

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

J.C. WATTS, JR.—A BUILDER

## HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1999

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed emotions that I submit this statement for the RECORD. On one hand, I am always eager to express my great appreciation for the significant impact my friend and colleague, the Honorable J.C. WATTS, Jr., has had on the direction and legislation developed during his tenure on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. On the other hand, I regret that I must announce a temporary leave of absence for Mr. WATTS from the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee for the remainder of the 106th Congress.

As a member of the Committee J.C. provided critical support to legislation that impacted his congressional district, the state of Oklahoma, and the nation. Nearly 50 years ago, President Eisenhower recognized the need for a massive effort to build the infrastructure system of this great nation. He recognized that a robust infrastructure is vital to the economic health of America. In the same spirit of enterprise, J.C. WATTS demonstrated his commitment to the nation by ensuring the committee continue its work in building America's infrastructure.

J.C. WATTS was a member of the Surface Transportation Subcommittee during the 105th Congress when the subcommittee developed landmark legislation, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), creating a firewall around the Highway Trust Fund, enabling America to build its infrastructure at a level unprecedented in history. His leadership was also instrumental during the first session of the 106th Congress as J.C. served on the Aviation Subcommittee. In the same way, the Aviation Subcommittee was successful in sponsoring watershed legislation for the aviation community, the Aviation Improvement and Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR-21), that took the aviation trust fund off budget and released unparalleled funding for the building of our nation's aviation infrastructure.

I am proud to have had the opportunity to have J.C. represent Oklahoma and the rest of the Nation on a committee so vital to the heart of our economic stability and growth. While always focused on ensuring the nation's benefit was considered foremost, J.C. fought for and succeeded in ensuring an equitable distribution of funding for the state of Oklahoma.

I am also pleased with the relationship I have developed with J.C. over the past four and one-half years. I have assured my friend that, although he may have accepted a leave of absence from the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, he will continue to play a significant role on legislation impacting infrastructure issues as we continue to strive to build the heart of America.

IN HONOR OF ALINA DUNAIEVA  
AND DAVID JOHNSON

## HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Alina Dunaeva and David Johnson, two recent high school graduates who have worked diligently to improve their community.

Alina and David are ending their terms as the leaders of the Tenth Congressional District Youth Congress, a group dedicated to making a difference for young people in the Cleveland area. This year, they lead members in following the group's mission to improve educational opportunities, community resources for students, and their environment, in part by holding a press conference about local levies and participating in a clean-up project on Cleveland's west side.

In guiding this group through its first full school year, Alina and David have helped to build a forum for a diverse group of students to share their ideas and create constructive solutions to issues that are important to young people.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring Alina Dunaeva and David Johnson for their outstanding commitment to encouraging youth to become involved.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

## HON. JIM NUSSLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1999

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 15, my vote was not recorded on rollcall vote No. 296. Had my vote been recorded, I would have voted "aye."

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

## HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1999

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 12, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall votes Nos. 277, 278, and 279. The votes were on agreeing to the day's journal, on passage of H. Con. Res. 107, and on passage of H. Con. Res. 117. If I had been present, I would have voted "aye" on all of these measures.

TRIBUTE TO STANLEY  
REMELMEYER

## HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1999

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor a beloved figure from my district, Mr. Stanley Remelmeyer. Stan recently passed away at the age of 81, and he will forever be remembered for his unconditional dedication to the City of Torrance.

From 1995 to 1988, Stan Remelmeyer diligently served Torrance as City Attorney. During his tenure, small town Torrance with a population of 35,000 grew into a large urban center of more than 140,000 residents. Local officials credit Remelmeyer with guiding the city through years of complicated legal matters associated with the development.

Upon retirement in 1988, Remelmeyer fondly recalled his years as City Attorney and reaffirmed his belief that city government was "the heart of the country." He remained active as a consultant for the Redondo Beach City Attorney's Office right up until the day he died. Remelmeyer continued to keep a busy schedule, regularly traveling throughout California on behalf of Redondo Beach. A graduate of Harvard Law School, he remained dedicated to his two loves, the law profession and city government.

Remelmeyer was a pioneer and he leaves a lasting imprint upon the City of Torrance. He fought to preserve Madrona Marsh, now a Torrance landmark, and the city's telecommunications center bears his name.

The City of Torrance has lost a true friend. His lifelong career of service will forever be remembered in Torrance. Stanley Remelmeyer will be dearly missed, but his legacy will live on in the City of Torrance.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN JEFFREY J.  
HATHAWAY, UNITED STATES  
COAST GUARD

## HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1999

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an exceptional United States Coast Guard Officer, Captain Jeffrey Jay Hathaway. This week Captain Hathaway completes an extremely successful three-year tour as the Coast Guard's Liaison to this body and to the United States Senate. It is a pleasure to recognize a few of his many achievements.

A native of Whittier, California, Jeff Hathaway began his career by attending the United States Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut graduating in 1974 with a Bachelor of Science degree. Upon entering the Coast Guard fleet after graduation, then Ensign Hathaway was assigned to USCGC *Venturous* (WMEC 625) in Long Beach, California

• 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.

as a deck watch officer. Subsequent afloat tours have included duty as Operations Officer aboard *Venturous* and as Commanding Officer of USCGC *Citrus* (WMEC 300) in Coos Bay, Oregon, USCGC *Legare* (WMEC 912) in Portsmouth, Virginia and USCGC *Munro* (WHEC 724) in Alameda, California.

Captain Hathaway's experience ashore has included assignments as a duty officer in the Coast Guard Pacific Area Command Center, assignment officer in the Officer Personnel Division of Coast Guard Headquarters, and cutter management duty on the Pacific Area Operations Division staff. In 1989, he was hand-picked to serve as the Military Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of Transportation and served in that assignment until 1991.

Captain Hathaway earned a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of California at Irvine in 1983 and a Master of Science Degree in National Resources Strategy from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1994.

His continued exemplary performance led him to be selected ahead of his peers for the ranks of Commander and Captain. His numerous personal awards include two Legions of Merit, two Meritorious Service Medals, two Coast Guard Commendation Medals and three Coast Guard Achievement Medals.

Jeff Hathaway arrived for duty as the Chief of the Coast Guard's Congressional and Governmental Affairs Staff in July 1996. In this capacity, he has been instrumental in providing the Congress with an in-depth knowledge and understanding of the Coast Guard. Most importantly, Captain Jeff Hathaway has come to epitomize those qualities we expect from our Coast Guard men and women—an intense sense of honor, respect and above all devotion to duty.

Mr. Speaker, Jeff Hathaway has served our country with distinction for the past 25 years. As he continues to do so, I call upon my colleagues from both sides of the aisle and the other body to wish him, his lovely wife Rebecca, and their four children, Allison, Paul, Brianna, and Kenneth, much continued success in the future, as well as fair winds and following seas.

IN HONOR OF THE JOHN ADAMS  
HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1969

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize The John Adams School Class of 1969 as they are to celebrate their 30 year reunion on August 21st, 1999. The reunion committee has worked hard and been highly successful in tracking the class of 1969, holding a database of 400 out of the original 521 students who attended John Adams in that year. An amazing feat when it is considered that the former students are scattered the length of the country from California to New York, including those who have remained in Cleveland, where they began their education.

The John Adams High School, which opened in Cleveland in 1923, was unfortunately closed on June 13th 1995, making the reunion all the more important as a reminder of the exceptionally hard work done by the

school staff in educating thousands of young people. In its seven and half decades, John Adams was a proud symbol of public education, an inspiration for many as a place where working class families sent their children to be educated in an environment rich in racial and cultural diversity. This proved to be decisive for many of the students of John Adams, lending them to use their experiences to motivate others.

The class of 1969 were a good, cohesive group, a rich pool of talent that has created a group of highly successful and motivated individuals. Of particular inspiration to the group has been the dedicated work and commitment of their former principal, Mr. J. Robert Kline, an attendee at every reunion held by the Alumni Association, and a highly instrumental player in the success of every reunion held by the Alumni Association, and a highly instrumental player in the success of the class.

My fellow colleagues, join me in saluting The John Adams High School Class of 1969 in their continual dedication to our community. They all benefited from their inspirational education in Cleveland and I am pleased to recognize their accomplishments.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE  
PRESIDENT FOR MEDICARE PRE-  
VENTIVE CARE PROPOSALS:  
CONGRESS SHOULD ENACT THEM  
THIS YEAR

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of enhancing the preventive benefits available in the Medicare program. The President's Medicare reform plan has taken a step in the right direction by eliminating cost sharing on preventive services. This will encourage more beneficiaries to seek out mammography and other valuable screening tests. Let's continue this work by encouraging outreach efforts targeting preventive care.

The number don't lie. Prevention saves lives. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has stated that "our country cannot decrease its enormous healthcare costs, much less its priority health problems, without addressing in a fundamentally more aggressive manner, the prevention of chronic disease." (Unrealized Prevention Opportunities; Reducing the Health and Economic Burden of Chronic Disease, CDC Publication March, 1997)

The most preventable cause of death in our society is tobacco use. Although we hope to target new initiatives for preventing tobacco use primarily to children and adolescents, a lot can be accomplished with smoking cessation efforts in the senior population. The President's decision to include such programs in his reform plan makes good sense. Studies have shown that health risks attributable to smoking decrease significantly within a few years after quitting, regardless of age. Tobacco use costs the nation \$50 billion annually, in medical expenses alone. Smoking cessation efforts can help to reduce this immense burden on the health care system.

With most chronic diseases, early detection is the key to successful treatment. Early de-

tection also has the potential to save money. For example, treatment costs for breast cancer diagnosed in the localized stage are as much as 32 percent lower than treatment costs for later state diagnosis. Regular screening can detect cancers of the breast, colon, cervix, among others, at early stages. Currently, about 66 percent of people with these cancers survive for more than 5 years. With improved early detection efforts, about 95 percent or an additional 115,000 people would survive for 5 years or more. You can't put a price tag on that.

In the case of diabetes, the CDC has found that enhanced prevention could save the Medicare program nearly a billion dollars per year. For example, if all people with diabetes received recommended eye disease screening and followup, the annual savings to the federal budget could exceed \$470 million. Second, over half of the 57,000 lower extremity amputations associated with diabetes could be prevented. These preventable amputations currently cost \$285 million annually.

Finally, at least half of the 19,000 new cases of diabetes related kidney disease could be prevented. These preventable cases cost over \$350 million annually.

Prevention makes good sense in terms of both human and monetary costs. To not support the prevention of chronic diseases is to turn our backs on addressing the major health issue of our time.

CONGRATULATING HAWTHORNE  
FIRE CO. NO. 2

**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Hawthorne Fire Co. No. 2 on the completion of extensive renovations as its firehouse in Hawthorne, NJ. This virtually new structure will enhance the ability of the fire company's dedicated volunteers to protect the lives and property of community residents in the most efficient and modern manner possible.

Organized in 1910 by 25 Hawthorne residents concerned about the need for fire protection in their town, Fire Co. No. 2 is seen nearly a century of service. In the beginning, the fire company possessed a horse-drawn hose cart purchased by the town, but no formal firehouse. Since 1919, the company has been headquartered in a firehouse at 10 Llewellyn Ave.

Many changes and additions to the firehouse have been made in the past 80 years to accommodate new equipment, functions, and firefighting technique. With an increasingly large fleet of fire engines and the increasing size of fire apparatus—including a recently purchased 85-foot ladder truck—it became clear in recent years that a new facility was needed, however.

The fire company launched a \$280,000 fund-raising drive coordinated by a renovation committee chaired by veteran volunteer Tom Furrey. The committee conducted a number of fund-raisers and obtained both a mortgage and a loan from the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety to finance the project.

The result is an extensively renovated and enlarged firehouse. Additional space, a new

roof, new heating and air conditioning and floor repairs were among the many improvements.

This weekend, the building will be dedicated with a major celebration including a dinner and ceremony to than those who have helped raise funds and donated materials and equipment.

A fire company is more than just a firehouse and fire engines, of course, Special recognition goes to Chief Victor Tamburro, Assistant Chief Richard McAuliffe and fire company President Richard Garthwait for their leadership.

Mr. Speaker, volunteer firefighters are among the most dedicated public servants in our communities. They set aside their own convenience—indeed, their own safety—to protect the lives and property of their neighbors and ask nothing in return. Volunteer firefighters turn out to do their duty in the darkness of freezing winter nights and in the heat of suffocating summer days without hesitation. The officers and members of Hawthorne Fire Co. No. 2 deserve our deepest gratitude and heartfelt thanks. God bless and Godspeed to all.

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HONORING THE BOROUGH OF  
CROSS ROADS ON ITS 100TH AN-  
NIVERSARY

**HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Borough of Cross Roads on the occasion of its 100th anniversary celebration. I am pleased and proud to bring the history of this fine borough to the attention of my colleagues.

