

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TOPLINE SUMMARY OF RESULTS: CLASSLINK SURVEY

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, when Americans talk about uses of technology in the classroom, they usually are referring to computers and Internet access. A recent survey found that teachers believe one of the most useful new technologies is a simple cellular phone. I enter the results of this survey into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TOPLINE SUMMARY OF RESULTS: CLASSLINK SURVEY

BACKGROUND

Surveys were conducted by telephone with teachers, principals, and assistant principals in schools using ClassLink for at least six months. A total of 229 interviews were conducted with teachers; 14 with principals/assistant principals*.

*Due to this small base size, caution should be used in interpreting results of principals.

SUMMARY

Teachers and principals alike feel that ClassLink is very valuable to them. On a ten-point scale, 82% of teachers and 79% of principals rate ClassLink as an 8, 9 or 10.

Furthermore, 48% of teachers and 65% of principals gave it the highest rating of "10—extremely valuable."

In particular, ClassLink is considered to enhance communication between parents and teachers; to be a valuable tool in case of emergency; to enhance teacher-to-teacher communication and to save time.

Teachers estimate that ClassLink saves them 113 minutes a day. This would translate to 339 hours per year, an annual savings estimated to be worth \$8,814 per teacher.

RATING VALUE OF CLASSLINK PHONE

(In percent)

	Teachers	Principals
Base=Total Respondents	(229)	(14)*
10—Extremely Valuable	48	65
9	16	7
8	18	7
Top Three Box	82	79
7	5	—
6	4	7
5	5	—
4	1	—
3	1	7
2	1	—
1—Not Valuable at All	1	7
Total	100	100

*Caution: Small Base Size

Question: "Considering the reasons you use the phone, how would you rate the value of ClassLink to you. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means not valuable at all, and '10' means extremely valuable. Of course, you may choose any number between 1 and 10."

Source: Statistical Table 5

AGREEMENT RATING OF CLASSLINK PHONE

(In percent)

	Teachers	Principals
Base=Total Respondents	(229)	(14)*
Enhances communication between teachers and parents	99	100
Is a valuable tool in case of emergency	98	100
Saves time while at school	97	100

AGREEMENT RATING OF CLASSLINK PHONE—Continued

(In percent)

	Teachers	Principals
Enhances communication between teachers and other teachers	96	100
Makes information more accessible	93	100
Decreases the isolation of the classroom	91	100
Enhances communication between teachers and administrators	90	93
Makes me feel safer at school	87	93
Increases my ability to be an effective teacher	82	79
Improves the learning environment	76	93

*Caution: Small Base Size

Question: "Now, I would like to read you a list of statements and ask you to give your opinions based on your experience with ClassLink. Please evaluate ClassLink by telling me whether you agree or disagree with each statement. The (first/next) statement is . . . Would you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?"

Source: Statistical Table 18

ESTIMATED SAVINGS IN TIME AND DOLLARS

	Teachers	Principals
Base=Total Respondents	(229)	(14)*
Average time saved per day	113 minutes	286 minutes
Estimated yearly time savings	339 hours	**
Average annual salary	\$37,436.00 ¹	**
Estimated hourly cost	\$26.00 ²	**
Estimated value of time saved annually	\$8,814.00	**

¹ National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Condition of Education Report, 1995, Indicator 55.

² Assumes a 40-hour week, 9 months per year.

*Caution: Small Size.

**Data for principals is not annualized and projected, due to the small base size.

Source: Hand Tabulated.

CLASSLINK USAGE

	Teachers	Principals
Base=Total Respondents	(229)	(14)*
Daily average of calls made using ClassLink	5.07	11.42
Daily average of calls received using ClassLink	3.86	9.16

*Caution: Small Base Size

TRIBUTE TO THE EXPLORAVISION AWARDS PROGRAM

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1997

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring the ExploraVision awards program to the attention of my colleagues. This program, sponsored by Toshiba and administered by the National Science Teachers Association [NSTA], is the largest K–12 student science competition in the world. Working in teams of 3 or 4 with a teacher-adviser, students use their imaginations to envision a form of technology 20 years from now, and compete by sharing their vision through written descriptions and story boards.

On June 20 to 21, more than 40 students will come to our Nation's Capital to receive top honors in the 1997 ExploraVision awards and they will exhibit their winning prototypes of future technologies at the special Science Showcase to be held on Capitol Hill.

I have supported this competition since its launch in 1992. As a longstanding member of the House Science Committee, science education has always been one of the top priorities

in my legislative activities. The ExploraVision awards program is one great example of a successful business-education partnership that encourages students to pursue careers in science.

I am pleased to see the role this competition takes in developing students' science skills to meet the challenges of the future. I applaud the efforts NSTA and Toshiba put into making the competition meaningful and beneficial to the students.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this outstanding program and the high quality of scientific work produced by the student winners. Congratulations and best wishes to all for a special Science Showcase and successful awards weekend events.

TRIBUTE TO SPECIAL STUDENTS FROM WILLIAMSBURG BROOKLYN OF NEW YORK'S 12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1997

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, It is with great honor that I congratulate some very special students from the 12th Congressional District of New York. I am certain that this day marks the culmination of much hard work and many valiant efforts for these students whose work and efforts have had and will continue to lead them to success. Many have overcome the obstacles of overcrowded and dilapidated classrooms, antiquated and insufficient instructional material. While others have overcome the all too frequent distractions of random violence and pervasive drug activity. However, these students have proudly persevered despite the odds. Their success is a tribute not only to their own strength, but also to the supportive parents and teachers who have encouraged them to succeed.

These students have learned that education is priceless. They know that education will provide them with the tools and opportunities to be successful in any endeavor they pursue. In many respects, this is the most important lesson they will carry with them for the rest of their lives.

In closing, I would like to say that the best and brightest youths in America must be encouraged to stay on course so they can pave the way for a better future of this Nation. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the following academic achievers who have triumphed despite adversity.

Congratulations to: Victor De Jesus—P.S. 16, Anita Rendon, Edwin Hernandez—P.S. 18, Juan Guandique, Robert Gil, Jr., Michelle Detres, James Roman—I.S. 49, Yasmine Grossebacker, Milagros Sanchez—J.H.S. 50, Ivan Villar, Marisa Rodriguez—I.S. 71, Cristian Campoverde, Vanessa Colon—P.S. 84, Zeila Herrera, Evelyn Olivieri—P.S. 147, Eliezer de

• 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.

Leon, Celina Garcia—P.S. 106, Antonio Romero, Amir Hairston—P.S. 250, Jasmine Sepulveda, Jorge Melendez—P.S. 257, Anthony Tejera, Wister Dorta—I.S. 318, Marlene Alvarado, Christina Pagan—P.S. 380, Juan Carmona, Claudia Gusman—E.D. Senior Acadamey, Amzad D. Hosein, Thomas R. Napolitano—Holy Trinity School, Jose Enrique Sequi, Jr., Jessica Martinez—St. Peter & Paul School, Brian Paris, Gladys Alvarado—All Saints R.C. School, Francine Hodgson, Cesarina Paula—Transfiguration School, Iris Trinidad, Amanda Zolon—St. Nicholas Elementary School.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1998 AND 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1757) to consolidate international affairs agencies, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes:

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the Stearns amendment to H.R. 1757; the Foreign Relations Authorization Act.

This amendment urges the United Nations to act as a part-time body with a revolving headquarters. It is bad policy and it is a bad idea.

The United Nations has been instrumental in the promotion of peace and security, economic and social development and human rights around the world. It is not a part-time job.

I'm proud to represent the United Nations and the U.N. community on the upper east side of Manhattan. I am also proud that the United States has had such a tremendous impact on the United Nations. With the new Secretary General in place at the United Nations, we have an outstanding opportunity to continue the United States' influence at the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, clearly there is room for meaningful reform within the United Nations. But I believe that the only way for the United States to play a major role in this reform effort is to first develop a real package to fulfill our financial obligation to the United Nations.

Currently, the United States owes \$1.3 billion in back dues. The prompt payment of the United States arrears owed to the United Nations must remain our priority. I recently learned that failure to pay our dues has forced the United Nations to borrow from its peacekeeping budget to pay its operating expenses. This is outrageous and we must not allow it to continue.

The United Nations has already carried out many critical reforms. It has reduced the number of employees at its headquarters by more than 10 percent, and has maintained a no-growth operating budget for the last 2 years. That amounts to serious reform in a relatively short period of time. And I expect that these and other reforms will continue.

I was pleased to send a letter to the chairman of the Appropriations Committees asking that the United States fulfill its financial obligation to the United Nations. I have also cosponsored a bill to authorize appropriations for the payment of past arrearage and assessed contributions for peacekeeping operations in the future.

I am proud to call the U.N. community my constituents, and I will continue to support any measures aimed at ensuring full U.S. payment of its dues and arrears to the United Nations.

THE STUDENT WINNERS OF THE 1997 EXPLORAVISION AWARDS

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1997

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, for the recognition of their achievement, I am inserting into the RECORD the names of the student winners of the 1997 ExploraVision awards:

1997 FIRST PLACE FINALIST WINNERS

Sacred Heart Academy, Mt. Pleasant, MI; Grade Level: K-3; Project: *Kid Watch*; Students: Ashton Bowlby, Cristianna Caleca, Alisa Cwiek, Lawrence Gross; Community Adviser: Gail L. Caleca; Teacher Adviser: Marla A. Schneider.

Cross Street Elementary School, Williston Park, NY; Grade Level: 4-6; Project: *The Trash Tummy-Digesting Garbage for a Healthy Planet*; Students: Michele Guido, Robert Lupfer, Shannon Murphy, Jessica Napolitano; Teacher Adviser: Sidney W. BURGREN.

Central School of Science, Anchorage, AK; Grade Level: 7-9; Project: *ORACLE: Optical Revolution and Contact Lens Enhancement*; Students: Katie Cueva, Karoline Enzenberger, Christopher Cueva, Nick Shepherd; Community Adviser: Karl A. Augestad; Teacher Adviser: Gail D. Coray.

University Laboratory High School, Urbana, IL; Grade Level: 10-12; Project: *The Artificial Vision Restoration System (AVReS)—Eye of the Future*; Students: Ranjit Bhagwat, Asad Husain, Anand Sarwate; Teacher Adviser: David M. Stone.

1997 SECOND PLACE FINALIST WINNERS

Mandeville Elementary School, Mandeville, LA; Grade Level: K-3; Project: *Meal-O-Meter: The Future Food Reader*; Students: Michael Kelly, Wade Kreider, Kristen Murphy; Community Adviser: Ginny Kelly; Teacher Adviser: Laura K. Fischer.

Read-Turrentine Elementary School, Silsbee, TX; Grade Level: K-3; Project: *Microwave Lunch Kit*; Students: Jason Helton, Jordan Deaver, Shea Sapp; Community Adviser: Andy Haidusek; Teacher Adviser: Nelda Doyen.

Homes Elementary School, San Diego, CA; Grade Level: 4-6; Project: *Robo Buoy*; Students: Melissa Hopkins, Michael Hrenko, Valerie Jaffee, Rebecca Shadwick; Community Adviser: Steve L. Celle; Teacher Adviser: Diana L. Celle.

Clara Byrd Elementary School, Williamsburg, VA; Grade Level: 4-6; Project: *Mission Impossible*; Students: Meghan Antol, Claire Heidt, Kyle Ellis, Chris Wahl; Community Adviser: Jeffery J. Antol; Teacher Adviser: Jennifer E. Kim.

Vancouver Talmud Torah School, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Grade Level: 7-9; Project: *M&M's: Magnetic Medicines Buckyball Therapy in the 21st Century*; Stu-

dents: Isaac Elias, Carly Glanzberg, Robyn Massel, Barry Wohl; Community Adviser: Sanford M. Wohl; Teacher Adviser: Elazar Reshef.

John Burroughs School, St. Louis, MO; Grade Level: 7-9; Project: *RST-Rapid Salmonella Tester*; Students: Pafi Nemes, Alex Permutt, LeRoy J. Stromberg III, Everett Stuckey; Community Adviser: Dr. Scott S. Heinzl; Teacher Adviser: Mary E. Harris.

University of Detroit Jesuit High School, Detroit, MI; Grade Level: 10-12; Project: *Magnetorheological Fluids in Automotive Applications*; Students: James Kirt, Brett Lee, Bill Schlotter, Daniel Tremitiere; Teacher Adviser: Father James R. Kurtz, SJ.

Lowell High School, San Francisco, CA; Grade Level: 10-12; Project: *New Arms and Legs*; Students: Holly Deng, Wilson Mok, Eric Wong, Jimmy Yam; Teacher Adviser: Ray A. Hill.

A SALUTE TO THE 106TH RESCUE GROUP

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the 106th Rescue Group, the oldest flying unit in the Air National Guard. The group has an exceptional history which parallels the greatest U.S. military efforts of the 20th century, and its proud members have proven to be a source of outstanding service and dedication to their Long Island neighbors.

In the years immediately following World War I—when aviation first became a powerful force of warfare—Long Island aviators returned from Europe to organize the 102d Observation Squadron. In the following years, they flew observation missions for New York's 27th Division, and then were called to fight in the European and Pacific theaters during World War II, which they did with honor and determination. The valor that American aviators demonstrated in the war, along with the great technological advancements in warfare aviation that had been made since World War I, inspired the creation of the Air National Guard in 1946. Having fought so courageously over the war-torn cities of Germany and the aerial minefields of the Pacific, the 102d Squadron became part of the Air National Guard, and they were assigned to the 106th Bomb Wing in Brooklyn. The 106th became equipped with the era's finest aircraft as the Korean war exploded, and its members piloted the B-29 Superfortress—a great American innovation in the realm of bombers—as they aided in the effort to stave off North Korea.

Returning to Brooklyn after their service to the United States, the 106th Bomb Wing members turned in their bombers for the chance to fly medical airlift missions. Later, the 106th would fly heavy transport missions throughout the world for the Air Force, and then, as conflict arose in Southeast Asia, they were asked to fly regular missions in support of the American forces fighting in Vietnam. While flying refueling missions to support Air Force fighters in Europe in 1970, the 106th moved to its current location at the Suffolk County Airport in Westhampton Beach. Since 1975, the 106th has taken on search and rescue missions, where they have shown true human dedication, perseverance, and the will

to succeed. Surely, all of the group's Long Island neighbors have benefited greatly from this work.

They have touched the lives of citizens and military personnel from Brooklyn to Montauk, from Europe to Asia. On the 50th anniversary of the inception of the U.S. Air Force, it is important to note the contribution that some of Long Island's finest—the members of the 106th—have had on the history of military aviation, and the protection of the ideals of liberty and freedom across the globe. The men and women of our Nation's Air National Guard have flown the world's skies proudly for the past 50 years, maintaining peace in times of understanding, and aiding the young men and women of the U.S. military in times of war. The service the 106th provides today is unparalleled in its importance, and I call upon my fellow Members of Congress to join me in honoring them for their work on behalf of the Air National Guard in the past 50 years, and on behalf of the 271 lives they have saved in search and rescue missions since 1975.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID TURLINGTON

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly distinguished resident of the Sixth District of North Carolina, Mr. David Turlington of Greensboro.

