

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO THE PALO ALTO MEDICAL FOUNDATION

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Palo Alto Medical Foundation on the occasion of the dedication of its superb new facilities, located on 9 acres on El Camino Real in Palo Alto, CA. The new facility will unite health care, research and community education in a beautiful, new, \$120 million, state of the art building.

The Palo Alto Medical Foundation's new facility will bring together over 250 physicians and hundreds of support personnel to care for 130,000 patients who will make more than 750,000 visits to the Clinic this year alone in a modern facility suited to the importance of this work.

The Palo Alto Medical Foundation's state of the art new facility helps the Foundation live up to its tradition of being a place ahead of its time. Begun in the early 1920's when Dr. Tom Williams opened a medical practice in Palo Alto and recruited Dr. Russell Van Arsdale Lee to join him, the Clinic became a permanent partnership soon after Drs. Fritz Roth, Esther Clark, Blake Wilbur and Milton Saier joined them. Three physicians joined the group during the depression years: Drs. H.L. Niebel, Harold Sox and Robert Dunn. Together with Drs. Lee, Roth, Clark, Wilbur and Saier they become known as the founding partners.

After World War II a surge of growth on the Peninsula caused a surge in growth at the Palo Alto Clinic. Twelve new physicians joined the clinic in 1946 and by the 1960's there were 40 partners. In 1961 the Clinic's Russell V. Lee Building in downtown Palo Alto was completed. The Palo Alto Medical Research Foundation was founded in 1950 and soon became an internationally known institution. It is now the Research Institute of the Palo Alto Medical Foundation.

In 1980 the Palo Alto Medical Foundation was formed, combining the Health Care Division, Research Institute and Education Division under one nonprofit, umbrella organization. In 1992, PAMF officials recognized the need for joining a larger health care system and selected Sacramento-based Sutter Health as it partner.

From its beginning, the Palo Alto clinic was known for innovation in treatment methods, in technology and in meeting new health care challenges. This tradition continues today as the PAMF pursues its mission of providing and integrating quality health care, health education and biomedical research to improve the health status of our region.

Mr. Speaker, the Palo Alto Medical Foundation is an extraordinary community resource, one built on a vision of excellent health care, education and research. I salute the Palo Alto Medical Foundation's Chief Executive Officer,

Dr. Robert Jamplis, the founders and all those involved with the Palo Alto Medical Foundation for working to create this extraordinary new community asset. I join with them in celebrating the opening of this great new facility and wish them continued success in the pursuit of providing extraordinary health care to the greater Palo Alto Community.

I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating this outstanding institution, all it has achieved and all it continues to do to provide first rate health care to our community, thereby strengthening our country.

RECOGNIZING VIRGINIA "GINNY" GANO

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to take this opportunity to recognize a very special woman from Ohio's Seventh Congressional District, Ms. Virginia "Ginny" Gano.

On September 8, we marked the 30th anniversary of Ginny's service to the people of the Seventh District. She first came to work on Capitol Hill in 1969 for former Representative Clarence J. "Bud" Brown. She worked for my friend Bud Brown for a number of years until his retirement. Ginny continued to work for the Seventh District for Brown's successor, now Senator MIKE DEWINE, for 8 years. Ginny has been a loyal member of my staff since I became a member in 1991.

Ginny has served the office and my constituents ably and well. She's the first person constituents see when they enter my office and always has a smile on her face. Ginny has warmed the hearts of many on Capitol Hill, from Members of Congress to constituents to delivery persons to lost souls wandering the halls in need of directions. She never forgets birthdays or anniversaries, and can find the phone number of almost anyone in the world when only given a first name.

Mr. Speaker, Ginny Gano exemplifies the definition of loyalty and service. Her endurance to service to the Seventh District of Ohio is unparalleled and may never be matched. I am honored to recognize her 30 years and countless efforts on behalf of the Seventh Congressional District and the Members who have represented the area.

IN HONOR OF RYAN W. CLARK

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Ryan W. Clark, a young man who has already proven his courage, his selflessness and his dedication to others, and who will be rightfully

honored with the Medal of Valor by the Los Angeles Police Department on Wednesday for placing his life on the line to rescue a fellow officer. In October, he will be honored by President Clinton with the "Top Cop" Award.

At 26, Ryan has already experienced more than may people twice his years. He enlisted in the Army in 1991 after graduating from St. Bonaventure High School in Ventura, California, and was assigned to the famed 82nd Airborne at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. After his first enlistment ended, he joined the Los Angeles Police Department. It wasn't his first taste of law enforcement, however; he volunteered as a Ventura County Sheriff's Department Explorer Scout from age 15 to 17.

In May of 1997, Ryan braved a barrage of bullets in a darkened warehouse while attempting to save a fellow officer.

It is every officer's nightmare to have to respond to a call of an officer down, as Ryan and several other LAPD officers did on that fateful day. As they entered the darkened building, they came under fire from a barricaded gunman. Despite the extreme danger, Ryan and other officers laid down a barrage of fire of their own as they tried to advance to their fallen comrade. Ryan's partner was hit by gunfire, and during the officers' forced retreat, Ryan further jeopardized his own safety by dragging his partner from harm's way. Then Ryan and other officers made a second assault. The gunman was killed. Unfortunately, the officer they were trying to save also died.

Ryan has since left the Los Angeles Police Department and has returned to the Army, where he has completed training as a medical specialist. He will return to the 82nd Airborne next month. Ryan's wife, Laura, thinks jumping out of airplanes is only a bit more safe than his law enforcement career. The couple have one daughter.

Mr. Speaker, Ryan epitomizes the kind of person we hold high when we point to our police officers and military personnel. To risk one's own life to save another's is the greatest act of heroism. I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Ryan for the honors he will receive and in thanking him for his dedication to preserving life and upholding the ideals of the United States.

DAVID WAYNE GILCREASE WAS TRULY A HERO

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask that we all pause for a moment to remember a man who will live forever in the hearts of all that knew him and many that didn't. David Wayne Gilcrease was a man who stood out to those around him. Friends remember him as a man who enjoyed fishing, rodeos, and dancing. But, most of all, he enjoyed his family and friends. His two sons, Spincer and Tyler, and

• 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.

his daughter, Kliftina, brought him endless joys. He was known as a good, upright man.

He was also known as a person who had a tendency to stand up for what he felt was right, or against what he felt was wrong. On Friday night, September 3, that tendency cost him his life. David was in a grocery store when he heard gun shots outside. He could have stayed inside and ignored them, or gone on about his own business, but he didn't. With no thought for his own personal safety, he rushed forward to see if anyone needed his help. In doing this, he met a man holding a gun head on. Mr. Gilcrease weighed only 90 pounds, but he tackled this man and was shot in cold blood. He gave his life for someone he never met before.

David Wayne Gilcrease is someone who will be missed by many. His friends and family will miss the man that they all enjoyed spending time with. The rest of us will miss the man who exemplified the selflessness that so few truly possess. But, when we lose a man such as Mr. Gilcrease, being missed is certainly no precursor to being forgotten. And, everyone who ever knew him, or knew of him, will walk through life a bit differently for it.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER ISOLINA
FERRÉ

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sister Isolina Ferré, an outstanding individual who has devoted her life to serving the poor. Sister Isolina, a Missionary Servant of the Most Blessed Trinity, received the nation's highest civilian honor during a White House ceremony on Wednesday, August 11, 1999. She was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Sister Isolina, known as the "Angel of Ponce Beach," was born on September 5, 1914 to one of the most affluent families in Puerto Rico. Raised in a wealthy family, she decided early in life that she wanted to dedicate her life to the less fortunate. She joined the Missionary Servants of the Most Blessed Trinity at age 21 in Philadelphia. After she completed her training, she was assigned to the Appalachian coal mining region of West Virginia and then worked among Portuguese immigrants on Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

In 1957 Sister Isolina went to work at the Doctor White Community Center in Brooklyn, where she offered to be a mediator between African-American and Puerto Rican gangs. For her efforts she received the key to the city of New York from Mayor John Lindsay and the John D. Rockefeller Award for Public Service and Community Revitalization.

Mr. Speaker, Sister Isolina Ferré founded community service centers, clinics and programs to empower the poor in Puerto Rico, New York and Appalachia. She does this through the Centros Sor Isolina Ferré, a group of five community-service centers she has run for 30 years. One U.S. author who wrote about turning around poor, crime-ridden communities called her "Mother Teresa of Puerto Rico."

The Centros Sor Isolina Ferré has 350 employees, five offices throughout Puerto Rico, a

postgraduate business and technical school and 40 programs aimed at stemming juvenile delinquency and strengthening families. With government and private funding, it serves more than 10,000 people a year.

The operation is built on Ferré's main principle: Poor communities have many resources they can use to improve their condition, and they can be taught to seek their own solutions and take control of their lives. Staff members teach leadership and strategic planning to people in public-housing projects, in Ponce—skills used to start businesses and organize community improvements. Through counseling and other services for youth and families, Ferré's group has dramatically reduced the school dropout rate within a public housing project in the San Juan area.

Mr. Speaker, Sister Isolina is the fourth Puerto Rican to receive the award. The others are former Puerto Rico Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín, a founder of the Popular Democratic Party; Antonia Pantojas, founder of Espira, an agency known for helping Hispanic youth; and Sister Isolina's brother, former Puerto Rico Gov. Luis A. Ferré, founder of the pro-statehood New Progressive Party.

Sister Isolina attended Fordham University in New York where she earned a bachelor of arts and master's degree in psychology.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Sister Isolina Ferré for her outstanding achievements and in wishing her continued success.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. ISRAEL
MILTON ON HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Miami-Dade County's unsung heroes, Mr. Israel H. Milton, who celebrated his 70th birthday on August 29. A native Floridian, Mr. Milton attended the then Dorsey High School in Miami and went on to earn his Bachelor's degree from Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach. He subsequently obtained his Master's degree in Social Work from Atlanta University. He is married to an educator, Thelma Milton, who has since retired from teaching and with whom he has four children.

