designated this day. For our observance this year, the 50th since the end of the war, the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, Vice Adm. Albert J. Herberger, has written a moving tribute to the merchant mariners who gave of themselves a half-century ago. It is my pleasure to share this tribute with my colleagues:

THE MERCHANT MARINE DURING WORLD
WAR II

By Maritime Administrator Albert J.
Herberger)

Fifty years ago, America celebrated National Maritime Day in inland cities such as Kansas City, Akron and Salt Lake City, as well as in the Nation's Capitol and many port cities.

Governors of West Virginia, Nebraska, New Mexico and Indiana joined their coastal colleagues in issuing proclamations or statements honoring those who built and sailed the merchant ships so vital to the war effort.

The President, too, asked the people of the United States to observe May 22, 1945 as National Maritime Day. It was the last proclamation issued by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In his Maritime Day proclamation, President Roosevelt saluted the "... many thousands of patriotic men and women [who] are toiling through the long hours of the day and night in the construction of the great fleets of vessels that carry the goods of victory to the distant battlefronts of the United Nations ..."

"Our ships, sailing every ocean, have been manned by courageous officers and seamen all of whom have left the security of their firesides and many of whom have given their lives for the land of their allegiance. . . ."

Many civilian American seafarers made the ultimate sacrifice; more than 6,000 were killed, and 733 American cargo ships were lost to enemy action.

Thousands were injured during attacks. Many were forced to wait aboard lifeboats and rafts, hoping for rescue after their vessels were lost.

The story of Capt. James F. Harrell, master of the SS GULF STATES, was told in this contemporary account:

"Proceeding in convoy through an area of enemy submarine activity, he sighted, at a great distance, two drifting lifeboats heavily loaded with survivors apparently too exhausted to signal. Though fully aware of the danger to his own ship, he obtained permission from the Commodore to leave the protection of the convoy and succeeded in taking aboard 106 survivors of a torpedoed Dutch ship in a rescue operation which required three hours to effect.

"On a subsequent voyage, his ship, carrying 78,000 barrels of crude oil, was hit by two torpedoes. Fire immediately enveloped the entire after part of the ship trapping all but the Master and eleven of his crew.

"Captain Harrell directed the launching of the one remaining life raft, ordered the men with him over the side, and chose to give his life in a heroic attempt to rescue the trapped men."

Capt. Harrell was one of nine officers and seamen of the nation's wartime merchant fleet who were awarded the merchant marine distinguished Service Medal during May 1945. His was presented posthumously to his wife, Alice Harrell, of Port Arthur, Texas.

Another recipient was Paul Irwin Valentine, of Tiffin, Ohio. He served as second cook and baker aboard the SS DANIEL HUGER. Following is his story, as recounted in 1945:

"His ship was subjected to a two-hour high level bombing attack by seventeen enemy planes. As a result of a near miss, bomb fragments pierced the hull and the cargo of high octane gasoline exploded.

"Despite heroic efforts to combat the flames two to three hundred feet high, the fire was soon out of control and the ship was abandoned.

"Upon arrival of the shore fire brigade it was decided to try to save the ship with foamite. It was necessary to have a few men return to the ship, enter the adjacent hold, and play a hose on the heated bulkhead to prevent the raging fire from spreading.

"Second Cook and Baker Valentine was one of four who volunteered to risk his life in an attempt to save part of the cargo, which was so necessary to the continuance of war operations. That the fire was eventually brought under control and most of the cargo saved, was due in no small measure to his outstanding bravery."

As the citation issued to him 50 years ago said, "His willingness to risk his life to save his ship, and his heroic conduct during the fire are in keeping with the finest traditions of the sea."

These are just two examples of the heroism of America's civilian seafarers. From the beginning of the war to May 31, 1945, awards to merchant mariners included 113 Distinguished Service Medals, 11 Meritorious Service Medals, 3,893 Mariner's Medals, 32 congratulatory letters, 192,282 Merchant Marine emblems, 84,697 combat bars, 5,957 defense bars and 363,292 was zone bars for service in the Atlantic, Pacific, or Mediterranean-Middle East war zone bars.

Merchant mariners came from all parts of the country to serve the nation. Those receiving awards in May 1945 represented the states of Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina,

Texas, Virginia and Washington, as well as the District of Columbia and the then-territory of Hawaii.

As has been the case in recent years, virtually all 1995 National Maritime Day observances will be in port cities. In Washington, D.C., we will remember the war time service of our merchant mariners at a ceremony at the U.S. Capitol.

No doubt we will recall the Maritime Day tributes received a half century ago from the leaders of America's armed forces.

For example, Lieutenant General Alexander A. Vandegrift, United States Marine Corps Commandant, pointed out how the Marine Corps had been aided by the merchant marine:

"The men and ships of the Merchant Marine have participated in every landing operation by the United States Marine Corps from Guadalcanal to Iwo Jima—and we know they will be at hand with supplies and equipment when American amphibious forces hit the beaches of Japan itself. On Maritime Day we of the Marine Corps salute the men of the merchant fleet."

The devotion to duty by the men at sea was praised by the Supreme Allied Commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower:

"The officers and men of the Merchant Marine, by their devotion to duty in the face of enemy action, as well as natural dangers of the sea, have brought us the tools to finish the job. Their contribution to final victory will be long remembered."

Earlier, "Ike" had said, "When final victory is ours there is no organization that will share its credit more deservedly than the Merchant Marine."

I hope all Americans, whether from desert, mountain, or prairie regions or coastal states, will pause on National Maritime Day, May 22, 1995, to remember General Eisenhower's words and the heroic deeds of our merchant marine war veterans.

Like our military veterans, they deserve our thanks and our recognition for securing the freedom we enjoy today.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN MORLEY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on May 31, 1995, Mr. John Morley will be retiring after 51 years of dedicated service to millions of baseball, football, hockey, basketball, racing, and soccer fans, as well as concert-goers, circus fans, and many others in stadiums, arenas, parks, and zoos across the country. Mr. Morley will be retiring from his position as the vice president of operations for Harry M. Stevens, Inc., now a member of the Aramark family of companies. At Harry M. Stevens he has been a leader of the team that provides food, beverages, souvenirs, and service to Presidents and Popes, athletes and actors, musicians and many more.

Mr. Morley began his career vending hot dogs at Yankee Stadium, and then moved on to be a steward in Washington. He later moved back to New York as a manager, and then on to Kentucky for the Derby. As the Mets began playing in Shea Stadium, Mr. Morley returned to New York in order to serve as general manager of the stadium. While in New York he also worked in Nassau Coliseum after the Islanders were established. Throughout his career he has set the highest standards of

service to American fans at thousands of games and events including several World Series, Super Bowls, Stanley Cups, Kentucky Derbies, and many concert tours from the Beatle's first stadium appearance in the United States to the Who's farewell tour.

John Morley's professional life has been characterized by a commitment to excellence, a commitment to respect for fellow employees, and a commitment to making the best possible experience for the fans. His commitment to the fans is reflected in the smiling faces of children enjoying that first ballpark hot dog or wearing their teams's hat; his commitment to employee excellence is demonstrated by the tens of thousands of men and women whose working careers began in a stadium, many of whom have chosen careers staying in the service sector and many of whom have chosen to use the experience as a foundation for other industries; his commitment to the fan experience is reflected in the many new services, menu items and quality programs that enable fans to maximize their entertainment experience.

Mr. Morley will be missed by all those he has served and especially by those with whom he has worked. His commitment to excellence will continue through the legacy he has left after half a century of service to sports fans and music lovers.

TRIBUTE TO THE PASSAIC COUNTY DARE PROGRAM

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, substance abuse—and the crime it breeds—is a real and terribly dangerous threat to our communities, our neighborhoods and our families. Winning the war on abuse requires aggressive interdiction, vigorous enforcement, effective treatment and tireless education. No one is more aware of this and no one has worked harder to fight the scourge of drug abuse than the men and women of the Passaic County Drug Abuse Resistance and Education Program.

DARE is the largest and most effective drug-abuse prevention and education program in the United States and is now taught to 25 million youths in school from kindergarten to 12th grade. The DARE curriculum was originally developed by the Los Angeles Unified School District. Today it is taught by veteran police officers across the country. After completing 80 hours of specialized training, the officers enter the classroom, where they provide children with the skills and self-esteem needed to resist peer pressure and the temptation to use drugs.

The DARE program is clearly a success. Independent research has determined that DARE substantially affects students' attitudes toward substance abuse. It has helped students improve study habits, achieve higher grades and gain a greater respect for police officers, decreasing vandalism and gang activity in the process. I can testify that among the police departments and educators in my Congressional district, DARE is unanimously singled out for the highest praise.

On June 11, the Passaic County DARE family will celebrate the program by holding a

parade. DARE students, police officers, teachers, public officials and members of local civic and fraternal organizations from 16 municipalities will march together to send the message loud and clear that we will not tolerate substance abuse in our communities and schools.

Today, I ask my colleagues in the House to join with me by showing our appreciation for the dedication of the thousands of DARE volunteers in Passaic County who have made a life-and-death difference for countless young people in their communities. They make us all proud.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO GLENORA STARKS 1995 CONGRESSIONAL SENIOR CITIZEN INTERN

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, during the month of May, our Nation celebrates National Senior Citizen Month. In communities throughout the United States, senior citizens are recognized for their contributions to their communities and the Nation. This week, seniors from congressional districts across the Nation will gather on Capitol Hill for the annual Congressional Senior Citizen Intern Program. During their internship, seniors receive a firsthand look at the legislative process. They attend meetings and issue forums on topics which impact the elderly community, and have an opportunity to engage in extensive dialogue and congressional leaders and administration officials.