This past spring David was named by the Nathaniel Greene Chapter of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution as Guilford County's top Eagle Scout. He then received State honors from the North Carolina Sons of the American Revolution. On July 7, I am pleased to announce, David Turlington will be recognized by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution as the top Eagle Scout in the Nation. This prestigious ceremony will be conducted in Baltimore, MD. In addition, David was selected as the American Legion's North Carolina Eagle Scout of the Year.

David is to be commended for his dedication and perseverance in achieving these esteemed honors. With young people such as David striving for such high standards, the future of our great Nation is certain to be in good hands.

David has recently graduated from Grimsley High School and plans to attend North Carolina State University in the fall. He serves as an example of the benefits of hard work and dedication. We salute David for his arduous work, the challenges that he has faced, and the honors that he has justly received. We wish David Turlington the best of luck in the future, and we are certain that he will make us all proud.

HONORING SISTER REGINA MURPHY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge an outstanding constituent from my

district who has been honored as a Woman of Justice. Sister Regina Murphy is one of 25 people nationwide to be honored by Network, a national Catholic social justice lobby.

Sister Regina has displayed her leadership abilities by heading campaigns for the MacBride principles for fair employment in Northern Ireland, the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility and against corporate promotion of infant formula over breastfeeding. Sister Regina Murphy is currently studying at Fordham University in the Bronx.

Once again, Mr. Speaker it is my pleasure to call attention to Sister Regina Murphy for her outstanding honor as a Woman of Justice.

TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES LOS ANGELES CHAPTER NO. 3

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Los Angeles Chapter No. 3 of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees [NARFE] on its 50th anniversary.

Los Angeles Chapter No. 3 of NARFE was originally chartered in June 1947. Since that time, it has been dedicated to promoting and protecting the interests of civilian individuals and families who have retired from Federal service. With a membership of half-million retirees nationwide, NARFE provides a vital service for the dedicated individuals who have chosen a career in public service.

As Los Angeles Chapter No. 3 celebrates its achievements over the last 50 years, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending it for its substantial contributions on behalf of Federal retirees and for working to improve their quality of life.

TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR JAMES C. HARDY

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, on June 30, 1997, James C. Hardy, Ph.D., professor of pediatrics and speech pathology and audiology at the University of Iowa, in Iowa City, IA, will conclude a distinguished 41-year career of research, teaching, clinical service, and the pioneering of innovative and far-reaching programs for people with disabilities.

In the early 1950's, Dr. Hardy made the decision to enter the field than called speech correction, and discovered that he enjoyed and had a unique gift for working with children with development speech disorders. After doing so in public schools in Missouri for a few years, he came to the University of Iowa for graduate study. While working on his master's degree, he accepted the position of graduate assistant at University Hospital School [UHS] in 1956.

Beginning in 1960, as supervisor of the UHS Speech and Hearing Department, Dr.

Hardy directed a 13 year federally funded research program in speech physiology and disorders thereof due to neuromotor dysfunction. One of his publications, "Suggestions for Physiological Research in Dysarthria," published in *Cortex* in 1967, continues to be cited as a guide for research dealing with speech disorders resulting for neuromotor dysfunction of the speech producing musculatures.

Dr. Hardy has also been recognized as an early leader in what was, in the 1960's, the relatively new field of assistive technology. Under his leadership, UHS speech-language pathologists were among the first to advocate for the development of strategies to teach nonoral communications for children whose severe neuromotor dysfunction made oral communication impossible. UHS staff went on to develop the Nation's first specialized clinical service for nonspeaking children in use of augmentative communications devices.

In 1972, Dr. Hardy became director of the University of Iowa's Department of Speech Pathology and Audiology's Wendell Johnson Speech and Hearing Clinic.

James Hardy has continued his clinical work throughout his career, and, in 1970, he and Dr. William LaVelle of Iowa's Department of Otolaryngology-Face and Neck Surgery began expanding on early work in the use of intraoral devices called palatal lifts. These devices are made for persons who have speech disorders, at least in part, due to dysfunctional soft palates that cannot be resolved by surgery. Hardy and LaVelle have continued to provide patients, from young children to elders who have a variety of diagnoses, with palatal lifts since that time, and this work has been designated as a model of contemporary standards of care in prosthodontia.

In 1979, James Hardy was appointed director of professional services at University Hospital School, and for more than 15 years he directed the clinical activities of one of the few programs in the country that provides comprehensive interdisciplinary services for people with disabilities. He continued his research interests in communication disorders, and, beginning in 1983, he codirected with Dr. Herman A. Hein, professor of pediatrics, a 7 year statewide study, funded by a national private foundation, of early identification of communication disorders in infants and toddlers.

With the increasing recognition of the advantages of assistive technology for people with disabilities to improve their quality of life, Dr. Hardy has become involved in the enhancement of assistive technology services. Since 1988, he has directed the federally funded Iowa Program for Assistive Technology [IPAT], a program that has resulted in significant increases in assistive technology services in Iowa for persons of all ages who have all types of disabilities.

During the four decades of his career, Dr. Hardy has seen what he calls the astronomical development of services for people with disabilities and their families. "I have been privileged to work with people who have disabilities, in programs that provide assistance to them, and with students who also will do so," reflects Dr. Hardy. "And I have also seen our society's all too slow but nevertheless increasing recognition that people with disabilities do indeed have abilities. It would be difficult to ask for more from one's career."

It would also be difficult to find anyone who has given more of himself and his gifts for others than Dr. James Hardy. I know my colleagues join me in expressing profound appreciation for his over 41 years of service as teacher, researcher, clinician and healer.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to clarify for the RECORD my reasons for missing the two recorded votes that took place yesterday, Wednesday, June 18, 1997, on the House floor for H.R. 437, the National Sea Grant College Program Authorization and the approval of the House Journal. I was unfortunately delayed in coming to Washington because I was attending the funeral of a friend, Mr. Andrew H. Aman, Sr.

FREEMASONS OF SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND CELEBRATE THEIR COUNTRY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Freemasons of Suffolk County, Long Island, whose celebration of Flag Day will encompass two great remembrances: that of the storied and patriotic past of the United States of America, and that of the honorable role of past and present Masons in American history.

As Americans across the land from New York's First District to Hawaii raise the Stars and Stripes on Flag Day, they will celebrate the birthday of our greatest and most treasured national symbol, and at the same time, they will be honoring the work of those Americans who have built the many important customs and traditions that we honor with each raising of the flag. Since this Nation's inception, the songs we sing and the words we intone in times of war and times of peace have been penned by Freemasons. The names Francis Scott Key and John Philip Sousa are part of our national lore—these men are as revered as the wonderful songs they penned. What often goes unrecognized, however, is the fact that these great Americans were Freemasons, and that their organization made so many important contributions to our national identity. Our children would not recite the Pledge of Allegiance to our flag if not for a Mason's work, and our "Star Spangled Banner," written with such passion at a time when the shores of the United States were under attack in 1812, would never have been put to paper. The organization was a breeding ground for patriotism, and to this day the Freemasons remain true to their initial ideals. Indeed, their group's lore serves as almost a textbook of American history.

On Flag Day, the Freemasons celebrate their country—and their group's contributions to that country's history—in grand style. The entire Long Island community is invited to hear

spirited renditions of great patriotic songs, and to be bathed in a sea of red, white, and blue. Revolutionary War-period cannons will be fired, and war veterans and community Boy and Girl Scouts will march side by side, both touched by the legacy of past Freemasons. Americans, both young and old, are affected by the power of the "Star Spangled Banner," for Francis Scott Key's words are so moving that it is not difficult to feel the bombs bursting in air; to see the rockets' red glare. In the years since the Second Continental Congress forged this Nation, dozens of stars have been added to the flag to represent the admittance of new States to the Union.

It seems that with each new star on Old Glory—a term which was also coined by a Mason—a new voice arose from the ranks of the Masons to weave another piece of the great American story. With their Flag Day celebration in Southampton, Suffolk County's Freemasons will be regaled with the same songs and traditions as their fellow Americans from throughout the land, but they can take special pride in knowing that, without their forefathers, our National Anthem, Pledge of Allegiance, and the design of the flag itself would be very different today. I would ask my fellow members of Congress to join me in applauding the work of the Freemasons, who have helped construct American patriotism as we have celebrated it for hundreds of years. And today, they still gather in the name of patriotism, to celebrate the American ideals of liberty, equality, and justice for all. There could be no more fitting tribute to the work of past Masons than this celebration of their works. For when we celebrate Flag Day, we are also celebrating the contributions of men such as Masons John Philip Sousa, Francis J. Bellemy, and Francis Scott Key.

AFFIRMING THAT THE DISTRIBUTION OF PHONORECORDS TO THE PUBLIC BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1978, DID NOT CONSTITUTE PUBLICATION OF THE MUSICAL COMPOSITION EMBODIED IN THAT PHONORECORD UNDER COPYRIGHT LAW

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce an important piece of legislation which will affirm that the distribution of phonorecords to the public before January 1, 1978, did not constitute publication of the musical composition embodied in that phonorecord under the 1909 Copyright Act. It is intended to restore the law to what it was before the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *La Cienega Music Co. versus Z.Z. Top*.¹

Until that decision, it was the long-standing view of the Copyright Office and the understanding of the music industry, as reflected in their business practices, that the sale or distribution of recordings to the public before January 1, 1978, did not constitute publication of the musical composition embodied on the recording. This view was confirmed by the Sec-

ond Circuit Court of Appeals in *Rosette versus Rainbo Record Mfg. Corp.*²

The *La Cienega* decision has, therefore, placed a cloud over the legal status of a large number of musical works recorded and sold before January 1, 1978. Moreover, it has called into question the long established practices of the Copyright Office. This bill will remove the cloud and bring the law into conformity with the second circuit opinion and Copyright Office practices.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS M. ROLLI, MAYOR OF THE TOWNSHIP OF VERONA

HON. BILL PASCHELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. PASCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the Honorable Nicholas M. Rolli, mayor of the Township of Verona, New Jersey.

Mayor Rolli, a lifelong resident of Verona, was born on September 29, 1954. He has served on the Township Council since 1981 and served as mayor from 1987 to 1989 and 1991 to 1993. He additionally served as deputy mayor from 1993 to 1994. Mayor Rolli was selected to fill a vacancy on the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders when James Treffinger resigned to take the position of Essex County executive and was elected to fill that term on November 7, 1995.

Mayor Rolli, who worked his way through college at a supermarket and as a musician, graduated from Seton Hall University in 1976 with a B.S. in accounting and is active in alumni affairs, giving back to the school which gave him so much.

Mayor Rolli is the Director of Financial Communications for Philip Morris Co., Inc., the world's largest consumer packaged goods company. He has held this position since 1993. Previously he was the Manager of Financial Communications and prior to joining Philip Morris, Mayor Rolli was the Manager of Investor Relations with the Colgate-Palmolive Co. He is a member of the National Investor Relations Institute and the Association for Investment Management and Research.

Mayor Rolli is the founder of the Verona Mayor's Charity Ball, a nonpolitical, nonprofit fundraising program aimed at supporting civic and youth programs in Verona. The program has raised over \$20,000 in its first 3 years.

Mayor Rolli is the President of the Italian-American Club of Verona and received the group's Distinguished Service award in 1991. He was named as one of the outstanding young men of America in 1988 and is a lecturer at Our Lady of the Lake Church in Verona. Mayor Rolli is a past trustee of the North Jersey Developmental Center, a volunteer position to which he was appointed by Gov. Thomas Kean.

Mayor Rolli and his wife, Judy, are the proud parents of their two children, Deana and Mark, ages 12 and 9 respectively, who attend Verona public schools.

Mr. Speaker, I would like for you to join me, our colleagues, Mayor Rolli's family and

¹44 F.3d 813 (9th Cir.), cert denied, 64 U.S.L.W. 3262 (Oct. 10, 1995).

²354 F. Supp. 1183 (S.D.N.Y.), aff'd per curiam, 546 F.2d 461 (2d Cir. 1976).

friends, the Township of Verona and the County of Essex in recognizing Mayor Nicholas M. Rolli's outstanding and invaluable service to the community.

THE COMPUTER INVESTMENT ACT—COMMONSENSE DEPRECIATION PERIOD FOR COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce important legislation that will return common sense to the Internal Revenue Code by changing the depreciation period for computer equipment.

Currently, for tax purposes computer equipment must be depreciated over a 5-year period. Ironically, rapid technological advancements now being made in the computer industry guarantee that the average useful life of this equipment is 14 to 24 months. Businesses in highly competitive markets must continually replace computer equipment if they are to remain competitive. Although a small business will often purchase a new system after 2 years, it must keep the outdated equipment on the books for 5 years.

This legislation will update the Tax Code to ensure that it acknowledges ongoing, rapid advancements being made in the computer industry. This measure will change the depreciation period from 5 years to 2 years, ensuring that businesses are not penalized for making investments that keep them competitive. This change will serve to promote economic growth and job creation within these competitive industries.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to join Representative BEN CARDIN, me, and other original cosponsors in support of this important legislation.

HONORING THE SAVE OUR YOUTH INITIATIVE, CONGRESSIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the members of my Save Our Youth Initiative's Congressional Youth Council.

One of the major challenges facing Brooklyn, and other parts of our Nation, is finding ways to open doors of opportunity for youth who constitute a disproportionately large share of the unemployed, underemployed, and incarcerated. Through the Save Our Youth Initiative, I am striving to eliminate this bleak outlook for our youth, and to provide the necessary resources so that youth can build successful lives. An important vehicle in this effort is my Congressional Youth Council.

Since spring 1996, the Youth Council's leadership role in the community encourages youth to become more active citizens. Through organizing community forums such as a Youth Town Hall meeting attended by over 200 youth and adults, participating in

public hearings and other local events, and discussing policy issues with public officials such as Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and Brooklyn Borough President Howard Golden, these youth blossomed into dedicated advocates. Each young leader—Macie Black, Keisha Walters, Jerome Jeffrey, Anjanee Pitambar, Alicia Lawrence, Francis Williams, and Akilah Holder—is a shining beacon of hope for the future of our community.

I am tremendously proud of their achievements in both school and the community. This month, five of these dedicated youth advocates will receive their New York State high school diplomas. They have truly shown that Generation X is a generation of excellence.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting all of the members of my Congressional Youth Council.

INTRODUCTION OF ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer legislation on amendments to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to make certain clarifications to the land bank protection provisions, and for other purposes. Last year, the House passed H.R. 2505, however, the U.S. Senate did not consider this legislation in the 104th Congress.