Mr. Milton epitomizes the preeminence of a good and decent servant who has tried to do his best to make government accessible to the community, particularly to the community, particularly to the more than 200,000 clients of the county's Department of Human Services. A veteran in social work services, he started his work in Atlanta, Chicago, and New York. On November 2, 1967, he was subsequently appointed to administer the Kendall Children's Home, our community's first group home for juvenile delinquents. He also started Alpha House, the county's first residential facility for emotionally disturbed children.

Mr. Milton's entrepreneurial spirit in accessing much-needed government funding allowed him to expand many and varied services to benefit the children and the elderly via his innovative Child Care Program, Adult Care Program, the Elderly Services and the Home-maker Services Program.

Additionally, it was his vision to incorporate alcohol and drug treatment programs within the Department, which provided the initiative toward the creation of our community's first Juvenile Residential Substance Abuse Program. Needless to say, he was awarded various citations from nationally-renowned agencies and organizations, which honored his pioneering stewardship in this arena.

Ever since I have known this government steward par excellence, Mr. Milton has always been at the forefront of ensuring equality of opportunity for everyone in our community, regardless of race, creed, gender, or philosophical persuasion. At the same time, his forceful advocacy in adhering to the tenets of equal treatment under the law in every segment of our county government has become legendary. In fact, countless others have been touched by his genuine commitment to their well-being, particularly toward those who could least fend for themselves.

In his own quiet, dignified way, Mr. Milton has been and continues to be our community's consummate activist. He abides by the dictum that those who have less in life, through no fault of their own, deserve the help of government to get themselves back up and to become responsible and productive members of society. His colleagues in government service consider him their model, and are often touched by his unique sincerity and personal integrity. The numerous accolades with which he has been honored by various organizations and agencies represent an unequivocal testimony of the utmost respect and admiration which he enjoys within our community.

Mr. Israel Milton understands the accouterments of power and leadership, and sagely exercises them alongside the mandate of his conviction and the wisdom of his conscience, focusing their impact upon the good of the community which he loves and cares for so deeply. His pioneering work in the social work arena has oftentimes shaped and formed the agenda of several professional organizations such as the National Association of Social Workers, the American Society for Public Administrators, the Governor's Constituency for Children, the Florida Foster Care Review Project, the National Forum for Black Public Administrators, the Dade-Monroe Health Planning Council, and a host of many other organizations.

His word is his bond to those who have dealt with him not only in his moments of triumphal exuberance, but also in his quest to help transform Miami-Dade into a veritable mosaic of vibrant cultures and people converging into the great experiment that is America.

I join countless friends and admirers in wishing Mr. Israel Milton Godspeed and best wishes on his 70th anniversary. He truly exemplifies a one-of-a-kind leadership whose courageous vision and wisdom appeal to our noblest character as a community.

A TRIBUTE TO THE INLAND EMPIRE
CHAPTER OF CANDLE-
LIGHTERS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the

selfless volunteers of the Candlelighters Childhood Cancer Foundation of the Inland Empire, who give emotional help and support to the families of hundreds of children who are fighting cancer at the Loma Linda University Children's Hospital.

During the month of September, which is Childhood Cancer Awareness Month, the foundation is celebrating its 18th anniversary of working to ensure that these families do not feel isolated, frustrated, and fearful while trying to cope with the potentially devastating battle against this disease.

The Candlelighters maintain a two-bedroom house near the medical center so parents can be near their child, and provide canned food and laundry services. Among their other services, the foundation keeps a Toy Closet stocked for children who have to have special treatment at an outpatient clinic.

The highlight of the year for the Candlelighters and the children they serve is a Christmas celebration, which annually attracts 600 people and hands out more than 400 gifts for kids. A summer picnic gives these children a chance to play games and take train rides, as well.

Mr. Speaker, all of these services, and many others, are provided through donations and by volunteers. Please join me in heartfelt appreciation for these hard-working individuals during Child Cancer Awareness month.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM "BILL"
MEKALIAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to William Mekalian who passed away on January 23, 1999, in Los Angeles, California at the University of Southern California Norris Cancer Center while he was being treated for an illness.

Bill was born in Chicago, Illinois on July 10, 1933 during the Chicago World's Fair. After graduating from high school, Bill enrolled at the University of Illinois. However, he later decided that service to his country was more important and decided to join the U.S. Army in the summer of 1953 during the Korean War. After serving a few proud years in the military, Bill re-enrolled in school at Wright Junior College where he was selected to participate in the Carson Pirie Scott Executive Training Program. Bill's training motivated him to pursue career opportunities in California. It was 1961 when Bill decided to move with his parents to Fresno whereupon he secured a job with the Gottshalks Department Store. It did not take young Bill long to meet Claudette Chuchian of Bakersfield. He married Claudette, and settled in Fresno where they began their family. Bill continued his work as a sales executive, which led him to consider other business ventures including the formation of Javette Truck and Tractor. Over the years, the Javette Corporation grew into one of the leading independent heavy truck sales companies in the country.

Bill is known as a kind and generous philanthropist. He was a dedicated father and carried a strong commitment to his family. Bill's proudest moment was when he witnessed his

children graduate together from the University of Southern California. Bill was an avid toy collector. In fact, his impressive train collection rate as one of the best in the world. Several publications and a number of movie sets have featured Bill's collection. Some of his collection is displayed at the historic train museum in Old Sacramento. A leading toy train magazine recently referred to Bill as an "authority on toy trains."

Bill's civic involvement included membership to the Triple X Fraternity, an active member of the Republican National Committee, and a member of the St. Paul Church Parish Council. He is survived by his wife Claudette, his twin children: Yvette Mekalian Mandel of Laguna Hills, James Mekalian of Fresno, son-in-law Larry Mandell, and his two grandsons Alec and Ari Mandell.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Bill Mekalian for his accomplishments and service to his community. I urge my colleagues to join me in extending my condolences to the Mekalian family.

HOBERT FRANKLIN WAS A TRUE
HERO

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask that we all pause for a moment to remember a man we have lost. Though he is gone, he will live on in the hearts of all who knew him and be remembered for long years by many who didn't. Hobert Franklin was, for the most part, a regular guy. He enjoyed toying with cars, riding his motorcycle, and spending time with those who were important to him. He probably wouldn't have ever thought of himself as a hero, but, he was.

Hobert Franklin was a man who acted on his instincts. Last Friday night, September 3, he was at the grocery store purchasing a money order with his wife. He looked out the window and saw a man trying to drag his wife into the parking lot. His instincts told him to walk outside to try to help. Without saying a word, he stepped between the two people. His thoughts were on protecting the woman, not his own personal safety. Unfortunately, the man pulled a gun and shot Mr. Franklin. He died in an ambulance on the way to the hospital.

When remembered by friends and family the thing that comes up over and over again is the way he was always willing to help anyone who needed him. Just minutes before the shooting he ran into a friend to whom he promised help with a truck that was acting up. His nephew said that whenever anyone needed help Hobert would just drop anything he was doing. He was a good man who gave selflessly of himself.

Hobert Franklin is someone who will be missed by all of us. Those who knew him will miss spending time with him. But, even those of us who never knew him personally feel a sense of loss. We, as a society, have lost someone who was rare to begin with. Mr. Franklin made the ultimate sacrifice to help a total stranger. Hopefully we can all learn from the example that Hobert Franklin set. And, perhaps we can all try to become a little bit more like him.

CENTRAL AMERICA: INDEPENDENCE, PEACE AND PROGRESS

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, on September 15, five of the nations of Central America will celebrate their respective independence days. As Chairman of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee, I want to congratulate the nations of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua on the occasion of this day and to call to the attention of the Members of the House the great progress which the region as a whole has made toward peace, stability and democracy.

The historic signing of the Guatemala Peace Accords two years ago ushered in a period in which for the first time in almost forty years, the entire central American region has been at peace. Even more significant is the fact that democracy has taken firm root as evidenced by the fact that every current government in the region has been elected in what have been determined to be free and fair elections by both domestic and international observers. Recently, the people of El Salvador celebrated their continued commitment to strengthening their democracy when they went to the polls in their Presidential elections and selected Francisco Flores to lead the nation into the new millennium. In November, the people of Guatemala will also have the chance to demonstrate their commitment to the democratic process when they will go to the polls in the first Presidential election since the end of the civil war and the signing of the peace accords.

The economies of these nations which were served a severe setback last Fall when Hurricane Mitch devastated the region, seem to be making a solid comeback as growth, albeit slow, is being achieved through a combination of liberalization, modernization and privatization. The peoples of the entire region should be commended for their resiliency in the wake of such a total tragedy. Further, it would appear that in general, an awareness and respect for human rights is on the increase. Nowhere has this been more obvious than in Honduras and especially in Guatemala where that nation has opened itself to a comprehensive review and scrutiny of its past human rights record. Significant U.S. financial commitment to this process as well as to programs we are funding in Nicaragua and El Salvador are clearly helping make these efforts successful. And finally, the militaries of several of these nations seem to have accepted their new roles in a democracy and under civilian leadership. This has been the case in Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua and was especially true during the post-Hurricane Mitch rebuilding effort.

This is not to say that there are not problems. Drug use and crime seem to be on the increase everywhere and nagging problems of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and infant mortality persist. But on the whole, Central America has moved beyond the crisis period of the past fifteen years and has given us great cause for optimism.

Mr. Speaker, while I speak of the important progress Central America is making in the support of democracy, I would be remiss if I failed to mention Panama as well. As the

House knows, Presidential elections were recently held in Panama and, like its other neighbors, free, fair and transparent elections were also the rule of the day. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the people of Panama as well for their commitment to the democratic process and to congratulate President Moscoso on her election as the first female President of Panama. We want to wish her well and offer our Subcommittee's help in any way to continue a strong U.S.-Panama relationship into the new millennium.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the celebration of their independence, I want to congratulate each of these nations for the progress they are making and to express my hope that they continue on this impressive path. All of the nations and people of Central America should be proud of what they have accomplished to date. We encourage them to continue down this path and we continue to offer our strong encouragement and assistance.

