

sunk in Havana and has seen all the changes of this century, for better or worse. Through it all she has never lost her caring for people.

In Concourse Village, where she lives, she is called aunt, cousin, sister, mother, God-mother, grandmother, neighbor and friend. I congratulate her not only for her long life but, most especially, for all the joy and goodness she has brought to all those fortunate enough to know her.

CELEBRATING THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAINT FRANCES' RESIDENCE

**HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 25, 1998*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight a momentous milestone for the Saint Frances' Residence. On June 28, 1998, the residence will officially mark their 100th year of service to my hometown of Paterson, New Jersey.

During the latter half of the Nineteenth Century, the City of Paterson experienced a prolonged period of industrial growth. In particular, the silk industry was expanding so rapidly that Paterson was soon known as "The Silk City." Many of those working in the mills were young single women, away from home for the first time. These young women had come to Paterson to help support their families. Still others were recent immigrants with no roots in the United States. Out of concern for the well-being of these women, the Very Reverend William McNulty, Pastor of the St. John's Roman Catholic Parish, requested that the Sisters of Charity of Saint Elizabeth provide them with a stable "home for working girls."

Under the first Superior/Administrator, Sister Mary Louis Healy, the Saint Frances' Residence opened on January 1, 1897. Although its original mission was to provide a safe haven for working women, the residence also placed emphasis on providing lodging and training for ill or unemployed female domestics. The Residence was an instant success, causing it to expand from its original location at 393 Main Street to a nearby property on Jackson Street. The expansion continued during the early 1900s.

As Paterson's needs evolved, the role of the Residence changed. By 1933, Saint Frances had become a modernized "home for business women," complete with electricity and a "restful summer house." At one time, as many as 72 women lived in the residence, most of whom were gainfully employed. Breakfast and dinner were provided by the residence and a packed lunch was provided.

By the 1950s, St. Frances' began to take in more financially secure mature women. It continues to serve the City of Paterson as a home for the aged to this day. The Residence also remains an important asset to the community during times of crisis, providing housing for those who have been the victims of natural disasters. The most famous instance of St. Frances' generosity occurred in 1956 when it provided shelter for the passengers of the doomed ocean-liner "Andrea Doria."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the City of Paterson as we congratulate the St. Frances Residence on its first

100 years and wish current Superior/Administrator Sister Joyce Vincent the best of luck as the Residence begins its second century of service.

COMMUNITY FOOD BANK OF NATIONAL CITY: VICTORY AGAINST HUNGER AWARD RECIPIENT

**HON. BOB FILNER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 25, 1998*

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, I am pleased to recognize the Community Food Bank of National City as one of twelve recipients nationwide of the prestigious 5th Annual Victory Against Hunger Award.

The Victory Against Hunger Awards are distributed to anti-hunger organizations that are using innovative methods to help food banks that are running on empty. These awards, which include checks of \$1000 to each winning organization, are sponsored by the Congressional Hunger Center, headed by Representatives TONY HALL and FRANK WOLF, and Victory Wholesale Grocers of Springboro, Ohio. By the end of last year's competition, a total of \$38,000 in \$1,000 checks had been presented by Members of Congress to their winning hunger-fighting organizations.

The Community Food Bank is dedicated to breaking the cycle of poverty and providing emergency food to residents and transients, as well as assisting with needs beyond hunger such as clothing, housing, job placement, medical prescriptions, transportation and counseling.

This service began in May of 1991. At that time, it was known as the Deacon's Food Closet of First Baptist Church of National City—the dream of Chuck and Betty Black, members of this congregation. The Food Bank operated one day each week out of a small room at this church site, serving forty to fifty families.

In early 1997, a number of churches, social service agencies, and concerned citizens gathered to explore the possibilities for networking together with the hope of more effectively meeting the needs in the community. Out of this meeting came an expansion which includes a new name, a new location, plans to extend the hours of operations to three days per week, and the innovative collaboration of several community organizations. Working together, this wide range of groups and individuals are able to contribute far more to the community than working alone.

The Board of Directors is now comprised of members from four community churches including St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, First United Methodist Church, First Congressional Church, and First Baptist Church of National City, the Kiwanis Club of National City, Paradise Valley Hospital, the Family Resource Center, elected officials, and other leaders of the community. A side benefit of the expanded Food Bank is that the ecumenical ties and relationships between the congregations of the community have been strengthened and enriched.

A grand opening and ribbon-cutting ceremony for the new location was just held on Monday, June 22nd, presided over by National City Mayor George Waters who was instru-

mental in obtaining this new site for the Food Bank.