Mr. Speaker, over the years, I have been proud to participate in the Congressional Senior Citizen Intern Program. I rise to congratulate an outstanding senior citizen in my congressional district who has been selected to participate in this year's program. I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation some information regarding my 1995 Congressional Senior Citizen Intern, Mrs. Glenora Starks.

Mrs. Starks is a resident of Oakwood Village, OH. She retired from the catering staff of the Marriott Inn in Beachwood. The proud mother of two sons, Bruce and Keith, Mrs. Starks is a member of Liberty Hill Baptist Church.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to state that the Greater Cleveland area has benefited greatly from Mrs. Starks strong commitment and leadership. She is the founder and director of the Do Good Club, an organization which greatly benefits seniors throughout the Greater Cleveland area. Under Mrs. Starks' tutelage, young children lend assistance to seniors who reside in the neighborhood and area nursing homes. Because of the Do Good Club, the quality of life for those individuals is greatly improved. Mrs. Starks is also a member of the National Council of Negro Women; the NAACP; and a member of the Missionary Support and Prayer Club at the Oakwood Senior Center.

Glenora Starks is also politically active in the community. She is a member of the executive committee of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Party; a member of the Democratic Club and a precinct committeeperson. In addition, Mrs. Starks is a member of the 11th Congressional Caucus where she provides assistance to the Senior Citizen Committee. Mrs.

Starks is also a member of an organization, 100 Plus One Women for Congressman Louis Stokes, which has benefited my congressional efforts. I am proud to have her support of my legislative activities.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Glenora Starks lives by the adage, "Don't ask God for strength to move mountains—ask Him for strength to climb mountains." I take this opportunity to recognize Mrs. Starks for her service to our community. I am proud to welcome her to our Capitol Hill as my Congressional Senior Citizen Intern, and I am pleased to salute her on this occasion.

SALUTE TO MR. BRETT J. BUSH

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Brett J. Bush, the 1995 recipient of the Union League's Good Citizenship Award.

Upon his receipt of the Good Citizenship Award, Brett was selected by the Freedom Foundation to be a participant in the 1995 International Youth Leadership Conference with over 250 other Union League Award winners. The conference was held May 11 through May 14, 1995 at the Freedom Foundation headquarters in Valley Forge PA.

Brett is a sophomore at Bishop McDevitt High School in Wyncotte, PA. An honor student and athlete, Brett is involved in numerous extra-curricular activities at Bishop McDevitt High School. Additionally, Brett participates in community volunteer work with the Super Kids baseball program and the Fox Chase Cancer Center.

I join Brett's family, friends and teachers in commending him for his excellent service to his community. Brett is truly an inspiration to us all in demonstrating the importance of hard work and community service. I wish Brett the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

BILL CLINTON RECORD

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, during the more than 2 years that President Clinton has been in office, he has withstood a great deal of criticism from an array of opponents. He has been attacked from all directions. The number of lies that have been told to tarnish the President's record has been astonishing.

But, President Clinton has not only survived the attacks, he has excelled in his duties. This isn't just my opinion. This is the conclusion of an outstanding nonpartisan article published in the May edition of the Washington Monthly.

The article's author, Daniel Franklin, compares President Clinton's record with that of President Truman. Mr. Franklin's conclusion is that, "Clinton's first 2 years have put Truman's to shame." Mr. Franklin cites many of President Clinton's successes including his handling of the economy, the creation of 6 million new jobs, his passage of numerous legislative

initiatives from the Family and Medical Leave Act to a domestic Peace Corps, and his foreign triumphs from trade pacts to Haiti to the Middle East peace process.

For those of my colleagues who have taken the time in the past to criticize our President, I urge you to take the time now to read this fair, objective, nonpartisan analysis of the President's first 2 years in office. The article which follows should be a must read for all Americans.

[From the Washington Monthly, May 1995]

HE'S NO BILL CLINTON

(By Daniel Franklin)

It was tough year for the President. Foreign policy errors bogged down his domestic programs; nominations were stonewalled by a hostile Congress; party insiders even considered recruiting a challenger for the Democratic nomination. He was, in the words of one journalist, "essentially indecisive * * * essentially vacillating." Quite simply, Americans began to doubt seriously that he had the character to be the country's top executive.

Yes, 1946 just wasn't Harry Truman's year. But he bounced back, won reelection in 1948, and has received from history a reverence that borders on the Rushmoric. For many Americans now, Truman is seen as a model president—a man of integrity, modesty, and decisiveness. Walter Isaacson of Time called him "America's greatest common-man president." Eric Sevareid said that "Remembering him reminds people what a man in that office ought to be like * * *. He stands like a rock in memory now." So revered is the Man from Independence that in 1992, both parties' nominees fought to be considered "the Truman candidate."

Now that Republicans have both houses of Congress for the first time since 1946, Clinton aides are scanning David McCullough's best-selling Truman biography in search of the magic bullet that will hand Bill Clinton a Trumanesque comeback in 1996. Clinton took the Truman title in 1992, but now the country—and the press—is skeptical. "Bill Clinton," wrote historian James Pinkerton in the Los Angeles Times, "is no Harry Truman."

That's true, but those White House staffers looking for a magic bullet are missing the point. Clear away the historical fogs and set aside the acerbic press coverage and you cannot escape a startling conclusion: Clinton's first two years have put Truman's to shame. By April 1995, Clinton has accomplished far more for the American people than "give 'em hell" Harry had by April 1947. Clinton has guided the economy more successfully. He has enacted more laws with real impact. Yet while Truman is held in near-Jeffersonian regard, Bill Clinton is written off as a Warren Harding in jogging shorts.

Consider one of the core issues of any presidency: the economy. With the war over, the country began the painful conversion to a peacetime economy. Hundreds of thousands of veterans returned from World War II to an economy that had reached record production levels without them. In Chicago alone, at least 100,000 veterans were jobless. Major industries—including coal, railroad, and steel—convulsed with labor strikes that threatened to paralyze the entire country. Truman's response was heavy-handed and ineffectual. He threatened to seize coal mines and draft striking railroad workers into the military. Both measures were rebuffed by the Supreme Court and Congress, respectively, for being blatantly unconstitutional.

The economy grew but the growth was more than overshadowed by inflation rates that soared to 14.6 percent in 1947. There

were shortages in many of the products people needed, including housing, automobiles, sugar, coffee, and meat. And with the Great Depression fresh in the American memory, many wondered whether another economic crash, one even greater than before, was just around the corner.

Truman could have prevented the inflation. After the war, Republicans in Congress launched an effort to repeal wartime price controls. Truman saw that decontrol had to be gradual, so that it would not unleash inflation. But, as The New Republic's "TRB" columnist wrote in 1946, "The trouble is, Truman didn't make a real fight. . . . He didn't carry through. . . . He saw and predicted the recession but let Congress and business have their way. Truman won the argument all right, but that isn't quite enough in politics."

Clinton knows this. He is the first president in the last 30 years to achieve both job growth and low inflation. The "misery index"—inflation plus unemployment—is currently below nine; under Bush it was above 11; under Truman it was nearly 20.

The key to this achievement is Clinton's budget plan, which passed through Congress in 1993 only after a knock-down, drag-out fight led by the President—a fight won with only the votes of fractious Democratic party, and against a vehement and united Republican front. Phil Gramm was one of the loudest critics, predicting that "hundreds of thousands of Americans will lose their jobs because of this bill."

Gramm was dead wrong. By cutting the deficit to \$192 billion in 1995, from \$290 billion just three years ago, the President has succeeded in bringing down long-term interest rates and encouraging business investment that has stimulated extraordinary job growth. Already, the economy has produced nearly six million new jobs—five million more than it did during Bush's entire term. The unemployment rate, which was 7.6 percent when Clinton took office, has dropped to 5.5 percent.

In his first two years as president, Truman never seemed to have the stomach to enter the ring and fight like Clinton has. In September 1945, Truman delivered a 21-point program to Congress that rivaled the New Deal in its scope. The plan increased federal funding to agriculture, housing programs, and a variety of public works projects. But Truman let nearly every major component of his domestic program go down in defeat without a fight. In a way, says McCullough, that was the point. "His whole strategy on these domestic issues was to go for the high ground. Be more liberal in the program, and if they knock it down, you'll have something to run on."

This is fine if your only concern is winning reelection, not so fine if you want to solve the country's problems. Clinton has staked his presidency on the passage of his economic and social programs and fought like a junkyard dog for his victories. Elizabeth Drew recounts in *On the Edge* that during the battle to pass the North American Free Trade Agreement, "Clinton threw himself into the fight—meeting members of Congress in one-on-one sessions, making many phone calls to them, giving speeches, meeting with opinion leaders, meeting with individual members. Shortly before the vote, there were White House dinners for undecideds." He brought the same energy and conviction to the fight to pass the Global Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Clinton was willing to alienate the labor interests that are among the Democrats' strongest constituents because he believed that the treaty would produce jobs for the country. Regardless of your opinion of these treaties, you must respect

the fact that he risked his neck to get them passed.