TRIBUTE TO CLAIRE L. CUMMINGS
AND MARY CONSTANTINO

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to acknowledge the outstanding contributions Claire L. Cummings and Mary Constantino have made to the second congressional district of Massachusetts, to our state, our nation, and the Democratic party. In particular I would like to recognize their longstanding service on the Milford, Massachusetts Democratic Committee.

The Milford Democratic Committee assists the Democratic party and their candidates in reaching the citizens of Milford with the message of the Democratic party. Both Claire and Mary have worked hard to extend the message of the Democratic party into the Town of Milford.

Claire L. Cummings has been an active member of the Milford Democratic Committee for thirty five years. Prior to being a member of the Democratic Committee Claire was actively involved in her community, attending and participating in Milford Town Meetings. She was also the first woman in Milford to run for the office of selectman. It was at this time the Milford Democratic Committee asked Claire to become a member of the committee. Claire L. Cummings has made it a point to attend every Democratic state convention, and particularly remembers the National Presidential Convention of Lyndon B. Johnson. Outside of politics she was involved in other community service groups such as: the Democratic Women on Wheels and the Telephone Pioneers of America.

Mary Constantino began her political career at the early age of eighteen. Mary has worked hard for the Milford Democratic Committee, going door to door asking for votes. She has also been influential in persuading many to join the Democratic party. In all of her thirty five years of membership she has never missed a Democratic convention held in Milford, Massachusetts. Mary is also involved in her community in many other ways. She has been a member of the Grandparents for Lit-

eracy group, and was honored by the Jaycees for her work with children. She was named Woman of the Year by the American Heart Association, in honor of her eighteen years of service. Mary Constantino is an asset to the town of Milford and the state of Massachusetts.

Both Claire L. Cummings and Mary Constantino are assets to the Milford Democratic Committee, their state, and our nation. I am pleased to recognize the contributions of both of these women to the second congressional district of Massachusetts.

IN HONOR OF ANNUNCIATION PARISH
COMMUNITY IN CELEBRATION
OF 75 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the Annunciation Parish Community as it celebrates its 75th year of dedicated service to the West Cleveland community.

The Annunciation Parish Community, through its "willingness to bear Jesus to the world," has served as a center for the religious expression and the spiritual growth of the West 130th and Bennington communities.

Through the rite of Baptism as well as conversions, Annunciation has brought many members of the community into the Catholic faith. Throughout the years, Annunciation has served as a center of spiritual and religious growth within the community through the rites of Eucharist and Confirmation. Also, Annunciation unites Catholic members of the community through marriage, offers spiritual pardons through confession, as well as memorializes the deceased through Christian burial.

Annunciation has also educated generations of young men, women and children who have passed through the residential school over the last seventy years. In addition to teaching children the fundamental academic disciplines, Annunciation has taught the importance of service to the community. Currently, Annunciation is involved in helping to bring the Belaire-Puritas Development Corporation and the Meals-On-Wheels to the area, providing their end of the month Neighborhood Meal, and monthly Food Collection and Hunger Collection, both of which are very supportive of the West Park Community Cupboard.

It is evident that the Annunciation Parish Community has, over the years, played a crucial role in the community, and that its many years of service have been an invaluable contribution to the West Cleveland community.

HONORING SISTER BRIGID
DRISCOLL

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sister Brigid Driscoll for a lifetime of service and commitment to education. Sister Brigid has pledged her life's work to furthering

educational opportunity, especially for young women. She began her career at Marymount College in Tarrytown, New York as a mathematics professor, and later became Academic Dean and Director of Continuing Education. In June, she retired from her twenty year post as President of Marymount College.

I was moved to recognize the great accomplishments of Sister Brigid because she has been an important force in my life. Marymount College is my alma mater. Sister Brigid served as an advisor in my residence hall, Gailhac Hall, where her wisdom and guidance were often sought by myself and the other young women in the hall. Sister Brigid was the kind of leader who tested the will of the young women like myself. Back in those days, we all thought we knew everything. As we pushed the edge of the envelope, Sister Brigid pushed us right back. Sister Brigid was very familiar with some of the antics college women are inclined to participate in. One memorable evening, after a fire started in the lounge of Gailhac Hall, some of us went to alert Sister Brigid, however, it was the night before April Fools Day and she laughed it off, telling us to just "put it out." After a few more minutes, when she began to smell the smoke herself, she burst out of her room, complete with her elaborate habit, and helped us carry the burning couch out to the patio. Clearly, Sister Brigid was developing her crisis management skills as she led the young women of Gailhac Hall.

She challenged us, while still allowing us to think for ourselves and determine our own path. She inspired those around her to work harder and strive to reach our fullest potential. Through her example, she instilled in us the virtues of public service. Sister Brigid demonstrated to us a lifetime commitment to furthering the ideals one holds dear and that, indeed, a woman is capable of achieving anything.

As the leader of Marymount College, a liberal arts college for women, she sought to provide a rich educational environment where women are encouraged to lead and learn. As an ardent proponent of state and financial federal assistance, and the Director of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities and the New York State Commission of Independent Colleges and Universities, she has worked tirelessly to promote the benefits of private institutions of higher learning, and to increase access for young people of all backgrounds.

Private colleges and universities have been the choice of Sister Brigid's own educational foundation. She earned a Bachelor's degree in Mathematics from Marymount Manhattan College, a Master's degree from Catholic University, and a PhD in Mathematics from City University of New York. This year, in recognition of her distinguished service to the school, Marymount College bestowed on her the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

Sister Brigid is truly an educational visionary. In 1975, she founded the Weekend College at Marymount College. It was the first full Bachelor's Degree program in the area for working adults. She recognized that her community needed higher education that was accessible and convenient for working men and women. Because of her, hundreds of adults have earned their college degrees, and have accomplished what may have been a distant goal at one time. Many people see problems,

Sister Brigid is the kind of woman who creates solutions.

All who have worked with Sister Brigid are amazed at her endless energy. She is active in numerous community organizations, serving on the Boards of First American Bankshares, Inc. and The Westchester County Association. She is a member of the exclusive Women's Forum, a group of 300 leading women in the New York arts and business forum. She has also served on past boards of the Statute of Liberty/Ellis Island Commission, the United Way of America Second Century Initiative, the National Board of Girl Scouts USA, and the Axe-Houghton Funds.

Although Sister Brigid has retired, those of us who know her can tell you she is not finished with her work yet. She will continue to use her talents and experience for projects which focus on furthering the progress of education for women. I am proud to stand here today to honor one of my earliest role models. I join with her friends, colleagues, and students to thank her for her years of service and wish her a very happy and healthy retirement.

TEACHERS' CREDENTIALS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, many small colleges are unfortunately in a struggle to survive today. Let us suppose a very possible hypothetical situation in which a college professor with a Ph.D. and 20 years of teaching experience loses his or her job because a college closes down.

Today, that professor, even with a Ph.D. and many years of teaching experience, could not teach in the public schools—this in the face of a teachers shortage.

It makes no sense whatsoever that someone with great education, experience, or success in a particular field should not be allowed to teach because of not having taken a few education courses.

A degree in education should be a plus in favor of hiring a teacher. But lack of an education degree should not prevent a well-qualified person from being hired as a teacher.

I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD the following article by Jeanne Etkins from the September 2 issue of the Christian Science Monitor.

TEACHERS VS. "EDUCATORS"

American students bottom-out on international math and science tests and too many need remedial reading and writing classes in college.

One important reason is that we easily accept credentialed educators over effective teachers. Too many unprepared graduates are allowed to become "educators." Teaching is one of America's most important professions and yet our education bureaucracy—high on credentialism and low on pay—makes it difficult for well-educated people to become teachers.

Instead of making it easier for better teachers to enter the profession, our solution to our problems is too often to dumb down,

not wise up. For example, we gave A's and B's to two-thirds of the nations eight-graders, even though many are unprepared to handle high school. We "re-center" SAT scores to obscure declining student abilities. And we grant college diplomas—and teaching degrees—to people who haven't mastered high school material. (Tell me, who hasn't heard about that 60 percent failure rate on the Massachusetts teacher's entrance exam?)

Although students, teachers, and school administrators clearly don't make the grade, taxpayers spend a fortune on education—\$565 billion, in federal, state, and local funds, in 1997. And yet, the United Way estimates states and businesses shell out \$20 billion annually to teach employees and college students fundamental literacy skills. A very big reason for this is that we invest in good "educators" not good teachers.

People serious about a subject don't major in education. Scientists major in science, historian study history, and mathematicians focus on math. If people are really serious, they earn graduate degrees.

So why aren't more of these experts teaching our children? Because a BA in education qualifies teachers, but an MA or even a PhD in any other field does not.

Furthermore, adding college teaching to a doctorate won't get the most persistent teacher-wannabe a job in a public school. We don't "certify" people to teach unless they've taken education theory courses, no matter how knowledgeable they are in academic areas.

Not that every expert in a field is going to teach well—but it's not a far-fetched notion that someone who loves and understands a subject can ignite a student's interest in it.

How many brilliant people with graduate degrees do you think are willing to sacrifice \$20,000 and an additional two years on education courses in order to land a \$25,000 per year teaching job? Not many, and the number is smaller if you consider that we refuse to pay higher starting salaries to career-changers who may have spent years working in their fields.

Noncompetitive salaries and unreasonable requirements discourage professionals and capable college graduates from entering teaching.

Even the most dedicated teachers already in the profession bail out because of other reasons—overcrowded classrooms and disrespectful students. One out of 5 teachers—many of the best—began abandoning the profession in 1991 for more rewarding careers, according to the US Department of Education. Can we really blame them? All too often we demand they tolerate students whose abusive language and disruptive behavior in the classroom prevent teaching and would surely get them locked up or expelled from any church, store, library, or theater.