This legislation is identical to H.R. 2505 from the 104th Congress. The Alaska Federation of Natives, the State of Alaska, the administration and members and staff of the Committee on Resources have spent the last year and a half to reach a consensus with non-controversial provisions.

For example, the bill would amend ANCSA to correct an inconsistency in current Federal law by allowing Regional Corporations to elect to acquire oil, gas, and coal estates reserved to the Federal Government beneath Native allotments surrounded or adjacent to subsurface lands conveyed to the Corporations pursuant to section 12 (a) of (b) of ANCSA.

Another provision would extend the exemption period from estate and gift tax for stock through its period of inalienability.

This bill would also amend ANILCA to extend the automatic land protections to land trades between village corporations, intraregional corporation land trades and Native Corporation land trades with the Federal or State governments.

Mr. Speaker, I offer this bill at this time to begin the process of reviewing each of these important provisions and others which affect Alaskans. I welcome comments on this important bill to ensure that we pass a non-controversial bill at a later date.

HONORING THE NATIONAL VICTORY OF THE MINNESOTA STATE HIGH SCHOOL MATHEMATICS LEAGUES

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the achievement of the Minnesota State High School Mathematics League's statewide team. The team's Gold squad took first place in the Nation among Division I teams at the American Regions Math League Contest held in Iowa City, IA. This is a proud new achievement for the State of Minnesota, in that Minnesota has never finished first in this national competition which draws nearly 1,000 high school students representing nearly every State across the Nation.

The League hosted two teams from Minnesota, the Maroon and Gold teams, in the tradition of the Golden Gopher spirit and the University of Minnesota's school colors. The Gold team consists of 15 all-star "mathletes," 5 of whom are from St. Paul schools in the Fourth Congressional District which I am honored to represent. The Minnesota Maroon team, which placed seventh in the Division II competition bracket, is composed of 15 excellent math students, 4 of whom also attend schools in my hometown of St. Paul.

As a life-long science educator, I am proud of all these students and feel that the high level of participation by so many students from St. Paul is testimony to the level of support from families, teachers, and the St. Paul community. I would especially congratulate the coaches of these teams, all of whom are teachers. As an educator in Minnesota, I well understand the hard work, dedication, and determination that added up to success for the Minnesota Gold and Maroon teams at this national mathematics competition.

I am sure my colleagues will join me in commending the fine, hard-working students of the Minnesota State High School Mathematics Leagues for national excellence in mathematics. In a time when budgets are tight, classrooms are overcrowded, teachers are overworked, and students are faced with increasing challenges both in the school and in the home, the national achievement of these Minnesota students and teachers are all the more encouraging. Successes like these serve to remind us of our national priorities and the importance of investing in our children through education.

Congratulations to all the Minnesota students and the students from across the Nation who participated in this year's mathematics competition.

Members of the Minnesota Gold team were: Matt Craighead, St. Paul Academy; Eugene Davydov, St. Louis Park; Dave Freeman, Blake; Keith Frikken, Winona; John Gregg, St. Paul Academy; Matt Hancher, St. Paul Academy; Jesse Kamp, Apple Valley; Tom McElmurry, Irondale; Andy Niedermaier, Benilde-St. Margaret's; Nate Ostberg, St. Thomas Academy; Bill Owens, Rochester Mayo; Lars Roe, St. Paul Central; Joshua VonKorff, St. Cloud Tech; Jin Wang, Rochester John Marshall; and Ben Zweibel, St. Louis Park.

Members of the Minnesota Maroon team were: Chris Arnesen, International School; Michael Born, Mankato East; Matt Colvin, Dassel-Cokato; John De Nero, Blake; Nate Dobel, Mounds View; Susan Dorsher, St. Cloud Tech; Ben Konkel, St. Paul Central; Yael Levi, St. Paul Academy; Sam Linsay-Levine, St. Paul Central; Jon Moon, St. Paul Central; Dan Owens, Rochester Mayo; Tim Rantasha, St. Cloud Tech; Leo Shklovskii, St. Louis Park; Tim Sjoberg, Rosemount; and Vishan Wong, Mounds View.

Team Coaches were: Tom Kilkelly, St. Thomas Academy; Bill Boulger, St. Paul Academy; Marlys Henke, St. Paul Central; and Mike Reiners, a three-time member of the State all-star math team.

IN HONOR OF SALLY A. DELSON

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a respectful tribute to Sally A. Delson, executive director of the State of Israel Bonds' Organizations Divisions. Ms. Delson, who is being honored this weekend at a State of Israel Bonds tribute luncheon, has played an integral role in the divisions' growth over the past 30 years.

For the past 30 years, the Israel Bonds' Organizations Division has grown tremendously under Sally's guidance. Originally comprised of Landsmanshaften groups, the division later grew to incorporate a variety of Jewish and Zionist organizations. The organizations division's success can be seen in the high volume of sales—more than \$200 million in bonds—sold in New York since 1952.

Sally's first foray into her work for a Zionist cause was prompted by her grandfather's prediction when she was just 9 years old. Her grandfather, a renowned Rabbi, told her that one day after the birth of a Jewish state, she would work for that state. After a visit to the Tomb of Rachel while in Israel following the Six-Day War, Sally remembered her grandfather's prophecy and renewed her commitment to work for the advancement and security of the State of Israel.

Over the 30 years that Sally has been with Israel Bonds, she has proven to be an invaluable crusader working to fulfill its mission of maintaining Israel's economic security. Her colleagues and supporters see her as a source of inspiration and credit her with the organizations division's success.

On Sunday, the State of Israel Bonds will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the First Zionist Congress and the eve of Israel's 50th anniversary of independence. They will also celebrate Sally Delson—wife, mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, and devoted daughter of the Zionist movement.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to Sally Delson. The Division of Organizations of State of Israel Bonds and the Jewish community as a whole are fortunate to have a woman such as Sally working for their cause. I am thrilled to have Ms. Delson in my district.

TRIBUTE TO DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY, INC.

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., Paterson Alumnae Chapter. Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. is a sisterhood of college educated women of color committed to public service. The sorority was founded at Howard University in Washington, D.C. on January 13, 1913 by 22 women. Chapters of the sorority reach throughout the United States, Germany, Korea, Haiti, and Liberia. Approximately 180,000 women have been initiated into Delta Sigma Theta and are sustained by the bond of sisterhood. The challenges and successes of more than 80 years have assured its members of the organization's endurance.

The Paterson Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta, Inc. was chartered on November 12, 1978. It was the 13th chapter chartered in the State of New Jersey. The founders saw a need for a public service organization in the city of Paterson. The chartering ceremony held at the Paterson Boys Club was conducted by past regional director, Chappelle Armstead.

The Paterson Alumnae Chapter has maintained a consistent presence in the city of Paterson since its inception. Through its many projects and service activities, the chapter continually keeps an active interest in the welfare of the lives of Paterson citizens.

The Paterson Alumnae Chapter was a key in the organization of the local chapter of the Northern New Jersey Tri-County Chapter of the National Pan-Hellenic Council whose primary purpose is to coordinate the activities of the eight historically black Greek-lettered sororities and fraternities.

The Paterson Alumnae Chapter believes in coalition building and to that end, has worked with various community organizations on several service projects. A few of the projects and activities the Paterson Alumnae Chapter is involved with include a candidate's forum for local and State political candidates, an annual Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Youth Celebration, a Kwanzaa workshop, Adopt-A-Black Business, a School America Literacy Project, and the 1997 Teen Summit.

The current officers of the Paterson Alumnae Chapter are Linda G. Smith, president; Ada Downing, vice president; Sharon Briggs, secretary; E. Florine White, treasurer; and Pamela Davis, financial secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, the members of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., their family and friends, and city of Paterson in recognizing the Paterson Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Sorority, Inc.'s outstanding and invaluable service to the community.

HONORING JOSEPH ANTHONY SWANICK

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding individual and honored constituent, Joseph Anthony Swanick, who died recently in his Montgomery County, PA, home with his family all around him. I mention this, Mr. Speaker, because the fact that he was surrounded by those he loved the most, his family, is typical of the way he lived his life and was certainly the way he would choose to die.

During his 78 years on Earth, Joseph Swanick achieved much for which he could be proud. However, his greatest pride and joy came in the accomplishments of his wife, Catherine, and his two children, Patrick, born in 1957 and Anthony, born in 1960.

Joseph Anthony Swanick, a retired business owner and hospice volunteer, died on Monday, June 2, 1997, at 2 a.m. of complications due to emphysema and heart disease at his home in Penllyn, PA. But how he died is not nearly as important as how he lived his extraordinary life.

Mr. Swanick, a decorated veteran of World War II, was born on February 9, 1919, in Philadelphia to Harry and Molly Swanick. After graduating from Northeast Catholic High School, Mr. Swanick attended the University of Pennsylvania for 1 year before volunteering to serve in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II.

Stationed in Tibenham, England, during the war as part of the 445th Bomb Group, he participated in numerous air raids on Germany and the Nazi occupied territory as a waist gunner in a B-24 Liberator. Briefly injured during the war, Mr. Swanick returned to the United States after his tour of duty was completed. He received numerous decorations including the Distinguished Flying Cross, for his wartime service.

In his comments and reflections about his father during the funeral mass, Tony Swanick, who serves as my press secretary and has been my friend for many years, talked about his father's bravery. Citing John F. Kennedy's book, "Profiles in Courage", in which President Kennedy chronicled the lives of American statesmen who stood up for their beliefs against great opposition, Tony reminded us that "courage has many faces and heroes can come from anywhere."

"To me, my Father was a hero, in many ways—a 'profile in courage.' He was honest and kind. He lived his Roman Catholic faith as best he could. He loved his family with a passion I've never seen equaled. * * * Tony noted that the heroics of war came relatively easily for Joe Swanick. He, along with other brave, young Americans conquered that fear in their youth while defending our Nation against Nazi oppression, tyranny, and inhumanity. "But," Tony added, "the bravery of self sacrifice was something nurtured throughout a lifetime and perfected for his family's sake. He was the most selfless man I've ever known."

Mr. Swanick attended and graduated Temple University where he earned an associate degree in business. Later in life, when his

sons were looking at college with some apprehension, he again attended classes at Temple University just to show them that they had nothing to fear. Both went on to college.

In September 1952, Joseph Swanick married Catherine M. McCall with whom he has shared his life since. Together they raised their two children and taught them the lessons, morals, and ideals which would stay with them throughout their lives.

After working as a salesman for Colonial Beef Co., Mr. Swanick founded his own wholesale meat business, Joseph Swanick Inc., in 1960 and remained in business until his retirement in 1984. Because he was a man who believed in doing what was right, Joe Swanick refused to sell to country clubs and places he knew discriminated against blacks or Jewish people. Also, during financial recessions, he would take meat and other items from his own business and deliver it secretly to members of his church who had nothing to eat. As a father and teacher, he brought his children with him to learn the importance of performing charitable works while avoiding the spotlight.

"He taught me tolerance," Tony Swanick said, "that it is okay if you disagree with people or don't even understand them. But, it is not okay to hate them or persecute them for it. From him, I learned to open my mind to new experiences and people who were different and close my heart to bigotry and intolerance."

Joseph Swanick also helped his children discover the beauty of our Earth by taking them on trips to locations throughout the world. But he also taught them to find the beauty within themselves and to trust in their own abilities. Mr. Speaker, we here in Congress often discuss the fact that too many children in America are neglected or abused. Here was a man who taught his children the importance of self worth every day.

Mr. Swanick and his family lived in the Elkins Park section of Abington Township, Montgomery County, for more than 20 years before moving to the Penllyn section of Lower Gynedd Township. Throughout his life, Mr. Swanick remained active in his church parish beginning with St. Stephens in North Philadelphia and including St. Dennis in Havertown, Delaware County. Much of his life with his family was spent at the Montgomery County parishes of St. James's Roman Catholic Church in Elkins Park and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Ambler.

Following his retirement from the wholesale meat business, Mr. Swanick worked as a courier for the Montgomery Publishing Co., publisher of numerous weekly newspapers. Ironically, at the same time, his son, Tony, was an award-winning reporter for the newspapers. Mr. Swanick also believed in giving back to the community in much the way his wife and two sons did.

He was active as a volunteer for Wissahickon Hospice, based at Chestnut Hill Hospital, for more than 5 years, serving as a companion for numerous terminally ill patients in Philadelphia as well as Norristown and various other Montgomery County communities. His role was to ease the burden and emotional distress for both the patient and the family during the patients final months of life. He dedicated much of his free time to helping others—a Swanick family trait. His wife, Catherine, organized and ran a group called Birth-

right which promoted adoptions. Pat was involved in numerous charities he organized at St. Joseph's University. And Tony worked with me to co-found the Montgomery County AIDS Task Force and to create a public health department for Montgomery County. He still serves on the board of trustees of Norristown State Hospital.

Joe Swanick loved to bring comfort to the ill through Wissahickon Hospice and, perhaps he knew he would need the services of hospice himself as his life came to a close. For the last 6 months, he received outstanding homecare from the Montgomery Homecare/Hospice based at Montgomery Hospital.

But, the real care came from his family, Pat and his wife Diana, Tony and particularly Joseph's wife, Catherine, who was by his side every minute providing him with the best medicine he could have, a warm hand on his, a smile, a prayer. "Dad always said 'I got me a good one,'" Pat said. "And he was right." Catherine and Joe Swanick took vows to care for each other for better or for worse, in sickness and in health and they did just that until in death they did part.

Mr. Speaker, when Joe Swanick died, hundreds came to bid him farewell. There were people from his grade school and his high school. The brave men who flew with him in B-24 Liberators in World War II were also represented as were those who worked for him. Members of Wissahickon Hospice who worked with him to care for others were joined by those from Montgomery Hospice who, ultimately, cared for him until his death.

Joe Swanick's death was not an easy one. In the end, he could barely draw a breath and his heart was weak, perhaps because he gave so much of it to others. Still, despite his pain and discomfort, his family was foremost in his mind. Catherine, Pat, Diana, and Tony gathered around him on his last day on Earth and prayed for him, cried for their loss, sang to him, held his hand, and made certain he left this world feeling loved. But to the end, Joe Swanick was selfless.

"In one of my last conversations with my Father before he became too ill to speak," Tony Swanick said. "He pulled me close and told me he wished there had been more he could have done for me during his life. Can you believe that? This man who gave me everything I value was lying there * * * staring at death * * * barely able to draw a breath * * * and when he did, he didn't use that breath to ask me to help him or to make him more comfortable. He used that breath to tell me that he wanted to do more for me! To do more for me * * *." Mr. Speaker, even at the threshold of death, Joe Swanick put his family first.

Joe Swanick had an incredible wit, loved to tell a good story, was quick with a laugh, and a smile and was for his family the embodiment of humanity, kindness, compassion, understanding, and love. but the consensus at his death was that Joe Swanick wasn't really gone forever. Before he died, Catherine reminded him, "You know Joe, up in Heaven, you'll have a whole new audiences for your World War II stories." Pat said he could see a glimmer in his father's eyes when he imagined the possibilities.