On October 16, 1899, the Borough of Cross Roads was incorporated. At that time the Honorable Judge Pittenger described the town as one with the potential of growing greatly to meet the needs of the expanding society. Then the borough included 36 houses, one of which was vacant, and a population of 154, 44 of whom were registered voters.

Now, 100 years later, Cross Roads is a mixture of farms and homes. Cross Roads has lived up to those expectations set forth by Judge Pittenger in 1899. This borough has provided many people with a friendly, family-oriented, and safe community.

I send my sincere best wishes as the Borough of Cross Roads celebrates this milestone in its history. I am proud to represent such a fine place and look forward to watching it grow as we enter the new millennium.

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SALVATORE "BUDDY" SCOTTO

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Salvatore "Buddy" Scotto, son of Pasquale and Rose Scotto, who was born on October 1, 1928, and was raised in Carroll Gardens, Brooklyn, New York. He attended Sacred Heart & St. Stephens Grade School,

Bishop Loughlin Memorial High School, and St. Francis College, where he graduated in 1953 with a Bachelors of Arts degree. In August of 1959, his National Guard unit was activated and sent to Korea. In April of 1951, he was sent on to the Guided Missile School at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma and received a commission. Buddy served three years of active duty and eight years of active reserve. He retired from the military in 1963 as a Captain.

As a seasoned U.S. veteran, he immediately became involved in the community. In 1964, Buddy was asked to head the Carroll Gardens Association. During his tenure, thousands of dollars was collected from landlords and tenants to revitalize the neighborhood and to improve the quality of life for all. Through his efforts, Carroll Gardens has become a model for local development. Later, in 1968, Buddy helped establish CIAO and provided assistance to securing funding for day care and senior citizen facilities. The Court Street Day Care Center at 292 Court Street, and the Eileen Dugan Senior Center, to name a few, were among the organizations to receive vital funding.

Through Buddy's dedication to improving Brooklyn and its surrounding boroughs, he was also a founding member of several organizations such as the Gowanus Canal Development Corporation and the New York City Partnership. These organizations had made tremendous strides towards developing affordable housing, local employment, and providing other vital community resources. As further testament to his unwavering commitment to the community, Buddy spearheaded the formation of the Cowanus Expressway Community Coalition. Recently, the Coalition secured \$18 million from Congress to seriously investigate the viability of a tunnel replacing the elevated Gowanus Expressway.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Buddy Scotto, a jewel in Brooklyn's illustrious crown.

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PAYING TRIBUTE TO HIS  
HOLINESS CATHOLICOS KAREKIN I

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to His Holiness Catholicos Karekin I who passed away Tuesday, June 29, 1999 after a long battle with cancer. He died in his residence in the town of Echmiadzin.

Born Nshan Sarkisian, in Syria on August 27, 1932, Karekin was admitted to the Theological Seminary of the Armenian Catholicate of Cilicia in 1946. He was ordained a deacon in 1949, and graduated with high honors in 1952. In the same year, he was ordained a celibate priest, receiving the name "Karekin," and entered the religious order of the Catholicate of Cilicia. He was granted the ecclesiastical degree of "vardapet" in 1955 and joined the Theological Seminary in Antelias, Lebanon, first as a faculty member and later as dean. He took a brief hiatus from his duties as dean in 1957 to study theology at Oxford University in Great Britain, and returned to his position upon the completion of his thesis in 1960.

In the following decade, Fr. Karekin served as a key aide to His Holiness Khoren I, Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia, while attending several historic religious conferences and lecturing on theology and other subjects at several schools and universities across the globe. In recognition of his service to the Church, he was elevated to the position of senior archmandrite in 1963, consecrated as bishop in 1964, and made Archbishop in 1973. During this time Bishop Karekin served the Church in many capacities in the Middle East and North America.

Archbishop Karekin was elected Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia in 1977, serving in the capacity of "Catholicos Coadjutor," along side His Holiness Khoren I until the latter's death in 1983. Subsequently, His Holiness Karekin II was fully installed as Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia. In this capacity, Karekin II worked to improve and expand religious education in the Catholicate, as well as to expand its capacity to support research and publishing projects. In later years he acted as an Ambassador of the Church, making numerous visits to religious leaders all over the world. He also contributed to the leadership of the Middle East Council of Churches, and published extensively on a range of subjects.

In his travels, Karekin II made frequent visits to Armenia, both before and after the fall of the USSR. He visited Holy Etchmiadzin to express solidarity with His Holiness Vazgen I, the late Catholicos of All Armenians, during a trip to render spiritual assistance to the victims of the 1988 Spitak earthquake. He was also named to serve on the Central Board of Directors of the Armenia Fund, Inc. Karekin II was elected the Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians on April 4, 1995.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend my sincerest condolences to His Holiness and the Armenian Church. In the spring of 1996 I had the honor of meeting His Holiness when I traveled to Armenia. I am deeply saddened by his passing; June 29, 1999 will be remembered as a day of mourning for all Armenians.

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JOETEN ENTERPRISES, INC.

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, fifty years ago, a dentist's office in the island of Saipan in the Northern Marianas was converted into a small grocery store. Jose Tenorio and his wife, Soledad Duenas Takai "Daidai" Tenorio, financed the opening of Tenorio's Grocery Store also known as "Daidai" Store. Through the proceeds of a house sale made in 1949, this "mom and pop" operation became the groundwork of an extensive group of family-run companies, currently the biggest business enterprise in the Northern Mariana Islands. For the past fifty years, Joeten Enterprises has been at the forefront in providing goods and services to the people of the Northern Marianas. This was all made possible by Jose Camacho "Joeten" Tenorio.

Born on July 6, 1923, Joeten grew up during the Japanese administration of the Northern Marianas. Completing the standard five-year education under Japanese rule, he mastered the Japanese language. After the war,

he learned English from soldiers and was granted a high school equivalency diploma after receiving instruction from an American principal in Saipan's junior high school. From being a sugar cane field worker, he went on to become an elementary school teacher.

In 1947, Joeten used personal savings of \$200 as capital for a beer and soft drinks retail enterprise. Two years later, in 1949, the Tenorios sold their house to open the grocery store which offered basic necessities to the island of Saipan's growing population. Realizing that, in an island economy, a huge chunk from the profit is taken each time goods are shipped into the island, Joeten found to maximize his profit potential by getting together with several local businessmen, in 1956, to form the Saipan Shipping Company. To support the newly created shipping business, the Saipan Stevedore Company was established soon afterwards. As the scope of the island's business community broadened, the Saipan Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1959. Joeten was at the forefront.

In 1962, the office of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands moved its headquarters from Guam to Saipan, leading to an influx of jobs and money. The favorable business climate enabled Tenorio's Grocery Store to expand and diversify. Stores selling food, dry goods, hardware items, appliances and furniture were incorporated, in 1963, to constitute the Joeten Center. Three years later, Joeten was awarded the Trust Territory government's copra contract through the United Micronesia Development Association. By the close of the 1960's, Joeten was doing \$3 million worth of business.

A major turning point occurred in 1970. Joe Screen joined the team as vice-president and comptroller. Under Joe Screen's leadership, the Joeten stores were transformed into the J.C. Tenorio Enterprises. Their business went beyond wholesale, retail and shipping. By the time Joe Screen passed away in 1984, Joeten Enterprises expanded to include automobile dealerships, a real estate firm, shopping malls, hardware stores and construction supplies distributors. By this time the company was handling \$17 million worth of business per year.

For his accomplishments and contributions to the business community, Joeten was chosen as Saipan Chamber of Commerce's Businessperson of the year in 1989. However, business was not his only interest. Genuinely concerned with the Northern Marianas' political future, he ran an unsuccessful campaign, in 1977, to be the commonwealth's first governor. In 1990, he was appointed chairman of the governor's council of economic advisors.

Joeten passed away in 1993, leaving behind a legacy and a business empire that has been at the forefront of the growth and progress of the Northern Marianas. His sons, Clarence and Norman, together with daughters, Annie, Francisca, Patricia and Priscilla, have taken over since his passing. In its fiftieth year, Joeten Enterprises enjoys unprecedented growth. Sales reports show an increase from \$74.7 million in 1992 to \$123 million in 1998. Employment figures rose from 789 employees in 1992 to roughly 1,000 employees in 1998.

On behalf of the people of Guam, I congratulate Joeten Enterprises, Inc. as they celebrate their golden anniversary. I hope that the next fifty years brings continued success.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRED READING  
INSTRUCTOR BILLIE HULVER

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that second grade Title I Reading Instructor Billie Hulver, of Lexington R-V School District in Missouri, retired from the teaching profession on May 24, 1999.

Mrs. Hulver began her teaching career after earning her Bachelor of Arts degree from Central Missouri State University in 1977, where she also later earned a Masters degree in Remedial Reading. She taught at the Leslie Bell School in Lexington, MO, for 22 years, helping many children learn to read in the ensuing years.

A highlight of Mrs. Hulver's career occurred recently when she had the opportunity to present the district's early intervention reading program at the International Reading Association annual convention in San Diego, CA. Mrs. Hulver was instrumental in the development of the district's special 90-minute reading program for those students who could benefit from the extra help in learning this all-important educational skill.

With special assistance and encouragement from Leslie Bell Elementary School Principal Barbara Kitchell, Mrs. Hulver designed a "pull-out" program—where students are pulled out of their regular classroom for their extra reading instruction—in 1994. Most school districts have only a 30-minute duration reading assistance program.

In the "pull-out" program, each group attending a 90-minute session is broken down into smaller, more flexible groups of 3 or 4 students, with each small group spending a predetermined amount of time at several work centers set up around the room. At the end of each time period, the students at one learning center move on to the next learning center, eventually making their way around the room, having spent some time in each of the learning centers. Activities are directed by the teachers at some of the learning centers, with the students working independently at others. The program has resulted in significant improvement in the reading scores of participating students.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in extending our heartfelt gratitude to Billie Hulver for her dedication and professionalism in helping the youth of our country develop their reading skills, and in wishing her a happy and healthy retirement.

HONORING MR. JOHN L. SAMPSON

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. John L. Sampson, a new and welcome addition to the New York State Senate. Mr. Sampson was elected to the New York State Senate in 1996, representing the 19th Senatorial District which encompasses Canarsie, Starrett of Spring Creek, East Flatbush, parts of Brownsville, Crown Heights,

and East New York. He resides in Canarsie, Brooklyn with his wife Crystal, an experienced manager at Arthur Anderson, LLP., and their daughter Kyra.

Born to American and Guyanese parents on June 17, 1965, in Bedford Stuyvesant, Brooklyn, John Llewellyn Sampson moved to Brownsville/East Flatbush, Brooklyn with his family at the age of two. Mr. Sampson grew up in the Brownsville/East Flatbush section of Brooklyn and attended New York City Public Schools, graduating from Tilden High School in Brooklyn.

After graduating from Tilden High School in 1983, Mr. Sampson attended Brooklyn College and graduated in 1987. While in college, he was employed as a paralegal for the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York. Graduating with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Political Science, Mr. Sampson worked for Proskauer Rose Goetz & Mendelsohn as a Litigation Assistant. In 1988, he entered Albany Law School. During his studies there, he worked with the Department of Environmental Conservation until his graduation in 1991. In April 1992, Mr. Sampson was admitted to the New York Bar, at which time he became a staff attorney for the Legal Aid Society of New York, representing clients in Real Estate, Criminal and Election matters.

Mr. Sampson has been an active participant in community affairs, conducting free legal clinics and representing candidates in election matters before the New York Supreme Court. Mr. Sampson is a member of several political organizations including the Rosetta Gaston Democratic Club, the New Era Community Democratic Club, the Thomas Jefferson Democratic Club and the New Era PAC.

Mr. Speaker, I would like you and my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to join me in honoring Mr. John L. Sampson.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES L. FARMER

**HON. JULIAN C. DIXON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in mourning the passing of one of America's greatest civil rights leaders, James L. Farmer, Jr. Mr. Farmer who served alongside Martin Luther King, Jr., and other civil rights giants of the 1950's and 1960s and led Freedom Rides throughout the South, died July 9 in a Fredericksburg, VA, hospital.

As one of the founders of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in 1942, Farmer was considered one of the "Big Four" Civil Rights leaders along with Dr. King, NAACP chief, Roy Wilkins, and Urban League head Whitney Young. Farmer was the last surviving member of that courageous and august group.

James Farmer was born on January 12, 1920, in Marshall, TX. He was the son of Dr. James Leonard Farmer, who was the first African American in Texas to hold a doctorate, and Pearl Farmer. James entered Wiley College in Marshall as a 14-year-old freshman. He graduated from Wiley in 1938 and entered the Howard University School of Religion here in Washington, DC. He received his bachelor of divinity degree in 1941, and planned to follow his father into the ministry. However, upon learning that he would be required to preach

to a segregated congregation, he declined ordination and set course on a path that would lead him into the civil rights movement.