"Teaching is rewarding, but the pay is lousy" is fast becoming "Teaching is unrewarding, and the pay is lousy." It's no wonder that the best and the brightest rarely go into teaching, and when they do, few stay. It's time to reverse this dangerous trend.

We will save money and graduate smarter kids when we make it easier for motivated, knowledgeable professionals to make the transition into teaching. They don't need to be credentialed to start the job. There's no reason we should be able to train defense employees on the job—to program ballistic missiles, for goodness sake—but not teachers.

Don't misunderstand, though. Paying teachers competitive starting salaries and hiring more academic experts won't guarantee a Lake Wobegon society. Every student is not "above average," regardless of

the number of A's and B's teachers are encouraged to pass out.

But our chance for improving public schools rises dramatically when we make it easier, not more difficult, for the right people to become teachers.

Well-educated people want to teach.

Are we wise enough to let them into the classrooms? Will we pay what it takes to keep them there?

CONGRATULATIONS TO ANN KUTSCHER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Ann Kutscher of Jefferson City, Missouri, has been selected to serve as Governor of the Western Missouri District of the Optimists International. Ann has selflessly served her community, and it is my pleasure to recognize a few of her many outstanding achievements.

Ann Kutscher has dedicated her life to community service through a variety of organizations and positions. Ann has been a member of the Jefferson City Optimist Club since 1991 and has previously served as the President of the chapter. On August 21, 1999, she was installed District Governor.

For over twenty years, Kutscher has been a devoted member on the General Federated Women's Clubs of Missouri, Inc. (GFWC). In GFWC, she has served as State President, Mississippi Valley Region President, and as member of the International Resolutions Committee and Diana's Club. Kutscher also formed the GFWC-Jefferson City New Horizon Junior Club.

An active environmentalist, Ann has served on the Conservation Federation of Missouri, holding the positions of Honorary Chairman, Treasurer, and she was the first woman elected President of the board. She also served as past President of the Mid-Missouri Conservation Society, and she is on the Jefferson City Parks and Recreation Committee.

Ann's wide range of involvement also includes youth leadership development and church volunteerism. She has served as State Chairman for the Hugh O'Brein Youth Leadership Foundation and has been serving as the Missouri Girls Town Board President since 1986. She has also been an active member of the Trinity Lutheran Church in Jefferson City, as Assistant Treasurer, President of the Trinity Missionary Society, and Chairperson of the Trinity Steering/Building Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Ann Kutscher is a personal friend of mine, and I have had the privilege to have her on my staff for many years. She is a devoted parent and grandparent with three sons and six grandchildren. From 1973 to 1976, she was my Administrative Assistant when I served in the Missouri Senate. Since 1983, I have had the pleasure of having Ann as a Capitol Liaison in my Jefferson City district office. Ann Kutscher is a true model of dedication and achievement for her community and State. I know the Members of the House will join me in offering a heartfelt congratulations to Ann Kutscher.

TRIBUTE TO TONY AGUIRRE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a greatly respected and remembered man. Tony Aguirre, a captain and former fire chief with the Hollister fire department and community role-model, died this last July after a courageous battle with cancer at the age of 61.

Tony was a committed and professional firefighter who selflessly devoted himself to the welfare and safety of the members of the community for nearly half a century. Tony Aguirre was a long-time resident of Hollister who returned to the community after serving in the National guard and attending San Jose State University. He is remembered by many as one of the real heroes in the community.

Recently, Tony had been honored as the Man of the Year by the Mexican American Committee on Education and also served as the first president of the San Benito County League of United Latin American citizens.

We will always remember Tony Aguirre for his courage and compassion. My thoughts are with his family.

HONORING JOHN R. LINDAHL, SR.

HON. ED BRYANT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent and one of America's top entrepreneurs, John R. Lindahl, Sr., founder and recently-retired Chairman of State Industries, Inc. in Ashland City, Tennessee.

After flying 64 missions as a B-26 bomber pilot in World War II, John returned to Tennessee and went into business for himself making coal and wood-burning stoves out of a garage. By 1948, John took his small State Stove and Manufacturing Company in a new direction and began producing water heaters.

With some 150 competing water heater companies in the early fifties as his competition, John Lindahl let nothing stand in his way. He sold, delivered, and installed water heaters himself, running this small operation often from his car. With John's hard work, his dedication to free enterprise and commitment to quality, State Stove and Manufacturing became State Industries, one of the world's largest and leading manufacturers of residential and commercial water heaters and water system tanks.

Relocating in the early sixties to Ashland City, Tennessee in my district, State Industries boomed into one of the most modern and efficient plants in the industry. Occupying a 1.6 million square foot plant and employing more than 2,000 employees, State Industries now grosses sales in excess of \$400 million.

Well-known for his devotion to his employees, service and building strong relationships with customers, John Lindahl, Sr. is proof that the American dream is possible through commitment, loyalty and faith.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have this opportunity today to congratulate John Lindahl,

Sr. on his truly remarkable success and impressive legacy. Along with my colleagues in the House, I send my best wishes to him for a happy and healthy retirement.

TRIBUTE TO NORWAY

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and pay tribute to Norway for its numerous contributions to and dedicated support of the international affairs which have become significant factors in the development of a sound Balkan market economy and a strong foundation for democracy. In particular, I would like to specifically highlight Norway's exemplary commitment to recent international peacekeeping operations, military volunteer support and participation in various multilateral economic and humanitarian programs.

Since 1947, Norway has taken part in nearly 30 peacekeeping operations involving more than 55,000 military volunteers. With a total population of about 4.5 million, this is a significant contribution which greatly exceeds larger NATO ally countries. These Norwegian military volunteers have been stationed in the Balkans, the Middle East, Kashmir, Korea, the Congo, Guatemala, Angola, El Salvador, Somalia and the former Yugoslavia to name a few.

Since 1997, Norway has assisted with extremely delicate international situations by taking as active part in peace keeping operations such as supporting the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the Stabilization Forces (SFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the United Nations Truce Supervision (UNTS) in East Solovenia, and the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP).

Norway is equally strong in the economic marketing and developing of democracy for three Baltic states; Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Through various multilateral cooperative programs and exercises, Norway has stimulated economic growth and collaboration between a number of western countries with the Baltic states. This unified effort has resulted in the establishment of a joint Baltic peace-keeping battalion, a joint Baltic Navy Squadron, and Baltic Security Assistance Group. Norway has also provided significant monetary aid to the Balkan area with 153 million dollars to aid Kosovars in Norway, 38 million dollars in military expenses and 29 million dollars to United Nations for humanitarian assistance.

Mr. Speaker, Norway is indeed a "keystone" to the foundation of international democracy and within the Balkan area. Its continued support of peacekeeping operations, humanitarian support and economic growth remains vital to world stability. For outstanding support of democracy, I congratulate and pay tribute to our good friend and ally, Norway.

SACRED HEART CHURCH IN SYRACUSE TO BE DEDICATED AS A MINOR BASILICA

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues today a significant honor for many of my Central New York neighbors and constituents who are parishioners at the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church in Syracuse.

My wife and I attend mass at Sacred Heart quite often and so we were happy and proud, as are so many others who worship in this neighborhood church on the west side of the city, to hear the recent news from the Vatican that the church will be designated, by order of Pope John Paul II, a Minor Basilica during a mass to be celebrated on October 3.

To many in the parish, this important designation represents years of prayers and hard work by Father Peter W. Gleba, the rector and pastor, who put together the papers of application (all in Latin, I might add), and the long-time leadership of Monsignor Adolph Kantor, Msgr. Kantor is now retired, but he will be on hand at the Oct. 3 mass to present the homily.

This designation, aside from the magnificent honor paid to the church and the parish, has a practical effect. A Basilica Chair will sit in the vicinity of the altar and should the Holy Father ever come to Central New York, he would say mass at Sacred Heart and use this very special chair.

The designation also means that our Bishop from the Diocese of Syracuse will say mass at Sacred Heart at least once a year, in addition to regular liturgical events such as administering the sacrament of Confirmation.

Significantly, there are only two other Basilicas in New York State, one in Tonawanda near Buffalo, and one in Brooklyn. This is the first such designation in the history of the Syracuse diocese.

We who are so proud of and thankful for this designation also give thanks to Bishop James Moynihan and former Bishop O'Keefe for their encouragement and support.

In closing, I would like to pay tribute also to former pastors, Father Rusin and Monsignor Piejda, both of whom formed a very close bond with the parishioners, many of whom over the years have been of Polish and Eastern European descent.

This is a tremendous honor for Sacred Heart Church, and I would ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing their great joy and thanksgiving.

ARTSAKH INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to the brave people of Artsakh—the traditional Armenian name of what is presently known as the Republic of Nagorno Karabakh—on their independence day—September 2nd. Eight years after their unilateral declaration of independence as the Soviet

Union was collapsing and hostile militant forces were rising in the Caucasus, the predominantly Armenian population of Artsakh is still far from being safe and secure. Shunned by the world at large and increasingly threatened by the rise of militant Islamism in the Caucasus, the Republic of Nagorno Karabakh sets an example of perseverance and commitment to freedom and independence.

The current plight of the people of Nagorno Karabakh is a sorry situation since the Armenians of Artsakh are among the oldest distinct population groupings on earth. Armenian settlements and a distinct political entity have existed in Artsakh since the 2nd century B.C. Armenian independence prevailed there until the collapse and partition of the first Armenian state in the 5th Century A.D. At that time, between 480 and 483, Movses Khorenatsi wrote the monumental "History of Armenia" under the auspices of Prince Sahak Bagratuni—a manifestation of the centrality of Artsakh in Armenian civilization. In the late Middle Ages, the Armenian principalities retained their independence under Persia's nominal rule.