Joe Swanick was proud of his family and would be quick to tell anyone about them—whether or not they wanted to hear it.

"In fact," Pat said, "I've envisioned the scene in Heaven this week over and over again. I can see Dad saying:

'Saint Peter, wait 'til you meet my wife, Cass. She's the best!' or

'Saint Peter, did I tell you about my trip to Cleveland last summer to visit Pat and Diana?' or

'Saint Peter, have you ever been to Washington for Christmas? We visited Tony there last year during the holidays * * *'

I can just see those conversations going on up there. I just hope Saint Peter doesn't get too tired of hearing about us and he still lets us in when our time comes."

Pat noted that his father was a Christian, faithful in his duties to God and his church. He was a patriot, flying nearly 30 wartime missions in World War II. He was an entrepreneur, "he always like this word—he said it was a fancy word even if he didn't know how to spell it." He was a volunteer, dedicating his time to others in need.

"Dad was a good friend and neighbor and a devoted husband," Pat said. "His best role, and perhaps I'm a bit biased, was simply being a dad. He was real good at it * * * the best. He made a difference and we're all better off for having known him."

Pat is right, Mr. Speaker. I know this family well and I know they were all devastated by this great loss. It was a loss to Montgomery County and the entire Delaware Valley as well as to everyone whose lives Joe Swanick touched. Joseph Swanick practiced family values before someone turned the phrase into a weapon to attack those who were different.

Tony Swanick summed it up when he noted that many of us, in our youth, try so hard to be different from our parents. "Now," he said, "I've spent much of my adult life wishing I was more like them. To my dad * * * my friend * * * I can say only this. Yours is the most elegant soul I've ever known. Yours is the biggest heart I've ever seen. Yours is the most loving and gentle spirit I have ever encountered. You are the finest man I have ever known and we will miss you more than words could ever say. But now, it is time for you to be at peace with God. And so, I must say 'farewell' my Father, my friend. Farewell."

"BEST TAX-CUT PROPOSAL APPEARS TO FACE ROADBLOCK IN CONGRESS"

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues the following editorial supporting the proposed capital gains tax cut which appeared in the Omaha World Herald on June 18, 1997.

[From the Omaha World Herald, June 18, 1997]

BEST TAX-CUT PROPOSAL APPEARS TO FACE ROADBLOCK IN CONGRESS

Democrats and Republicans on Capitol Hill are negotiating the specifics of legislation to reduce taxes by a net \$85 billion over the next five years. Unfortunately, the best proposal in the tax-cut package—reducing the capital-gains tax—is the hardest one to sell politically.

When stocks, homes, farms or small businesses are sold by an individual, an estate or a trust for more than what the seller paid for them, the seller pays a 28 percent tax on the difference in price—the long-term capital gain. While this is less than the current maximum tax rate on ordinary income, 39.6 percent, the 28 percent capital-gains tax rate still causes some holders of capital assets to refrain from investment transactions that could stimulate the economy and create jobs.

Republicans once talked of reducing the capital-gains tax rate to as low as 15 percent as a way to encourage reinvestment. Now they seem resigned to the idea that a reduction of 8 percentage points may be the best they can do.

A capital-gains tax cut is difficult to accomplish because Democrats keep pounding on the idea that only rich people receive income from selling property—a claim that never seems to die no matter how many times it is proven false. House Democrats have said they are willing to consider reducing the tax on the gains from the sale of a small business or family farm but not the tax on the gains from the sale of other capital assets.

Many Americans have legitimate concerns about the excessive compensation going to some large-corporation chief executives—people who receive millions of dollars annually, sometimes even when their company's performance is flat. Republicans are still smarting from the campaign by Democrats who said Republicans were going to "gut health care for the elderly to fund a tax cut for the rich," a campaign that was based on a lie.

For these reasons, some Republicans are skittish about taking a hard line on a capital-gains tax cut.

Bipartisan support exists for a \$500-per-child annual tax credit for families, though there is disagreement over the level of annual income at which to cut off the credit. Democrats want to draw the line at \$75,000. Republicans favor a ceiling of \$100,000. Republicans are challenging the Democratic contention that poor families who do not pay income taxes ought to get the per-child credit anyway, in the form of a government check. There also is disagreement about the age of children for whom the credit could be claimed, with the White House and various factions in Congress proposing top ages from 12 to 18.

President Clinton's proposal for tax breaks tied to college expenses also is difficult for politicians to resist. Democrats want \$35 billion in tax credits and deductions for families sending children to college. Families would receive a tax credit of \$1,500 for each college student or deduct from their taxable income up to \$10,000 a year in college expenses. Republicans offer a more modest plan, with credits for 50 percent of tuition costs up to \$3,000 a year.

The final version of the tax legislation is likely to include the popular per-child and college-tuition credits in some form, even though the credits are not large enough for individuals to have much stimulus effect on the economy. Moreover, they probably will have to be modified to fit within the target number of \$135 billion in tax cuts. (A proposed \$50 billion in tax increases would leave \$85 billion in net tax relief over five years.)

Prospects for cutting the capital-gains tax rate to 20 percent are dim. A cut in the inheritance tax rate and an increase in the amount (currently \$600,000) that can be passed to heirs free of federal estate tax also are generally opposed by Democrats.

That is disappointing. Republicans are right about the job-creating potential of a significant capital-gains tax cut and the fun-

damental fairness of reducing the effective inheritance tax rate. Instead, taxpayers with children are likely to get a modest credit of limited value as an incentive to new investment.

The overall tax-cut package could be a similarly bland compromise—a far cry from the bold \$200 billion tax cut originally advocated by the GOP.

CAN PEOPLE OF FAITH DIFFER ON MFN FOR CHINA?

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, political and religious persecution continues in China. These human rights violations, spotlighted as Congress considers extending its trade status with China, are appalling to everyone. But the question of whether we should keep the trade door open or isolate China in trying to bring an end to these abuses is far from unanimous, especially among the faith community.

First, it is important to recognize that the most-favored-nation trade status—up for a vote in Congress in late June—is a misnomer that gives no special treatment to China. In fact, MFN is the normal, unprivileged trade status held by every other nation in the world except six.

But some within the religious community believe even normal trading practices with China are unconscionable. Family psychologist James Dobson and his Washington-based Family Research Council, led by Gary Bauer, former domestic policy adviser to President Ronald Reagan, believe that cutting off trade with China will send a message that will convince the Chinese Government to halt the persecutions of Christians and other people of faith.

Others, however, insist a public Christian stance against MFN is not in the interest of the church in China and will seriously hamper the efforts of Christians from outside China who have spent years seeking to establish a Christian witness among the Chinese people. In fact, they fear the human rights violations will be exacerbated if we cut our ties with China, thereby removing our Western influences from this emerging democracy. Those who share this belief include Joseph M. Stowell, president of the Moody Bible Institute; Don Argue, president of the National Association of Evangelicals; and the China Service Coordinating Office, an umbrella group representing more than 100 missionary groups, many in China, including the Institute for Chinese Studies at Wheaton College's Billy Graham Center.

The United States Catholic Bishops Association issued a statement opposing renewing MFN trade status for China, though not all the bishops agree with the statement. Ironically, Hong Kong's official Catholic newspaper, the Sunday Examiner, reported new contacts between Beijing and Hong Kong's Catholic hierarchy, which could be a major step toward an official recognition of the Catholic Church inside China.

And then there is Father Robert Sirico, president of the Action Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty, and a signatory to previous advertisements by the Family Research

Council protesting religious persecution in China. "Just as religious freedom offers the best hope for Christian social influence, economic freedom is the best hope for spreading that influence around the world," said Sirico, who supports MFN.

Others, such as Ned Graham, son of evangelist Billy Graham and president of the missionary organization East Gates, believe the religious leaders opposing MFN should temper their language in speaking on the situation because it has the effect of bringing more persecution upon the church in China.

As a believer in the freedom of worship and as a United States Congressman, I have written numerous letters and protested religious persecution in Russia, Kuwait, Romania, China, and other parts of the world. I wrote to Secretary of State Albright to ask her to raise the issue of religious persecution during her visit to Russia and China. I cosponsored and voted for legislation that condemned human rights abuses against religious believers around the world. That resolution urged the President to create a special advisory committee for religious liberty abroad or to appoint a White House special advisor on religious persecution. This battle does not just involve Christians around the world. The persecution of one faith is persecution of all faiths. And wherever and whatever religious beliefs are persecuted, public officials must speak out.

I believe we must engage in trade with China and still publicly condemn their human rights abuses. It is important to remember where China has been and where it is today. Thirty years ago, millions of people were executed following political sham trials in the cultural revolution. Now, thanks to the influence of foreign companies, more Chinese people have the opportunity to work without the shackles of state control. The American presence in China is a force for good, where the vast majority of firms pay their workers higher than average wages and offer a host of benefits, such as health care, housing, recreation, education, and travel. I spoke with the granddaughter of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, who overthrew the feudal Manchu Dynasty in 1911 and was the first provisional president of the Republic of China. She told me of the many positive changes in China, from the disappearance of neighborhood spies to the destruction of the internal passport system, which prevented people from moving from one job to another or from one town to another. Missionaries with whom I speak say while persecution continues, the churches continue to grow. It is important not to isolate China.

While MFN does not grant China a special trade status, it also does not grant China any special trade rules. While trading with China, we must use our enforcement tools to stop improper trade practices. We did this recently to help Brake Parts in McHenry County, IL, when some Chinese companies were selling brake rotors at below market prices. I advised Brake Parts to file a complaint with the International Trade Commission, which issued a punitive order against those Chinese companies. If goods are found to be made in prison labor camps, then we should enforce our own laws to prohibit their sale in the United States. If the Chinese throw up trade barriers against United States sales in China, then we should impose trade sanctions and retaliate against the Chinese by imposing stiff tariffs.

The debate over China is good. Democracy is at its best when well-meaning people of

good intentions are involved on differing sides of an issue. I thank God that in America we have the freedom to debate this issue.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, June 11 and Thursday, June 12, I appreciated being granted an excused absence due to a serious illness in my family. Due to that absence, I missed several rollcall votes.

Had I not been unavoidably absent on June 11, I would have voted in the following manner pertaining to amendments to H.R. 1757, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 201, an amendment to express the sense of Congress condemning the policy of Palestinian policy of imposing the death penalty for any Palestinian who sells land to a Jew.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 200, an amendment to prohibit funds made available under the Foreign Assistance Act for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for the Russian Federation if that country transfers an SS-N-22 missile system to the People's Republic of China.

"Aye" on Rollcall vote No. 199, an amendment to prohibit foreign assistance to any country that assists the Libyan Government in circumventing United Nations sanctions. On May 8, Muammar Qadhafi defied the United Nation ban and flew to two neighbors countries.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 198, an amendment expressing the sense of Congress that Romania should be considered eligible for assistance under the provisions of the NATO Participation Act of 1984.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 197, an amendment expressing the sense of Congress that the United States Government should not prohibit the importation, sale, or distribution of Cuban cigars in the United States, or cigars that are the product of Cuba, at such time as the Government of Cuba has (1) freed all political prisoners, (2) legalized all political activity, and (3) agreed to hold free and fair elections.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 196, an amendment to express the sense of Congress that the militant organization Al-Faran should (1) release Donald Hutchings and four western Europeans from captivity; (2) cease and desist from all acts of hostage-taking and other violent acts within the state of Jammu and Kashmir in India.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 195, an amendment to require the President to impose financial transaction restrictions on the Government of Sudan and to express that it is the sense of Congress that the religious persecution and support of terrorism by the Government of Sudan is unacceptable.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 194, an amendment to restrict assistance to foreign organizations that perform or actively promote abortions and prohibiting the use of any funds authorized in the bill to be made available for the United Nations Population Fund in any fiscal year unless the President certifies that UNFPA has terminated all activities in the People's Republic of China, and during the 12 months

preceding such certification there have been no abortions as the result of coercion associated with the family planning policies of the national government or other governmental entities.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 193, an amendment to prohibit payment of U.S. arrearages to the U.N. until the U.N. complies with requirements that U.N. employees comply with child and spousal support orders issued by the U.S. courts.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 192, an amendment expressing the sense of Congress that the government of the Ukraine should be commended for their decision to relinquish the nuclear weapons in its possession after the demise of the Soviet Union, for declining to participate in the construction of nuclear reactors in Iran, and for taking a positive and cooperative position with regard to admission into NATO.

"No" on rollcall vote No. 191, an amendment requiring the Secretary of State to report to Congress every 3 months listing all complaints by the Government of Cuba to departments and agencies of the United States concerning actions taken by U.S. citizens or the U.S. Government.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 190, an amendment to require the President to report to Congress on any border closures or the use of an economic or commercial blockade by or against any of the new independent states of the former Soviet Union against any other country.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 189, an en bloc amendment consisting of several amendments: (1) expressing the sense of Congress that Peru should respect the rights of prisoners to timely legal procedures; (2) directing the State Department to monitor human rights progress in Ethiopia; (3) establishing special envoys to promote mutual disarmament; (4) expressing the sense of Congress that Taiwan should reconsider its proposed deal to transfer low-level nuclear waste to North Korea; (5) expressing the sense of Congress that the administration should support the Prime Minister of India in strengthening ties with the United States and that the President and Secretary of State should call on the President of Belarussia to defend and protect the sovereignty of Belarussia, (6) authorizing a congressional statement in support of Taiwan's efforts to be admitted to the World Trade Organization; (7) requiring the State Department to report to Congress on allegations of persecution of Hmong and Laotian refugees repatriated to Laos; (8) instituting "buy American" requirements; and (9) calling for the withholding of assistance to countries that provide nuclear fuel to Cuba.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 188, an amendment to prohibit funding for UNESCO World Heritage and Man and Biosphere programs.

"No" on rollcall vote No. 187, an amendment to strike the bill's provisions which establish new responsibilities for the office of inspector general at the State Department.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 186, an en bloc amendment consisting of several provisions: (1) allow non-Foreign Service Government employees to perform consular functions; (2) specify qualifications for the position of Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security; (3) change the authorized strength of the Foreign Service; (4) change the provisions of the bill concerning return of persons to countries

where they may be subject to torture; and (5) a technical amendment regarding the eumenical patriarchate in Istanbul, Turkey.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 185, an amendment to require the State Department to report to Congress by March 1 of each year a listing of overseas U.S. surplus properties for sale and require the amounts received from such sales to be used for deficit reduction.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 184, an amendment to require the State Department to maintain records on each incident in which an individual with diplomatic immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the United States under the Vienna Convention committed a serious criminal offense within the United States.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 183, an amendment to end funds for continued TV Marti broadcasts to Cuba at the end of the current fiscal year if the President certifies that continued funding is not in the national interest of the United States.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 182, an amendment to express the sense of the Congress that the United States broadcasting through Radio Free Asia and Voice of America increase to continuous, 24-hour broadcasting in Mandarin, Cantonese, Tibetan, and that broadcasting in additional Chinese dialects be increased.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 181, an amendment, consisting of several amendments offered en bloc to strike the provisions of the bill allowing the State Department to retain for operating expenses up to \$500 million in immigration, passport, and other fees. The amendment would raise authorized funding levels in the bill to compensate for the loss in operation funding.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 180, an amendment to modify the bill's provisions to consolidate certain foreign affairs agencies into the State Department.