In 1942, James Farmer and a few others organized CORE. Later that year in Chicago, Farmer initiated what is believed to be the first organized sit-in in United States history. In 1961, Farmer became CORE's national director. He organized and led the famous Freedom Rides of 1961, which took black and white protesters on Greyhound and Trailways buses from Washington, DC, to Jackson, MS, to challenge Jim Crow laws requiring racial segregation on public transportation. Soon after the famed Freedom Rides, Mr. Farmer met with Vice President Johnson and recommended what he called "preferential treatment" for black people trying to get into all-white schools and workplaces. This suggestion would later become the cornerstone of President Johnson's "affirmative action" policies.

Mr. Farmer's involvement with the civil rights movement often brought him face to face with threats of violence. He endured beatings and jailings and barely escaped lynching one night in Louisiana.

Mr. Farmer was an early proponent and follower of the nonviolent ideology espoused by Mahatma Gandhi. In recognition of his esteemed contributions to equality and civil rights, President Clinton in 1998 bestowed on Mr. Farmer the highest government honor a civilian can receive, the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

James Farmer's contribution to the cause of equality cannot be understated. After stepping down as CORE's national director, Mr. Farmer went on to teach at Lincoln University, the alma mater of another of America's finest sons, Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. He also served a brief stint as the Assistant Secretary at what was then known as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and authored two books. Mr. Farmer was a quiet but indefatigable warrior in helping to open doors and create opportunities for thousands of African-American citizens. He leaves a lasting legacy and will be sorely missed. I extend my condolences to his surviving daughters, Tami Farmer Gonzales and Abbey Farmer Levin.

JAMES LEONARD FARMER, JR.

### HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor and remember an American hero, James Leonard Farmer, Jr. who passed away on July 9 at the age of 79.

James Farmer was one of the leaders of the Civil Rights Movement who helped to shape America. He was a pioneer in both his ideas and actions. His accomplishments and courage over the course of his life are unparalleled.

James Farmer is often overshadowed in the Movement by Martin Luther King Jr. However, he was the first in the Movement to implement the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and use non-violence and civil disobedience to fight segregation and hatred. He founded the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in 1942. He organized

the first sit-in in the country in a restaurant with members of CORE. CORE was also responsible for the Freedom Rides in the summer of 1961. These accomplishments led to the desegregation of interstate buses in the South and, in part, led to the Civil Rights Bill of 1964.

His leadership led to great strides that were made early in the Civil Rights Movement. His intellect, bravery, and commanding oratory skills were a primary reason that the Movement was able to gain support from all people.

He continued his work in the Civil Rights Movement in other facets, such as running for Congress, working in the Nixon administration, and teaching, which is what he continued doing until the end of his career.

He continued to educate young people about the history of the Civil Rights Movement. He continued combating hate with ideas of love, brotherhood, and non-violence. He knew fear did not mean cowardice, and that hate was ignorance. He espoused that love and cooperation transcends race, gender, and differences and creates a better mankind. The better humankind for which he strived is a humankind that is truly one and truly unified, and when we as a people achieve this, it is then that we approach our Dream.

### TRIBUTE TO RETIRING INSURANCE AGENT WES LANGKRAEHR

#### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a distinguished career in the insurance industry has come to an end. Wes Langkraehr recently retired after 34 years as an American Family insurance agent.

Mr. Langkraehr was raised and educated in the Concordia, MO, area. After short stints at the Sweet Springs shoe factory and working construction at Whiteman Air Force Base, Mr. Langkraehr left Concordia in 1953 to work at the Kansas City Power and Light Company (KCP&L). In 1954, he joined the Army. Upon completion of his tour of duty as a soldier, he returned to KCP&L, where he worked for a total of 14 years.

While working at KCP&L, Mr. Langkraehr also started working part-time in the insurance business. By 1964, he was making more money with insurance than he was in his full-time job at KCP&L. He quit KCP&L in 1967 and began working full-time in the insurance business with American Family. In July 1969, he was selected as the Company Agent of the Month, boosting his confidence in his ability as an insurance agent. He never looked back.

With his insurance business booming, Mr. Langkraehr began to buy, sell, and develop real estate. He formed Metro East Corporation in the early 1980's. With his retirement from the insurance industry, Mr. Langkraehr now has time to devote more attention to Metro East.

Mr. Langkraehr is a full-time booster for the town of Concordia, MO. He remains active in the community, rarely missing meetings of either the Lions Club or the City Council.

Mr. Speaker, I know the Members of the House will join me in extending our best wishes in the years ahead to Wes Langkraehr.

JONI YOSWEIN

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Joni Yoswein is President of Yoswein New York, Inc. (YNY), a government affairs and public relations firm based in New York City. Representing a range of clients that includes health care providers, educational institutions, community based organizations, trade groups, labor unions, Yoswein New York has become one of the fastest growing public policy and government relations firms in New York State.

Ms. Yoswein founded YNY in 1994. The firm quickly developed a reputation as a tireless governmental advocate for its clients, successfully representing many Brooklyn institutions.

Until 1992 Joni Yoswein served as a member of the New York State Assembly from Brooklyn's 44th Assembly District, joining the ranks of only several dozen women ever elected to legislative office in New York. During her tenure as an Assembly member she was instrumental in securing additional funding for the Higher Education Applied Technology Program, and for New York City's recycling programs. She was also a leader on voter access issues, initiatives focused on displaced homemakers, and on funding for New York City's infrastructure. Immediately prior to forming YNY in 1994, she was a Deputy Commissioner for the City of New York Department of Aging.

Joni Yoswein's career in State government began when she became a legislative representative for Brooklyn Assembly Member Mel Miller. She worked in the legislature for 14 years, becoming Director of Operations for the Assembly, responsible for its 2,000 employees statewide. At the time, Ms. Yoswein was the highest ranking woman on the Speaker's staff. She was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1984 and 1988, and Democratic District leader and State Committee member for 10 years.

Ms. Yoswein is a graduate of the State University at Albany. She is married to Glenn C. Van Bramer, and resides in Brooklyn. I want to commend her dedicated service to both her government and community, and for being a role model for all women to follow.

### TRIBUTE TO BISHOP ANDREW CHARLES JACKSON

#### HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bishop Andrew Charles Jackson who for over 36 years, tirelessly served his community and congregation as a spiritual leader and model citizen.

Bishop Jackson was born in Columbia, South Carolina, to Malcolm and Charlotte Jackson. He was educated in the public schools of Richland County, and Columbia Bible College. He married Jennie Lumpkin. They had 5 children, and currently have 7 grandchildren.

Early in his life, Bishop Jackson was baptized and immediately began strengthening his ties to the church. He served as a Sunday School teacher and Superintendent, Youth Leader, and Deacon at the Bible Way Church of Hampton Street. He was called to the ministry in 1963 and installed as a pastor in 1964.

In January, 1966 the Church building burned and he and the congregation held services in homes and a school on Atlas Road. In October, 1967 Bishop Jackson, "Mother" Elizabeth Simmons and 11 members established a new church on Bluff Road in Columbia, South Carolina.

In 1969, Bishop Jackson dedicated a new 350 seat sanctuary on Atlas Road and established a Nursery School. He was also ordained and Elder in 1969 and appointed a District Elder in 1970. He continued his building program on Atlas Road, adding a youth center and dining hall in 1971. He established a radio broadcast the following year.

In May of 1972, Bishop Jackson was appointed Diocesan Bishop of South Carolina, Eastern North Carolina and Prince Frederick, Maryland, and served in this capacity for many years. It was during this time that he established the Bible Way Social Action Foundation (BSAF) to serve needy community members. In 1980, he was appointed as Liaison Bishop for West Africa, and a school was named in his honor in West Africa in 1988. While sharing his faith around the world, he continued serving his home church and in 1981 they built a 1,000 seat sanctuary. From 1983-1988, Bishop Jackson assisted Bishop Chester Byrd with the Florida Diocese and was appointed Bishop of the Florida Diocese in addition to South Carolina, and was later appointed as Director of Finance for Bible Way Church World Wide.

Still remaining in the Columbia area, Bishop Jackson helped to establish a state of the art Family Life Center in May of 1995, and he was consecrated as Co-Vice Presiding Bishop of Bible Way Church in July of 1995. He retired from full time pastorate in November of 1996, after over 33 years in the ministry, and is now Pastor Emeritus of the Atlas Road Bible Way. Throughout his ministry, Bishop Jackson has received numerous honors and recognitions. Of particular note was his 1997 induction into the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, we seldom meet people who give so tirelessly of their time and resources as Bishop Andrew Charles Jackson. Please join me in paying tribute to this wonderful South Carolinian, devoted Christian, and personal friend.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. BESSIE CANNON, PRESIDENT, SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION (SEIU) LOCAL 880 OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the life of Mrs. Bessie Cannon who made her heavenly transition on Friday, July 9, 1999 at the age of 57.

Mrs. Cannon served diligently as the President of the 10,000 member Service Employ-

ees International Union (SEIU) Local 880 for seven years. She was a strong and effective voice for the "little people", fighting in Chicago for the passage of the city's first "Living Wage" ordinance. She championed many causes within the labor movement in Chicago and across this nation during her 13 years as a member of SEIU.

A deeply devoted Christian woman, Mrs. Cannon served faithfully as a member of the Fellowship Missionary Baptist Church of Chicago, under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. Clay Evans. She had an unwavering commitment to the cause of Christ, believing that in Him we have everlasting life. Mrs. Cannon was a loving wife, mother, grandmother, sister and friend. She was an anchor in her home, in her church, in her community and indeed in this nation.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Mrs. Cannon for several years. She has been a supporter and friend. I want to encourage her family and many friends to always remember to look to the hills from which comes all of their help. I am truly honored to pay tribute to her distinguished life and am privileged to enter these words into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the United States House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CHRIS CHIAVERINA AND MR. RICHARD BERNOTOS: TWO EXCELLENT EDUCATORS

**HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to take this opportunity to officially recognize two outstanding gentlemen from the 16th District of Illinois for their important contributions to advancing educational excellence in Illinois.

Mr. Chris Chiaverina lives in Crystal Lake and is a physics teacher at New Trier High School in Winnetka, IL. He exemplifies the innovativeness and creativity that teachers can bring to education. Through his collaborations with fellow educators in math and science, Mr. Chiaverina has helped to develop the Connections Project, which has recently won a grant from the GTE GIFT (Growth Initiative For Teachers) program. GTE offers 60 grants to groups integrating math and science with technology in innovative ways. I would like to include a summary of this inspiring project that won this national award.

I also would like to praise the dedicated work of Mr. Richard Bernotos, Superintendent of School District 47 in Crystal Lake, IL, who was recently chosen as the Parade Grand Marshal for the Crystal Lake Fourth of July celebration. The Crystal Lake Gala Committee picked the Grand Marshal of the parade based on nominations from the community including that of Franklin McAnally, a sixth grade student from Lundahl Middle School. Franklin's letter is included as a testimony to Mr. Bernotos' legacy.

THE CONNECTIONS PROJECT

WHAT IS THE CONNECTIONS PROJECT?

The New Trier Connections Project is an ongoing endeavor which was initiated several years ago as a result of collaboration among art, mathematics and science teachers. The specific goals of the Connections

Project include: (1) the production of interactive, interdisciplinary exhibits; (2) the creation of hands-on curricular resources that permit the integration of the exhibits into existing art, mathematics and science courses; (3) the promotion of sender school/high school articulation; (4) the fostering of intra- and inter-departmental collaboration; (5) the implementation of in-service opportunities to acquaint faculty at New Trier and its sender schools with interactive, interdisciplinary resources; and (6) the operation of a web-site to provide on-line access to information about our project.

The teachers and students involved in this initiative have created more than 80 hands-on, museum-type exhibits that demonstrate interrelationships between art, mathematics, science and human perception. The multi-disciplinary exhibits are grouped in thematic clusters that currently include "bubbles", "curves", "illusion and perception", "iteration and fractals", "light, color and optics", "symmetry and reflection", "tessellation". These exhibits are used to create motivating experiences for students and to enhance and expand the curriculum.

The displays are being used in a variety of venues. In addition to being presented in exhibitions in the Brierly Gallery, the exhibits have been used in a wide range of classes at New Trier, in local and Chicago elementary schools, at professional meetings, and in university classes.

HOW DOES THE CONNECTIONS PROJECT BENEFIT NEW TRIER STUDENTS?

New Trier's motto, "to commit minds to inquiry", is at the heart of the Connections Project philosophy. Our exhibits are designed to encourage students to actively explore the world around them while discovering elements common to the arts, mathematics and science. Connections exhibits complement student course work in art, math, science, and other subjects by giving students a common set of experiences through which they may understand basic ideas, make connections between related concepts, and integrate newly acquired understanding with prior knowledge. By presenting seemingly disparate disciplines in a real-world context, the artificial boundaries between subjects become less pronounced.

While fun is not the main goal of education, the Connections Project exhibits permit students to experience interdisciplinary relationships in a less structured, more playful atmosphere. Furthermore, interactive exhibits address the need to expose students to concrete examples of phenomena prior to the development of abstract concepts. A student's interaction with an exhibit is often the first step in the understanding of a more abstract idea.