The Armenians of Nagorno Karabakh were among the first in the region to embrace Christianity back in 301 A.D. in the aftermath of the missionary activities of St. Gregory the Illuminator. In this context, the repeated destruction and rebuilding of the Monastery in Amaras symbolizes the resilience and determination of the Armenians of Artsakh. First built around 330 A.D. by St. Gregory the Illuminator, it has been repeatedly damaged and destroyed by countless invaders—such as the Arabs, the Persians, the Mongols and the Turks—only to be rebuilt again and again by the local population. The Monastery in Amaras was last damaged by the Azerbaijani forces in 1992, during Nagorno Karabakh's bitter war for independence. It has since been rebuilt and its centrality in Armenian religious life restored.

The Armenians' quest for independence has long historical roots. In the late 1980s, as the population of the then Soviet Union was awakened to rediscover nationalist roots, as well as cultural and religious heritage, so did Armenians of Nagorno Karabakh. By then, they had a history of quest for independence despite Soviet oppression. Significantly, since 1923, Nagorno Karabakh was a distinct Autonomous Region within Azerbaijan—a status that reflected the population's distinction. The Armenian population was restive since the thaw of the early 1960s, including riots in the late 1960s demanding self-determination within the confines of the USSR.

In the late 1980s, the Armenians of Nagorno Karabakh were alarmed by the rise of Turkic militancy in Azerbaijan. The legacy of the 1918–1920 slaughter of Armenians by Turkish and Azerbaijani forces—especially the March 1920 destruction of Shushi, an Armenian cultural center that lost its Armenian population and character until recaptured in May 1992—was revived by pogroms in Baku and "ethnic cleansing" of Armenian population throughout the region since 1988. No less alarming was the Azerbaijani blockade aimed to starve the Armenian population into surrender and self-imposed exile. Hence, once the Armenians' quest for self-determination was rejected by the Soviet and subsequently Azerbaijani authorities, the Armenians of Nagorno Karabakh embarked on their quest for independence as the sole guarantor for their self-survival.

On September 22, 1991, the Armenians of Nagorno Karabakh declared their independence and vowed to defend the Armenian character of their land. They then withstood a three-year long brutal war in which the vastly superior Azerbaijani forces strove to destroy them completely. Presently, the population of the Republic of Nagorno Karabakh is a mixture of the local population and Armenian refugees from parts of Nagorno-Karabakh still held by Azerbaijani forces, as well as ethnically cleansed Armenian communities in other parts of Azerbaijan, most notably Baku. They are trying to rebuild their country. A mere 150,000–200,000 people surrounded by a sea of hate with only a corridor to Armenia as a life-line of sustenance.

Therefore, we should recognize the determination of the Armenians of Nagorno Karabakh to preserve and revise their heritage and take control of their lives. In an era where the United States has stood up to the rights of endangered minorities to self-determination, stability, and betterment of life, we should not neglect the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Armenian people of Artsakh. They have already fought and sacrificed enormously in order to attain these rights. On their independence day, they deserve not only our congratulations, but our recognition and help, so that they can continue to grow and develop free of existential threats.

TRIBUTE TO ERNEST DILLON

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a beloved and remembered man. Ernest Dillon, a long-time benefactor of Santa Cruz county passed away this last July at the age of 90.

Born July 29, 1909 in Oregon, Mr. Dillon moved with his family to Santa Cruz in 1921 when he was eleven years old. Aside from his highly decorated service as a captain in the U.S. Army during World War II, Ernie resided in Santa Cruz until his death. As a local business-owner, Mr. Dillon led improvement campaigns in downtown Santa Cruz to help protect local businesses from competing shopping centers further north.

For over three decades, Ernie Dillon contributed to the community through a lifetime of civic accomplishments in the areas of education and health care in Santa Cruz county. Ernie worked tirelessly to raise monies for Dominican Hospital and was also instrumental in acquiring the funding for constructing Cabrillo Community College.

As an avid global adventurer and for his devoted service to promoting the welfare of the people in Santa Cruz county, Ernie Dillon will be sorely missed and always remembered for his great contributions spanning an entire lifetime. My thoughts remain with his family.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD J. LIEN

HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a few words expressing the profound gratitude and esteem I have for a very special public servant in my congressional district. Richard J. Lien has served the public as a Social Security Field Representative for the last 25 years. He has also been one of Social Security's special congressional liaisons for more than a decade. We will lose Dick to retirement on September 24.

My staff and I have worked with literally dozens of congressional liaisons, and it is no exaggeration to say that Dick is the best of the best. Dick has worked with nearly every member of my staff and helped thousands of my constituents with problems ranging from the easily fixable to the nearly impossible. Dick tackled problems big and small with his characteristic persistence and compassion for those he was trying to help.

There was the time he got a woman her lost Social Security check just in time to prevent her home from being foreclosed. The time he got a young American girl living in Jerusalem a replacement Social Security Card in a week, so she could complete important State Department paperwork. The time he forwarded a young man—on Christmas Eve—more than \$20,000 owed him in back disability pay.

I could go on and on until I had filled several volumes. My constituents have called him a savior, a godsend, and even Santa Claus. And I haven't even touched on the work he has done for the other members of Oregon's Congressional Delegation and our predecessors.

Through his years of service to the public and the Congress, Dick has been unfailingly professional, courteous, and persistent. He never gave up on a tough problem or complained, though he often bore more than his share of work. Dick will be sorely missed—by Oregon's members of Congress, by the Social Security Administration, and by the countless Oregonians he helped, many of whom probably never knew he was the one making sure they got their Social Security checks every month.

Dick, today I salute you, my staff salutes you, and Oregon salutes you. May you have a peaceful and well-deserved retirement.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2488, TAXPAYER REFUND AND RELIEF ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer my support for the compromise version of the Taxpayer Refund and Relief Act of 1999, a tax relief package which is a consequence of our strong economy and the successful 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement. The commitment to tax relief demonstrated by Chairman BILL ARCHER and the

Members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and their counterparts in the other body, is the main reason we are debating this legislation today. Chairman BILL ARCHER deserves special recognition for his drive to return excessive federal income taxes to the American taxpayers.

We have pledged to return to taxpayers only the surplus dollars generated from excessive federal income taxes. It is important to note that H.R. 2488 conditions the tax reductions on there being no increase in the public debt. Specifically, if this debt increases, H.R. 2488 would delay the next phase of tax reductions for one year. This so-called "trigger" was included to reassure voters that the tax cuts would be forthcoming only if the expected budget surpluses materialize over the next ten years.

Even if this \$792 billion tax relief would become law, Congressional Republicans expect to reduce the public debt from \$3.7 trillion to \$1.6 trillion over the next ten years (a reduction of over \$2 trillion). The public debt is the debt resulting from the federal government's sale of Treasury bonds to mutual funds, individuals and foreign investors. The amount of public debt reduction will be twice the amount returned in tax relief. We will be paying down the public debt and, as a result, keeping interest rates low and the economy strong.

Fundamentally, I believe this bill continues the progress Congressional Republicans have made in returning to Americans and their families more control over their lives and over the federal government. Unlike President Clinton who plans to veto this tax relief, we believe that our constituents can make better decisions about spending their wages than Congress, the White House and Washington bureaucrats.

I support this historic \$792 billion tax relief package which offers taxpayers a one percent reduction in all individual income tax rates and virtually eliminates the marriage penalty. In addition to provisions designed to reform pensions and enhance retirement security, H.R. 2488 would: expand education savings accounts, student loan interest deductibility and prepaid tuition plans; provide more money to school districts for school construction or renovation; make health insurance and long-term care insurance more affordable and accessible; provide an additional exemption for taxpayers caring for elderly family members at home; lower the capital gains tax and phase out the estate tax; protect child, education and child care tax credits by phasing out the alternative minimum tax; and allow a deduction to cover the cost of prescription drug insurance coverage for seniors once Congress passes Medicare reform.

I welcome these changes in the tax code and those contained in the Taxpayer Refund and Relief Act of 1999 which address employee stock ownership plans, or ESOPs. The compromise bill contains a provision (Section 2 of the ESOP Promotion Act of 1999, H.R. 2124) which would expand the deduction of dividends paid on ESOP stock. Such simplification of the tax code will be a welcome change for ESOP companies and their employees who wish voluntarily to reinvest their dividends in more company stock.

Finally, I am grateful for the adoption of a Senate provision which addresses ESOPs set

up by S corporations, ensuring that this change in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 is not misused. If enacted, this change would resolve any unintended consequences of our 1996 and 1997 tax laws and ensure employees of S corporations can participate in ownership through an ESOP.

Again, I am pleased by the positive leadership taken by Chairman ARCHER and the Ways and Means Committee to reward hard-working taxpayers and their families, small businessmen and women, and to boost employee ownership.

RECOGNIZING SHELDON'S HORSE,
THE SECOND CONTINENTAL
LIGHT DRAGOONS

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise today to revisit the proud and distinguished history of one of General George Washington's first commissioned cavalry units, Sheldon's Horse, the Second Continental Regiment, and to recognize the efforts of the members of the current-day Sheldon's Horse for their efforts in keeping their history alive.

During the War of Revolution New York Campaign of 1776, the usefulness of a detachment of Connecticut militia troopers under the command of Major Elisha Sheldon and the intimidation of some of the Continental Army infantrymen by similar British units led George Washington to call for the addition of light horsemen to the Continental Army. Congress directed Major Sheldon to raise a light dragoon regiment and appointed him lieutenant colonel commandant of calvary.

Consisting of troops from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, Sheldon's Horse participated in engagements in Northern New Jersey, the defense of Philadelphia, New York (1779), Connecticut (1779), New York (1780), New York (1781), and Connecticut (1781). The unit served as Washington's "eyes," scouting and skirmishing with the British advance forces and denying the British supplies and forage. The unit was recognized by our French allies as the best equipped and best trained regiment in the American Army. After the war, the Regiment was disbanded on November 20, 1783, after being furloughed five months earlier with General Washington's last encampment at Newburgh, New York.