Clinton has stuck to the path of ambitious achievement throughout his presidency and tried to avoid the partisan posturing that might serve him better at the polls. His success, by any objective measure, has been astonishing. Eighty-six percent of the legislation he endorsed has passed through Congress, a record unmatched by any president since Johnson.

The bills he has passed will make real contributions to the welfare of millions upon millions of Americans. Take education policy. While the economy has changed, putting a higher premium on education and skills, the American education system hasn't. Everyone knows that a high school diploma no longer guarantees a good job. But before Clinton took office, high school graduates who did not go on to college—nearly 40 percent—were stranded because the United States was the only major industrial nation without a vocational apprenticeship program.

Clinton's Schools-to-Work program created a network of apprenticeship programs to give those students real job skills that can't be learned in high school. The students intern with workers—electricians, plumbers, carpenters—and learn the skills needed to find and keep a job. When the program reaches full implementation, one-half million students will be enrolled annually. That's one-half million more skilled workers entering the workforce every year than before the program.

To counter the staggering growth in college tuition, Clinton reformed the student loan program so it would lend money directly to college students, and collect the debt as a percentage of their income. Previously, students received their college loans through banks and paid back a set amount for 10 years. From 1985 to 1991, the size of the average college graduate's total debt had jumped 150 percent. For many, the debt was stifling; 40 percent of graduates said their debt payments forced them to work two jobs.

But under Clinton's plan, defaults will be cut drastically because the debt payments, extended over a 25-year-period and based on the graduate's income, are manageable. A graduate with a \$30,000 income and a \$50,000 debt will pay \$345 per month, instead of the \$581 under the previous plan. As graduates' salaries rise, so do the amounts of their debt payments. As a result, graduates are able to perform low-paying but meaningful work, such as teaching or social work, that the country desperately needs.

Then there's Americorps. While Republicans seek to slash this domestic Peace Corps, 20,000 volunteers are on the streets immunizing babies, restoring national parks, and counseling troubled teens. For their 10- to 12-month commitment, the volunteers earn vouchers worth \$4,725 toward tuition or for paying off student loans. And, carried out properly, the program has the potential to radically change the way Americans view community and national service. "It provides what might be called a social glue," argues Labor Secretary Robert Reich, "by bringing young people from all different backgrounds and incomes together to work on community projects, and enhance the health and safety or beauty of a community. It not only improves community but it creates community * * * connecting people to other people across socioeconomic barriers."

Truman's contribution to equal opportunity and economic fairness—the heart of the Democratic Party—was meager during the first two years of his term. Yet again, his proposals that did aim to aid the poor—unemployment compensation, minimum wage increases, and housing funds—were all aban-

doned to high-minded defeat in Congress. As with his economic programs, and in stark contrast to Clinton, Truman refused to enter the fray. "I don't think," says Stanford historian Barton Bernstein, "Truman really committed himself."

Even Clinton's harshest critics must grant that the President is committed to economic fair play. An that commitment has led him to push through a program that gave significant help to the most deserving group of society: the 3.2 million working poor, who are struggling to break themselves out of the cycle of poverty. The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) guarantees that any person working 40 hours a week, even at minimum wage, will not fall below the poverty line. Whereas earlier a mother of two may have received more money by staying on welfare and other aid programs, the EITC goes a long way toward making work more profitable than the social dole. Thus, without any of the messy bureaucracies that rattle conservatives, Clinton made the road out of poverty substantially easier. And to pay for his deficit-reduction program and the EITC, Clinton wisely raised taxes on the very rich, who have benefited most from this country and can afford to give something back.

Nearly as significant has been Clinton's fight to reform and expand Head Start. Nearly one out of every five children in the country lives in poverty. Head Start takes poor children as young as three years old and gives them pre-school education, immunizations, healthy meals, and other services. Clinton increased federal funding by nearly 50 percent from 1992, and added 100,000 children to the program's rolls. And Clinton moved to address the deficiencies in individual Head Start programs by instituting rigid quality standards. If a program does not meet the standards, the government can cut its funding and find a more worthy recipient. Even if Congress fails to pass a single line of welfare reform legislation, between the EITC and Head Start reforms, Clinton will have made one of the more significant contributions to social policy in decades.

And let's not forget Clinton's efforts to solve what many consider the most serious and vexing of America's problems: crime. Amid the partisan attacks and counterattacks, which the press recorded faithfully, the clear benefits of the President's bill were lost. Even the most conservative estimates say that the bill will put around 20,000 more police officers on the nation's streets through support to community policing programs. And the \$8.8 billion that Clinton's bill allocates to prisons will help ensure that violent criminals are not forced back on the streets due to overcrowding.

Clinton is also the first president in history to have the courage to take on the 800-pound gorilla of special interests: the National Rifle Association. The organization is the ninth-largest PAC in the country, donating nearly \$2 million to congressional campaigns in 1994. For years their money and ability to mobilize their 3.3 million members led many to consider them the single most powerful interest group in Washington. For the past 25 years, their friends in Congress have stalled the banning of armor-piercing bullets and assault weapons. But Clinton has defied the gun lobby, including in his crime bill a provision that bans 19 different kinds of assault weapons. He also passed the Brady Bill, which requires five-day waiting periods for all gun purchases so background checks can be conducted. The law, which had been stonewalled by the NRA's congressional proxies since it was first introduced in 1986, prevented 44,000 convicted felons—and 2,000 fugitives—from purchasing weapons in the first year of its enactment.

Other domestic triumphs? The President early in 1993 passed the Family and Medical Leave Act, which ensures that family members who take time off from work to care for a newborn child or a sick relative will have their jobs waiting for them when they return.

And his "Reinventing Government" initiative has had several notable successes, such as the elimination of over 1,200 field offices of the bloated and overextended Department of Agriculture. Perhaps no government function is more burdened by red tape than the government procurement process. Before the President's plan, buying an office computer could take as much as three months of wading through the swamp of regulations that nearly doubled the retail cost of computers. Now a government worker can go to a computer store and buy one off the shelf like anyone else. This may sound picayune until you realize that 70 to 80 percent of government acquisitions are small, everyday purchases like these. And it is only through this concern for government reform, for which Clinton is unique among recent presidents, that government will begin to work under the guidelines of common sense.

One of the most lasting legacies of any president is the lifetime appointments he makes to the nation's highest court. In this, too, Clinton outshines Truman. Stephen Breyer and Ruth Ginsburg breezed through Senate confirmation with bipartisan support both on Capitol Hill and within the legal community and are universally hailed as being pragmatic, intelligent, and moderate. "These two have helped calm the waters and soothe what had been an inflamed Supreme Court process—inflamed by Bork, inflamed by Thomas," says Yale Law Professor Akhil Amar. "The long-term stability of the Court and the Republic is not well served by confirmation donny-brooks and spectacles." In his first two years, Truman nominated Fred Vinson and Harold Burton, two men whose mark on the Supreme Court was far from exemplary. It was Chief Justice Vinson who, with Burton's assent, delivered one of the most damaging blows to the First Amendment in the Court's history. The *Dennis v. United States* decision, written by Vinson, declared that even the teaching of communism was illegal and punishable by imprisonment.

Truman himself didn't have the most pristine record on civil liberties. He instituted the Federal Employees Loyalty Program, which directed the FBI and the Civil Service Commission to weed out those federal employees suspected of communist or socialist activities. As a result, 212 federal employees were dismissed; thousands more resigned in protest or fear. It was, writes McCullough, "the most reprehensible political decision of his presidency."

It had its competitors. Under Truman, Navy ships were ordered to sail into the fallout zone around Bikini Island after a nuclear weapons test. When the tragic effects of the test were brought to Truman, he decided to keep them secret for fear the embarrassment would hurt the country's nuclear programs—and his reelection changes. This set an ugly precedent: In succeeding years, the government tested the effects of radioactivity on humans and then covered it up.

By marked contrast, it was under Clinton that the government began an active effort to reveal incidents ostensibly classified for national security, but actually hidden to prevent political embarrassments. And it has been under Clinton that the government has finally made a concerted effort to make reparations to the victims of the nuclear tests.

In general, Truman steered clear of the nation's dealings with nuclear issues. In one cabinet meeting, Truman admitted to not

knowing, and not wanting to know, the exact number of nuclear weapons in the country's arsenal. "Mr. President, you should know," said Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace. But Truman kept his distance, leaving nuclear arms production to the military and Atomic Energy Commission.

Once again, it is Clinton who has stepped up to plate and explained the extent of the mess: It will take, the administration announced, 70 years and between \$230 and \$350 billion to clean up the toxic waste produced by the production of nuclear arms.

You do not have to stop at our shores to come to the conclusion that Clinton has thus far outshone Truman. The great foreign policy decisions attributed to Truman, remember, did not come until later in his term. In the spring of 1947, the country was reeling from the succession of communist victories. Every Eastern European country had fallen to communism except Czechoslovakia, which would not be far behind. China's fall to communism was imminent. And with the reckless use of its veto in the United Nations, the Soviet Union was halting American efforts to shape the post-war world. The United States, it seemed, was on the ropes.

Meanwhile, Clinton's foreign policy, though ridiculed mercilessly by Republicans, has been, on the whole, refreshingly successful. The passage of NAFTA and GATT were hard-fought and significant victories. Other successes have been jawdroppers. Answer me this: If you were told two years ago that Israel would sign peace agreements with the PLO and Jordan; that Haiti would have a democratically elected president; that there would be a cease-fire in Northern Ireland; and that the third-largest nuclear power in the world would voluntarily disarm its nuclear capability, what would you say? That's what I thought.