APRIL 9, 1999.

CRYSTAL LAKE GALA COMMITTEE,  
*Crystal Lake, IL.*

DEAR COMMITTEE: My family and I would like to nominate Mr. Richard Bernotos, District 47 School Superintendent, for Parade Grand Marshall. I feel Mr. Bernotos deserves this honor because of his dedication to the children of District 47. His outstanding services as a teacher, administrator, and now as Superintendent has shown commitment and the extra effort that has made Crystal Lake "A better place to live." The children of this district are always his number one priority as he makes sure that our schools are safe and that we get the best education possible. His commitment to children and his efforts on our behalf have made District 47 an outstanding place to live and learn. I don't think you can do more for a community than to help the children of that community. Even when Mr. Bernotos was in the hospital and undergoing treatment for an illness, he

thought about the children of District 47. He returned to work earlier than he probably should have to be sure that our schools ran smoothly and safely.

For these reasons, I hope that you will honor Mr. Bernotos by naming him Grand Marshall of the Crystal Lake Gala's Parade. He has helped every single person in this community by working for the children of the community.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

FRANKLIN MCANALLY,  
*Lundahl Middle School.*

DR. EUGENE STANISLAUS

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the achievements of Dr. Eugene Stanislaus. Dr. Stanislaus was born and raised in Brooklyn, NY. He received his B.A. in Biology from New York University in 1980. He received his Doctor of Dental Surgery degree from the State University of Stony Brook, School of Dental Medicine in 1984. After dental school he completed a one year general practice dental residency program at The Long Island College Hospital, Department of Dentistry.

Upon completion of his residency, he joined the practice of his father Dr. Lamuel Stanislaus where he has practiced for the past 14 years. Presently he is an attending dentist at The Long Island College Hospital, Department of Dentistry. Some of his professional affiliations include memberships in the American Dental Association, the Second District Dental Society, the Academy of General Dentistry and the International Congress of Oral Implantology at the University of Pittsburgh for a 1-year course in the surgical replacement of dental implants.

Several times each year he visits public and private schools to speak to the students about dental health issues and to encourage them to consider a career in dentistry. He also participates in several community and church sponsored health fairs each year.

Dr. Stanislaus has been married for 13 years to his wife Koren. They have two children, Travis and Jeanine. During his free time he coaches Little League Baseball and he is an assistant Cub Scout leader at St. Thomas Aquinas Church. He is an Eucharistic minister at St. Vincent Ferrer Church and he is a former lector at St. Francis of Assisi Church.

I want to commend Dr. Stanislaus for his outstanding commitment to his community, and hope that he is able to continue such valuable work for many years to come.

THE FAIRNESS IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS LICENSE TRANSFERS ACT

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to join with my chairman on the Judiciary

Committee, Mr. HYDE, to introduce a bill that will restore stability and fairness to the process by which telecommunications licenses are transferred.

In the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law, which I chair, we recently held a hearing where it was revealed that the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has no administrative rules in place to govern license transfer proceedings. This is one of the most unusual oversight hearings I have ever conducted, because we are usually examining relatively narrow questions about whether given procedures have their intended effects. In this case, we observed bureaucrats unfettered by any rule or law. It inspired to confidence on my part, nor does it, I am sure, on the part of the American people.

At risk of boring the Speaker through the sheer obviousness of my comments, let me say this: Regular administrative procedures are an essential protection for Americans. They force the government to play by rules that are known in advance. They give the public a chance to be heard, and they give the public finality. This allows Americans to organize their affairs in compliance with the law. When procedures change, all the benefits of regular order disappear, and the stink of unfairness begins wafting.

In the absence of established procedures that stink has wafted over past and pending license transfer matters before the FCC.

Our legislation requires the FCC to promulgate procedures for considering license transfers, but pushes the agency in no direction on what the procedures should be, other than open, honest, and fair.

We are also interested in whether the FCC's "public interest" standard is a legal standard, or something different. A legal standard can be learned from public sources of law. It is written clearly so that the regulated public can predict what the agency will do. And a legal standard can be reviewed in court. It's unclear that the public interest standard meets any of these tests.

Therefore, this legislation calls for the FCC to define and articulate that standard in a public rulemaking.

Let me make something clear about this legislation, though, Mr. Speaker. It is an exercise of our jurisdiction over the administrative processes that govern this land. We require no particular outcome and offer no definition to guide the FCC's wisdom. We merely say, write whatever rules you like and adhere to them. I know of no way to ensure fairness in the regulatory process with a lighter touch than that.

I call on the FCC—and I'm confident that my Committee Chairman, Mr. HYDE does as well—to promulgate clear regulations, both procedural and substantive, so that the telecommunications industry can continue to evolve at a rapid pace. If the FCC fails to deal with the telecommunications world evenhandedly and fairly, I will be prompted to join those in Congress who are calling for a top-to-bottom review of the agency's authority.

HATE CRIMES; INCOME TAX SYSTEM; AND INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ACTIVISM ALLIANCE

**HON. BERNARD SANDERS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD statements by high school students from my home State of Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people today. I am asking that you please insert these statements in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as I believe that the views of these young persons will benefit my colleagues.

HATE CRIMES

(On behalf of Ryan Creedon, Jeff Davis, Demere Kasper, and Jesse McCall)

Ryan Creedon: Hate crimes have been prevalent in America's history since its conception. A hate crime has been legally defined by Congress in the Violent Crimes and Law Enforcement Act in 1994 as a crime in which the defendant intentionally selects a victim, in the case of property crime, property that is the object of a crime because of the actual or perceived race, color, national origin, ethnicity, gender, disability or sexual orientation of any person.

The Violent Crimes and Law Enforcement Act does not serve as the nation's hate crime law. The law that does act as the nation's hate crime law does not include crimes that are gender- and sexually-orientated and motivated.

Currently, it is being debated whether or not a hate crime should be separated from what would usually be a crime. Take for example the unfortunate suffering Matthew Shepard was subject to in Wyoming. Shepard, a homosexual man, was tied to a fence and assaulted numerous times with the butt end of a pistol by two men because of his sexual orientation. Should the two men be convicted of murder alone, or should they be charged for a hate crime as well?

Jeff Davis: In this case, it is not logical to take the time, energy or money to further try the subjects. They will spend the rest of their lives in jail. However, it does make sense to further punish less severe crimes that are committed by the aggressor because of the subject's race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or gender.

In these circumstances, you can look at the case of Re Beaver St. Paul, 1992. The defendant, along with other juvenile delinquents, built a cross by taping together pieces of wood and burning it in a nearby neighbor's yard. The teenagers were punished under the St. Paul bias-motivated crime ordinance, which prohibits the placement of racial symbols on public property. The balancing test guarantees the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness better than any other legislation to date, and sets forth a division line between what is personally offensive and what is free expression.

Demere Kasper: The balancing test weighs the importance of one's rights to express themselves against another's rights to live comfortably. This test is used in many cases. For example, the state of Kansas responds to the actions of Reverend Fred Phelps, the antihomosexual activist. Phelps, along with protesters, verbally directed antigay slander towards those of a homosexual AIDS victim. The Kansas legislature voted that Phelps' actions were immoral, and passed a ban which prohibited such acts, citing a balancing test as the reasoning.

When delivering biased beliefs, the line should be drawn when one begins to attack (inaudible). This insures that the freedom of free expression is still protected. The case of *Comver versus Smith in 1949* proves this. When the Nazi party wanted to march through a predominantly Jewish town of Skokie, Illinois, they were denied a permit to march by civil courts. The Supreme Court cited the balancing test and overruled the decisions of the lower courts, which indicated that the denial was fair and just.

Jess McCall: Currently, in the Vermont state legislature, they are trying to pass a bill that would allow the victims of bias-motivated crimes to obtain a court order similar to abuse-prevention orders, prohibiting their attackers from further harassment.

To guarantee freedom of speech and the security of minorities, one's rights to freedom of speech must be outweighed when that speech is intended to harm an individual because of their minority status. Legislation must be passed to significantly increase punishment to those who violate this test. However, this must only be applied when trying a crime that does not already include a life sentence. While it is important to protect our nation's freedom of speech, it is more important to protect the individuals of our nation from racial, gender, ethnic, sexual-orientation, or religious-based slander.

#### INCOME TAX SYSTEM

(On behalf of Erin Gray and Sara Voight)

Sara Voight: The problem with the current tax system is it is complex, unfair, inhibits savings, and imposes a heavy burden on families. It cannot be replaced by a little change; it must be completely replaced.

The U.S. income tax code is a burden and a waste. The IRS publishes 480 tax forms, and 280 forms to explain the 480 tax forms. Annually, the IRS sends out 8 million pages of tax forms. If you were to lay these out end to end, they would circle the earth 28 times. This amount of paper is wasteful and would be better used for other things.

The main reason the tax code is so complex is the deductions, credits and other special preferences in the tax law. Because of all these loopholes, Americans with very similar incomes can pay vast differences in the amount of taxes. The progressive tax is complicated, but it has the right idea about giving a separate percentage to each income bracket.

Erin Gray: An example of a flat-tax solution was introduced by Congressman Dick Arme and Senator Richard Shelby. The Arme-Shelby flat tax scraps the entire tax code and replaces it with a flat-rate income tax. The flat rate would be phased in over a three-year period, with a 19-percent rate for the first two years and a 17-percent rate for later years.

Individuals and businesses would pay the same rate. This particular plan eliminates all deductions. The only income that is not taxed is a generous personal exemption that every American would receive. For a family of four, the first \$35,000 in income are not taxed. No loopholes, no checks; just a simple plan that treats everybody in America the same.

Sara Voight: Both plans have their positive sides. The flat tax has its simplicity, but it also makes it unfair for people with largely different incomes. The progressive tax, which we have now, has the right idea, but all the loopholes and deductions make it unfair. But if you were to combine both plans, and make a progressive flat tax, you will have a tax system that is simple, fair, and works for everyone.

Congressman Sanders: Thank you for dealing with an issue that receives a great deal

of attention and debate, and people have great differences of opinion on it.

#### INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ACTIVISM ALLIANCE

(On behalf of Jess Field, Claire Bove, and Tara Quesnel)

Tara Quesnel: The International Student Activism Alliance was formed almost three years ago by a group of high school students in Connecticut. Since then, it has grown to include over 1,200 members, with at least one chapter in each of the 50 states. The ISAA strives to empower students and give them a voice in issues that concern them.

Past and present ISSA issues include censorship of student publications, community curfews, and getting students with voting rights on state boards of education.

Claire Bove: The ISAA is different from any activism organizations and extra-curricular opportunities open to students. First, it is entirely student-run. The power structure consists of a national chair, the official head of the organization, and a cochair in each state. The national chair is assisted by an executive board. Members of the board include the newsletter editor, the national technology fundraising and recruiting directors, and the national coordinators. At the chapter level, there are chapter representatives. All these positions are filled by high school students.

The second thing that differentiates the ISAA from any other organization is the freedom individual chapters have. Chapter members organize around issues that are important to them. The issues are not partisan, they're student. Additionally, there is no action required of any member.

Jess Field: I believe that organizations like the ISAA are very important. As Congressman Sanders said earlier, voter turnout in our country is incredibly low. We need to find ways to allow young people to become more involved and interested in the government. Opportunities like becoming active in organizations like ISAA should not be passed up.

The experience goes well beyond the actual activism. Organizations like this teach youth self-confidence and self-respect as well as giving us a sense of what power we actually hold in a democracy like this one.

Our government needs to endorse positive civic involvement with youth. This could be accomplished with grants toward student organizations like the ISAA. Forums like this one are also very effective ways of allowing students to speak out and have their voices heard. If any members of the audience are interested in becoming more involved with the ISAA, they should find me afterward.

Congressman Sanders: Thank you very much for an excellent presentation on an important issue.

#### HONORING AMY NORDQUIST, LANAY M. LINNEBUR, AND SHEILA NIGHTINGALE

#### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize three high school junior scholars; Amy L. Nordquist of Kit Karson, CO, Lanay M. Linnebur of Byers, CO, and Sheila Nightingale of Berthoud, CO, upon receiving the Discover Card Tribute Award Scholarship. This award is very competitive. There are 10,000 applicants and 470 recipients. Each scholar is noted for

excellence in community service, leadership, special talents, unique endeavors and obstacles they have overcome. Each individual was rewarded for expertise in various fields. Ms. Lanay received \$2,500 award in Trade and Technical Studies, Ms. Nightingale received a \$1,750 award in Arts and Humanities, and Ms. Nordquist received a \$1,750 award in Trade and Technical Studies. I commend these students for their phenomenal work.

#### TRIBUTE TO WILLIE MAE RIVERS

#### HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1999

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a woman whose leadership and caring nature have influenced so many, Ms. Willie Mae Rivers.