By act of the Governor of Connecticut, the Second Continental Light Dragoons has been reactivated in 1980, as a representative ceremonial unit of the State of Connecticut to serve as historic functions. Under the leadership of Commander Salvatore F. Tarantino, present day Sheldon's Horse is worthy of its proud legacy. Great effort is made to observe actual historical data to ensure authenticity of appearance and purpose. Sheldon's Horse is recognized as one of the finest reenactment units in America. Sheldon's Horse continually wins awards for best military appearance, best drill, best field (battle) performance, and best historical demonstration.

Mr. Speaker, historical perspective of our national experience and its accurate preserva-

tion are a vital part of that which defines us as a nation. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the work of today's Sheldon's Horse in preserving the unit's distinguished history and in perpetuating it for current and future generations of Americans.

IN MEMORY OF AMORY
UNDERHILL

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Amory Underhill, an outstanding community leader who will be greatly missed by the entire Florida community.

Graduating from John B. Stetson University in 1936, Amory practiced law in DeLand, Florida, for four years before joining the military. In the United States Navy, Amory served active duty for three years as a Lieutenant Commander. After completing his term of service as a Naval officer, he distinguished himself as an attorney in the Department of Justice where he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in 1946. As a member of the American, Federal, Florida, and District of Columbia Bar Associations, Amory truly demonstrated his strong belief that through his law experience he could improve the lives of others.

In addition to his tremendous work in law, Amory Underhill was distinguished in his devotion to higher education. At various times in his life Amory served as a Trustee at both Stetson University and Saint Leo College, and this extraordinary interest in education did not go unrecognized by either of these institutions. In 1974, he was presented with the distinguished Alumni Award by the Stetson University Alumni Association. Saint Leo College presented Amory with an Honorary degree—Doctor of Humane letters—in 1980. Lastly, in recognition of his tremendous accomplishments, Stetson University has created the Amory Underhill Award presented annually in his honor.

Adding to his already extraordinary resume, Amory Underhill was continually involved in community service throughout his life. This interest dates back as far as 1946, when he became a member of both the Young Democrats of America and the Florida State Society. Amory was so interested in addressing the concerns of Floridians throughout his life that he became a Trustee of the Florida House in 1973. He was also member of the Florida Chamber of Commerce and of the American Legions Military Order of World Wars. Participating in the DeLand Elks and in the DeLand Kiwanis Club, he was very well respected by the entire Florida community for this intense devotion to his work as well as interest in improving the world around him.

In summary, Amory's exemplary work and civic involvement were truly outstanding and he will dearly be missed by the entire Florida community. However, I am grateful to say that we are lucky to have so many wonderful memories of his life and work.

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2684) making appropriations for the Department of Veteran Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Cunningham amendment to restore funding for the Selective Service System.

The sole mission of the Selective Service is to support our country's military readiness by supplying manpower to the Armed Forces adequate to ensure the security of the United States during a time of national emergency. The Selective Service is a small agency with a budget of less than \$25 million. It relies on more than 10,000 volunteers who would serve on local, national and civilian review boards during a draft.

Registering for the Selective Service is one of the few requirements we place on our young people. It is also one of the few opportunities we have to encourage young adults to consider public service. Through the response mechanism in the registration process, the Selective Service System provides men 18–25 years of age with information about a range of ways, military and civilian, to serve their country. These messages address all of the armed services, as well as civilian service opportunities, including America's Promise and Job Corps.

At a time when our nation faces recruitment shortages and retention problems, it would be unwise for this body to terminate the one agency responsible for maintaining an up-to-date list of people that could be called upon should we need to return to a draft. Defense Secretary Cohen, the National Security Council, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and our nation's leading military service organizations oppose the elimination of funding for the Selective Service System because it could compromise this country's future mobilization capability.

During a time of peace and with a strong economy, it would be very easy to abolish the Selective Service System. Who would notice? Many consider it out-of-date and unnecessary when we have the strongest military force in the world. But it would be a dangerous gamble to assume that we will never again need to rely upon the draft. If the Selective Service System is terminated and our nation was faced with a crisis, it would take more than a year to recreate the System. These sorts of delays could be disastrous in a state of emergency and could prevent a draft from being fair and equitable.

Today's Selective Service System is also prepared to conduct a special skills draft, such as a draft for health care personnel, if the

need arises. The ability to enact a health care draft would be critical if our nation ever experiences a military conflict involving mass casualties from nuclear, chemical or biological weapons. This is just one more benefit of a modern Selective Service System that provides an economically efficient way to support our manpower needs in a state of emergency.

If Congress eliminated the Selective Service, it would be more costly to our nation in the long run to recreate the functions of this agency. A GAO study concluded that the costs associated with dissolving the Selective Service System and then gearing it back up would amount to more than \$100 million. A decision so important to our ability as a nation to fulfill its constitutional obligations of providing for the common defense should be taken up by the Congressional authorizing committees, not the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Chairman, the House has debated the status of the Selective Service several times in the past decade and, each time, a clear majority has supported maintaining the Selective Service System. I urge my colleagues to continue this commitment to the Selective Service and vote for the Cunningham amendment.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM BARKER

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the passing of William Barker, a leader in the California agriculture community.

A fifth generation Monterey County native, Bill served for forty-three years as the manager of the Monterey County Farm Bureau, guiding the agriculture community through years of profound change. He became manager of the local farm bureau chapter in 1958, when the Salinas Valley had, for the most part, dairies and dry bean farms. Salinas Valley is now a salad bowl, as well as producing wines, cut flowers, organic crops and herbs. Other significant changes developed in environmental and labor regulations, and in the urbanization of farmlands. Bill never failed to keep farmers aware of what was on the horizon and what would be best for the industry.

Bill's emphasis on education programs helped to keep the community-at-large aware of the role that agriculture plays in their daily lives. He was an early supporter of Monterey County Education Inc.; he was deeply involved with local and Statewide 4-H programs and the Future Farmers of America Programs in high schools; and he was founder and Chairman of the County's COLA (Coalition of Labor, Ag and Business).

Bill took a leadership role in the community as well: as President of the Salinas Chamber of Commerce; as a member of the Board of the United Way of Salinas Valley; as director of the Monterey County Fair for 12 years and president of the fair for 3 years; and as President of the Steinbeck Foundation Treatment Center. He was on the Board of Directors of the Monterey Resource Conservation District, and in the 1980's he assisted with the establishment of the Monterey County General Plan.

Bill died January 21, 1999, leaving his wife Norma; two sons, Bill and Tom; two daughters, Carole and Susan, and three grandchildren and a host of friends and admirers. Bill was always an advocate for and champion of the agricultural community. His vision and leadership will be greatly missed.

HONORING MR. ROBERT W. GRAHAM ON THIS, HIS SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY, FOR HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY OF JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE

HON. WILLIAM L. JENKINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Robert W. Graham of Johnson City, Tennessee for his ongoing commitment to service toward his community. Throughout his life, Mr. Graham has displayed the hard work and honorable virtue that has won him the respect and admiration of his peers.

Ten years ago, Mr. Graham moved to Johnson City following distinguished service as a government engineer. As one might expect from Mr. Graham, the purpose of his move was to continue his dedication to public service. He organized a local chapter of the Service Corps of Retired Veterans (SCORE), an organization designed to assist under-funded individuals enter into business for themselves. Mr. Graham has been actively involved in SCORE for all of his ten years in Johnson City, and currently serves there as Chairperson of Chapter 584. Under Mr. Graham's watch the program has expanded to include five counties in upper east Tennessee as well as three regional offices.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to present to this Congress Mr. Robert W. Graham, who this September 18 will be celebrating his 75th birthday, and ask my colleagues to join me in honoring his life of outstanding service and uncommon dedication.

HONORING BOB AND LINDA BARNES ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR RETIREMENT FROM SPRINGVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 43 years of combined service of Robert and Linda Barnes to Springville Elementary School.

Bob and Linda retired from the Springville Griffith Institute School earlier this year, marking the first time in more than two decades neither was there to greet incoming students at the onset of the school year.

Bob served as Principal of Springville Elementary School since 1976. His wife, Linda, has been secretary since 1979. They were married in 1983.

Mr. Speaker, from parental feedback to standardized test scores, Springville Elementary School has thrived under the Barnes'

leadership, ability and devotion. Ninety-eight percent of the students read at levels above the state average; and the majority of second and fourth graders place in the 60th to 80th percentile of the Stanford Achievement Tests.

American historian and writer Henry Adams once noted that "a teacher affects eternity; he can never tell when his influence stops." For Bob and Linda Barnes, the lives they've touched over their years at Springville Elementary School will ensure that their influence carries on far into the future.

But it's not just the children of the Springville community that have benefited from the Barnes' time and talents. Whether the Chamber of Commerce, the Salem Lutheran Church, the Concord Republican Committee, or countless other civic and community activities and organizations, Bob and Linda have always been there to provide a helping hand to their neighbors.

While I'm proud to honor the contributions of Bob and Linda Barnes both to the Springville Elementary School and their community, I'm also honored that they are among my closest and dearest friends. For many years we were next door neighbors, and through morning coffees and late-night conversations, I know how deeply Bob and Linda care about the children of the Springville community, and how sorely they will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this Congress join me in saluting Bob and Linda Barnes for their years of service to Springville Elementary School; and in wishing them great health and happiness in their retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent yesterday, Monday, September 13, 1999, and as a result, missed rollcall votes 405 through 407. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall 405, "yes" on rollcall vote 406, and "yes" on rollcall vote 407.

HELP AMERICA'S FARMERS & RANCHERS

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the continuing crisis in the farm economy and share with this body a copy of a letter I recently received from a constituent in my Congressional District. America's farmers and ranchers are struggling to deal with some of the lowest commodity prices in decades. Current commodity prices do not even allow farmers to recover their costs of production, much less provide for the needs of their families. When one considers that drought and other damaging weather conditions are also dramatically affecting our crop and livestock production, it is clear that this is nothing short of an emergency situation. And the following letter from a constituent of mine reminds all of us that this situation goes well beyond mere

numbers, projections, and statistics. The fact of the matter is that real people are hurting; the livelihoods of real families and real communities are at risk. This letter from Mr. Bill Faris of Hayti, Missouri, the son of a farmer and someone whose family has farmed for generations, highlights the depth of the problems in farm country and explains why all Americans should be gravely concerned about what is happening out on the farm. I hope Members of Congress will keep Mr. Faris' comments in mind as they vote on farm relief measures that will be considered very soon.