"No" on rollcall vote No. 179, an amendment to reduce the authorized spending levels in the bill for fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999 to the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1997.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 178, an amendment to prohibit funds made available under the Foreign Assistance Act for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for the Russian Federation if that country transfers an SS-N-22 missile system to the People's Republic of China.

Had I not been unavoidably absent on June 12, I would have voted:

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 203, making emergency supplemental appropriations for recovery from natural disasters, and for overseas peacekeeping efforts, including those in Bosnia, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997.

"Aye" on rollcall vote No. 202, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States.

AMENDING IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT, H.R. 1961

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 1961, a bill which would amend

the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize the Attorney General to continue to treat certain petitions approved under section 204 of the act as valid, notwithstanding the death of the petitioner or beneficiary.

In the past, circumstances have arisen where a family has been petitioned for the right to immigrate to the United States. In these cases, the papers were in order and preliminary approval was granted. However, before final approval was given, either the head of the family or the family's petitioner died unexpectedly. As a result, under current law, when the beneficiary died, the surviving spouse and children are unable to immigrate and must begin the process again. In cases where the petitioner died, the family wishing to immigrate must likewise restart the application process.

This legislation would allow the Attorney General, acting for humanitarian reasons, to disregard such a death in applying the provisions of this act to either the surviving spouse and children, in the case of a beneficiary's death, or to the beneficiary and family in the case of a petitioner's death.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation which will correct an unforeseen, yet unfortunate injustice in our Nation's immigration laws.

H.R. 1961

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TREATMENT OF CLASSIFICATION PETITIONS UPON DEATH OF PETITIONER OR BENEFICIARY.

Section 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1155) is amended—

(1) by striking "The Attorney General" and inserting "(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Attorney General"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) EFFECT OF DEATH ON CERTAIN PETITIONS.—

"(1) DEATH OF PETITIONER.—In any case in which a person who has filed a petition under section 204 on behalf of a beneficiary dies after the approval of the petition, the Attorney General may, for humanitarian reasons, disregard such death in applying the provisions of this Act to the beneficiary and any spouse or child of the beneficiary.

"(2) DEATH OF BENEFICIARY.—In any case in which a beneficiary of a petition filed under section 204 dies after the approval of the petition, the Attorney General may, for humanitarian reasons, disregard such death in applying the provisions of this Act to any spouse or child of the beneficiary."

NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 437) to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes:

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 437, to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program. The

Sea Grant program is one of the few Federal programs that attempts to address specific public needs while simultaneously conducting innovative research through academic institutions.

The program has made measurable contributions in aquatic resource management and sustainable economic development while working for the protection and maintenance of marine and costal resources. As we continue to develop our costal areas, the need for sound marine science as a guide for wise and sustainable growth becomes increasingly vital.

In addition to conducting solid and applicable research, Sea Grant also works to train students for related careers. Many of the students who work with Sea Grant today will be the marine scientists and resource management experts of tomorrow. This investment in costal development and preservation will have tremendous future value.

The Sea Grant program supports research in over 200 participating universities throughout the United States and Territories. But Sea Grant is not just about research, it is about scientifically sound public policy. Through partnerships between academic, government, and business entities, Sea Grant research impacts decisions that effect our costal environments and the people that live there. This is especially important for an island community such as Guam.

Currently, the University of Guam works in collaboration with the University of Hawaii through their Sea Grant program. However, Guam looks forward to having separate Sea Grant status at some point in time.

I urge my colleagues to support this investment in the future of our costal communities. Sea Grant is good for our economy, good for our environment, and good for our students.

IN CELEBRATION OF HAROLD AND MALKAH SCHULWEIS 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and ask you and my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 50th wedding anniversary of Rabbi Harold and Malkah Schulweis.

Harold and Malkah were introduced at a seminary prom. Harold was so captivated, he immediately pursued her. A short time later they had their first date and on the second date he asked her to marry him. She said no, but a year later they were happily engaged to be married on June 22, 1947.

Their life together began in a tiny New York apartment. The war had just ended and they were beginning their lives together with nothing but the desire to build a life of love and dedication to one another. It is for this dedication which I honor them today.

When Malkah became pregnant with their first born, Seth, they decided it was time for a change and they moved to Oakland, CA. Eleven months later their second child, Ethan, was born, followed by their only daughter Alisa. Today, they are the proud grandparents of 12 wonderful grandchildren.

Their children recall great memories which illustrate the love which Harold and Malkah

share. She has opened the aesthetic world of art and music for him, while he has broadened her spiritual horizons—they complete each other.

Few words come close to describing the love that Harold and Malkah share, but I think Robert Frost said it best when he said "Love at the lips was touch, as sweet as I could bear; and once that seemed too much; I lived on air."

It is an honor to join the family and friends of Harold and Malkah Schulweis as they reach this milestone and celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO MARY STRASSMEYER

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Mary Strassmeyer, an outstanding member of the journalistic community and columnist for the Plain Dealer newspaper. After more than 40 years as a journalist, Mary is retiring from the trade. On June 23, 1997, colleagues and friends will gather for a special retirement party in Mary's honor. I take pride in recognizing Mary Strassmeyer for her many achievements, and wishing her well as she brings to a close this chapter of her life.

Mary Strassmeyer is a graduate of Notre Dame College, as well as Cleveland State University's Cleveland-Marshall School of Law. She is a member of the Ohio State Bar and maintains her own law practice. Ms. Strassmeyer joined the Plain Dealer newspaper in 1960 as a feature writer. In the years before she was named society editor in 1965, she also served as beauty editor, assistant travel editor, and interim fashion editor.

Mr. Speaker, readers of the Plain Dealer are the beneficiaries of Mary Strassmeyer's talents as an adept and skilled writer. She has charmed the public with her columns in the newspaper, including her current column, "Mary, Mary." Like many readers, I enjoy the information, insight, and entertainment provided by "Mary, Mary." From society parties to current events, Mary Strassmeyer has covered it all, and with a special flair that she alone possesses. One of the highlights of her career came in 1994 when Mary was inducted into the press club of Cleveland's Journalism Hall of Fame. It is just one of the many honors which have been accorded her during a very distinguished career.

The departure of Mary Strassmeyer from the Plain Dealer also brings to mind the friendship that I have shared with her over the years. Mary Strassmeyer is a woman whom I admire and respect. She is also a person of the highest caliber and integrity. I am grateful for her friendship, and I join her friends and colleagues in wishing her much continued success.

IN HONOR OF "THE FATHER OF
BLACK BASKETBALL"

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor John McLendon, Jr., who, played a major role in the integration of college basketball and the development of the fast-paced game we see today.

McLendon attended the University of Kansas in 1933 and was fortunate enough to be enrolled in the final classes taught by the inventor of basketball, Dr. James Naismith, before his death. The 81-year-old McLendon is now the last living link to the era when basketballs were shot into peach baskets.

In 1944, he broke the law, and perhaps more importantly tradition, when he organized the first interracial basketball game between his team at North Carolina College and Duke Navy Medical School. The game was played in Durham, NC at 11 on a Sunday morning, when everyone in town was at church, 21 years before the color barrier was broken in the Atlantic Coast Conference. McLendon's Eagles beat the Blue Devils 88 to 44. The story of this "secret game" is now in production for a movie.

As coast at Tennessee State University in 1954, McLendon again took a stand for integration. His team was invited to participate in a National Association of Collegiate Athletics tournament in Kansas City. McLendon refused to come unless his players were allowed to stay at the same hotel and eat in the same restaurants as the white players. All but two of the maids at the hotel quit when the tournament directors conceded.

These are only two examples of McLendon's boldness and determination to integrate the sport of basketball. Throughout his prestigious career which ranges from coaching basketball at three different universities in the United States and two Malayan universities through a State Department cultural exchange program, to becoming the first black coach in professional basketball for the Cleveland Pipers, and promoting Converse shoes all over the world, McLendon has trailblazed the way for breaking down the color barrier in sports. For his efforts, he became the first black coach inducted into the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame in 1978.

He is now back in Cleveland, OH, working as athletic department adviser and teaching a course titled "The History of Sports in the United States and the Role of Minorities in Their Development" at Cleveland State University." My fellow colleagues, please join me in acknowledging John McLendon, Jr., for a lifetime of striving for fairness in sports regardless of race.

TRIBUTE TO COL. MARTIN E.
DUPONT

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Col. Martin E. "Marty" Dupont on

his last day as chief of the U.S. Air Force House Legislative Liaison Office. Colonel Dupont has served with distinction in this post since June 17, 1993.

Soon after assuming his current position, Colonel Dupont quickly established a solid reputation with Members of Congress and their staffs as an authority on a diverse array of programs and issues relating to the Air Force. Colonel Dupont's understanding of congressional operations, coupled with his sound judgement and keen sense of priority, have been of great benefit to Members. He has provided valuable support whenever he has been called upon, especially, as he has routinely been sought by members of the Committee on National Security to provide briefings concerning national security issues. He has also demonstrated an expertise for organizing and conducting a number of important congressional delegation trips throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my distinct pleasure to have worked and traveled with Colonel Dupont. He has earned our respect and gratitude for his many contributions to our Nation's defense. My colleagues and I bid Colonel Dupont a fond farewell and wish him much continued success as he and his family move to Camp Smith, Hawaii, where he will become the director of legislative liaison for the Pacific Command.

IN MEMORY OF ALEXANDER
HIEKEN

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Alexander Hieken who passed away Sunday, May 25, 1997 in the Methodist Hospital in Houston, TX at the age of 88. Al grew up in St. Louis, MO and graduated from the University of Missouri with a bachelor's degree in journalism in 1929. He worked in El Paso, TX for the *Herald Post*. He was the International Representative for the American Newspaper Guild.

Al served in the United States Navy during World War II. In 1948, he was transferred to Houston, Texas as a Guild representative. In addition, he served as director of the Concentrated Employment Program of Houston, a training and placement division of President Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty.

At the time of death, Al was serving in his fourth term as silver-haired legislator from the Harris County Commissioner District II. He was a member of the Houston Press, AARP, National Council of Senior Citizens, AFSCME Local 1550 Retiree Chapter, and the Gray Panthers. He was also a member of the Harris County Area on Aging Advisory Planning Committee.

Al is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Kimmell Hieken, a daughter, Ellen Hinkle, two grandchildren, Chris Hinkle of Wimberly, Texas and Cherrie Hinkle of Houston, and two great-grandchildren, Carli and Austin Hinkle. Also surviving him are his sister, Mary Lavazzi of St. Louis, Missouri, and his brother, George Hieken of New Hampshire.

Alexander Hieken will be remembered as a leader in his community whose ideas reached far and wide. His genuine enthusiasm for the

American labor movement prompted people of all ages to become interested in better working conditions for all. Because I experienced Alexander's vitality and wisdom firsthand, I have no doubt that this tireless role model made Houston, Texas a richer place to live.

As friends and family reflect on his lifetime of contribution, it is only fitting that we also pay tribute to this great man and good friend.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHILDREN'S PRIVACY PROTECTION AND PARENTAL EMPOWERMENT ACT

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the Children's Privacy Protection and Parental Empowerment Act. As the information age continues to unfold, Congress has an obligation to monitor the new technology and make sure that reasonable safeguards are in place to protect the most vulnerable among us—our children.

The safety and privacy of our children is already being threatened by one product of the information explosion. This threat to our children's safety was first brought to my attention by Marc Klaas. Since his daughter's brutal death 2 years ago, Marc has been on a crusade to protect children.

Every time parents sign their children up for a birthday club at a local fast food restaurant or ice cream store, fill out a warranty card for a new toy, complete a consumer survey at the local supermarket, enter their children in a school directory, or lets their child fill out information on the Internet, they could be putting their children at risk.

The fact is that these businesses often turn around and sell that information about children to individuals, companies, and organizations who want to contact children. Currently parents have no way of knowing that the sale of information about their kids is taking place and are powerless to stop it if they disapprove.

List vendors today sell this information to whoever wants to purchase it. Anyone with a mailing address can contact a list vendor and order a specific list. It might be the names, addresses and phone numbers of all children living in a particular neighborhood—or a much more detailed list, such as all 10-year-old boys in a suburban community who have video game systems. And the cost of this information is relatively inexpensive, just a few cents a name.

Although parents have no idea how advertisers or telemarketers have gathered information about their children, it's important for them to understand that there is a danger of this information winding up in the wrong hands.

Worse, often the list brokers themselves don't know to whom they're selling data about children.

The threat to our children is very real and very frightening.

Last May, I introduced the Children's Privacy Protection and Parental Empowerment Act. Specifically, it would prohibit the sale of personal information about a child without the parent's consent.

In addition, the legislation would give parents the right to compel list brokers to release

to them all the information they have compiled about their child. List vendors would also have to turn over to the parents the name of anyone to whom they have distributed personal information about their child.

The bill also forces list vendors to be more diligent about verifying the identity of companies and individuals seeking to buy lists of children. Specifically, it would be a criminal offense for a list vendor to provide personal information about children to anyone it has reason to believe would use that information to harm a child.

This provision also addresses a shocking practice recently uncovered at a Minnesota prison. A prisoner, who was serving time for molesting a child, was compiling a detailed list of children—including not only their names, ages and addresses but such personal information as “latchkey child,” “cute” or “pudgy.” Authorities believe he was planning to sell the list to pedophiles over the Internet.

The bill also requires list brokers to match their data against the list of missing children held by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. This provision should help the center fulfill its important mission of finding children who have been kidnaped or exploited.

Finally, there is a provision in the bill to address yet another alarming practice going on in prison. A commercial list company had a contract with a Texas prison for data entry services. Prisoners—including child molesters and pedophiles—were being handed personal information about children to enter into a computer data base. Although that company no longer uses prison labor, our bill would make it unlawful to engage in this dangerous practice.

Prisoners and convicted sex offenders would never again have access to personal information about children.

The bill has the support a broad cross-section of organizations who are dedicated to protecting children including the PTA, privacy groups, and family groups.

Last September, the Crime Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee held a hearing on the bill. Its enactment this year is one of my top priorities for this Congress.

Parents are rightfully concerned about the unrestricted sale of their children's data. When parents in my district learn about what happens to data they provide about their children, they are shocked and outraged. The latest Harris/Westin survey showed that 97 percent of people believe it is unacceptable to rent or sell names and addresses of children provided when purchasing products or registering to use a website. Moreover, at the recent FTC hearing on online privacy, the Direct Marketing Association and many industry leaders stated that parental notice and consent should be the standard in collecting and selling children's data in the online world. This should also be the standard in the offline world.