Willie Mae Rivers was born in Charleston, SC. She aligned herself with Calvary Church of God in Christ in 1946, where she has served over the past 50 years. Ms. Rivers has also served as district missionary and assistant state supervisor for the state of South Carolina. Ms. Rivers has also held various positions on Screening and Program committees, District Missionaries, and instructor of the State Supervisor's class.

Ms. Rivers is the mother of 12 children. She currently maintains a satellite office in addition to the Church of God in Christ headquarters in Memphis, TN.

Ms. Willie Mae Rivers is a leader and giving individual who deserves the respect and admiration of everyone.

#### THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FAIRNESS IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS LICENSE TRANSFERS ACT

#### HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1999

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with Chairman GEKAS of the Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law and Congressman GOODLATTE to introduce the "Fairness in Telecommunications License Transfers Act."

As chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the committee with jurisdiction over antitrust and administrative procedure matters, I have long been concerned about the treatment of mergers in the telecommunications industry. During the consideration of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Ranking Member JOHN CONYERS and I were instrumental in updating the law to make sure that telecommunications mergers received a full antitrust review under the normal Hart-Scott-Rodino process in addition to the broader public interest review of license transfers by the Federal Communications Commission.

Since that time, the Committee on the Judiciary has continued to study this matter. On June 24, 1998, we held an oversight hearing on "The Effects of Consolidation on the State of Competition in the Telecommunications Industry." Chairman William Kennard of the FCC was invited to appear at that hearing, but

he had a scheduling conflict. At that time, I remained hopeful that the dual review would enhance the process rather than detracting from it.

I have been pleased with the Department of Justice's role in these mergers. Although I may not agree with their substantive decisions in every respect, they have reviewed these mergers in a reasonable procedural manner under tight time deadlines. I think that their work has shown that Mr. CONYERS and I did the right thing in 1996 when we succeeded in getting these mergers into the Hart-Scott-Rodiono process.

The FCC's record on the other hand has been disappointing to say the least. On May 25, 1999, Chairman GEKAS's Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law held an oversight hearing on that record entitled "Novel Procedures in FCC License Transfer Proceedings." Again, Chairman Kennard was invited to appear, but had a scheduling conflict. At that hearing, the Subcommittee heard disturbing testimony from Commissioner Harold Furchtgott-Roth about the utterly standardless decisionmaking process that the Commission employs in these matters. His testimony proved that the title of that hearing was instructive in at least two regards. First, as Commissioner Furchtgott-Roth testified, under current law, the FCC has authority to review license transfers—not mergers. Second, he told us that the FCC's procedures are novel indeed—they are not written down anywhere.

Let me address both these areas. On the substance of the review, I have not in the past opposed the FCC's consideration of competitive factors as part of its public interest review of license transfers. I thought that some additional competitive analysis might be helpful. Based on the experience of the last year, and particularly the experience of the SBC and Ameritech merger, however, I am now much more skeptical. Having reviewed the governing law and Commissioner Furchtgott-Roth's testimony, I have substantial doubts as to whether the FCC should be redoing the competitive analysis done under the Hart-Scott-Rodiono process. It appears to me that the license transfer authority was primarily intended to allow the Commission to determine whether the transferee is a responsible and qualified party—not to launch a full scale competitive analysis. At the least, the kind of far-flung proceeding that SBC and Ameritech have faced strikes me as beyond the intent of the statute.

For that reason, Section 2 of the bill would clarify that the FCC is not an antitrust enforcement agency. It removes language in the Clayton Act that currently appears to give the FCC concurrent authority to enforce the antitrust laws against telecommunications carriers. That authority has rarely been invoked in any formal manner, but I think that this change will help to clarify the appropriate role of the FCC in license transfer review and in other areas.

Second, we must address procedural fairness in license transfer proceedings. I do not think I can say it any better than Commissioner Furchtgott-Roth put it to the Subcommittee: "debates about process are not trivial debates. To the contrary, regularity and fairness of process are central to a governmental system based on the rule of law. As the law recognizes in many different areas, the denial of a procedural right can result in the abridgment of a substantive right."

What is wrong with the FCC's procedures? Let's consider SBC and Ameritech as a case study. First, the FCC simply does not have any rules for dealing with license transfer—none. As Commissioner Furchtgott-Roth testified, there simply is no place to go to look up the rules. Rather, in the case of SBC and Ameritech, the Commission has adopted a "make it up as you go" approach. Whenever the deal has neared the goalposts, the goalposts have been moved. That is confusing and costly for all concerned.

Second, because there are no clear rules, some license transfers are treated in one fashion and some in another. Thousands are dealt with in a perfunctory fashion, and a few are dealt with extensively. There is nothing inherently wrong with that, but it ought to be done according to some neutral principle. For example, without commenting on their substance, it is hard to see why the AT&T-TCI transaction was approved in less than six months and the SBC-Ameritech transaction still is not completed after more than a year. That necessarily affects competition between these companies. A fundamental principle of fairness is that similarly situated parties ought to be treated similarly. Moreover, government bureaucracies ought not to be dictating market outcomes.

Third, as I just pointed out, the SBC-Ameritech transaction has been pending for over a year. I have usually been circumspect in commenting on pending matters, but because of the extraordinary delay here, I wrote to Chairman Kennard on March 22, 1999 asking him to act expeditiously. A month later, he wrote back to me stating that the Commission had instituted a new round of procedures and that a decision was possible by the end of June. The end of June has come and gone. The Commission and the parties have reached a tentative agreement on 26 conditions for the merger, but the Commission has not voted on it. Again, without commenting on the substance of the merger, this level of delay is simply unacceptable. These companies are involved in fiercely competitive markets, and time is of the essence. Billions of dollars of commerce have been held hostage to bureaucratic delay.

Fourth, I am concerned about the conditional nature of this tentative approval as a procedural matter. The statutory basis for such conditional approvals in FCC license transfer proceedings is unclear at best. When the number of conditions rises to 26 and they are as extensive as those we see here, I have to question whether this is a public interest review or something else. These conditions may well be helpful as a policy matter, and I am at least pleased that this lengthy process is coming to an end. However, the legal and procedural basis for them is less than clear to me.

All of these examples show what is wrong procedurally with the consideration of license transfers at the FCC. Section 3 of our bill would amend the Administrative Procedure Act to require the FCC to write rules governing their license transfer proceedings. We do not try to dictate what those rules should be. We simply require that there must be neutral rules accessible to all in advance. That seems to me simple fairness. With such rules in place, all parties will have an equal chance in these proceedings. If the FCC fails to write such rules or it does not follow them, parties to license transfers can bring a court action to have their transfers deemed approved.

Mr. Speaker, I believe these simple changes will bring order and fairness to what has become a chaotic and unfair process. I urge my colleagues to join me, Chairman GEKAS, and Congressman GOODLATTE in passing this important legislation.

THE FINANCIAL SERVICES ACT OF  
1999

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, as ranking member of the Committee on Commerce, which has jurisdiction over securities including the standards of financial accounting, and to whom was referred the bill H.R. 10, the Financial Services Act of 1999, I rise to clarify a matter involving the legislative history of this legislation. My remarks are an extension of remarks that I made during House consideration of H.R. 10 on amendment No. 8 offered by Mrs. ROUKEMA (July 1, 1999, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at H5295 and H5299).

During House consideration of this amendment (July 1, 1999, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at H5294-H5300), several Banking Committee Members were recognized for unanimous-consent requests to revise and extend their remarks on that amendment which related to the manner in which insured depository institutions or depository institution holding companies report loan loss reserves on their financial statements. Because the House adjourned following completion of H.R. 10 at midnight on July 1, 1999, until 12:30 p.m. on Monday, July 12, it was not possible to review the material inserted by these Members until after the Independence Day District Work Period.

In conducting that review, I have discovered nongermane and inaccurate remarks about an accounting practice known as "pooling." These remarks, which were not before the House when it voted on the Roukema amendment, assert that the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB or Board) "has not always sought adequate input from the accounting or banking communities on proposed changes in regulations"—a patently false statement when compared with both the public record and FASB's own procedures regarding due process—and asks the conference committee on H.R. 10 to "include language either in this bill or future legislation to ensure that this process is an open and fair one" (July 1, 1999, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at H5296, bold type-face material, 2d column).

I have the following comments on that material which follows the statement that the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) actually delivered to the House:

Since 1996, FASB, the independent private sector organization that establishes and improves standards of financial accounting for the United States, has been publicly deliberating issues relating to the accounting treatment for business combinations.

Currently in the United States, companies can account for a business combination in one of two very different ways: the "purchase" method—in which one company is the buyer and records the company being acquired at the price it actually paid—and the "pooling-of-interests" method—in which two companies

merge and just add together the book values of their net assets.

The availability of two different accounting methods for business combinations is problematic for several reasons. First, it is difficult for investors to compare the financial statements of companies that use the different methods. The purchase method of accounting provides investors with different and much more useful financial information than does the pooling method—because the financial statements of the acquiring company in a purchase business combination reflect the investment it has made and provide feedback about the subsequent performance of that investment. Second, it affects competition in the mergers and acquisitions market (both domestically and internationally). Because companies that can use the pooling method do not report the cost of goodwill and other similar costs of the acquisition, they may be more willing to pay more than companies that must use the purchase method. This obviously can have a dramatic effect on shareholders. Third, the United States is out of step internationally—most other countries either prohibit the pooling method entirely or permit its use only as an exception.

Finally, since the current accounting standards for business combinations were issued in 1970, the FASB, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Emerging Issues Task Force, and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) have all been inundated with issues resulting from companies' seeking to use the pooling methods. Numerous interpretations of the pooling method rules have been required to address those issues. The high degree of required maintenance of those rules has led many to conclude that the current accounting rules are broken.

After over a dozen public Board meetings, public meetings with the Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Council and the Business Combinations task force (both of which include preparers, users, and auditors), the issuance of two documents for public comment, and after carefully considering the input from all of its constituents, including the accounting and banking communities, the Board has tentatively decided that only one method, the purchase method, should be used to account for all business combinations.

The Board's tentative decision reflects the view that virtually every business combination represents the purchase of one company by another and that the purchase method is the most appropriate method of reporting the economics of those transactions to investors. By allowing only one method of accounting for all business combinations: The investment made in the purchase of the other company is always reflected; feedback about the performance of those investments is provided; and investors can more easily make comparisons between investment opportunities, both domestically and internationally.

As part of the FASB's extensive and open due process, the tentative decision regarding the methods of accounting for business combinations will be exposed for public comment later this summer as part of an Exposure Draft of a proposed new business combination accounting standard. In addition, early next year, the Board will hold public hearings to provide constituents an additional opportunity to directly discuss any concerns with the Board.

Comment letters received in response to the Exposure Draft and the public hearing testimony will be carefully and fully considered by the Board at public meetings prior to reaching any decisions on the content of a final standard on the accounting for business combinations. FASB has kept the Congress fully informed on these matters of substance and process through document submissions and staff briefings.

This accounting issue is controversial and will require extensive and careful review, realities that FASB fully recognizes and has taken steps to fully address. Legislation is not warranted. But I would like to point out that for some time, U.S. stock exchanges and many U.S.-based multinational companies have been pushing for adaption of international accounting standards. I find it ironic that some segments of the industry are now opposing the adoption of international standards in area where those standards are arguably tougher and more honest and accurate than the current U.S. standard.

The Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Investment Company Act of 1940 are the basic laws that govern securities market regulation in the United States. Those laws, and related rules and regulations subsequently adopted by the SEC, establish the initial and continuing disclosure that companies must make if their securities are sold to or traded by the U.S. investing public. The goals of this disclosure system are to promote informed decisions by the investing public through full and fair disclosure, which includes preventing misleading or incomplete financial reporting. The success of this system has produced the world's most honest, fair, liquid, and efficient capital market. Financial statements are a cornerstone of this approach, and the quality and usefulness of those financial statements are directly dependent on the accounting principle used to prepare them.

While the federal securities laws grant the SEC the authority to establish U.S. generally accepted accounting principles of GAAP, the SEC historically has looked to the private sector, and has formerly endorsed FASB, for leadership in establishing and improving accounting principles to be used by public companies, while the SEC retains its statutory authority to supplement, override or otherwise amend private sector accounting standards in the rare occasions where such action may be necessary and appropriate. This partnership with the private sector facilities input into the accounting standard-setting process from all stakeholders in U.S. capitol markets, including financial statement preparers, auditors and issuers, as well as regulators.

This systems isn't broken and does not need to be fixed.

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#### CRESSY LEAVES A GREAT IMPRINT

#### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1999

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth is an extremely valuable institution. It is an excellent educational facility, and it is a great ex-

ample of a public institution of higher education that not only seeks to provide a first rate education to its students, but cooperates indeed often takes a leadership role—in regional economic development.

One of the reasons this University has been such a valued part of Southeastern Massachusetts in recent years is the leadership of its Chancellor, Peter Cressy. On behalf of my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and myself, I want to insert here in the RECORD the editorial from the New Bedford Standard Times, on Wednesday, July 14, which pays a well deserved tribute to the high quality leadership Peter Cressy provided.