BILL FARIS,

Hayti, MO, August 25, 1999.

Rep. JO ANN EMERSON,

*The Federal Building,
Cape Girardeau, MO.*

DEAR REP. EMERSON, This is a follow up to my earlier letters to you. I had the opportunity to hear you speak at the Rice Field Day on Aug. 18th as I work for the Univ. of MO Delta Center. I was encouraged by what you had to say as you are addressing the central issues facing farmers during this crisis, and it is obvious that you are truly concerned about the plight of our family farmers, and you are taking action to try and help our smaller farmers.

I want you to know I appreciate your efforts on behalf of farmers like my Dad. Unfortunately it is too late for my Dad as I am afraid it will be for many farmers this year.

Dad and I talked the other day, and he told me that he cannot farm after this year. Dad told me that he lost a little over \$50,000 last year due to the low commodity prices and adverse weather conditions and he knows that he will lose more this year than last year. At 72, after a lifetime of doing what he loves the most, farming, Dad knows he has to quit before he loses his home and our farm land. Dad said over the last five years he has used more and more of the money he had put back for his and my Mom's retirement to continue farming, but now he has to quit before he loses it all.

Ms. Emerson, it broke my heart to see the pain and frustration on my Dad's face, but it especially broke my heart to see the helplessness in my Dad's eyes, and to know that there was nothing I could do to help ease Dad's pain. The generations of Faris' farming the land end with my Dad. My Dad is a proud man, and he does not cry easily, but I could see the tears in his eyes as he looked over our land with the resignation that he would never farm it again.

Ms. Emerson, the really sad part of this story is that it will be repeated over and over again at the end of 1999. I fear that thousands of family farms will cease to exist, just as ours will.

I sense a helplessness and a lack of hope in our areas farmers, that I have never seen before. All the farmers laugh with no humor at President Clinton's announcement that many farmers are now eligible for low interest loans. Their standard commit is "what good is a no interest loan let alone a low interest loan when you are losing money each year." Their attitude is that our government seems to want the small farmer to disappear and all we will have left is large corporate farms controlled by a few large conglomerates, and I tend to agree with them.

My Dad is not a large farmer; he only farms 500 acres of wheat and soybeans, but his story is sadly going to be repeated over and over again in 1999. Dad is an excellent businessman, and he is one of the most frugal people I know, but low commodity prices have forced him out of farming. On average Dad lost approximately \$100 per acre in 1998, and he will lose approximately that much again in 1999. Cotton growers will lose more

than that, so you can see what a larger farmer will lose. Our pork producers are facing the same dilemmas as you well know.

Congress must act now, Ms. Emerson, or a way of life that is very dear to me will disappear. Give our farmers legislation that gives them a level playing field in the world markets. Farmers do not need rhetoric from Washington; they need help, and they need it now.

I hope you get a chance to address this issue at our Field Day on Sept. 2nd, and I hope that you can give our farmers some much needed encouragement. I am from Missouri, and our legislators have to show me that they truly care about the plight of our small family farms. I know that you care because you are doing something, please keep up the good work and please keep telling our farmer's story in Washington.

I do not believe many of our legislators realize how serious the problem is, but I know you do.

Again thank you for your tireless efforts on behalf of our farmers, and I wish you health and happiness—especially in your new marriage.

Respectfully yours,

BILL FARIS.

STOP THE KILLING IN EAST TIMOR

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the violence and bloodshed in recent days in East Timor has shocked the world. Pro-Indonesia thugs have run rampant in this tiny former Portuguese colony, killing pro-independence Timorese. The political leadership in Jakarta totally failed in its guarantee of safety to the local Timorese populace, and has become the source of shame both for the government and the Indonesian military.

It is clear that an international peacekeeping force will be necessary to restore order in East Timor. As the Omaha World Herald correctly noted in a September 14, 1999, editorial entitled "First, Stop the Killing," this bloody repression must be stopped. "This is too early to talk about resolving the sides' differences. For now it is enough simply to separate them and try to calm the situation."

Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to this colleagues the excellent editorial in the Omaha World Herald.

FIRST, STOP THE KILLING

Few Americans take any joy in the prospect of sending peacekeeping troops into the violence and intrigues of East Timor. But the situation is relieved greatly by the announcement that Indonesian President B.J. Habibie now welcomes them.

International pressure was mounting to somehow stop the bloodletting. Having to subdue both pro-Indonesian militias and troops, while at the same time strong-arming the legitimate Indonesian government, would have been a daunting prospect. Now Habibie has conceded the obvious—his defense forces can't control the situation—and so relief may be in sight within a few days. Australia, which is literally in the neighborhood, expects to send a force of up to 7,000 on short-notice deployment.

This is appropriate, given the geography and the fact that Australia has been among the staunchest advocates of intervention. It

will be at least as appropriate when other nations of Asian ethnicity in that part of the world can supplement Australia's effort. So far, at least, this is a regional problem in need of regional solutions.

For these reasons, it also is right for the United States basically to stay out—at least for the short term, and possibly for the long. U.S. armed forces taking part are likely to number in the hundreds. Their role would be in support functions—what National Security Adviser Sandy Berger characterized as “airlift to bring forces to the region, logistical and transportation capabilities, communications capabilities.”

The boiling over of East Timor can't be justified, but in hindsight the degree to which it caught the international community napping is a little surprising. Indonesia, which sprawls over 17,000 islands and encompasses hundreds of ethnicities and languages, is a nation that for half a century has been held together by smoke, mirrors and the threat of just what is happening now; violent repression.

East Timor's U.N.-sponsored vote for independence was perceived by the militias and the military as a foretaste of similar efforts in other independence-minded regions, of which there are several. And since by the military's and militia's perception, they have only one tool with which to “repair” the situation, that's the tool they're using.

The whole world is watching the rivers of blood that are the result. It cries out to be stopped. This is too early to talk about resolving the sides' differences. For now it is enough simply to separate them and try to calm the situation.

Down the road, better solutions are needed—in part for humanitarian reasons, but also for practical ones. Indonesia is flung across a vast reach of water linking the Pacific and Indian oceans, and through this maze of islands threads a major oil-shipping lane. The effects of disrupting that could ripple through economies worldwide.

For now, though, the most urgent need has just one focus: Stop the killing. It's heartening to see events there aimed toward that end.

THE INFLUENCE OF CUBAN AMERICANS

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend to you the attached article written by Mr. Frank Calzon, entitled “Blame Castro, not the Cubans.” Mr. Calzon is the executive director of the Center for a Free Cuba in Washington, DC, and is a tireless fighter for democratic causes. I believe Mr. Calzon makes an excellent case in his article and I encourage my colleagues to learn from it.

BLAME CASTRO, NOT THE CUBANS

Although prejudice can be found anywhere, Americans might be shocked that bigotry has raised its ugly head in the upper reaches of the Clinton administration.

The pugnacious debate about Cuba has grown uglier since The New York Times quoted unnamed administration officials asserting that Cuban Americans hold U.S.-Cuba policy hostage. If this were said about the NAACP's interest in South Africa, or the Jewish-American community's concerns about Israel, cries of outrage against such bigotry would resound across America.

While critics might object to the influence of Cuban Americans, interest groups (ethnic, regional, professional, corporate, etc.) are simply a fact of life. When Cuban Americans write to their members of Congress, they are exercising their right to petition the government for redress of grievances. When my sisters attend a political rally, they are enjoying the right of assembly guaranteed by the Constitution. Until now, I believed that when my parents register and vote, they are fulfilling a civic responsibility. But now I know that “a senior government official” thinks that what they are really doing is “holding U.S. policy hostage.”

To note the virulent attacks on the Cuban-American community is not to assert that its members are exempt from responsibility for the shrillness of the debate. We are not. But it might be instructive to remember that whether it was workers attempting to unionize 100 years ago, African Americans demanding an end to discrimination in the 1960s, or women struggling to achieve equality today, the victims of great injustices are sometimes a nuisance to those not interested in their plight.

What could Cuban Americans say that would be so objectionable?

That the administration's accords with Fidel Castro have been negotiated in such secrecy that sometimes not even the Cuba desk at the Department of State is informed.

That the “adjustments” in Cuba policy are often presented as *fait accompli*, ignoring the Congress and U.S. laws.

That the government's spinning and lawyerly hair-splitting over-shadow Cuba policy, promoting a mind-set that believes in giving Castro the benefit of the doubt. The most recent example: the suggestion that a legal opinion is needed to determine whether the embargo statutes prohibit not only American sales to the Cuban government but also sales through the Cuban regime.

The debate provides a sobering commentary on the values held by some American elites on the eve of the 21st Century.

For some, Castro is the one remaining beacon in a pantheon that once included Josef Stalin, Mao Zedong and Ho Chi Minh. As long as Castro or North Korea's Kim Jong Il, the son of the deceased Kim Il Sung, remain in power, it can be said that the socialist experiment has not been a complete fiasco.

Yet the American people have an instinctive aversion to tyranny and object to providing assistance that could lengthen Castro's rule. Most Americans agree that the problem is Castro, not the Cuban Americans. Because Castro refuses to base U.S.-Cuban relations on any—sort of reciprocity—and certainly because of his abhorrent human-rights record—those seeking to soften the sanctions rely on “spinning” policy, redefining the meaning of the law and slandering the Cuban-American community.

How did it come to be, that without further congressional action, the Cuban Adjustment Act—which protected Cuban refugees since the mid-1960s—now has a different meaning?

Furthermore, what prevents other laws from being subjected to similar whims of the executive branch?