All four developments, to varying extents, can be credited to a foreign policy team that has been derided as hopelessly incompetent. The success has even impressed Owen Harries, editor of the conservative National Interest. "The charge against the Clinton Administration has been that it is all show and no substance," Harries wrote in *The New Republic*. "But the opposite may be nearer the mark.... [S]ome sensible decisions have been made and some dangers avoided. It could have been a lot worse if the advice given by many of the people now criticizing Clinton had been followed."

Take Ukraine, a newborn Soviet successor state with a government considerably less than stable, which suddenly found itself holding the third-largest arsenal of nuclear weapons in the world. Clinton, Gore, and Secretary of State Warren Christopher pressured and cajoled the country to abandon its hopes of becoming a nuclear power. Under this constant pressure, Ukraine agreed last November to dismantle its 1,800 nuclear warheads. Kazakhstan and Belarus, with considerably smaller nuclear forces, followed suit, giving the world three less nuclear nightmares to worry about.

In the Middle East, the first praise for peace accords certainly goes to the major players: Israel, the PLO, and Jordan. But the Clinton Administration deftly walked a very fine line: Israel would never have agreed to the deal without a strong friend in Washington, while the Palestinians and Jordanians would have balked if they felt the administration was one-sided or unfair to their concerns. It is a testament to the trust won from both sides that the peace treaty was signed on the White House lawn.

Most pundits felt that democracy in Haiti was a pipe dream. Bush hemmed and hawed as the military junta settled in and terrorized the Haitian people; thousands fled to the United States. But Clinton's policy, despite

messy appearances, has led to the bloodless overthrow of a military dictatorship and the restoration of that country's first democratically elected president.

And in an effort to bring an end to the decades-long fighting in Northern Ireland, Clinton has stood up to England (our "special relationship" notwithstanding) to force it to deal with its troubles in Northern Ireland. When in 1993 Clinton agreed to grant a visa to Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams to visit the United States for the first time, British legislators openly insulted the President, saying that America had betrayed its trust. But over British objections, Clinton has allowed Adams to return twice more to meet with the administration and continue the push for peace. Eight months into the cease-fire, Clinton's persistence has paid off in lives.

True, there is no "Clinton Doctrine" by which to measure every foreign policy question that comes down the pike. It would no doubt make things easier if there were. But simple doctrines work in simple worlds. Presidents from Truman to Reagan could vow to fight communism wherever it reared its head. Whether or not they met their promise, they at least had the pose.

Clinton, then, is being penalized because there is no mortal threat to the country. The vast majority of armed conflicts in the world today are either civil wars or ethnic conflicts. No simple formula applies. The process has at times seemed messy, but in a subtle and deft fashion, Clinton has loosened diplomatic knots of Gordian complexity.

Truman went on, of course, to make some the shrewdest and politically courageous decisions of the century: the Marshall Plan in the summer of 1947; the desegregation of the military in 1948; and the Berlin Airlift that same year, which, without provoking war with the Soviet Union, broke the blockade of West Berlin. While pundits hang the lame-duck tag on Clinton, they ignore that if Clinton maintains this pace, and continues to better Truman domestically and abroad, Americans could see an enormously successful presidency.

Similarly, the predictions that Clinton has no chance in 1996 miss a crucial point. Like Truman, Clinton has an uncanny ability to project an empathy with the American people. Truman was profoundly unpopular at this point in his first term. In November of 1946, his approval ratings stood at 32 percent. But in 1948, voters compared the warmth and humility of Truman to the arrogance of Thomas Dewey and chose the man they felt cared most about their problems. By this standard, Bill Clinton will never suffer from comparison to a man like, for example, Phil Gramm. Clinton could still pull off that Trumanesque comeback, and those who wish to make parallels between the Man from Independence and the Man from Hope will have one more comparison to draw.

CLEAN WATER ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that the House approved amendment No. 66 to H.R. 961, the Clean Water Amendments of 1995, without objection. Under its terms, municipal wastewater reuse facilities that utilize advanced treatment will be added to the existing section 404(f) activities not requiring permits. By facilitating the regulatory process for those cities that have treated wastewater to a

high degree, the effect of the amendment will be to encourage the use of properly treated wastewater to restore degraded wetlands and create new wetlands.

In specifying municipal wastewater treatment facilities in the amendment, I was not implying that other, nonmunicipal wastewater reuse activities that utilize advanced treatment for similar purposes now require a permit under the act if exempted by other provisions. My amendment does not affect those other provisions of the Clean Water Act. Thus wastewater reuse facilities which have long been exempt, such as those operated successfully by the forest products industry, would continue to be exempt from the permit process.

HONORING ESSAY WINNERS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this body is the opportunity we occasionally get to recognize truly outstanding and talented citizens of this country. Today, I am especially pleased to recognize the winners of the fifth annual drug avoidance essay contest.

The first place winners are Tracey Barnes of PS 93, Gloria Milan of PS 380, Jessica Schumer of PS 230, Aisha Matthew of PS 138, Danielle Moseley of PS 244, Shameka Jackson-Barrington of PS 214, Michael Falanga of PS 205, Alexis Legister of PS 139 Annex, Bryan Small of PS 327, Jennifer Fringo of PS 86K. I am also pleased to acknowledge the runners up: Radiance Salem of PS 11, Latoya Sanabria of PS 257, Iasia Holloway of PS 124, Grace Berry of PS 221, Lauren Stambler of PS 114, Jamece Grey of PS 149, Meghan O'Brien of PS 127, Michael Albala of PS 206, Stacy Adams of PS 298, Joseph Williams of PS 75K, Glenfield Browne of PS 305, Charnise Sutton of PS 297, Enas Ahmed of PS 131, Blas Brown of PS 167, Tristan Brathwaite of PS 268, Giselle Cabon of PS 158, Lyndsay Adesso of PS 204, Jason Wilk of PS 312, Candice McMeans of PS 73, Juan Arcena of PS 384K.

Reading over the essays I cannot help but think of how wise these young students are. They know the terrible cost of drugs on individuals, families, cities and our country. These essays challenge us to do better by our children; they deserve to grow up in a safe, drug-free environment. I know my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me both in congratulating the winners and runners up of the drug-free essay contest, and in wishing them the best of luck in the future.

RESCISSION BILL VETO THREAT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, despite his rhetoric, the President obviously cares nothing about balancing the budget. He leaves a conspicuous open seat at the budget cutting

table. After 4 months of silence and no apparent plan of his own to balance the budget, he has issued a completely irresponsible veto threat. Should he win the veto battle, any chance at a early start on deficit reduction this year will be eliminated.

What is more unconscionable than his lack of action on the issue, is his timing. He is attempting desperately to reassert the relevancy of his presidency by playing politics with the rescissions bill. This politicizing threatens to jeopardize the expeditious funding of emergency disaster aid to the victims in California and Oklahoma. The \$7.2 billion in emergency appropriations are paid for by cutting wasteful spending elsewhere in the budget. And we did not add more to the taxpayers tab, something virtually unheard of in Washington.

The reasoning for his veto threat is pork in the bill, yet this bill slashes \$16.4 billion in spending by eliminating unauthorized programs, consolidating duplicative programs, cutting unspent funds piling up from one year to the next and eliminating funding for wasteful, ineffective programs. Where's the pork? This bill eliminates funding from legislation signed by the President himself. The pork he says we failed to target is the pork he sanctioned.

The President seems to have forgotten the will of the American people. Last November, the citizens of this country voted for change. His lack of attention to the budget and spending cuts continues the status quo and dims the future of our children.

MANDATORY ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER EXPANSION ACT OF 1995

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation which will save taxpayer money, reduce theft and fraud of Federal payments and make the Government run more efficiently. I am proud to join Representatives STENY HOYER, BILL CLINGER, PETER VISCLOSKEY, and STEPHEN HORN in introducing the Mandatory Electronic Funds Transfer Expansion Act of 1995.

Under this legislation, recurring Federal payments such as Federal salaries and pensions would be issued by electronic funds transfer [EFT] instead of paper checks. The Department of the Treasury's Financial Management Service, the Federal Government's primary disbursing agency, has testified that it costs the Federal Government 43 cents to issue a paper check. But an electronic funds transfer costs just 1.5 cents, saving the Government over 41 cents for nearly every salary or retirement check it issues.

The Government is already realizing savings from the use of EFT. Of the 841 million payments issued by FMS, 49 percent were disbursed electronically. But we can realize additional savings, while making salaries and benefits more convenient for recipients. The savings add up quickly, into the millions of dollars. The extensive use of EFT will reduce Federal spending and diminish the opportunity for theft and fraud.

THE HOMELESS AND COMMUNITY COOPERATION ACT OF 1995

HON. LINDA SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the "Community and Homeless Cooperation Act of 1995" which will amend the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

The Act was originally designed to make under-utilized or unutilized Federal buildings available for sheltering our Nation's homeless. In Olympia, one of the largest cities in my district, there were plans to make a vacant and dilapidated Federal building into a large shelter for the homeless yet over 30 percent of the beds for the homeless in Olympia's existing shelters went unused. Common sense would dictate that we didn't need another shelter, we needed additional resources for outreach and services for existing shelters.