In several areas of great importance to Southeastern Massachusetts economically, particularly including textiles and fishing, Peter Cressy has done everything possible to make sure that the University provided significant help to the broader community, while at the same time fully maintaining the educational mission that is the primary justification of a college.

At a time when some question the value of publicly funded enterprises, Peter Cressy's leadership at the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth gave us an excellent example of how tax dollars can be put to excellent use for the broadest possible public benefit.

My colleague (Mr. MCGOVERN) and I will miss his leadership, his energy, and his enthusiasm at the head of this extremely important institution. And we ask that the editorial from the New Bedford Standard Times be printed here as one example of how excellent leadership can help us get the best of our public efforts.

#### CRESSY LEAVES A GREAT IMPRINT

When Dr. Peter H. Cressy jumped from the Massachusetts Maritime Academy in Bourne after two years to take over at the helm of UMass Dartmouth, there were those who suggested that this energetic and effective leader might not stay more than two or three years. I wasn't his style.

Dr. (former Rear Adm.) Cressy's career was marked by one success after another, though his Navy days and then on his own. He made his mark and moved on. He had turned Mass. Maritime around when some thought that to be impossible; he then plunged into his UMass Dartmouth job with energy and enthusiasm that were rarely witnessed before. Sometimes controversial but always self-assured and outgoing, Dr. Cressy set about to remake the university and to multiply its ties to the surrounding community.

He stayed for six years, putting the university on the national map, bringing it up to full membership in the UMass system, vastly improving its fund raising, and as he said in his unexpected resignation announcement on Monday, established the marine science and technology program, improved the budget process, improved admissions and retention, increased research, added a Ph.D. program, established centers for business and so on.

Dr. Cressy's methods were not to everyone's taste; that is not uncommon for a bright, visionary individual. But there is no doubt that SouthCoast Massachusetts would be far behind where it is today without his leadership and his initiatives. We wish him the best in his new career in Washington, D.C., as president and CEO of the Distilleries Council of the United States, and we hope to see him follow through on his promise to eventually retire to our part of the world. We would be happy to put him back to work.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM CRAVEN  
(1921-1999)

**HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of William A. "Bill" Craven: a husband and father, a public servant, a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States, and a leading citizen of San Diego County, California, who has passed away.

Bill Craven was a courageous political leader who represented the citizens of San Diego County for more than a quarter century. Many of us will always remember Bill as a strong leader with a tremendous commitment to public service. During his storied life he served as a U.S. Marine, San Diego County Supervisor, California State Assemblyman, Oceanside Planning Commissioner, the City Manager for San Marcos and the Chief Assistant to a County Supervisor. However, it is his many accomplishments as a California State Senator that will ensure his legacy. The crown jewel of those accomplishments was the successful establishment of California State University San Marcos.

I submit for the RECORD a column from the San Diego Union Tribune and both an article and editorial from the North County Times, which further highlight the life of this great man.

To be loved by friends and admired by opponents and to serve the people is the goal of all great leaders; it is a goal that Bill admirably attained. Speaking for all the people of California's 51st Congressional District, my heart goes out to Bill's wife, Mimi, and his entire family upon their loss. I am honored to have been Bill's friend.

Let the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States show that Bill Craven was a tireless advocate for his constituents, and a friend of America.

[From the San Diego Union Tribune, July 13, 1999]

WILLIAM A. CRAVEN (1921-1999)—CAL STATE SAN MARCOS IS A LASTING LEGACY

(By Gerry Braun and Jeff McDonald)

William A. "Bill" Craven, the courtly North County legislator who was known for his candor and independence and for delivering a state university to the heart of his district, is dead at 78.

Craven, a heavy smoker for much of his life, suffered from congestive heart failure and complications of diabetes, a family member said. He died Sunday morning at the Villas de Carlsbad Health Center.

An old-school politician equipped with charm and a long memory for names and local problems, Craven represented the North County for a quarter of a century, from his election to the Board of Supervisors until term limits and failing health forced him from the state Senate last year.

He was an Oceanside planning commissioner, the city manager of San Marcos and a county supervisor's chief assistant before being elected a supervisor in his own right in 1970. The lifelong Republican moved up to the state Assembly in 1973, and then to the state Senate in 1978, without losing a race or facing serious competition.

In the Legislature, colleagues looked to the longtime Oceanside resident for his expertise in such unglamorous policy arenas as

local government funding and mobile-home park regulation. Yet he also wielded considerable clout through his longtime seat on the powerful Senate Rules Committee and his ability to offset his party's minority status by cultivating personal relationships with his colleagues.

In his latter years, Craven was one of a dwindling species in Sacramento—a moderate Republican who prided himself on his bipartisanship and his friendships with Democratic leaders such as Willie Brown, Leo McCarthy, Bill Lockyer and David Roberti, the latter a longtime Senate president pro tempore whom Craven affectionately called "Boss."

Craven crossed party lines without apology, and many times delivered the final vote needed to send Democratic bills to the governor.

"Before government became the enemy, in the perspective of some, Bill was one who wanted government to work and to solve problems," said Lockyer, who served with Craven in both houses of the Legislature and is now California's attorney general. "He was a man with a devotion to public service and a wonderful, wonderful, giant heart."

Craven's district underwent explosive growth during his career—he represented nearly 1 million people in parts of three counties in the late 1980s—and he battled to steer state money to its water systems, parks, highways and courtrooms, and to sustain the growth with tax credits for first-time home buyers.

PRIDE IN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

He was proud of winning extra funding for Torrey Pines State Reserve; supporting anti-pollution legislation that targeted aerosol cans and vapor-recovery systems on gas pumps; increasing the size of Butterfield Park in San Pasqual; and raising from five to seven the number of judges at the Vista courthouse.

But the crown jewel of his legislative career was the creation of Cal State San Marcos, the North County public university that Craven started lobbying for even before he was elected to the Assembly in 1973. The university was finally christened in 1990, and the grand opening capped one of the longest and most ardent drives of Craven's years in Sacramento.

In gratitude, one of the main buildings of the growing San Marcos campus was named Craven Hall. A bust of the longtime legislator rests in front and a nearby thoroughfare was named in his honor.

"He had the vision for that university for as long as I've known him, which goes way back, I think 30 years ago," said banker Jim Rady, a former Escondido mayor.

"Throughout his career he put the well-being of North County ahead of politics. He was a moderate Republican in times when it was not fashionable, but people who knew him respected him," Rady said. "He was an honest man."

A MAN OF MANY TALENTS

In his many and varied careers, Craven worked as a newspaperman, a salesman, an ad man and an actor.

He was born on June 30, 1921, in Philadelphia and graduated from Villanova, where he earned a degree in economics. Craven enlisted in the Marines during World War II and returned to service when his country came calling at the outbreak of the Korean War.

During his second military stint, Craven devised and wrote a Marine Corps radio program that aired weekly over more than 130 stations. By 1951, he had turned to television and produced a weekly program that ran for more than three years.

He left the service as a major and a military buff who devoured the books of histo-

rian W.E.B. Griffin. The lessons of war stayed with him throughout his public service, as when he opposed a nuclear-freeze proposal in 1982, bluntly explaining, "I don't trust the Russians. I never have. I probably never will."

Between the wars, Craven turned to sales and promotion, working for a Kentucky-based company that specialized in leather and binding.

After the Korean War, Craven took a sales job with Philco Electronics, roaming the Eastern Seaboard for new clients. It wasn't long, however, before he migrated west, with his young wife, Mimi, to accept a management position at a Los Angeles concessions company that sold various goods to the military.

DEEP ROOTS

Much of that business took Craven south to San Diego County and Camp Pendleton, where he began planting deep roots in the Oceanside community.

His interest in writing was sparked by a short stint as a police reporter in his native Pennsylvania—skills that helped Craven launch his own public relations business in the 1950s.

He wrote advertising copy, did market research and consulted on merchandising and sales tactics for a variety of clients.

His years of public service began with 12 years on the Oceanside Planning Commission and working as an executive assistant to the Board of Supervisors from 1962 to 1969. He also served as the county's first public information officer.

He spent four months as the San Marcos city manager before winning election to the Board of Supervisors in 1970, when he was named North County Man of the Year by the Northern San Diego County Associated Chambers of Commerce.

But his service on the Board of Supervisors was not without its squabbles.

Craven was criticized in 1971 for accepting guest privileges to a local country club, then voting on a rezoning application filed by the company when it came before the Board of Supervisors. He gave up the membership soon thereafter.

In 1972, Craven was targeted for recall by a Chula Vista water company owner upset with a redistricting plan pushed by the supervisor. The attempt fizzled when the business owner was unable to muster enough support for the recall drive.

Like many county officials before him, Craven also tangled with the San Diego mayor, at that time a rising a powerful Republican named Pete Wilson. As early as 1972, Craven was warning county residents that the regional planning hierarchy favored the city of San Diego over the county.

"We shouldn't have to take a back seat to San Diego," he once boomed at a breakfast meeting in Fallbrook, where he criticized the distribution system for regional gas tax revenue.

SACRAMENTO BOUND

The supervisor beat out eight other Republicans—and 14 rivals overall—in the 1973 primary election for a vacant Assembly seat. Craven was the top campaign spender—reporting more than \$43,000 in expenses, some \$2.85 for every vote he received—and carried more than 65 percent of the vote.

He served three terms in the Assembly and was one of only two Republican assemblymen to head a legislative committee in the Democrat-controlled lower house—the Local Government Committee.

A self-described moderate Republican with "conservative leanings—especially in fiscal areas," he opposed Proposition 13, the landmark tax-slashing initiative approved by California voters.

After its passage, he pushed for a state constitutional amendment that would have made it easier for local governments to issue general obligation bonds—a key target of the 1978 measure.

Craven pointed to his seniority, and key Rules Committee assignment, in 1981 when he stunned constituents by announcing that he would forsake running for an open congressional seat to remain in the state Senate.

"I've come, with some degree of experience and years, to understand that service here is something that I've become very accustomed to," he told supporters at a weekend fundraiser.

#### CSU SAN MARCOS

By remaining in Sacramento, Craven was able to pull off his crowning legislative achievement—the funding for CSU San Marcos. It is widely considered the product of Craven's finely honed legislative skills.

Just last March, Craven donated \$250,000 in leftover campaign funds to the university for the establishment of an academic scholarship with just one condition: That it go to "average" students with special qualities.

He is survived by his wife of 55 years, Mimi, and three children: sons William Craven Jr. and John Craven, and daughter Tricia Craven Worley.

In lieu of flowers, the family asks for donations to Tri-City Medical Center or to the William A. Craven Scholarship Fund at Cal State San Marcos.

[From the North County Times, July 13, 1999]

#### NORTH COUNTY STATESMAN DIES AT 78

(By Terry Wells)

OCEANSIDE.—Former state Sen. William A. Craven, a statesman whose nonpartisan style and flair for oratory led to the founding of Cal State San Marcos, died Sunday after a long battle with diabetes and emphysema.

He was 78.

Craven, an Oceanside Republican who held the 38th District state senate seat from 1978 to 1998, was fondly remembered Monday as a man who put getting the job done above politics—sometimes to the consternation of his GOP colleagues.

"He worked both sides of the aisle when he wanted to get something done, and the Democrats respected him as well as the Republicans," said Vista Mayor Gloria McClellan, whose long career in city politics parallels Craven's in Sacramento. "What an intelligent, thoughtful man he was. And very, very effective."

Born June 30, 1921, in Philadelphia, Craven attended a private high school and graduated from prestigious Villanova University with a bachelor's degree in economics.

He then joined the Marines during World War II and was commissioned as a lieutenant. Craven soon found himself landing on the beach at Iwo Jima, one of the most ferocious battles in the Pacific theater.

Craven emerged a major, remaining a Marine reserve officer and attaining the rank of brigadier general after being called back to active duty during the Korean War. Years later, an accomplished legislator in Sacramento, Craven chaired an informal social group of legislators who had served in the Marine Corps, the "Marine Legislative Brigade."

#### CRAVEN REMEMBERED

Craven's successor, state Sen. Bill Morrow, R-Oceanside, said there were a dozen or so brigade members in that group a decade ago, but Morrow himself is now the Legislature's only ex-Marine. It just isn't the same without him, Morrow said.

"Everybody here recognizes him to this day for what he was, a true gentleman who was compassionate in his politics—and also a real fightin' Marine," Morrow said. "It didn't take me too long to know that you don't replace a Bill Craven. You just carry on."

Craven and his wife, the former Marion "Mimi" L. Wahl, married in April 1944, and made their home in Oceanside, raising three children.

While Craven had worked various jobs including one as a leather salesman, he gravitated toward public life. Mimi Craven shared that tendency, and was a fixture at his side during decades of appearances at civic events.

Craven learned public administration from the ground up, serving as a staff aide to the San Diego County Board of Supervisors in the 1960s, and briefly as the city manager of San Marcos.