The goal of the Community Food Bank is to eventually work towards a five day operation. There are no paid staff, and a group of volunteers provide all the man and womanpower. The Food Bank holds several food drives each year and actively seeks cash donations to improve the quality and quantity of the food. They work to provide food that represents all major food groups.

My congratulations go to the Community Food Bank of National City, to the officers (Chair Rev. Patricia Andrews-Callori, Vice Chair Rev. W. James Kilinsky, Secretary Rev. Adiel De Pano, and Treasurer Ben Martinez), and to all the other members of the community who are working together on this vital project. I am proud of the cooperation of so many community groups and individuals which is making a difference in the lives of many National City residents.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOE TUNNELL

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 25, 1998*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to a dedicated protector of the law and a fine American—Judge Joe Tunnell of Tyler, Texas—who died on June 9. Judge Tunnell also was a devoted father and husband, and he will be dearly missed by all those he touched in East Texas.

Joe Tunnell, the son of a Van Zandt County, Texas farmer, was born June 4, 1918, and attended the Grand Saline school system. He earned his bachelor's degree and teaching certificate from North Texas State Teachers College. Upon graduation, he briefly taught high school before entering the U.S. Navy, where he served during World War II. Afterward, in 1948, he received his law degree from Southern Methodist University.

In 1950, Mr. Tunnell was elected Van Zandt County District Attorney—an office he held for eight years. He left Van Zandt County to become assistant U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas and then briefly as interim U.S. Attorney before returning to private practice. In 1985 Mr. Tunnell was appointed to the 241st District Court bench, where he served until retirement in 1993. Judge Tunnell was known for his no-nonsense, tough, yet fair decisions, and for his genuine concern for people.

Judge Tunnell lived his life in the same manner he handled decisions on the bench—with grace and dignity. He was also a long time member of Pollard Methodist Church. He is survived by his daughter and son-in-law, Jo Ann Tunnell and Bill Atkins of Tyler; his two sons and daughters-in-law, T.R. Tunnell and Debbie Pool Tunnell, Dallas, and John W. Tunnell and Jacee Cox Tunnell of Huntington, Texas; as well as his three sisters and two grand sons, Matthew and Adam Tunnell. Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us do so in honor of and respect for this great American—the late Judge Joe Tunnell.

## THE FRAGILE FUTURE OF HAITI

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 25, 1998*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, next week I will be leading a bipartisan delegation to the nation of Haiti. I have been there many times in the last five years, and never before have I seen obstacles of nation-building so substantial and the determination of a people so focused.

In December 1990, Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected president in the first democratic elections Haiti ever held. He overwhelmingly defeated all the other candidates, including the U.S.-backed candidate. Less than one year later, in September 1991, he was overthrown by a military coup d'etat. The international community responded with a massive embargo to try to squeeze power from the grip of the junta.

During the years of the military regime, Haiti suffered under horrible human rights conditions. The terror that people thought they had put behind them in 1986 and 1987 when the Duvalier dictatorship ended and a new constitution was formed returned with a new vengeance. Supporters of democracy were harassed by attachés and the FAHD, as the Haitian army was called. Worst of all, as many as 5000 people were killed by a paramilitary organization called FRAPH, led by a U.S. intelligence contact named Emmanuel "Toto" Constant.

By 1994, President Clinton decided that this was too much and it was time to act. On September 19, U.S. troops led a multi-national force in Operation Uphold Democracy that restored Haiti's legitimately elected government to power.

It soon became obvious, though, that Haiti's challenges had just begun.

For one, Haiti had to figure out what to do with a military that was 7,000 soldiers strong. It managed to abolish that corrupt institution and build an interim public safety force with the help of the international community. Since then Haiti has been working with the United States and the international community to build a civilian police force that respects the rule of law and human rights while gaining the confidence of the population. Now the police force is 6,500 officers strong, and the U.S. is largely responsible for training 5,200 of them.

Haiti also had to revitalize an economy that had been ravaged by a massive drug trade, a constant flow of contraband, and the flight of private investment in the face of the embargo. Today real GDP growth is hovering around 3 to 5 percent, inflation is down to a remarkable 7 percent, and exports are up 44 percent. Many economic reforms have taken place, and the government is ebbing toward dialogue with those popular organizations, unions, and people who have an interest in seeing that they occur in the least harmful way, and with the greatest democratic input. Economic reforms need to happen, but they will only be successful with the full consent and participation of those most profoundly affected by them.