Recently, Thurston County commissioners in my home State of Washington pointed out to me in a recent letter, "With the current 'use it or lose it rule', a social service agency has a difficult time saying "no" to a free building—even one requiring extensive and expensive upgrades." My legislation will allow these buildings to be sold and a portion of the money used to help existing shelters meet their daily funding needs while the remainder will be returned to the Federal treasury exclusively to reduce the deficit. And, for the first time in the 7-year life of this legislation, the homeless and the community will have a voice in the selection of buildings to be used. As the Olympian, newspaper stated, " * * * location of these services is key."

The Community and Homeless Cooperation Act of 1995 gives a city and its homeless a sense of community and cooperation in determining what is in their best interest. Through community forums to determine building placement or through making proceeds from sales of these buildings available to increase homeless assistance services on Main Street, we empower the people on Main Street, homeless and homeowner alike.

TRIBUTE TO AMBROSE JOSEPH (JOE) MANLEY

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, It gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Indiana's First Congressional District, Mr. Ambrose Joseph (Joe) Manley. On Friday, June 2, 1995, Joe, along with his friends and family, will celebrate his retirement from the Northwest Indiana District Council of Carpenters, Merrillville Union Local No. 1005. This testimonial dinner will take place at the Radisson Hotel celebrity ballroom in Merrillville, IN.

Joe has dedicated a substantial portion of his life to the betterment of union members and the community of northwest Indiana, as well as the entire State.

Joe's distinguished career in the labor movement has made his community and Na-

tion a better place in which to live. For the past 20 years, Joe has aspired as an important figure in Local No. 1005. Joe has held several positions throughout his tenure, but none as important as business manager, a position from which he retired on Dec. 31, 1994.

Moreover, Joe fought for union rights in several other capacities. Joe has been active as past president of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters and past vice-president of the State of Indiana AFL-CIO. These positions have allowed him to fully exercise his fight for labor rights.

As a result of Joe's caring and nurturing nature, he has been spreading his goodwill throughout northwest Indiana by serving on several boards over the past years. Joe is well known in the Indiana State Democratic Party where he was once the vice chairman. During his reign as vice chairman, he was chosen to be a delegate for the State of Indiana to the 1992 National Democratic Convention. Furthermore, Joe served as a past Admiral of the Pirates for Tradewinds Rehabilitation Center. Currently, Joe is a board member for the Arthritis Foundation, Hoosier Boys Town, and the Northwest Indiana Forum, Inc. Joe also is a member of the Hammond Times editorial board.

On this special day, I offer my heartfelt congratulations. Joe's large circle of family and friends can be proud of the contributions this prominent individual has made. His work in the labor movement has made America Work. Those in the movement will miss Joe's dedication and sincerity. Fortunately, the community as a whole will continue to profit from his unselfish involvement to make northwest Indiana a better place in which to live and work. I sincerely wish Joe a long, happy, and productive retirement.

OUR NATION'S FLAG

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I testified before the House Judiciary Committee on an amendment I am proposing to protect our Nation's flag. This matter is very dear to my heart and to the hearts of many Americans. The American flag always brings our nation together, rich or poor, in good times or bad. This symbol is recognized the world over for the good that we have done and will do as long as we have this flag. Do we, as Americans, really believe that the passage of this amendment to protect our national symbol will, in any way, harm or detract from, the Bill of Rights and the U.S. Constitution? I say no, this amendment does not remove rights, it restores them.

I can recall scenes I have seen from Civil War battles where Union soldiers would drop their weapon and pick the Stars and Stripes off the ground from a fallen comrade who had been killed holding up these colors for America. Mr. Speaker, now is our time to pick up the American flag and treat it with the greatest amount of reverence.

I would like to draw your attention to the remarks of one American who has picked up the flag and who is carrying and protecting our flag for many Americans. Ron James, an ex-

Marine and patriot, has been an example and a role model to many Americans who have the deepest respect for America's symbol and should be commended.

I am a member of the Citizens Flag Alliance, a Marine Veteran and a United States Citizen.

While on the show, I was read a telegram alleged to have been written by Senator Bob Kerry, or one of his aides, on his thoughts of not defending my right to have the U.S. Senate pass Resolution 31.

He speaks before the Members of the United States Senate as a United States Senator. He does not speak as a private citizen or as a voter and he does not speak as a Veteran. He speaks as a Representative of the people of these United States. The majority of the People of the United States want this Amendment passed. As do the people in his own home state.

In that telegram, he mentioned that he was a Navy Seal in Vietnam. At the time he was in his mid-twenties. I am positive that his opinion at that age would be to defend the Flag of this Nation and it would be the same feeling of all his Comrades.

Then how, since for about 100 years until 1989 there have been laws to protect the Flag of the United States and this had nothing to do with changes in our Nation, can he say that, in essence, our Flag does not need this Protection Amendment.

On that television show, there was another guest speaker, who would allow the burning, who kept insisting that we should not "amend our Bill of Rights". What she apparently forgot was that those original Bill of Rights were the first ten Amendments to the original Constitution of 7 Articles and were declared in force on Dec. 15, 1791.

Also, she would have done well, as should anyone against this Amendment, to read the preamble to that Bill of Rights.

No Veteran was ever told that he would protect the Right of someone to urinate upon, burn or otherwise desecrate the Flag he had sworn to protect and defend and honor.

Senator Kerry feels that there is no need to pass this Resolution because of the few incidents that may occur. My reply to that is that incidents will always occur and can increase in tremendous numbers. But that does not make flag desecration acceptable without accountability for those actions.

All any of those opposed to this Resolution need to do is to actually read the content and purpose of all those previous Amendments.

So . . . all of you who speak against this Amendment . . . who are you really speaking for???

Certainly not the Navy Seals, not the U.S. Marines, not the Army, not the Navy, not the Air Force, not the police and, most importantly, not the nearly 260 million American people and their representatives in both the State assemblies and State Senates. All these Americans want the flag protection resolution passed at the Federal level!!!!

You, at the Federal level, who are opposed to this Resolution . . . why don't you ask your own Constituents in your home States to vote on this??? You already know what they want!!!

So, just who do you represent by your opposition to your own people's will????? Not most of America!

The American Flag always brings our Nation together, rich or poor, in good times or bad. This Symbol is recognized the world over for the good that we have done and will do now and forever for as long as we have this Flag and the Honor and Respect for it that it so richly deserves. Do we, as Americans, really believe that the passage of this

Amendment will, in any way, harm or detract from, the Bill of Rights and the Constitution?? I say no!!!!

The Rights of all Americans guaranteed under the First Amendment (the argument that opponents are using to stop this Protection Amendment) have already been taking away by that Supreme Court decision in 1989.

This Amendment does not remove Rights . . . it restores them!

It does not remove the Rights of destructive scores . . . but it does restore the rights of constructive millions!

Please pass Senate Resolution 31 and House Resolution 79!!!!

If you do not heed the generous voices of millions of Americans then whose selfish voices do you heed?????

Search your hearts for that age when you were in the service and not a Senator . . . when someone worried that you may not be coming home at all. You and your Comrades felt that Flag Desecration was wrong then and most feel that way now which is why those same Comrades want this Protection Amendment passed.

I want to be heard in the Congressional Chambers but I cannot because I am not a U.S. Senator or Congressman.

However, I do represent millions of Americans who want this desecration stopped.

Honor those Comrades-in-Arms and those Citizens who have a dedication to, and love for, this Nation.

I, personally have walked over 400 miles holding the American Flag and have heard the cheers and cries of Americans who also want their Flag Federally protected. I, personally, have heard and spoken with thousands of Americans as we walked through the land to Honor our Flag.

The oldest man to walk with me (now 65) was a Marine Veteran of the Korean War and survivor of the Chosin Reservoir battle as well as being 100% D.A.V. One of the statements made by him relative to Flag protection was: "I feel very strongly (about it) . . . it's something I believe in. I lived for it. I fought for it and I'd die for it". In all of the time of the two walks (covering 2 years) he spoke only once about that battle. It was in a Firehouse when we stopped for a rest on the walk to Washington and where he met another Marine who also had been there. They spoke of the overwhelming odds of fighting off about 120,000 communist troops against our nearly 15,000 in sometimes 60 below zero weather. From this and other battles he somehow lived long enough to walk for the Honor of the American Flag 44 years later. His son did years in the Marines and now is in the Army flying helicopter gunships.

If you can figure a way that we will not lose thousands of lives in wars . . . lives which will be honored with and by their American Flag . . . Fine!!! But it never can be. Honor thy Flag as "thy Mother and thy Father".

I, personally, have never sought harsh punishment.

As a Representative of those who gave you the key to the hearts of America by their vote for you and trust in you . . . PASS THIS BILL!!

Those who put you in office . . . the average persons . . . trust them!

Give them that which you already know they want . . . their American Flag to be protected.

Let it be said by all that, at least, this Nation protects, reveres and honors its Symbol with, dignity, respect and justice!

If someone makes a mistake, the system in our courts will not be harsh but they must be just.

I thank you for your time and I hope you will pass the Resolution in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Please pass on this information by reading any part of all of it to our Senators and Congressmen on the floor of our Congress.

I thank you for our Nation.

Always for Flag and Country

RON JAMES

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROTARY CLUB

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Mount Clemens Rotary Club. Next Friday evening, June 2, 1995, the club is celebrating its 75th anniversary. Officially chartered on May 1, 1920, the initial 19 members of the Mt. Clemens Rotary were some of the first of what is now an international organization with over a million members.