#### RUNNING FOR OFFICE

In early 1970, then-Gov. Ronald Reagan appointed Robert Cozens, the county's 5th District supervisor, to be the new director of the state Department of Motor Vehicles, and Craven decided to make his play for the empty seat.

But the four supervisors deadlocked 2-2 on naming a successor, and Reagan appointed the late Miles W. Kratka to finish out Cozens' term.

Undeterred, Craven entered the primary race and gathered more than half the vote in June, avoiding a November runoff.

Bill Dominguez, who later served as county Supervisor Craven's chief of staff, said it was no surprise that Craven won in the primary, despite never having held elected office.

In 1970, as one of a small handful of aides that served all the county supervisors, Craven "lived in his car" while visiting county residents who had called to raise concerns with the board of supervisors. Dominguez said.

"He had a great flair with people, and a great sense of humor," Dominguez said. "Once of his favorite mottos was, 'If you can leave them smiling, then you've won the war.'"

#### THE FIRST STEP

Craven's experience at the street level shaped his thinking, Dominguez said, but the former Marine sought and won a state Assembly seat in 1973, halfway through his first term.

In 1978, the year of California's property tax revolution, Craven jumped to the state Senate, a seat he held for 20 years.

The more collegial environmental of the Senate—where partisan fights are rare by comparison to the rough-and-ready Assembly—suited Craven's gentlemanly style, said Assemblyman Howard Kaloogian, R-Carlsbad.

"Republicans will vote for a Democrat to be the Senate leader, and here in the Assembly we don't understand that," Kaloogian said. "He epitomized the image of a state senator. And today, in an era of term limits, there will never again be a Bill Craven."

Craven specialized in legislation that concerned local governments—a "true policy work in the truest sense of that term," Dominguez said. But the senator will be remembered for generations for one accomplishment, according to those who knew him: the founding of Cal State San Marcos in 1992.

#### UNIVERSITY LEGACY

It was the first new Cal State campus in decades—for years the idea was only to build

a satellite campus of San Diego State University.

"When it happened, it went beyond their wildest dreams and we got a full, four-year institution of our own in North County," Dominguez said.

#### ADVOCATES FOR SENIORS

Craven won respect throughout North County as an advocate for residents of mobile-home parks, many of whom are seniors living on fixed incomes.

When those efforts veered into rent control—a taboo topic among most Republicans—Craven didn't flinch. He also made it happen with a series of bills fought by mobile-home park owners.

"His highly developed sense of decency and his intellectual rigor made it possible for him to succeed where others were shuttled aside," said veteran GOP political consultant Jack Orr. "I disagreed with him on a lot of things, including rent control. But I respected him, and so did just about everybody else."

Mayo Jo Kerlin, who worked for Craven for 25 years, said the senator had a way of attracting and keeping loyal staff members because he didn't put politics at the top of his agenda.

Kerlin noted that Craven sponsored bills that created the state's network of freeway call-boxes; laid the groundwork for Coaster light-rail service; and bought habitat at Torrey Pines and in Poway before habitat preservation was in full swing in a rapidly developing state.

Craven also played a major role in the 1994 bailout of Orange County, where risky investments created the nation's largest municipal bankruptcy.

"He has touched more people's lives in North County than anyone I know, or I'm likely to know," Kerlin said. "It seems like everywhere I go, I see his fingerprints."

[From the North County Times, July 14, 1999]

#### A LONG LEGACY OF GOOD WORKS

An ex-Marine who stormed the beaches at Iwo Jima in his youth, former state Sen. Bill Craven could hold his own in most any fight in the Capitol's halls and cloakrooms, but he made his name in North County and Sacramento as a peacemaker and statesman.

Craven, who died Sunday morning at age 78, represented the bulk of North County in the California Senate for 20 years until declining health and term limits forced him to relinquish his seat last year. Many legislators, once they get to Sacramento, lose touch with their home districts and become more focused on statewide or national issues, but Craven never lost his focus on North County. He worked hard to make sure his constituents got the services and goods they paid for through their taxes and fought efforts to shift funding from local governments to state.

Most of his causes weren't glamorous—he pushed for tougher anti-pollution regulations and greater investment in highways, parks, courts and habitat protection—but his greatest legacy will always be Cal State San Marcos, who administration building and main road bear his name. He began campaigning for a North County university campus in 1973, five years before he was elected to the Senate. When it finally opened in 1990, it was the first new state university anywhere in the country in more than 20 years.

In this day of term limits, we won't see a long record of service like Craven's again, and in this era of bitter partisanship we're unlikely to see his form of statesmanship again.

“THE OMNIBUS ADOPTION ACT OF 1999”

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Omnibus Adoption Act of 1999. I am pleased that my friend and colleague, Congressman Jim Oberstar, is joining me in introducing this key piece of legislation, which seeks to promote and raise awareness about adoption.

As someone who has been a passionate advocate for helping families and children through adoption, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important proposal, because adoption is truly a loving option for women and families who find themselves in less than optimal circumstances.

The existing evidence shows that adoption generates overwhelmingly positive benefits to all persons involved in the process—including the birth mother. In fact, some research indicates that those women who choose to make an adoption plan for their child are less likely to live in poverty, more likely to complete high school, and less likely to have additional unplanned pregnancies.

Adoption also provides a child who might otherwise face a bleak or difficult childhood the prospect of having loving parents, a stable home, a higher standard of living and enhanced career opportunities as the child matures into adulthood. Adoption also provides adoptive parents who desperately want to raise children and form a family the opportunity to fulfill that dream. It is estimated that about 1 million children in the United States live with adoptive parents, and that between 2% to 4% of American families include an adopted child.

The statistics about adoption reveal a downward trend away from this life-affirming choice made by women who face an unplanned or difficult pregnancy. For instance, the estimated number of annual adoptions by couples who are not related to the birth mother has been as high as 89,200 in 1970 to an estimated 60,000 in 1998. The number of children placed with relatives, known as kinship care, is estimated at 200,000 clearly, the benefits of adoption as they pertain to non-familial placement are for being clearly articulated to women in American today.

We can and should do more to help women with difficult pregnancies as they seek life-affirming alternatives.

The Omnibus Adoption Act takes a three pronged approach to this important issue. First, it assists the birth mother who chooses to make an adoption placement for her child by providing her with the resources that she will need during and after her pregnancy. The bill authorizes new vouchers that can be used for maternity homes, nutrition counseling and job training. Secondly, the bill assists the adoptive parents with the financial costs that come with an adoption by raising the current \$5,000 tax credit for adoption expenses to \$10,000. And, finally, it enhances the ability of non-profit organizations, such as maternity homes, who work with both birth mothers and adoptive par-

ents by providing services to the birth mothers, including room and board and medical care, as well as advising and facilitating adoptions in many cases.

The Omnibus Adoption Act contains the following 12 titles:

Title I: Expansion of Adoption Tax Credit from Current Level of \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Title II: Family Leave Equity for Adoptive/Foster Families—Provides leave benefits to employees who need leave for the care of a newly placed son or daughter through foster care or adoption.

Title III: Adoption Counseling for Public Health Grant Recipients: Requires adoption counseling training for staff in certain federally-funded clinics including Title X recipients and Section 330 health centers. Requires certain federally-funded health clinics to provide non-directive counseling and referrals regarding prenatal care and delivery, infant care, foster care, and adoption.

Title IV: Adoption Information for Members of the U.S. Armed Forces: Requires that the Department of Defense and its service branches, as well as the Coast Guard, make available to military couples information about adoption as well as information to unmarried female members of the military about adoption placement for their child if they are pregnant.

Title V: Federal Prisons: Requires the Attorney General to make available information on adoption options available to pregnant female prisoners.

Title VI: Adoption Counseling Accreditation: Requires states to accredit individuals or organizations who provide adoption services, as well as requiring states to establish standards for such adoption providers.

Title VII: Adoption and Foster Care Data Collection: Within 6 months of enactment, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit a report to Congress which would provide information on adoption and foster placement in the United States as contained in the Advisory Committee's Report to the Secretary put forth in 1987. States would be required to transmit data on adoption and foster care to the Secretary on a quarterly basis for future reporting.

Title VIII: Refundable Tax Credit for Medical Expenses Associated With Pregnancy: Would provide a \$5,000 tax credit for the medical expenses of pregnant women who give their child up for adoption.

Title IX: Maternal Health Certificate Program: Pregnant women would be eligible for this program which could be used for maternity and housing services including room and board, medical care, counseling services, nutrition services and counseling, child and family development counseling, adoption counseling, vocational and educational counseling, and transportation services.

Title X: Rehabilitation Grants for Maternity Housing and Services Facilities: Requires the Department of Housing and Urban Development to establish a grant program for non-profit entities to rehabilitate structures for use as maternity housing and services facilities. These facilities could provide a variety of services including room and board, medical care, counseling (nutrition, health, prenatal, family, adoption, vocational/educational), and transportation.

Title XI: Repeal of the National Clearinghouse on Adoption Information.

Title XII: National Commission on Adoption: Establishes a commission to review all adoption programs, all activities pertaining to adoption in the United States including a focus upon how adoption is presented as an option to unmarried pregnant women and the extent to which prospective adoptive parents are made aware of children waiting to be adopted. Nine appointees (2—Speaker, 1—House Minority Leader, 2—Senate Majority Leader, 1—Senate Minority Leader, 3—President). Commission will report back to Congress within 3 years and will subsequently disband.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, The Omnibus Adoption Act brings to the table a solid package of provisions which would benefit children, their prospective parents, and their birth mothers. Any adoption legislation that Congress enacts must ensure that each of these groups is represented because they are all part of the adoption equation.

HONORING BILL WATSON OF WEST UNIVERSITY PLACE, TX

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor William (Bill) Watson for his outstanding contributions to West University Place, Texas where he has been selected as Citizen of the Year.

Bill Watson exemplifies the title Public Servant and well deserves the honor of being Citizen of the Year. Among his most outstanding professional accomplishments are:

Serving as a member of the West University City Council from 1989 to 1991 and as the city's Mayor from 1993 to 1997.

Founding Board Member of the Medical Center Chaplaincy, now known as the Lifeline Chaplaincy. The purpose of the organization is to provide training for chaplains to work in hospitals as well as provide housing and spiritual support for families.

Founding Board Member of the Christian Child Help Foundation that helps to place children in foster care.

Currently serving on the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Christian Studies, which is affiliated with the University of Texas.

Currently a member of the Greater Southwest Houston Chamber of Commerce, the West University Zoning and Planning Commission, and the West University Rotary Club, from which he recently received the 1997 Outstanding Vocational Service Award.

On a more personal note, Bill and his wife, Lois, have been residents of West University Place since 1961. They are active members of the Southwest Central Church of Christ where Bill has been teaching bible school since 1958.

While raising children in West University, Bill and Lois were active in Little League, the PTA, and Scouts. Bill was also President of the Parents Association at Southwest Texas State University. Bill and Lois will soon be retiring to their ranch in Luling, TX.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Bill Watson. He is an ideal public servant and truly deserving of this award.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT A. MUNYAN

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. PALLONE, Mr. Speaker, on July 20, 1999, a long and illustrious career will come to an end with the retirement of Mr. Robert A. Munyan, the Business Manager of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Local Union 1289 in Wall, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Munyan was hired by Jersey Central Power and Light Co. in 1956, and he retired in 1996 after four decades of loyal service. He became President and Business Manager for Local Union 1289 in 1980. Prior to becoming President and Business Manager, he has held the following positions in the Local: Shop Steward, Executive Board Member and Chairman, and Vice President. He has been involved in contract negotiations for the members of the Local and System Council U-3 since 1979.

Mr. Munyan has had a significant role in many of the key public policy issues facing our state. He represented the New Jersey State AFL-CIO in shaping the New Jersey Master Energy Plan. He has been actively involved in protecting workers' rights as the electricity de-regulation issue is debated in the State Legislature. Throughout his career, Robert Munyan has been a strong proponent of the importance of political education. He has done a tremendous job of instilling in working men and women an appreciation of the need for organization and political awareness. He has also reached out to educate the political leadership about the needs and aspirations of working people.

Mr. Speaker, after his August 21st retirement dinner, I know that Mr. Munyan—who has been married for 40 years, with two children and two grandchildren—is looking forward to the opportunity that retirement will provide for him to spend more time with his family. But I hope he will continue to play an important role in public affairs. We will still benefit from his leadership, energy and dedication to the fight on behalf of the working men and women of our state and our nation.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE APOLLO 11 MOON LANDING AND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION ABOARD THE U.S.S. HORNET MUSEUM IN ALAMEDA, CA

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the historic Apollo 11 moon landing by astronauts Neil Armstrong, Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin and Michael Collins. This milestone will be commemorated aboard the U.S.S. Hornet Museum with a nine-day festival, called "Moonfest 1999."

Moonfest 1999 is an event blending history, education and family entertainment together in celebration of one of the greatest achievements of the 20th Century. The festival will include an airshow, lectures, exhibits, moon and

star gazing parties, a film series, receptions and youth activities beginning on Friday, July 16th and concluding on Saturday, July 24th, 1999.