In today's high-tech information age—when access to information on our personal lives is just a keystroke or phone call away—our children need the special protection this legislation provides.

A TRIBUTE TO RABBI ELIJAH J. SCHOCHET

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rabbi Elijah J. Schochet for 36 years of dedicated service and leadership in our community and for his distinguished family life and academic achievement.

Rabbi Schochet graduated cum laude from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1955 and then attended Columbia University for further studies in psychology. He soon determined, like his father and grandfather, that he was bound for theological studies and went on to be ordained by the Jewish Theological Seminary and to receive his doctorate in rabbinic literature under his distinguished mentor Prof. Saul Lieberman. His impressive educational background has helped him to provide spiritual aid to many in our community.

In addition to his rabbinical training, Rabbi Schochet is a licensed marriage and child counselor in the State of California. His other accomplishments include the founding of the Kadima Hebrew Academy in the West Valley. Because he believes that education is the key to success, Rabbi Schochet attempts to give every member of our community the chance to expand on this precious gift by teaching.

Rabbi Schochet is a proud husband, to his wife Penina, father to his three children and grandfather to his five grandchildren. He gives freely of his love to his own family, his congregation, and to the students at the Kadima Hebrew Academy.

He is a true believer that “Man is worthy of being called Man only if he is charitable.” Rabbi Schochet is indeed giving of his love and knowledge. Thus it is an honor to join the family, friends, and congregation of the Shomrei Torah Synagogue in recognizing Rabbi Elijah J. Schochet for his dedicated years of service to our community.

“LESSONS IN LIFE”

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I read with interest an article which recently appeared in the Plain Dealer newspaper in my congressional district. The article is entitled “Lessons in Life From a Loving Man—Grandpa.” In the article, April McClellan-Copeland, a reporter for the newspaper, reflects on the life and legacy of her grandfather, William J. Ware, Sr.

During his lifetime, Mr. Ware was well-known and respected throughout the Cleveland community. Despite the color barrier and other obstacles which confronted him in the 1930's, William Ware successfully opened his own firm, Ware Plumbing and Heating Co. He did so because of his strong belief in black Americans acquiring economic power. From a 30-year battle for the right to join the plumber's union, to teaching his children and grandchildren the importance of education, this trailblazer was, in his granddaughter's words, “* * * a renaissance man, ahead of his time.”

Mr. Speaker, reading the article by April McClellan-Copeland brought back fond memories. William J. Ware, Sr., was a friend and someone whom I greatly admired. He was also a stalwart civil rights fighter who taught us many lessons. I am pleased that Ms. McClellan-Copeland decided to honor her grandfather with the writing of this special article. I take pride in sharing “Lessons in Life” with my colleagues and others across the Nation.

[From the Plain Dealer]

LESSONS IN LIFE FROM A LOVING MAN—
GRANDPA

(By April McClellan-Copeland)

In Maya Angelou's book “Wouldn't Take Nothing for My Journey Now,” Angelou explains how she contemplates the death of her loved ones by asking the question, “What legacy was left that can help me in the art of living a good life?”

On the night my 95-year-old grandfather, William J. Ware Sr., died in April, I didn't have to ask myself that question. All I had to do was scan the faces of my family members who sat in the hospital waiting room to see the rich legacy Grandpa left behind.

It didn't matter whether it was family, friends or business associates, Grandpa Ware inspired others with his strength, his integrity and the honor by which he lived his life.

William J. Ware Sr. was a trailblazer. After graduating from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1928, the trail led Grandpa to Cleveland, where as a plumbing contractor he opened his own firm, Ware Plumbing & Heating Co.

In 1947, when Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier in Major League Baseball, Grandpa had been working for more than 10 years to knock down the formidable racial barriers that stood in the way of his membership in the plumbers union. Grandpa fought for equal rights at a time when racists lynched black men for sport.

Grandpa launched the fight for his union membership in 1933. He knew that with a union shop he could get larger jobs. And he also knew that he was just as skilled if not more so than the men who belonged to the union.

Finally after 30 years, anonymous death threats and the threat of being blacklisted, Grandpa was one of the first blacks to be admitted into Local 55.

IMPORTANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The achievements of my grandfather and other strong black men, though they may not have been as monumental in scale as Jackie Robinson's achievement, were just as important. My grandfather and many black men of his time were role models—they raised successful families, spent decades in loving relationships with their wives and made contributions to their communities despite the harrowing adversities they faced because of their color.

William J. Ware Sr. was one of 12 children whose parents were farmers and whose grandparents' homeland was the island of Madagascar off the southeastern coast of Africa.

He left home in Demopolis, Ala., at an early age to “set out on a mission” that would take him to Tuskegee. Grandpa and my grandmother Naomi were college sweethearts and married in 1929. They were married for more than 50 years before she died in 1979.

I liked my grandfather's style. He was a renaissance man, ahead of his time. He wore his signature bolo ties and a beret cocked to the side before it was stylish.

Garlic was part of Grandpa's daily diet. Despite its pungent odor, he was convinced it

had medicinal powers and these beliefs overruled the smell.

My grandfather was a man who could not be defined by labels. He was a craftsman who worked with his hands in the trade he learned at Tuskegee, the institute founded by Booker T. Washington decades earlier. Grandpa believed deeply in Washington's message of blacks acquiring economic power through working in agricultural and business trades. My grandfather practiced these beliefs by training hundreds of black plumbers through a school he founded in 1944 and operated until 1962. He taught his only son, William J. Ware Jr., the trade and he has turned it into a lucrative business.

But Grandpa also lived by the words of W.E.B. Dubois, the black intellectual and a founder of the NAACP who, among other things, advocated the importance of protest to fight racial injustice.

My grandfather not only stood up for what was just in his professional life, but he made sure his children received every right and privilege they were entitled to.

In 1947, when my mother, Philomena W. McClellan, was a senior at Notre Dame Academy—now Notre Dame-Cathedral Latin School—one of the nuns told my grandfather, "Philomena Ware will not go to the prom." It was implied that because of my mother's race, she should not be allowed to attend. According to my mother, Grandpa assured the nun, "Philomena Ware will go to the prom."

At 16, my mom wasn't dating yet, so Grandpa went out and arranged a date with a family friend. My mother and her date were the only black couple at the prom—and they danced, too.

Grandpa believed in the importance of education as a means to success. He sent his four daughters to college and encouraged his grandchildren to follow their example.

My grandfather also fostered our appreciation of the fine arts.

In fact Grandpa is responsible for taking me to my first opera—Shakespeare's tragedy "Othello." As an elementary-school student, I barely understood the plot and I remember catching a few winks during part of the production. But as an adult, I will be forever grateful for the experience.

I had other firsts with Grandpa. In 1973, I took my first plan ride in his presence when he and my grandmother took my cousins and me to Houston for a plumbers convention. While there, I went horseback riding, another first.

Grandpa gave us a little taste of rural life when he would take us to his farm in Bath Township. Decades earlier, my grandfather had taught his city-born offspring a thing or two about farming on a piece of land he owned in southeastern Cuyahoga County, about a mile from where my husband and I live today.

And then there were those hot summer nights when Grandpa would pile his grandkids into his car and head to the Miles drive-in for a movie. At the time, I had no idea that this was Grandpa's second time around—in the 1930s and '40s he used to take our parents to the drive-in.

Through my visits to the opera, the travel and my grandfather's entrepreneurship, I learned by example that black people were entitled to the same rights and privileges as anyone else. And Grandpa's perseverance in pursuit of civil rights taught me at an early age that there are times when you must stand up for what you believe in.

Grandpa's health took a turn for the worse on April 22, as he went through a rehabilitation program after heart surgery. My husband and I were attending an Indians game that night when my family had us paged over the loudspeaker, but we were unable to hear the page.

When we arrived home after 11 p.m. there was an urgent message on the answering machine saying that Grandpa didn't have much time left, so we rushed to the hospital.

Moments before Grandpa died, I was able to hold his hand and whisper to him that I loved him.

I am just as grateful for those last few moments as I am for all of the memories of the good times and the things Grandpa did that molded my life and made me who I am today.

Thank you, Grandpa, for teaching me the art of living a good life. I am honored to be a small part of your legacy.

NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE
PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION
ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 437) to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes:

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 437, the National Sea Grant College Program Authorization, which would extend through fiscal year 2000 a valuable program which has vastly improved our knowledge about ocean and coastal resources. Established more than 30 years ago in 1966, the National Sea Grant College Program operates through a network of 26 Sea Grant College programs and three smaller designated institutional programs.

The Sea Grant College Program at University of Hawaii in my State, within the School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology, has made tremendous economic strides in aquaculture research and development on species such as the freshwater prawn and marine shrimp, working with State agencies. Sea Grant continues to look at marine issues of vital importance to Hawaii and the Pacific Ocean, such as risks of oil spills, coastal pollution, marine mammal strandings and entrapment, and health of reefs and coral populations.

The program's past history includes supporting development of the first State plan for aquaculture and the Pacific Island Network—an entity which assists Pacific Islanders seeking to achieve self-determination and economic self-sufficiency. Recently-retired Dr. Jack R. Davidson served 25 years as the program's director and built a strong reputation for Sea Grant in Hawaii and the Pacific Basin. Like achievements by other Sea Grant programs nationwide have enjoyed similar success.

I am pleased that the bill before us, with agreement between the Resources and Science Committees, no longer continues a sunset clause that would have taken effect in fiscal year 2002. As stated by Dr. Rose Pfund, University of Hawaii Sea Grant College Program association director, "At a time when our coastal and marine environments and resources are threatened by natural and man-made disasters, the need for academia's knowledge and capabilities for research is greater than ever." To approve a sunset date

for the program would be to deny this need and shut down current programs generating valuable information to meet this need.

I also rise to support an amendment that may be offered to H.R. 437 that would reinstate a provision authorizing use of funds for research on all nuisance species, rather than solely on zebra mussels as approved by the Science Committee. This body should call for fairer distribution of the \$2.8 million earmark in this bill—the level authorized annually under the 1990 Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act.

I strongly urge that my colleagues support this amendment, should it be offered, and vote "aye" on H.R. 437 to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program.

ENDING AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss an issue which should concern every American. In the wake of President Clinton's speech in San Diego CA, I want to stress the importance of ending affirmative action.

Treating people differently because of their color used to be called discrimination, today it is called affirmative action. I disagree with the President's stance on affirmative action. I believe the popular support of proposition 209 in California shows our great State's commitment to the historical ideals of liberty and equal justice under law.

President Clinton's speech was symbolic but without the proper substance. If he wants to improve race relations in America he must take something back from California. He should listen to what Californians are saying and end every form of racial preference. I urge the rest of the Nation to follow in California's footsteps and close the doors on affirmative action and open the doors on fairness and equality.

For America to stand united, we must first stand as individuals who are equal in the eyes of the law. In order for us to solve the problems that stand in our Nation's work place and our communities, every American needs to be able to stand balanced under blind justice.

Affirmative action is state sponsored discrimination. As long as it is part of our society, the character, the motivations and achievements of some Americans will remain suspect in the eyes of others. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reconsider the remarks of the President and to heavily consider the continued failure of affirmative action to heal our Nation's racial discord.

"WORKING CLASS ETHIC MADE
PUBLIC HOUSING PROUD; IT
COULD AGAIN

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read the attached op-ed from the June 18, 1997, edition of the USA

Today. The article asserts that the public housing bill recently passed by the House would return a sense of stability and work ethic to American communities. In fact, the author argues that to leave the current system of public housing intact is "only to punish the poor in the name of protecting them."

In anticipation of House consideration of the conference report on the House and Senate public housing bills later this year, I commend the attached article to Member's attention.

[USA Today, June 18, 1997]

WORKING-CLASS ETHIC MADE PUBLIC HOUSING
PROUD; IT COULD AGAIN
By Samuel G. Freedman

On a frigid morning in January 1949, about 500 people lined up, shivering but stoic, to apply for apartments in the first low-income-housing project to be built in New Rochelle, N.Y. War veterans still bunking with relatives, Italian laborers barely recovered from the Depression, blacks working as maids or drivers for the affluent—all had been waiting years for this chance.

None of them saw residence in the Robert Hartley Houses as anything but a privilege, and a privilege that connoted responsibilities. They had to produce wedding licenses and military-discharge papers; they had to submit to a virtual whiteglove evaluation of their housekeeping skills.

And for 240 families who passed muster, there was the rule book. The rule book specified the week each tenant was required to sweep the stairwell and the type of pushpin acceptable for hanging pictures. It dictated the fines for a child who walked across the grass. Where the rule book left off, the building superintendents picked up, enforcing an unofficial curfew for teen-agers with 11 p.m. knocks on the door.

The social compact established in the Hartley Houses and scores of similar developments made public housing one of New Deal liberalism's greatest successes for a time. Hartley was integrated by race and religion and animated by the ethics of hard work and upward mobility. As late as 1964, a single mugging in the complex of five buildings was rare enough to make news.

Just about that time, however, two devastating changes were taking place. The first generation of Hartley residents, having climbed into the working class, moved out, partly because their incomes exceeded the project's upward limits for tenants. Simultaneously, the wave of litigation that came to be known as the "rights revolution" began destroying the honorable bargain between the taxpayers who funded the welfare state and the tenants who enjoyed its benefits.

Individually, the court cases that undermined public housing seemed reasonable enough. They won the rights of various types of people, from political radicals to single parents to welfare clients, to be permitted into public housing and to stave off eviction from it.

Collectively, however, these cases taught the managers of public-housing projects—whether run by the federal government or, like the Hartley Houses, by state and local agencies—that screening current or prospective tenants invited costly litigation. The doors of public housing swung open as long as one was poor enough to qualify.

By the early 1980s, then, the Hartley Houses had gone from a stepladder for the working poor to a sinkhole of the welfare poor, with 85% of the households headed by a single parent and relying on public aid. The local housing authority defaulted on loan payments to the state. An \$11 million program of repairs had to be halted due to rampant vandalism. Drug use and violent

crime grew so brazen that in 1990 the tenants themselves asked the city to declare a state of emergency in the project.

Sadly, there is nothing new in the saga of the Hartley Houses. It is the story of the Robert Taylor Homes in Chicago, a vast project known locally as "the world's biggest mistake," and of the Flag Houses in Baltimore, which will be razed in 2000. One of its predecessors in demolition, the Columbus Houses in Newark, N.J., had been pronounced by a federal inspector unfit even for animals. And who has lost, after all, in the failure of public housing? In a political sense, liberals have. But day by day, the poor have. They are the ones isolated and beleaguered; they are the ones left to beg for martial law.