Begun in Chicago in 1905, the Rotary was established by Paul Harris, an attorney who hoped to meet individuals from other professions and encourage civic responsibility. The Rotary motto of "Service Above Self" is exemplified by the members of the Mount Clemens Rotary Club. The club originated, organized, and to this day continues to support the Macomb County Crippled Children's Society of the Easter Seals, one of the first crippled children's societies organized in the State of Michigan. They have sponsored projects to aid the aged, our youth, the ill, the poor, the illiterate, and the homeless. Over 105 charitable and civic organizations have been supported with time, energy, and over one million dollars during the past 75 years.

Taking an active role in one's community is a responsibility we all share, and the members of the Mount Clemens Rotary have been fulfilling this role for 75 years. Of the 25,000 Rotary Clubs in 184 countries, none are any more devoted to improving their community or the world than the Mount Clemens Club. Their contributions are many and they deserve our gratitude for their compassion, hard work, and good will.

I applaud all the Rotary members who serve our communities around the world and encourage them to continue their good work. I urge my colleagues to please join me in saluting the Mount Clemens Rotary Club on the event of their diamond anniversary.

JOHN BURTON: SUI GENERIS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, for those of my colleagues who served with John Burton in this House or have known him otherwise, there's no need for me to say that John is a one and only. The brother of the late Phil Burton, John is now an Assemblyman in the California legislature representing the city of San Francisco.

Sunday, April 9, 1995, the San Francisco Examiner Magazine published a feature that catches the essence of the John Burton I know and love. John tells it the way it is and he doesn't spare himself. His commitment to

his constituents, especially those that can use a helping hand, comes through loud and clear, as does his love for his city.

Some might ask why, in these days of penny-pinching stewardship, I devote limited resources to spreading the John Burton story over a few lines of this RECORD. Anyone with an ounce of compassion will know after reading what follows. Serving the public involves more than a green eye shade and a sharp pencil. John Burton has that extra ingredient. Maybe by putting these words before my colleagues some of what John Burton has will rub off. I hope so.

[From the San Francisco Examiner Magazine, Sunday, April 9, 1995]

THE LAST TANGLE

(By Edvins Beitiks)

Caught up in the memory of Jimmy Durante's how's-by-you scene from *The Man Who Came to Dinner*, Assemblyman John Burton swung around in his chair, imaginary fedora tipped back on his head, imaginary nose groaning under the weight of a Hollywood gone by, ran his fingers across an invisible piano on the desktop in his office and sang, "Didju ever have the feeling that you wanted to go and still have the feeling that you wanted to stay. . ."

Burton laughed. "Saw Durante in Vegas once," he said. "What a show. I goddamn tingled."

There are other names that get Burton smiling: Burl Ives, doing his version of "Big Rock Candy Mountain." Louis Prima and Keely Smith. Phil Harris and "That's What I Like About the South." June Christy singing "Something Cool."

Burton remembered listening to Christy on the hi-fi in the mid-'50s, when he pulled a tour with the 2nd Armored in Germany. "Midnight Sun" "I'll Take Romance," he said. "That got me through the Army."

When California's term limit kicks in on the veteran Democrat, forcing him to leave office in 1996, he'll be going back to Ives, Harris and Christy for some soothing words. Not that he needs to be soothed—politics these days isn't what it used to be, said Burton, and leaving the Assembly won't be that hard.

"It's tougher to do the public's business, every day," he said. "You're fighting a battle against people who want to cut off a whole hand. I've never been one to take any satisfaction in being able to say, 'We saved two fingers.' I've never been happy with saying, 'Well, we got them to cut only \$10 instead of \$20 from the old people's pension.' That's no thrill for me."

These are miserly times, said Burton, who publicly underlined his disgust by introducing legislation at the end of last year to "criminalize" poverty. His Swiftian bill, AB44, suggested that if a family of four "intentionally or maliciously" falls below the federal poverty guideline of \$14,763, the parents should go to jail.

Republicans brushed the bill off as another piece of windmill-tilting by Burton, but the longtime liberal said he just wanted some honest debate on the issue. At the time, he explained: "Maybe during the hearings it might come out that . . . you can't make it a crime for someone to be poor because a lot of people don't want to be poor."

Sitting behind the desk at his Sacramento office, Burton said, "It was something I felt like doing. The idea is to let somebody have a reasonable chance at a decent job and a good standard of living. You know, people don't want to be poor. They don't want to live that way.

"I'm very pessimistic at the way things are going," he said. "Your basic Republican

comes goddamn near to being an anarchist. They accuse the Democratic party of steam-rolling, but they did something Democrats haven't done—threatening their moderates that if they don't go along with this b.s. they won't get committee chairs, they won't get anything."

Republicans have also pushed for a constitutional amendment on a balanced budget—a concept Burton has always opposed. "It's government by minority," he said. "Businesses are allowed to go into debt, individuals are allowed to go into debt, individuals are allowed to go into debt to buy a home or a car. But to say the entity responsible for providing for the common defense and promoting the general welfare . . . isn't allowed to go into debt? That's crazy."

After 30 years of political give and take, said the 62-year-old Burton, "The thing I miss most is . . . your word is your bond. A guy gave you a handshake and that was it. No more."

Although he didn't see eye to eye with former governor George Deukmejian, Burton acknowledged that "Duke at least stood up for what he said. And Ronald Reagan, for all his faults, was much more human than Pete Wilson."

Burton dismissed the current governor as "this p— —. He's not reactionary. He's not moderate. He's nothing. He was for affirmative action when it was popular, now he's against it. It was OK to bring in Mexican farmworkers, now he's against immigration. I don't like people like that."

He hasn't changed much since his first election to the Assembly in 1964, Burton said, "except that I'm more tolerant of viewpoints different than mine. I don't consider that members who are conservatives are, on the face of it, fascists, although some right-wingers would put on brownshirts in a minute if they could."

Burton learned to distrust conservatives on his daddy's knee. His father, Thomas, was a traveling salesman who decided to go to medical school when he was 36 years old and brought his family west to set up shop in San Francisco—making house calls in Hunters Point, not charging patients who couldn't pay.

"The guy always had a social conscience," said Burton. "He was always very color-blind. . . . I can remember driving once down Golden Gate with him and we saw these kids playing, 6 to 7 years old, black and white, and he said, 'Kids that age don't have a problem, but when they grow up they're told, 'You can't play with those people.'"

Thomas Burton, a native of Indiana, was an early supporter of Franklin Roosevelt and the liberal wing of the Democratic party. "In 1956, he sent a \$1,000 check to Adlai Stevenson, which was a lot of money for anybody, much less our family," Burton said.

His father's liberal leanings were passed on to his three sons, starting with Phillip Burton. "He ran the first time in 1954," John Burton said of his legendary older brother. "Challenged an incumbent who died two weeks before the election and the guy still won."

"In '56, just after I got out of the army, he went against Tommy Maloney, who'd been in city politics forever. I told my brother, 'You're f——g nuts! If you lost to a dead man, how are you going to beat this guy?' But he did, and when he won it, it was a great tonic for me. The beginning of my political career, really."

In 1964, John Burton was elected to the Assembly from the old 20th District, a district so Democratic he couldn't lose.

"It was different in Sacramento back then," he remembered. "I was calling the sergeant-at-arms 'Sir.' Jesse Unruh was speaker, I voted against him and he started

to s—— on me a little bit. That kind of stuff happened all the time."

Unruh, son of a Texas sharecropper who boasted of not wearing socks until he was 12 years old, was of the old school, said Burton. "People like Unruh and my brother ate, slept and breathed politics. Not many people up here are into it like that anymore."

His longtime friend Speaker Willie Brown belongs to the old school, too, and it made Burton grin to see the way Brown out-manuevered Republicans to win back his spot after the last elections. "Some Republicans objected to even calling him 'co-speaker.' They didn't want to even give him a share, and now he's the speaker. The kind of tickles me."

Calling back faces from the past, Burton remembered San Francisco Supervisor Bill Blake, who once arrived late to a restaurant, threw the keys to his car to a man standing at the curb, thinking he was a valet, and came out after dinner to find his car stolen. And then there was Congressman Eddie Patton, who "used to talk out of the side of his mouth like this," Burton said, tossing frogtones out of his lower lip. "Eddie was a piece of work."

The phone rang and Burton talked a little, chuckled a little, then offered the three golden rules for a man getting old: "Never pass a urinal, never ignore an erection and never trust a fart." He leaned back in his chair and smiled, nodding his head to the laughter that came bursting from the other end of the phone.

Burton turned to talk about his growing-up years, when he lived at the edge of West Portal and the whole city was his playground. "I went to Jefferson Grammar School, played behind Colonial Creamery on Irving Street. When I was at Lincoln High, we used to go out to McCoppin Park, 24th and Taraval, regular. Drank some beer, played some basketball.

"I can remember, as a 12-year-old kid, working at the YMCA on Friday nights, getting out about 9:30 and walking down Leavenworth and up Market. You'd have all these hucksters out on the street, selling trick packs of cards, ducks with their heads dipping in water, and never thought for a minute anything could happen to you.

"Sometimes I'd walk all the way out to Sloat Boulevard, rights through the tunnel. If the streetcar came through, you had to step to one side, let it go past. Walk all that way, and never worry."

Burton drew other pictures of San Francisco in the air, including the image of John D. Monaghan, bartender at No. 10 Sanchez. "I used to take my daughter there on St. Patrick's Day—John standing behind the bar, answering the phone, 'No. 10,' kind of rocking back and forth on his feet, talking to everybody, more full of s— than a Christmas turkey. Oh, man, how could you not love it?"