Haiti also discovered that political interests that had united around Aristide before and during the coup began fragmenting, creating a diversity of views but also a new kind of politi-

cal confusion. This confusion has culminated in a political paralysis that has left Haiti without a prime minister for over a year now.

I am going to Haiti with my good colleagues, Mr. DELAHUNT from Massachusetts and Mr. CHRISTENSEN from Nebraska in the hopes that we can gain some insight into the crisis, offer our thoughts, and describe to them what I think is happening here in Washington with regard to Haiti. Mr. Speaker, I think Haiti has slipped from the radar screen of many in Congress, which I think is very problematic. I also think it is clear that those in Congress who do follow Haiti closely are terribly frustrated with this enduring political crisis that has dragged on for so long.

This delegation is going to Haiti because we believe a political solution is necessary and possible. I hope the American people and the Congress are prepared to give this fragile democracy the attention it deserves. We need to do everything we can to make sure this nation succeeds and that the hard fought gains of the democratic movements of the 1980's are not turned back. Let's keep hope alive in Haiti.

## TRIBUTE TO BILL McDONALD

**HON. JIM KOLBE**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 25, 1998*

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize my friend Bill McDonald, a constituent from Douglas, Arizona, who earlier this month was awarded a prestigious "genius grant" by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. I can't think of anyone more deserving of this recognition, for I have seen the fruits of Bill's particular vision and genius first hand.

Bill and I have a few things in common: We both grew up on family ranches in southeastern Arizona, and we both have an abiding faith in the bedrock values of hard work, individual liberty, and personal responsibility. We also share a love for the land which, in Bill's case, has sustained his family for five generations.

To appreciate the true significance of the accomplishment for which Bill has been recognized, one must first understand that there is a real Range War raging through the American West today. It is a classic conflict that pits certain environmentalists against the cattle ranching industry, and federal land managers have been caught in the crossfire.

Bill decided to reject the old paradigm and try something new. With true pioneering spirit, he established the Malpai Borderlands Group, a group of neighboring ranchers whose properties, along with adjacent public lands, comprise about one million acres of contiguous territory in southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico.

Under Bill's leadership, and in cooperation with various federal land management agencies, conservationists and scientists, the Malpai Borderlands Group ranchers have developed an innovative, voluntary land management strategy. They also have funded programs to identify and protect endangered species on their land.

Through a unique, cooperative grass banking program, participating ranchers are permitted to graze their cattle on one another's

property. This eliminates problems, such as erosion and habitat destruction, that can result from overgrazing.

Group members also have pooled resources to support experimental land management programs, including the replanting of native grasses. And they have agreed to establish permanent conservation easements to prevent the open range from being subdivided for residential development.

Bill and his neighbors have demonstrated that cattle ranching can be both economically rewarding and ecologically responsible. And the Malpai Borderlands Group that he founded is proof positive that ranchers, acting with enlightened self interest, can be the best stewards of the land they love.

## HONORING OFFICER THOMAS A. PORTER

**HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 25, 1998*

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a valiant peace officer who time and time again over his long career in law enforcement demonstrated bravery and self-sacrifice.

Officer Thomas A. Porter, a native of the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts, showed from an early age his devotion to law enforcement—working as a teenage Junior Deputy to educate his school peers about the dangers of drug abuse. While working his way through the University of Alabama, Officer Porter received high honors in the fields of criminal justice, social work, and public relations, and served as an intern to a state supreme court judge and future U.S. Senator.

But it was in his chosen field of law enforcement that Officer Porter most distinguished himself.

His first assignment came with the Hyannisport Police Department on Cape Cod, where he served and protected every resident of the community, including the members of my family. During his tenure on the Hyannisport force, Officer Porter, in complete disregard for his own safety, broke down the door of a burning house and rescued an 82-year-old man.

Officer Porter left Cape Cod for Wintergreen, Virginia, Police Department, where he continued to compile an outstanding record, uncovering a notorious burglar ring and working on special assignment with the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigations.

Officer Porter's law-enforcement career came to a tragic and premature close in 1992. While confronting a suspect in a breaking-and-entering investigation, he was run over by the suspect's vehicle and suffered spinal cord injuries and several broken bones. He was paralyzed for almost two years but through rehabilitation has been able to regain partial mobility. Throughout the period of his convalescence, Officer Porter has served as an inspiration to fellow disabled officers.

In recognition of his selfless duty and willingness—at any moment of danger—to give his last full measure of devotion, the National Trust of Chiefs of Police Association voted earlier this year to award Officer Porter the Legion of Honor Medal as well as the Silver Star for Bravery.