So liberals and Democrats, including President Clinton, should not be so quick to dismiss the public-housing bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and headed for the Senate simply because it is the handiwork of the same conservative Republicans who designed the punitive welfare-reform law. The lesson of that law, in fact, is that when liberals refuse to reform failed social programs, they leave correction, by default, to the right.

The housing bill has its flaws, particularly in its intention to alter the Section 8 program that already succeeds in using market incentives with private landlords to distribute poor tenants throughout metropolitan areas rather than concentrating them in bleak, highrise projects. But in direct ways, the measure would restore public housing to its original ideal of placing the fabric of community above the rights of the individual. Among its provisions, the bill would streamline the eviction of dangerous tenants, refuse housing to those with proven histories of sexual violence or substance abuse, and give housing officials unprecedented access to national criminal records in screening applicants.

Most importantly of all, moderate-income tenants would be permitted to rent apartments at market rates alongside the poor. In the heyday of public housing, it was working-class families that established the value system of places like the Hartley Houses. Their return can again provide a critical mass of stability and work ethic.

There is a reason many middle-aged blacks speak almost wittfully about the segregated neighborhoods of their childhood. Those neighborhoods, walled in by white racism, contained all the social classes, from the hod carrier to the teacher to the dentist. With fairhousing laws came black flight, transforming ghetto into slum.

If some of the workers still in the central cities can be enticed by decent rents to live in public housing, then no one will benefit from their presence more than their impoverished neighbors. It is not sufficient to say, as opponents of the housing bill have, that the neediest people stand to lose. There already are huge waiting lists for public housing, and the federal government has gotten out of the business of building low-income projects. To leave the current system intact is only to punish the poor in the name of protecting them.

PENNSYLVANIA SHERIFF'S
ASSOCIATION 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the Pennsylvania Sher-

iff's Association on its 75th anniversary. For 75 years, this association and the sheriffs of Pennsylvania have worked together to improve the office of sheriff so as to better serve the public. Under the dynamic leadership of Butler County sheriff, Dennis Rickard, the association has continued providing a forum for the sheriffs to exchange ideas and experience and provide training and education programs for sheriffs and their deputies. It has done this to ensure that every sheriff has the skills and knowledge to perform his or her duties in a professional, responsible, and efficient manner.

We all know the law and legal procedures have become infinitely more complicated than they were 75 years ago. The increase in volume of work has also imposed more burdens on Pennsylvania's sheriffs.

The association has helped our sheriffs shoulder these burdens in a manner that has reflected well on Pennsylvania. Because of this, I want to congratulate the Pennsylvania Sheriff's Association on its 75th anniversary and commend it and Pennsylvania's sheriffs, for a job well done.

IN HONOR OF GEORGE J.
KOURPIAS

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great friend of working people throughout the world: George J. Kourpias is retiring tomorrow from his post as president of the International Association of Machinists; he will be deeply missed.

As president of the Machinists, Mr. Kourpias has served as a member of several governmental and labor organizations. In particular, I would like to note his service on the board of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, also known as OPIC. I have fought throughout my career for increasing the export capabilities of our Nation's businesses. At the same time, I have been concerned that we do not trample on labor rights as we make American business more competitive. That is why I was so pleased when President Clinton appointed Mr. Kourpias to the board 4 years ago. This vital organization for the first time has a working voice on the board. We can learn a lot from that example.

Mr. Kourpias also has done tremendous work for our senior citizens, working both with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the National Council of Senior Citizens to ensure the retirement savings of our retirees.

Mr. Kourpias' dedication to improving the lives of working Americans goes back long before he achieved the highest post with the Machinists. Before his term as president began, he served as vice president at the Machinists, overseeing the National Capital region. As an expert on the IAM's governing document, Mr. Kourpias has been of great help to Presidents before him. Learning the details has always been important to Mr. Kourpias, same as the details are important in the work of the machinists he represents.

His leadership has been clear to the world since the 1950's when he first began taking leadership positions in the union movement.

From the local, district, and national levels, George J. Kourpias has served the working men and women of the Machinists for decades, but his legacy will stretch far beyond them.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I honor George Kourpias for a lifetime of commitment to the men and women he served. I know the Machinists will find someone equally dedicated to succeed him, but in a larger sense, they will never be able to find someone to replace him. George Kourpias is that special kind of person who has devoted his life to the proposition that the men and women who work to make this country great deserve a fair reward for their labors.

Mr. Speaker, I wish George and his wife June all the best in retirement and thank him for the service he has provided to this Nation.

TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. BENNETT
WALKER SMITH, SR.

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor the Rev. Dr. Bennett W. Smith, Sr., Pastor of St. John Baptist Church on his twenty-five years of dedicated and outstanding service to our community.

In addition to his duties with the St. John Baptist Church in Buffalo, Pastor Smith serves as president of the Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc., upon being elected to that high honor in August 1994. As president, Pastor Smith provides leadership and guidance to its 3 million members.

As Pastor, Bennett Smith leads the St. John Baptist Church, a 2,700 member congregation, and has emerged as world-renowned evangelist and author.

Pastor Smith has truly served our Western New York community through many charitable endeavors, including the construction of McCarley Gardens, housing for low-income families; the St. John Baptist Church Education wing; and a full-time Christian day school. Further, Pastor Smith's Leadership has brought to our community the Board of Christian Education, Senior Citizens Fellowship, Junior and Senior Youth Fellowship, Youth Church, Prison Outreach Ministry, Singles Ministry, a radio-television broadcast, and Project Gift, an after-school program for youth with special needs.

He has also served in numerous local and national organizations for the betterment of mankind, including a national board member and local chairman of the Virginia-Michigan Housing Development Fund, the Sheehan Memorial Hospital Board of Directors, Buffalo Metropolitan Ministries, the Council of Churches, and the NAACP and Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

In recognition of that commitment to our community, Rev. Dr. Smith has received the Buffalo News Citizen of the Year award, and the prestigious Grammy Award for his famous sermon, "Watch them Dogs." He has also had the high honor of serving as an official election observer in the first free election in South Africa, and has published the widely acclaimed Handbook on Tithing.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring Rev. Dr. Smith's superlative achievements to

the attention of my colleagues in the House, and ask that they join me in expressing our heartfelt appreciation and enthusiastic congratulations to Pastor Bennett Walker Smith, Sr., as he celebrates his 25th year of outstanding service in Western New York and throughout the world.

THE NATIONAL RAILROAD HALL
OF FAME—HONORING THE MEN
AND WOMEN WHO BUILT THE
RAILROAD

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the history and tradition of the Railroad Industry in America. On June 27 and 28, millions of Americans across the country will celebrate Railroad Day by recognizing the American Railroad Industry and its rich history in this country.

Today, I recognize the memory of the men and women who actively participated in the founding and development of the railroad industry—surveyors, mechanics, engineers, teachers, railroad leaders, miners, financiers, inventors, and government leaders. The railroad industry has had a tremendous influence on American society, impacting the economy, science and technology, national defense, and most important, the transportation of our Nation's citizens.

In order to preserve the memory of the efforts of these people, the community of Galesburg, Illinois is erecting a monument dedicated to the accomplishments and contribution of the railroad industry. I have introduced legislation, H. Res. 172 to express the support of this House for this important endeavor. The establishment of a National Railroad Hall of Fame in Galesburg, IL, is a fitting and just reward to a community that has made significant contributions to the railroad industry.

The National Railroad Hall of Fame will be a privately funded museum and research facility dedicated to promote and encourage a better understanding of the origins and growth of the railroad industry. It will recognize the contributions of the men and women who actively participated in the founding and development of the American railroads. A library and collection of materials that document and preserves the accomplishments and contributions of the railroad industry will also be housed at the proposed facility.

Please join me in recognizing the great value of the railroad industry and its workers have to this country. Please help me celebrate Railroad Days and the importance of the people who built the industry by cosponsoring H. Res. 172, the National Railroad Hall of Fame.

TRIBUTE TO THE COLUMBIA
GORGE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to a place that is un-

paralleled in its beauty and wonder, the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area in the Pacific Northwest. With its abundant natural beauty, unique economic development opportunities, and cultural significance, the Columbia River Gorge is a national treasure.

The Gorge stretches 85 miles along the Columbia River from the dry eastern region to the dense conifer forests and surging creeks of the west, dazzling wildflower displays, including species found nowhere else on Earth, cover hillsides and plateaus along the river. Diverse ecosystems within the scenic area range from temperate rain forests to arid, pine-oak woodlands.

The scenic beauty of this area offers high-value, low-impact recreational opportunities for biking, hiking, windsurfing, and sightseeing to entertain residents and tourists. Multnomah Falls, the single most visited attraction in the National Forest system, is one of the region's many notable sites. These attractions, combined with the region's role as a source of the Northwest's renowned apples, pears, and cherries, allow unique opportunities to balance this valuable ecosystem with the pressures of economic development.

The region also has a rich cultural heritage dating back to tribal life of 10,000 years ago. Ancient petroglyphs and village sites bear witness to thousands of years of Indian life and commerce. The Gorge figured prominently in the journals of Lewis and Clark, and later, travelers on the Oregon Trail navigated the area.

The unparalleled beauty and geologic wonder of this area inspired Congress to pass the National Scenic Area Act in 1986. It was designed to protect the unique natural resources of the Gorge, while at the same time developing a sustainable economy for an area that had been economically depressed. The act promotes shared responsibility by Federal and local entities for land-use and natural resource management and regional economic development. Since the signing of the act, positive progress has been made toward that goal. Gorge economic development projects have spawned new jobs and increased diversification of the region's economy. The scope of public recreation has been increased through new trails and parks in the Gorge. Over 28,000 acres of wildlife and plant habitat and scenic vistas are now publicly owned. Conferences and workshops have been held to encourage and provide citizens and residents of the Gorge with the skills to take action in their own communities. Thanks to the commitment and effort of Northwesterners, the natural beauty and recreational opportunities of the Gorge will continue to be safeguarded for future generations to enjoy.

Oregonians recently honored the Columbia Gorge during Gorge Appreciation Week in May organized by Friends of the Gorge, a nonprofit organization dedicated to the protection and preservation of this incredible natural resource. This tradition was begun last year in honor of the 10-year anniversary of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act. Oregonians showed their appreciation of and commitment to the Gorge by participating in a series of restoration and cleanup projects. This year, over 200 volunteers undertook the job of repairing the damage done to the region by last winter's ice storms. In addition, they worked to restore native plants, re-establish wetlands, clean up the historic Columbia River

Highway, and maintain hiking trails. Gorge Appreciation Week is an excellent way of involving citizens in the guardianship of the natural value of their community.

None of this would be possible without the 2,000 members of Friends of the Columbia Gorge from across the country. Through the dedication of these individuals to the preservation of the area, the Gorge continues to be a wonderful place to live and work, as well as a unique place for visitors.

The Gorge holds a special place in both our heritage and our future on a national, regional, and local level. I want to be a strong voice for those, such as the Friends, who support continuing the mission of protecting and enhancing this area. It is a national recreation destination and source of enjoyment and scenic beauty to the many who live, work, and vacation there.

TRIBUTE TO THE STUDENTS OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MID-
DLE SCHOOL

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the students of Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School in Madera, CA for their awareness and concern for the importance of soil for America's farmers. These students exemplify a care for the community and a dedication to hard work.

The students of Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School promoted awareness of soil in 1993 through student research and letters to soil scientists in all 50 States. The students received a tremendous response from all over the country about many diverse soils, including information and samples. The students began to initiate conversations with—and enlisted the help of—a number of soil scientists as they looked at the possibilities of writing a solution to the problem of soil awareness.

The title of the interdisciplinary project that was created is "Proposing an Official State Soil—Preserving a Legacy to Future Generations." The program focuses on California soil and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School student body, which studied the processes of promoting legislation, the historical events that have taken place on and the practical uses of California soil.

Students researched the history and origin of soil, worked on statistics utilizing various soil characteristics, and wrote a resolution known as Senate Bill Number 389, which proposed an adoption of the San Joaquin Series Soil as the Official State Soil. On April 17, 1997, the Senate passed SB-389.

The support and guidance of Ron Williams, principal of Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School, and Alex Lehman, were instrumental in the success of the program. Additional support was provided by additional faculty at Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School, including: Nadia Samarin; Mike Dawson; Teresa Varlas; and Bill Lutjens.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to the students of Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School. Their commitment to raising soil awareness is commendable to say the least. I ask my colleagues to join me in wish-

ing the students of Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School best wishes for future success.

A TRIBUTE TO MARIO DE LOS
COBOS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mario de los Cobos for his dedicated service to the Ventura County Economic Development Association [VCEDA] and for his personal and civic leadership in our community.

VCEDA is a nonprofit organization dedicated to providing a link between the private and public sector. They serve our community by focusing on any and all issues which may affect our region from education to the environment. As president of VCEDA, Mario's main contribution was his work with the Economic Development Collaborative, where he was instrumental in assuring that the private sector would have a voice in the use of defense conversion grants and earthquake disaster relief. His dedication to building bridges between the private and public sectors is extraordinary.

Mario has also served as a reserve police officer for 7 years. His desire and work toward making the community a better and safer place to live is greatly appreciated. But most outstanding is Mario's commitment to the leadership of our people. He has served on the board of directors for the Ventura County Community Foundation, as chairman of the board of the United Way and as a member of the Governor's task force for Camarillo State Hospital. He has done this all in the name of making life better for as many people as possible in our community. It is for this extraordinary dedication to our community that we honor him here today.

Henry David Thoreau once said that doing good was the only full profession. Mario believes that doing good is not only a profession but a way of life. I join Mario's family, friends, colleagues and the citizens of our community in recognizing Mario de los Cobos for his leadership and community service. It is an honor to represent him and I wish him luck on all future endeavors.

HONORING JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT
OF SOUTH CENTRAL PENN-
SYLVANIA ON THEIR 35TH ANNI-
VERSARY

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Junior Achievement of south central Pennsylvania on their 35th anniversary. This evening many business leaders, educators, students and families will gather for the 35th Anniversary Celebration of Excellence and Hall of Fame.

Junior Achievement has provided great opportunity to students by helping them learn the basic principles of business and competition,

thereby creating the most skilled and competitive work force ensuring America continues as a leader in the world marketplace. They have fostered partnerships in the community and provided a real link between the classroom and the business community by giving students hands-on experience and the chance to work with professionals.

I am also pleased to honor a close friend, Jacqueline Summers, who has been instrumental in making Junior Achievement the quality organization it is. Jackie is a special person whose hard work and determination ensures excellence in everything she does.

I would like to recognize the chairman of the board, Robert Herzberger. Mr. Herzberger is the executive vice president of York Federal Savings and Loan. His knowledge and expertise has fostered the great success Junior Achievement has had in developing partnerships between business and education.

Mr. Speaker, this year two business and community leaders from Pennsylvania's 19th Congressional District will be inducted into the Hall of Fame. I am pleased to announce that Phillip H. Gladfelter II and Henry D. Schmidt will be the very first inductees. These gentlemen were the founders of Junior Achievement of south central Pennsylvania. Their vision and dedication has enabled thousands of young people to have access to the American dream.