But those days are gone, said Burton.

"Society's getting worse, therefore the city's getting worse. You had the 'homeless' at Third and Howard, a few drunks sleeping at night in Union Square * * * but now 'homeless' is a part of our society. Not since the Depression has there been the underclass we have now."

Because the government flat gave up on the War on Poverty, said Burton, "we're reaping a whirlwind of neglect."

There has been plenty of speculation about Burton's options after he leaves the Assembly. He waves it away, saying, "When I get out, there are two things I want to do—learn Italian and play some bocce ball."

But he's not getting out anytime soon.

Last month, he threw his fedora into the ring for state senate—the 3rd District seat

belonging to Sen. Milton Marks. Burton's ultimate decision, though, will take into account whether Willie Brown runs for mayor of San Francisco or Marks' seat.

"I think it's important for somebody to be doing battle with the right-wing Republicans, who are more and more taking over the Republican party in this state," said Burton. "To thwart their efforts to cripple public education, cripple environmental protection and take away women's right to choose. These are tough times, and you should get in the fight and stay in the fight—not drop out and kind of bitch and moan."

Burton's name has been mentioned for The City's mayoral race, but he doesn't see himself running. "My mother didn't raise me to cut back on libraries or playgrounds or AIDS funding, or go after poor people on the street," he said.

Lately, San Francisco has been "penny wise and pound foolish," added Burton. "But, to be fair, the city just doesn't have the resources."

It doesn't seem that long ago that Burton's best friend, George Moscone, was assassinated at City Hall on Nov. 27, 1978. But it's been a long time, and—for Burton—a hard road.

Moscone was his friend from the day they met in 1946 until the day the mayor was shot to death with Supervisor Harvey Milk, said Burton, who still can't understand the killings.

"It was such a f—g nutty thing," he said, looking down at his hands. "I heard some political forces were egging (Dan White) on—'Somebody ought to kill that f—r,' things like that. I don't know.

"During that period I was, shall we say, involved in doing drugs, and I started doing more," Burton said. "I don't know if what happened to George was the reason for it, but I guess I used it as a reason. I mean, George was as close to me as my brothers."

Burton found himself hooked on "what they call crack now, called it free-basing back then. I would get so depressed I couldn't move. I'd stop for a couple of days and had to start again, just to get energy.

"I got into nitrous oxide, too," said Burton. "I'm a very addictive-compulsive person * * * went on a four-month run once, like you see on TV or in the movies, the guy's OK one day and the next he's in the gutter.

"I learned you can't quit for six months and go out and celebrate with a couple of toots or a couple of tokes and quit the next day. The only way to do it is not to do it at all."

By the time of Moscone's death, Burton was already known for stream-of-consciousness speeches from the floor of the legislature that made no sense. In "A Rage for Justice: The Passion and Politics of Phillip Burton," a biography due out this fall, Sacramento political columnist John Jacobs writes, "John Burton was going downhill fast. Rumors surfaced that a dry cleaner found packets of cocaine in his coat pocket * * * friends feared they would find him dead somewhere."

Burton got the message himself, calling an end to his brief Congressional career two days before the filing deadline for the 1982 elections. He remembers the date exactly: Sept. 30.

"I went back to vote against the balanced budget amendment. That was on Thursday. Sunday, I flew down to a hospital in Arizona and checked myself in. It was easy after I really decided to do it, after I acknowledged half-assed to myself that I've got a problem, instead of, 'It's no big deal.'

"Haven't had a drink since then," he said. "Not too long ago I was at a party where they had that Australian beer—Foster's—I took a little sip and I could feel it going

down. I knew I'd be in trouble if I took a good gulp. And nonalcoholic beer? I had some once and the guy says, 'Tastes good, huh?' and I said, 'Yeah, it *does* taste good. I better not have anymore.'

"I don't miss it," Burton said. "I don't really like being around people who drink. Three drinks and they have a heat on, don't even know what they're saying. Women who take a drink and just get silly."

Burton, who has been married twice and remains divorced, smiled and said, "I'm sure it breaks their hearts, but I just have to pass."

In Jacobs' book, one Republican argued it was worth keeping Burton in office because "at least John Burton stood back in his support and didn't do much but vote wrong."

But Burton's legislative record has been anything but passive.

"At one point, before the Republican governors got ahold of it, our aged, blind and handicapped had a better standard of living than the aged or blind anywhere else in the country," said Burton, who sponsored SSI bills for the handicapped. "And our autistic children's program was the first in the nation."

Burton was also proud of his "asset forfeiture law—keeping law enforcement officers from just coming in and grabbing property without cause."

But he acknowledges his own political career doesn't compare to the record of his brother, Phillip.

Some of Burton's best memories come from sharing the spotlight with his brother back in Washington. "I kept thinking about what Phil and I together were doing to all those conservatives in the Old Guard. Driving them up the wall. I laughed my ass off.

"You look at what Phillip's done, it's awesome. There hasn't been a minimum-wage bill since he did it, and he's been dead 10 years. Redwood Park, Golden Gate National Park, miners' lung legislation, and on and on and on. He just brought me along for some of it."

And Burton enjoyed the ride, every minute of it. He remembered walking down the steps of the Capitol with his brother, making up words to a song about angry Republicans, then making them angrier with new legislation.

"Nowadays, there are so many intrusions into people's rights to live decently," said Burton. "If I did something for the quality of life for people, just helped a little, who gives a s— whether they erect a statue to you or not?"

Having his political life wrapped up in the wonder of California has made it all worthwhile, Burton said. "California's got so much, you know? Like Pat Brown used to say—'When I fly over this great, big beautiful state of ours. . . .'"

Burton, whose desk holds a glass ball that beams, "God Made the Irish #1" and a nameplate with shamrocks on either side, reminisced about the power of Irish districts when he first started out, when "the Mission was Irish, Noe Valley was Irish, the Sunset. Around the Castro it was the Scandinavians, the Excelsior was Italian, Potrero Hill—Russians and Slavs, the Richmond was kind of Irish, kind of Russian, there was Manila Town off Kearny, and the Haight was a mixture.

"The mix has changed, but it's still a melting pot, and it's wonderful. You can't beat it," said Burton, grinning all at once.

"San Francisco. You've got to f___ love San Francisco," he said. "I remember once when I went out to eat at a restaurant, must have been down around Westlake, and there's all this fog. I got out there, wound up just walking around the parking lot for 10 minutes, maybe more, taking it all in.

"The woman I was with must have thought I was nuts, but being away from San Francisco and coming back to the fog . . . you've got to love it."

Burton looked around his office, filled with photos from three decades of political hand-shaking and head-shaking and hand-wringing and loud singing in the front room with people from the Mission and Sunset and Bayview. He smiled to himself, hummed a bit of "Big Rock Candy Mountain," and said once more "You've got to love it."

UNION CITY, NJ, CELEBRATES ITS 70TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding community, the city of Union City, NJ, and to congratulate the residents on the celebration of the city's 70th anniversary. This is a special anniversary because this year the city, which I am proud to call home, is opening a new addition to its historic city hall.

Union City was originally comprised of two smaller and separate communities, named West Hoboken, incorporated in 1861, and the town of Union Hill, incorporated in 1864. In June of 1925, the two towns merged to form the dynamic, bustling place we know today as Union City.

Union City typifies this Nation's proud immigrant heritage. It has always been home to immigrants seeking a better way of life. The founders of West Hoboken and Union Hill were German and Dutch immigrants who moved to the western shore of the Hudson River to escape the crowded conditions of Manhattan. In fact, many of the original municipal documents were written in German.

In the 1870's, industry discovered Union City and the population began to grow. Woods and fields were transformed into homes and businesses. Streets were cut through, and sewer, water, and gas mains laid. Breweries, silk, chocolate, cigar, and pencil factories moved to the city. It became a hub of the U.S. embroidery industry.

The immigrant tradition continued throughout the years, drawing Irish and Italian immigrants during the first half of the 20th century. Cubans fleeing the tyranny of a brutal dictatorship came in growing numbers during the early 1960's. They established hundreds of thriving businesses along the main commercial strip, known as Bergenline Avenue. They were followed by immigrants from throughout Latin America, who make up the largest segment of the current population. During a short walk on Bergenline one can sample the cuisine of dozens of nations. Goods and merchandise from around the world are sold on the bustling streets.

The people of Union City have always been its greatest asset. Diversity in our schools and in government is viewed as a strength not an impediment. I was proud to serve the residents as their first Hispanic mayor from 1986 through 1992. Earlier, I served on the city's board of education and later as chief financial officer for the school system. Union City is in the forefront of promoting the use of computer technology in the classroom. The new city hall

addition is another example of a city that is not content to rest on past accomplishments. Its programs for the elderly and recreation programs for its youth are second to none.

Union City is a city on the move, ready to take on the challenges of the 21st century. The residents are proud of where they have been and proud of where they are going. I am proud to be a resident of Union City. I ask my colleagues today to join with me in honoring Union City, a great place to live and raise a family.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CARL
GERSTACKER

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I rise today to honor and pay tribute to a man who devoted much of his life to helping and improving the lives of others. Mr. Carl Gerstacker passed away recently and took the heart of a city with him. Midland, MI, my hometown, was the proud recipient of Mr. Gerstacker's generosity and leadership for most of his life.