The dates of the festival have special meaning because July 16, 1969, is the date the Apollo 11 crew departed from earth, landing on the moon on July 20th, and recovered safely by the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Hornet in the Pacific Ocean on July 24th.

Planning for the first human landing on the moon began in April 1957 and in July 1960, NASA named the program "Project Apollo" with five goals: (1) to land American explorers on the Moon and return them safely to Earth; (2) to establish the technology required to meet other national interests in space; (3) to achieve for the United States preeminence in space; (4) to carry out a program of scientific exploration of the Moon; and (5) to develop human kind's capability to work in the lunar environment. With Apollo 11's mission, these goals were met.

On the morning of July 24, 1969, the Aircraft Carrier U.S.S. Hornet, as the Primary Recovery Carrier, successfully recovered the Apollo 11 astronauts. On board the Hornet to welcome the astronauts back was the President of the United States, NASA personnel, distinguished guests and the Hornet's crew.

This historic landing, and the many that followed, was achieved in large part by the dedication and creativity of several California aerospace corporations and their subcontractors, as well as citizens, universities and government agencies of the State of California.

I proudly join citizens throughout the world in celebrating the 30th anniversary of the monumental achievement of the first lunar landing. I also want to thank the U.S.S. Hornet, her crew and all of the people involved with the Apollo Program for successfully bringing the Apollo 11 crew home safely. I am excited and honored to join in this celebration and encourage all to participate in the Moonfest 1999 activities.

A POINT OF LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: REVEREND BOOKER T. MCCOLLUM

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Reverend Booker T. McCollum, an individual who has tirelessly dedicated his life to making society better. This individual has made a lifetime commitment to the church and to the community. His vision, generosity, and devotion have empowered Reverend McCollum to not only spread the word of God but to uplift all those he has encountered. Reverend Booker T. McCollum is a great "Point-of-Light" whose work has not gone unappreciated or unnoticed.

Although his roots are in Mississippi, Reverend McCollum began his ministry in Brooklyn, NY. After relocating to New York, he joined the Friendship Baptist Church in Brooklyn and faithfully served as assistant church clerk, chairman of the trustees and deacon boards, and later as assistant to the pastor. In 1964, Reverend McCollum accepted the call to preach. By 1966, the reverend became an

ordained and licensed Baptist minister. He continued to work diligently at the Friendship Baptist Church until he was moved by God to pursue his vision of starting a new church mission.

The vision would materialize as the St. Anthony Baptist Church located at 425 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, NY. Reverend McCollum adopted the philosophy: "St. Anthony Baptist Church is the church where everybody is somebody and God is over all and where there are no big I's and little U's." This philosophy has helped what was once a gathering of a few faithful members at the home of Mr. & Mrs. James Parker become a pillar in the Brooklyn community.

Reverend McCollum was educated at Cornell Labor College of Law and the Baptist Education Center. His professional career includes employment with The United Furniture Workers Labor Union, Local 140 where he held the position of secretary/treasurer. He served in a religious capacity as president of the Evangelical Minister's Union, and he is the recipient of countless awards and citations. In addition to serving God and his community, Reverend McCollum served his country with distinction in the U.S. Navy.

Reverend Booker T. McCollum married "Grace Barnes" in 1943. There were happily married for more than 50 years and had three children: David, Gloria and Russell. His distinguished life marks one of dedication to community, to God, and to family. Reverend McCollum is a great "Point of Light," not only for people of his New York community, but for all of the people of America.

IN RECOGNITION OF HOUSTON ASTROS MANAGER LARRY DIERKER

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to offer my best wishes to Houston Astros manager Larry Dierker who will return to the dugout tonight, just four weeks after undergoing surgery that removed the cause of a grand mal seizure he suffered on June 13, 1999.

Although he must still take medication for the foreseeable future, Larry's doctors have told him he has little chance of recurrence of the seizure that struck without warning as he sat in the Astros' dugout. Like all Houstonians, I was shocked and alarmed by the severity of the seizure which played out on television and before nearly 30,000 fans at the Astrodome in Houston. In the moments following his seizure, I was struck by the presence and courage of the Astros players, personnel and paramedics who rushed to Larry's aid. In particular, I was impressed by the response of outfielder Derek Bell, who took direct, physical action to keep Larry from further injury.

As every Astros fan knows, Larry Dierker is in his third season as manager of the Astros. In 1998, he was named the National League Manager of the Year after leading the Astros to a record 102 wins. Before taking over as manager in October 1996, Dierker spent 17 seasons as an Astros radio and television broadcaster. He led the Astros to the National League Central title in his first season, then to

their second straight division crown in 1998. For those of us that remember the early days of the Astros, we also know Larry for his 14 remarkable seasons as a top-notch pitcher in the National League who was the Astros' first 20-game winner in 1969. He was named to two All-Star games and pitched a no-hitter in 1976.

Mr. Chairman, many sports fans, including myself, can easily become caught-up in the importance of winning games, division titles and championships. We rejoice at the success of the great athletes, whose guile and ability seem to defy our human limitations. While winning is important, injuries and losses teach both athletes and fans alike to keep humility in check, for we are all mortal, and every moment of triumph and success can be quickly supplanted with bad fortune and loss. In many ways, the battles of winning and losing, through good times and bad, mirror the unpredictable course of our own lives.

On June 13, 1999, Larry Dierker, a quiet, humble man who has accomplished many great things in the arena of baseball, brought this lesson home to the sports fans of Houston. Now that he has rejoined the Astros, I join with Larry Dierker's family and many friends in the major leagues in celebrating his quick recovery and offering my best wishes in his able return to the Astros dugout.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 14, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2466) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, today I rise to support Representative SLAUGHTER's amendment which will add money to the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH).

Ms. SLAUGHTER's amendment raises the appropriation level for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) by \$10 million each.

The NEH is vital to our educational systems and provides numerous services in the area of the humanities. The NEH provides grants to individuals and institutions. These grants support valuable aspects of the humanities such as research in the humanities; educational opportunities for teachers; the preservation of texts and materials; translations of important works; museum exhibitions, television and radio programs; and public discussion and study.

The humanities encompass a wide variety of subject matter. They are all around us and evident in our daily lives. When you visit an exhibition on "The Many Realms of King Arthur" at your local library, that is the humanities. When you read the diary of a 17th-cen-

tury New England midwife, that is the humanities. When you watch an episode of "The Civil War," that is the humanities, too. The humanities include the study of literature, history, philosophy, religion, art, history, and archaeology.

NEH also provides many educational tools for children. Most recently, the NEH has provided students with the educational foundations necessary for the use of the internet. NEH maintains EDSITEment, a gateway Web site that provides links to 49 sites carefully selected for their quality of educational content and design. Instead of having to sift through more than 65,000 humanities-related sites on the Web, anyone seeking the best humanities education materials on the Internet can easily find and access them through EDSITEment. Each site comes with lesson plans offering suggestions on how to use the materials effectively in the classroom.

NEH works closely with schools and is currently awarding grants to schools around the nation through an initiative called "Schools for a New Millennium," which will enable those schools to become models of how teachers, principals, librarians, and the community can fully incorporate CD-ROM's and the Internet into their everyday teaching.

To increase its efficiency, the NEH is organized into three divisions—Education and Research, Preservation and Access, and Public Program—and three offices—Challenge Grants, Federal/State Partnership, and Enterprise.

The Hogg Middle School in my district received a grant from the NEH to do a historical study of the Heights, an area in my district, which will be published on the world-wide-web along the side and connected to the official online guide to Texas history. This is a tremendous achievement that could only be done with the help of the NEH.

The NEA is an independent agency of the Federal government charged with supporting the arts in America for All Americans. The NEA carries out their mission through grants, leadership initiatives, partnership agreements with state and regional organizations, partnerships with other Federal agencies and the private sector, research, arts education, access programs, and advocacy.

Since 1965, the example at the Federal level has led to the establishment of public arts agencies in every state and the creation of seven regional arts agencies. Public arts agencies in small towns and cities have grown to over 3,800. Through the NEA partnerships, they have helped to increase the amount of private donations to the arts. For every dollar the endowment awards, other sources contribute \$12 to make art happen in thousands of communities.

The NEA in Texas has provided money for such programs to the Houston Symphony Society, the Houston International Jazz Festival, the Alley Theater and the Texas Institute for Arts in Education. These programs ensure that Houston, TX, will remain a hub of arts and culture for years to come, and I look forward to their continuing important work.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support funding for both the NEA and the NEH.

IN HONOR OF COLOMBIA AND THE COLOMBIAN PEOPLE ON THE 189TH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE FROM SPAIN AND OF THE COLOMBIAN COMMUNITY IN ELIZABETH, NJ

**HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 189th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Colombia from Spain and to proclaim July 19–23, 1999, as "Colombian Week" in the City of Elizabeth, NJ.

The Colombian Community in the City of Elizabeth has made great contributions to my district, as well as to the State of New Jersey. They have provided many invaluable services, and their culture and heritage continues to enrich the entire 13th District. Repeatedly, they have worked diligently to realize every opportunity that American democracy provides.

Because of their spiritual and cultural values, the Colombian community of Elizabeth has exemplified civil responsibility. They have emerged as true role models for all Americans by working not only for the welfare of the Colombian community, but for the health, wealth, and welfare of the city at large.

The initiation of "Colombian Week" offers a time for the Colombian community to celebrate Colombia's growth as a nation and to share that feeling with the entire community of Elizabeth. Through teaching and learning from each other's experiences, we are able to build a strong and united community. I invite all the people of Elizabeth to unite and help to commemorate this great Colombian anniversary.

I am happy to honor the Colombian community for their many achievements and contributions to the City of Elizabeth. As the city unites to commemorate the 189th anniversary of Colombia, may we all take a moment to recognize their great efforts and accomplishments.

WHY I'M OPPOSED TO A PAY HIKE

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 15, 1999*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, very soon the House will decide on the matter of Congressional pay raises. This topic has also been considered by the State of Colorado. The Colorado General Assembly recently adopted Senate Joint Memorial 99-005—sponsored by Senate President Ray Powers of Colorado Springs, and State Representative Doug Dean of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, the Constitution of the United States also speaks to the topic of legislative pay raises. It forbids Members of Congress from voting themselves pay raises. Amendment XXVII—"the Madison Amendment"—says, "No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened."

As one who has served in the Colorado State Senate, I am persuaded Colorado's official position on the matter of pay raises is thoughtful and representative of Coloradans

generally. Therefore Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to consider my state's perspective, as enumerated in SJM 99-005, which I hereby submit for the RECORD.

Furthermore, I offer this Memorial as the basis for my vote against the pay raise in question.

COLORADO STATE SENATE,  
Denver, CO, May 21, 1999.

Hon. BOB SCHAFFER,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SCHAFFER: The Senate and the House of Representatives of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado have adopted the enclosed Senate Joint Memorial No. 99-5 and directed that a copy be forwarded to you for your information.

Sincerely,

PATRICIA K. DICKS,  
Secretary of the Senate.

Enclosure.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 99-005

Whereas, The twenty-seventh amendment to the constitution of the United States, also known as "The Madison Amendment", provides that "No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened."; and

Whereas, The twenty-seventh amendment requires that an intervening election be held between the enactment of any congressional pay increase and its subsequent application to any member of Congress; and

Whereas, The twenty-seventh amendment requirement's requirement for an intervening election is intended to allow voters in each state and congressional district to obtain direct information regarding salary increases prior to the reelection of incumbents or the election of others in their stead; and

Whereas, Salary increases for members of Congress currently are regulated by "The Government Ethics Reform Act of 1989," ("The Act") pursuant to 2 U.S.C. sec. 31; and

Whereas, The Act gives members of Congress an immediate one-time salary increase and, in subsequent years, an annual cost of living adjustment increase to salaries or pensions; and

Whereas, Such annual cost of living adjustment is established in accordance with federal law and incorporated in an executive order of the President in December of each year to establish salary increases that are put into effect on January 1 of the next year; and

Whereas, Through the automatic operation of the cost of living adjustment provisions, congressional salaries have been increased on the first day of January for several years; and

Whereas, Without the action of legislation, each Congress effectively and automatically

enacts for itself a cost of living adjustment salary increase in violation of the twenty-seventh amendment; and

Whereas, When each year's cost of living adjustment increase is paid on the following January 1 to members of Congress, former members, or spouses of deceased members without the process of an intervening election, the twenty-seventh amendment is violated; now therefore,

*Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado, with the House of Representatives concurring herein:*

That the General Assembly hereby expresses its opposition to automatic annual cost of living adjustment salary increases for members of Congress of the United States as violative of the twenty-seventh amendment to the United States Constitution and hereby memorializes the Congress to refrain from enacting any pay increase for members of Congress without an affirmative vote or that takes effect before the following Congress has been elected and fully sworn into office. Be it further

*Resolved,* That copies of this Memorial be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to each member of the Congressional delegation representing the state of Colorado.