What started out with 300 students in 1961 has grown to serve nearly 9,000 students from grades kindergarten through 12 in south central Pennsylvania. As chairman of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, I am extremely proud to honor and celebrate this example of excellence. Junior Achievement has been a tremendous success and is well deserving of special recognition.

THE SCHOOL BUS SAFETY ACT OF
1997

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, since 1985, 1,478 people have died in school bus-related crashes—an average of 134 fatalities per year. Although school bus related travel is the safest mode of transportation on America's roads today, more can, and should, be done to ensure the safety of this country's most cherished resources—our children. That is why I have introduced legislation that improves on existing technologies and maximizes safety for the 24 million children who ride buses to and from school each day.

My bill directs the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) to set national proficiency standards for school bus drivers. It directs the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to develop guidelines on the safe transportation in school buses of children under the age of five. It also applies Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations to interstate school bus operations. The bill also requires: a decrease in the flammability of materials used in the construction of the interiors of school buses; the establishment of construction, design, and securement standards for wheelchairs used in the transportation of students in school buses; and that buses be equipped with bumper sensors, wheel guards

and a system that detects a trapped obstacle in the door of the vehicle. The legislation requires the establishment of a national criminal history background check system to enable local education agencies, or contractors, to check the criminal background of any person applying for employment as a bus driver. It requires the Transportation Research Board of the National Academy of Science to conduct a study of the safety issues attendant to transportation of school children to and from school and school-related activities by various transportation modes, including public transit vehicles. And finally, my bill establishes a pilot program for one school district in the country to assess the benefits of equipping school buses with shoulder harness mechanisms, similar to the equipment used by flight attendants on passenger aircraft.

My bill makes modest common sense reforms to ensure that the children who ride our school buses each day have the safest mode of transportation possible. I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I was necessarily absent during rollcall vote 210. If present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall 210.

TRIBUTE TO THE NEGRO BASEBALL LEAGUE

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I bring the attention of my colleagues to a very special event occurring in Atlanta, GA, next week. On the weekend of June 27, the Atlanta Braves and BellSouth will host a reunion and recognition event in honor of the legendary teams and players of the Negro Baseball League. Approximately 100 Negro leaguers from around the country, fans and friends will be convening in Atlanta to celebrate the remarkable achievements of an unheralded group of African-American men, members of the Negro Baseball League.

In this 50th anniversary year of Jackie Robinson's historic breaking of the color barrier in major league baseball, it is fitting and appropriate that Congress, citizens of Atlanta, and the entire Nation take a moment to pay tribute to the great African-American teams and players that made sports history. These were athletes who played with teams such as the Kansas City Monarchs, the New York Black Yankees, and the Baltimore Elite Giants. In the South, we had the Atlanta Black Crackers and the Birmingham Black Barons, to name but a few. Their daily triumphs were ignored by major newspapers of the Jim Crow era and their accomplishments have all but been overlooked in the annals of sports history. It cannot be denied, however, that the Negro Baseball League and the players that formed these

teams made immeasurable contributions to America's favorite pastime, our national sport, baseball.

The term "Negro Leagues" describes the all-professional, all-Negro baseball teams operating between 1880 and 1955, hundreds of which traveled throughout the United States during that time. The first Negro leagues started out in Kansas City, MO. Despite the hardships imposed by the Nation's rigid racial barriers, the Negro leagues managed not only to survive, but to thrive and grow. Even the prevailing myth of white supremacy could not deny the talents of these men. Author Robert Peterson, who chronicled the story of the leagues, perhaps summed it best with the title of his book, "Only the Ball Was White."

The league served as a showcase of talent and entertainment. The players were truly living legends. Many of the names of the great stars and the teams live on and form an integral part of our cherished sports history. The legendary Satchel Paige was a pitcher whose name is still synonymous with excellence. The league's Josh Gibson was one of the game's greatest hitters. Willie Mays, Roy Campanella, and the homerun king of all time, Hank Aaron, are all legends of the Negro Baseball League.

The significance of the leagues went far beyond the world of sports. The men who formed these teams were pioneers in nurturing and fostering self-pride among African-Americans. These sports heroes have left a powerful legacy that has enriched American history.

As some of the living legends of Negro baseball gather in Atlanta this month, I know my colleagues will join me in sending these outstanding men our appreciation for their glorious accomplishments and the enduring memories they have inscribed in the hearts and minds of millions of Americans.

IN HONOR OF BOB PRALLE ON HIS EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Bob Pralle on his 80th birthday, June 29, 1997.

Bob Pralle is a remarkable individual whom I am proud to call a friend. His birthday is an excellent opportunity to recognize the tremendous contributions that he has made to the Orange County community throughout those 80 years.

As a trustee at Chapman University in Orange, CA, which is my alma mater, Bob has given his time and resources to further the educational goals of many individuals. To this extent, he has provided scholarships for college students, including myself, who may not have otherwise had the opportunity to pursue their dreams.

Over the years, Bob has given freely of his time and energy. His contributions as a major benefactor for the Providence Speech and Hearing Clinic have increased the effectiveness of this organization. As a co-founder and major supporter of the Stanton Boys and Girls Club he has provided a place of recreation for young boys and girls while providing them with a sense of community.

His important gifts to society as a fundraiser and philanthropist for the United Way and nu-

merous other community charities in southern California have distinguished Bob as a generous champion of humanity. Time and again Bob has given tirelessly of himself.

Bob Pralle is not only very special to me and to the numerous organizations to which he has given time and service, he is also very special to his family and his loyal friends. In so many ways, he has given time, hope, and inspiration to so many people.

I would like my colleagues to join me in wishing this very special individual, Bob Pralle, a very happy 80th birthday.

COLORADO AND THE TENTH AMENDMENT

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the benefit of my colleagues and out of respect for the Colorado General Assembly, to enter Colorado House Joint Resolution 97-1027 into the RECORD. As the necessary and long-overdue process of welfare reform moves forward, I believe it is essential that Congress pay special attention to our State governments. Colorado House Joint Resolution 97-1027 passed by a vote of 59 to 6 in the House and unanimously in the State Senate, and I believe my colleagues should consider the opinions expressed by the people of Colorado through the following resolution:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 97-1027

By Representatives: McPherson, Adkins, George, Kaufman, Pfiffner, T. Williams, Allen, Anderson, Arrington, G. Berry, Clarke, Dean, Epps, Gotlieb, Keller, Lamborn, Lawrence, Miller, Musgrave, Nichol, Paschall, Schwarz, Sinclair, Smith, Sullivant, Swenson, Tool, Udall, and Young.

Also Senators: Lacy, B. Alexander, Ament, Coffman, Congrove, Schroeder, Arnold, Bishop, Blickensderfer, Chlouber, Dennis, Duke, Feeley, Hernandez, Hopper, J. Johnson, Martinez, Matsunaka, Mutzebaugh, Norton, Pascoe, Perlmutter, Phillips, Powers, Reeves, Rizzuto, Rupert, Tanner, Tebedo, Thiebaut, Wattenberg, Weddig, Wells, and Wham.

Whereas, The federal "Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996", Public Law 104-193, herein referred to as the "Act", was passed by the United States House of Representatives on July 18, 1996, and the United States Senate on July 23, 1996, and signed into law by President Clinton on August 22, 1996 and

Whereas, Article III of such Act addresses the several states obligation to provide child support enforcement services and mandates that the state adopt certain procedures for the location of an obligor and the establishment, modification, and enforcement of a child support obligation against such an obligor; and

Whereas, The members of the Sixty-first General Assembly recognize the importance of assuring financial support for minor and dependent children; however, the General Assembly finds that those procedures specified in the Act include such far reaching measures as the following:

(1) The necessity to implement the "Uniform Interstate Family Support Act", as approved by the American Bar Association and as amended by the National Conference of

Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, which uniform act allows for the direct registration of foreign support orders and the activation of income-withholding procedures across state lines without any prior verification, certification, or other authentication that the child support order or the income-withholding form is accurate or valid and without a requirement that notice of such withholding be provided to the alleged obligor by any specified means or method, such as by first-class mail or personal service, to assure that the individual receives proper notice prior to the income withholding;

(2) Liens to arise by operation of law against real and personal property for amounts of overdue support that are owed by noncustodial parent who resides or owns property in the state, without the ability to determine if a lien exists on certain property;

(3) The obligation of the state to accord full faith and credit to such liens arising by operation of law in any other state, which results in inadequate notice and the inability of purchasers to have knowledge or notice of such liens;

(4) A duty placed upon employers to report all newly hired employees, whether or not the employee has a child support obligation, to a state directory of new hires within a restricted period after the employer hires the employee;

(5) The requirement that social security numbers be recorded when a person applies for a professional license, a commercial driver's license, an occupational license, or a marriage license, when a person is subject to a divorce decree, a support order, or a paternity determination or acknowledgment, or when an individual dies, whether or not the person has an obligation to pay child support;

(6) A requirement that the child support enforcement agency enter into agreements with financial institutions doing business in the state in order to develop, operate, and coordinate an unprecedented and invasive data match system for the sharing of account holder information with the child support enforcement agency in order to facilitate the potential matching of delinquent obligors and bank account holders;

(7) Procedures by which the state child support enforcement agency may subpoena financial or other information needed to establish, modify, or enforce a support order and to impose penalties for failure to respond to such a subpoena and procedures by which to access information contained in certain records, including the records of public utilities and cable television companies pursuant to an administrative subpoena; and

(8) Procedures interfering with the states' right to determine when a jury trial is to be authorized; and

Whereas, the Act mandates numerous, unnecessary requirements upon the several states that epitomize the continuing trend of intrusion by government into people's personal lives; and

Whereas, the Act offends the notion of notice and opportunity to be heard guaranteed to the people by the Due Process Clauses of the 5th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, the Act offends the 10th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."; and

Whereas, the United States Supreme Court has ruled in *New York v. United States*, 112 S. Ct. 2408 (1992), that Congress may not simply commandeer the legislative and regulatory processes of the states; and

Whereas, the Act imposes upon the several states further insufficiently funded mandates in relation to the costly development of procedures by which to implement the requirements set forth in the Act in order to preserve the receipt of federal funds under Title IV-D of the "Social Security Act", as amended, and other provisions of the Act; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-first General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein: That we, the members of the Sixty-first General Assembly, urge the Congress of the United States to amend or repeal those specific provisions of the federal "Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996" set forth in this Resolution that place undue burden and expense upon the several states, that violate provisions of the Constitution of the United States, that impose insufficiently funded mandates upon the states in the establishment, modification, and enforcement of child support obligations, or that unjustifiably intrude into the personal lives of the law-abiding citizens of the United States of America. Be it further

Resolved That copies of this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of each state legislature, and Colorado's Congressional delegation.

Charles E. Berry, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Tom Norton, President of the Senate.

Judith Rodrigue, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Joan M. Albi, Secretary of the Senate.

TRIBUTE TO THE FRESNO CITY COLLEGE VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Fresno City College Vocational Training Center. The guidance and teachings supplied by this organization improves the economic health of the community, providing high quality education to students and top quality technical workers for employers.

The Vocational Training Center of Fresno City College has been serving residents of Fresno, CA and the surrounding area for more than 20 years. During that time, hundreds of local people have learned new technical skills to improve their careers and become gainfully employed in the business community.

The Vocational Training Center stresses practical skills that are directly employable in local industry. It is the belief of the center that a "hands-on" approach to training best prepares students for their respective careers. In addition, the "on-the-job" atmosphere teaches students the proper care and maintenance of tools, facilities, and work-place discipline.

Businesses recognize the quality of training graduates receive, and students are learning the skills the industry needs. This has been one of the most important components of the Vocational Training Center's success and is demonstrated by its remarkable placement record, as approximately 80 percent of its graduates move directly into jobs upon graduation.

The Vocational Training Center owes its success to the cooperation between the staff of Fresno City College Vocational Training Center and local business leaders who have worked to make the Center's program reflect the requirements of local industry, while meeting the educational needs of its students. This relationship will ensure the success of future Vocational Training Center graduates.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to the Fresno City College Vocational Training Center. The education provided by this center contributes to the betterment of the community while providing individuals with resources needed in the industry today. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to an organization that satisfies the employment and educational needs of the community.

WE MUST BE FAIR TO OUR DISABLED VETERANS WHO WORK FOR OUR UNIFORMED SERVICES

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to state the reasons why I am a cosponsor of H.R. 303, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit retired members of the Armed Forces who have service-connected disabilities to receive compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs concurrently with retired pay, without deduction from either. The bill efficiently states that it will permit certain veterans with service-connected disabilities who are retired members of the uniformed services to receive compensation concurrently with retired pay, without deduction from either.

I believe that additionally we need to articulate why this bill was introduced and why we need to support it. Recent military engagements and conflicts have highlighted again the contributions of this Nation's military and retired veterans. Integral to the success of our military forces are the servicemen and service-women who have made a career of defending their country, who in peace time may be called to places remote from their families and loved ones, and who in war or peace keeping actions, face the prospect of death or disabling injury as a constant possibility.

Present law, enacted in the nineteenth century, forbids veterans who are both retired and disabled from receiving concurrent receipt of full retirement pay and disability compensation pay. This law rules that the veteran may receive one or the other or must waive an amount of retirement pay equal to the amount of disability compensation pay. It should be noted that no such deduction applies to the Federal civil service so that a disabled veteran who has held a nonmilitary Federal job for the requisite period receives full longevity retirement pay undiminished by the subtraction of disability pay.

H.R. 303 urges Congress to make the necessary statutory change to correct this injustice and discrimination so that America's occasional commitment to war in pursuit of national and international goals may be matched by an allegiance to those who made sacrifices on behalf of those goals.

IN HONOR OF NORMAN KRUMHOLZ

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Norman Krumholz on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Norman Krumholz has been a wise adviser and dedicated public servant to Cleveland, OH. Norm was the planning director for the city of Cleveland from 1969 to 1979. His con-

stant presence at the helm of the city's planning department under three separate administrations was an incredible feat. It testifies to the quality of his vision and of his work.

Norm is a great teacher. He is an outstanding professor in the Levin College of Urban Affairs, Cleveland State University. He is a published author of many professional articles, in such prestigious journals as the "Journal of the American Planning Association," the "Journal of Planning Education and Research," and the "Journal of Urban Affairs." He is also the author of a book, "Making Equity Planning Work: Leadership in the Public

Sector," published by Temple University Press.

Norm's contribution has been recognized by his peers. He served as the president of the American Planning Association and received the APA Award for Distinguished Leadership and the Prize of Rome from the American Academy in Rome.

Mr. Speaker, Norman Krumholz left his mark on the city of Cleveland. I had the distinct pleasure of his expertise during my administration. I am grateful for his contribution, and Cleveland is a better city for it.