Carl was born in 1916, and received the typical upbringing of a child in the Midwest. In 1938, he received his engineering degree from the University of Michigan. Two years later, Carl, like many of the brave young people at the time, answered the Nation's call to duty and enlisted in the Army. He valiantly served his country from 1940 to 1946 and returned home to a grateful nation and community.

He began working for the Dow Chemical Co. Although he possessed an engineering degree, his abilities with numbers and figures won him praise from his superiors and he was placed in charge of the finance department. His powerful character and charisma came to the forefront and his proficiency and demeanor made him a highly respected manager. In 1948, he became a member of Dow Chemical's board of directors at age 32 and was later named chairman of the finance committee. In 1960, he was elected chairman of the board.

Carl's business and personal talents made him a vital component of Dow Chemical's senior management team. He assumed responsibility of the corporation as head of a company with \$820 million in annual sales. His hard work and determination inspired others to achieve the most and when he left the company 26 years later, Dow Chemical had sales of approximately \$4.9 billion. This enormous increase in sales was partly due to Carl's business acumen but more importantly it was his ability to recognize talent in his employees and his ability to inspire their best work and loyalty to the company.

Carl was a strong advocate for education. He served on the boards of several universities and worked tirelessly on behalf of students. His hiring practices were among the most progressive of his era not because he was trying to institute social policy, but because he constantly sought the best people. His investment in them reaped tremendous rewards. His policies went beyond company profits to ensuring the company invested in the people and community.

Carl was committed to environmental protection. He helped institute many of the reforms that made the Dow Chemical Co. a leader in environmental protection and accomplished this while continuing to expand job opportunities and assisting the community.

Carl had the power to understand people. A tireless champion of community projects, Carl established the Gerstacker Awards in 1956, which honors outstanding citizens. Teachers, law enforcement officers' and firemen are among those who have received the Gerstacker Award for outstanding community service. In addition, Carl established the Rollin M. Gerstacker Foundation in honor of his father to help fund civic projects in the Midland area.

Carl donated his home to the local church as a parsonage and later bought it back to provide office space for local foundations. He gave generously to the city to help build housing for seniors. Although his financial contributions helped fund the projects, it was his time, effort, and encouragement that made these projects successful. His commitment went beyond financial contributions to include personal involvement.

His community activism continued far into his retirement years. He served on the board of the Midland Rotary Club, and the Midland Red Cross. He founded the Midland Community Foundation and served as campaign chairman for the United Way of Midland. He was a man who wished to be measured not by what he could get out of something but by what he was able to give back.

Carl Gerstacker's unbounded generosity and exuberance inspired everyone he met. His sense of humor put people at ease and his ideas and dreams challenged people to think and challenge themselves. Carl Gerstacker helped build a city and a company, but more importantly, he helped build a community and a family. His loving wife, Esther Gerstacker; family members including our colleague, Bill Schuette, Bette, Lisa, Sandra, and Gretchen continue in his path of community service and dedication. As a neighbor, Carl's counsel and wisdom were invaluable to my family and friends and his words and deeds continue to influence us today.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join my colleagues and me in honoring Mr. Carl Gerstacker, his many contributions, and his enduring legacy. He has provided us with the tools to succeed; now it is up to us to continue his work.

COMMEMORATION OF THE FIRST
AFRICAN-AMERICAN CONGREGA-
TION IN NEW JERSEY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this weekend a very special ceremony will be held in Newark, NJ to commemorate an event of historic importance, the founding of the first African-American congregation in our State 160 years ago.

It was on April 27, 1835, that 37 freed slaves and free-born blacks left the Old First Presbyterian Church and resolved to become the First Colored Presbyterian Church of New-

ark. In May of that year, the Presbytery of Newark acted upon the resolution and they organized into a Church with the Reverend John Hunt as their pastor. The Church later became the Thirteenth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which merged with Clinton Avenue Presbyterian Church in October of 1967.

The establishment of the Church in 1835 by 37 men and women of courage and vision reflected their determination to affirm their own culture and identify in their worship.

Now, 160 years later, the pastor and the congregation continue the proud tradition of the founders. In a spirit of love and service, the Church continues its commitment to the community.

This weekend, on Memorial Sunday, a Service of Remembrance and Thanksgiving will be held. It will include the lighting of 37 candles to honor the founders of the Church; a dramatic presentation by the Youth Group; a wreath laying ceremony in honor of loved ones and friends of Thirteenth Avenue whose names will be recorded in an Annual Memorial Booklet, and the dedication of a Computer Learning Center to provide training for the youth of our community as a commitment to the future and a renewed affirmation of our self-determination.

I have asked that during the memorial service a wreath be laid to honor Mr. Marcellus Marble, a long-time member of the church. During my childhood, Mr. Marble and his wife, Jeanette, showed great kindness in including me in special church-related activities. I remember with great fondness the yearly church picnic, held at Eagle Rock Reservation, where youngsters were able to enjoy games and other recreational activities.

I will always be grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Marble for the guidance they gave me during those years and the positive role they played in my development.

I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring the pastor of the Clinton Avenue Presbyterian Church, Reverend Dr. Alfred B. Johnson and the entire congregation in wishing them many more years of success, joy and spiritual growth.

PHYLLIS A. WARD AND FOREST
CRUMPLEY HONORED AS OUT-
STANDING VOLUNTEERS

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise, today, to acknowledge and extend my heartfelt congratulations to Phyllis A. Ward and Forest Crumpley, who are being honored by the Committee on Political Education [COPE], as Outstanding South Bay AFL-CIO Labor Council Volunteers. Ms. Ward and Mr. Crumpley will be honored at the COPE Award Banquet on Friday, June 2, 1995.

COPE is about working people joining together to participate in our political process. Since 1955, COPE has fought to secure full rights for working people and to increase government responsiveness to the needs of the labor movement. This responsiveness includes a commitment to public service.

Phyllis Ward has a long record of public service, dating back to 1942 when she enlisted in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps [WAAC] during World War II. She was eventually promoted to the rank of captain, while serving at General MacArthur's Headquarters in Manila, Philippines.

Ms. Ward served in the U.S. Foreign Service from 1952–1954, as a High Commissioner of Germany for Political Affairs. She then transferred to the U.S. Information Service [USIS] in 1954. Ms. Ward worked as an agent of the USIS in Kenya, Ethiopia, Germany, and Washington, DC., until 1964.

After 1965, Ms. Ward returned home and worked as a social worker for the Santa Clara County Department of Social Services. She retired in 1981.

Phyllis Ward has been an active participant in the political process. Dating back to 1947, when she worked for presidential candidate Harold Stassen, Ms. Ward has been a grassroots activist. She has encouraged political participation through voter registration and get out the vote efforts. Ms. Ward has been active in the Democratic Party, having served on the California State Central Committee for the past 10 years.

Phyllis Ward is a shining example of what America is all about. She demonstrates principles of caring, giving, and self-sacrifice, that all of us should emulate.

Mr. Forest Crumpley has long been committed to public service. Dating back to 1940 when he went to work for the Census Bureau, and became an activist for minority rights in Washington, DC., Mr. Crumpley has sacrificed his time and resources for the causes he champions. Mr. Crumpley's commitment to human rights and freedom led him to join the Army to fight fascism in World War II.

After returning from the war, Mr. Crumpley became a lithographer. He eventually opened Fidelity Printing. The very first items he printed at Fidelity Printing were posters and leaflets for John Castro, a union plumber who was running for county supervisor. From that point on, Mr. Crumpley produced countless campaign materials for union endorsed candidates, and helped open the door to more diverse representation in local government.

Forest Crumpley has been a voice for the voiceless, working on behalf of farm workers and the people of Chile, El Salvador, and Cuba. His work contributes to the empowerment of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my own congratulations and gratitude to Ms. Ward and Mr. Crumpley on behalf of my constituents in the 16th District and the United States House of Representatives.

COMMEMORATION OF ASIAN PACIFIC-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Asian Pacific-American Heritage Month, I think we should take a moment to consider the need for the United States to engage in a more extensive dialogue with India, which will be the world's most populous democratic nation by the year 2050.

As a member of the Congressional Caucus on India and India Americans, I want to help promote greater understanding between the

United States and India, particularly in economic, political and cultural areas.

Our shared geopolitical interests dictate that we make a concerted effort to improve Indo-American relations. In the last several years, India has embarked on a sweeping reform program that opened the way for economic growth and increased foreign trade and investment. However, we cannot ignore the difficulty involved in the ongoing economic transformation, and progress must continue if bilateral trade is to grow.

About 1 million Indian-Americans live in the United States. Many Americans assume that Indian-Americans, because they are often well-educated, do not face the same problems as other minorities. They are wrong. In many parts of this country, Indian-Americans are victims of hate crimes and racial harassment. They are the victims of discrimination in business and education. Members of Congress cannot ignore these issues.

The Glass Ceiling Commission reports that minorities plateau at lower levels in the workforce than women. Educational institutions and the Department of Labor need to aggressively enforce laws barring discriminatory practices in recruitment and advancement, and no one should be denied an education or job because of their race or ethnic origin.

The United States has always been considered a melting pot of peoples, religions and ethnic groups. We in Congress cannot allow people who come to this country to be victimized or subjected to bigotry.

I urge my colleagues in Congress to pay more attention to concerns of India and Indian-Americans. I can think of no more appropriate time to reflect on our shared interests than during the observance of Asian Pacific-American Month.