What prevents other communities—blacks interested in South Africa, Irish-Americans concerned about Ireland and Jewish-Americans following events in Israel, for instance—from being accused by unnamed government officials of holding American policy hostage because they disagree with the government?

The implications of this issue obviously extend beyond Cuban Americans.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES E. MOORE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the passing of Lieutenant General James E. Moore on January 30, 1999. General Moore served bravely in battle, and served the community equally well in overseeing the closure of Fort Ord Army base.

General Moore was born into the military, at Fort Thomas Kentucky on June 28, 1931. He grew up both in the United States, much of those years near Salinas California, and in China. After graduation from West Point, he earned his master's degree in education from Columbia University. He also graduated from the Air Command and Staff College and the Army War College. He commanded a combat battalion in the 25th Infantry Division in the Central Highlands of Vietnam in 1966 and 1967. His leadership skills were recognized when, in 1985, General Moore was assigned the command of the combined field army in Korea, the largest field army in the free world. His honors include the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Air Medal, Combat Infantryman's Badges, Legion of Merit with an Oak Leaf Cluster, Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Senior Parachutist's Badge and Ranger tab. General Moore was a man of modesty and compassion, putting the troops ahead of himself, even letting the soldiers eat first when he joined them in the mess hall. He has been described by colleagues as a gifted, natural leader.

When General Moore retired in 1989, he and Joan, his wife, returned to the Fort Ord area. Within a few months, the Army announced base closure plans, with Fort Ord one of the first designated for conversion. Then-Congressman Leon Panetta, aware of General Moore's accomplishments and his willingness to be of service to the community, urged him to establish a task force that would undertake the monumental job of coordinating federal, state and county agencies with the 12 cities in the area and with the military. There were no precedents for the undertaking. Working on a volunteer basis, General Moore spent over two years overseeing comprehensive studies, discussions and negotiations, finally producing a 600-page document that has become the blueprint for military conversion and reuse planning.

Although he continued to participate peripherally in the continuing reuse planning, General Moore again went into retirement, looking forward to reading, traveling, photography and his hobby of building model sailing ships. The appreciative community honored his contributions with a dinner at the Monterey Conference center.

Lieutenant General James E. Moore is survived by his loving wife, Joan; his three daughters, Elizabeth, Susan and Mary; and his four sons, James Moore IV, Robert, Michael, and Matthew; a step-mother Annie; and his sister Patricia, and eleven grandchildren. He was a born leader, a mentor, a man who generously gave and received great respect. He undertook the most challenging tasks with a positive attitude, so it is no wonder that his achievements were many. Everyone who had

the privilege to know him, and to work alongside him, was influenced by his greatness. He will be sorely missed.

TO RECOGNIZE THE SIGNIFICANCE
OF MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE
DAY IN THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the celebration of the anniversary of Mexico's Independence Day by the residents of Indianapolis.

There are over thirteen million people of Mexican origin or descent currently living in the United States. Hoosiers of Mexican descent have made vital economic, social, and cultural contributions to the City of Indianapolis. On September 15, 1999, St. Patrick's Church of Indianapolis will host a community celebration in honor of Mexico's independence.

In 1810, 189 years ago, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, a Franciscan Priest, voiced "El Grito de Dolores," imploring the Mexican people to fight for their freedom and liberty, revolutionizing the course of Mexican history. Upon ringing the church bells to announce to the world that a new movement for freedom had begun, the venerable and revered Hidalgo proclaimed, "Long live our Lady of Guadalupe, Death to the Gachupines! Viva La Independencia."

Today, Hoosiers of Mexican descent possess a love for freedom and liberty that honors their heroic forbears who undertook the courageous battle for Mexican independence. As the struggle for freedom began at the footsteps of the church, it is fitting that another church and another priest, Father Thomas Fox, will help to lead the Indianapolis community celebration of this anniversary.

As we prepare to cross the threshold of the 21st Century, the good work of the entire St. Patrick's family ensures that Indianapolis makes welcome all whose hopes and dreams have led them to our community. It is with much joy that I join the St. Patrick's community in exclaiming "Viva Mexico!"

MOUNT LEBANON BAPTIST
CHURCH

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, in November 1899, the Reverend Theodore Williams, a recent graduate of the School of Theology at Howard University was inspired by God to establish a mission which was named High Street Baptist Church. The mission worshiped in an old jail, a former detention center for runaway slaves, on High Street, now Wisconsin Avenue, NW, in Georgetown. Later, the church held worship services at the Seventh Street Baptist Church—which is now named Jerusalem.

Mr. Speaker, on July 22, 1901, a recognition council was called, and High Street Baptist,

which now had thirty-four members, was recognized as a regular Baptist Church. The congregation continued to grow, and in November 1904 purchased and relocated to a new site at 814 25th NW and was renamed Mount Lebanon Baptist Church. An all-day service was held on Sunday, November 19, 1908, in thanksgiving for the completion of the work of renovating this property. Six years later (1914), the congregation demolished that building and constructed a new building, to the glory of God, on the same site. The mortgage for the new building was burned in 1919. In April 1923, after 24 years of inspired and zealous leadership and service as pastor, Reverend Williams was called to his reward. He was succeeded by the Reverend John Ford, who served as pastor from 1924 until 1932 when he left to accept a new charge.

In November 1932, the Reverend Edgar Newton was installed as pastor. His motto was "Follow me as I follow Christ." Much was accomplished during his leadership of almost thirty-nine years. New clubs (ministries) and a building fund were established, significant growth in membership was accomplished, two properties adjacent to the church were purchased, services to members and the community were expanded, and the site of the present church was purchased. In addition, three mortgages were burned—two at the 25th Street site and one at the present site, 1219 New Jersey Avenue, NW, to which the congregation relocated on January 27, 1963. Reverend Newton retired in June 1971; and on June 18, 1974, he was called from service to reward.

The Reverend Vernon C. Brown, a son of the church, succeeded Reverend Newton to the pastorate on November 12, 1972, and served faithfully until his retirement on December 31, 1991. Under his leadership, programs of services to members and the community were expanded, including services to senior citizens and a "feed the hungry" program providing balanced hot meals at least once per week. His motto was "The family that prays together stays together."

From the time of Reverend Brown's retirement until November 1992, pastoral duties were shared by three sons of the church, the Reverend Norman King, the Reverend Benjamin C. Sands, and the Reverend William O. Wilson.

In November 1992, the Reverend H. Lionel Edmonds became the fifth pastor of the church. Pursuant to his vision of "building the beloved community", great strides have been made including nearly quadrupling the membership and the establishment of new ministries to meet the spiritual, physical, and intellectual needs of members and the community. These include a Cedars Discipleship Institute (Christian education); Sons of Simeon (men's ministry); Daughters of Miriam dance classes; boys' basketball and football teams; classes to develop job skills in computers, lock smithing and electricity; health and beauty workshops; aerobics classes; and a soon-to-be-opened child development center. All services are open to the community as well as to members of the church.

Mount Lebanon's community service extends beyond its immediate environs. Through very active involvement in the Washington Interfaith Network (WIN), an interdenominational coalition of churches from all eight of the city's wards, it also participates in other city-

wide programs to provide low-cost housing for families and after school care for children, reduce crime, provide education/job skills to citizens, and to assure a living wage for all persons employed in the city.

Mr. Speaker, through worship and community service, Mount Lebanon carries out its slogan, "We serve a great God; we are a great people; and we are about a great work."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the members of this body join me in congratulating the Mount Lebanon Baptist Church, and celebrating the spiritual understanding that has guided their path for 100 years.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on September 14, 1999, I was unavoidably detained during a rollcall vote: No. 409, on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended, H.R. 1883, the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 1999. Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KENNY C. HULSHOF

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, due to travel delays, I was not present for rollcall votes 405, 406 and 407 on September 13, 1999. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 405, "aye" on rollcall vote 406 and "aye" on rollcall vote 407.

FROM THE INLAND EMPIRE TO
THE WORLD: 75 YEARS OF THE
BEST ORANGES

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Redlands Foothill Groves citrus cooperative, which for the past 75 years has been packing the very best navel oranges in downtown Redlands and sending them throughout the world.

Chroniclers of California history have suggested that the lush orange groves of the Inland Empire were as important to the growth of the Golden State as the gold rush itself. From the time that the first navel oranges were successfully grown in towns like Redlands, Loma Linda, Highland and East Highlands, California became known as the producer of the very best fruit.

The groves that once covered 49,000 acres of San Bernardino County have dwindled to just over 5,000, but the fruit produced by the members of the Redlands Foothill Groves is still considered some of the best in the world. Much of the crop that is packed here is shipped overseas, where it commands a premium price as a delicacy. The packinghouse

is one of only two remaining of the 33 that once were the economic heart of Redlands.

Redlands Foothill Groves has harvested 57,257,959 field boxes of citrus since it was founded on Sept. 15, 1924. The fruit is marketed today through Sunkist Growers, Inc.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating association president C.R. McKeehan, general manager Tim Farmer and the 220 growers of Redlands Foothill Groves as they celebrate this milestone in good taste.

TRIBUTE TO ANNA MAE BOX

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to an outstanding mother, community activist, leader and citizen who fit the category of unsung heroine.

Ms. Anna Mae Box was born on January 5, 1928, on the westside of Chicago to Earlie and Lula Woods and lived there for the rest of her life. She grew up, went to Alfred Tennyson Elementary, John Marshall High and Chicago State University.

On December 7, 1942, she married Mr. Eugene Box Sr., and in 1959, they moved to 4114 W. Arthington Street in Chicago, where they raised their children and spent the rest of their lives.

As a resident of 4114 W. Arthington, Ms. Box became a dedicated community worker, striving to prevent erosion of values and urban decay. She worked untiringly with Presentation Catholic Church and School and the Daniel Webster Public School. When the Chicago Public School System began a program of aggressively pursuing involvement and participation of citizens, Ms. Box became one of the very first school community representatives and all of the schools in her district came to know and to love her. I too, Mr. Speaker, was privileged to know, love and respect both her and her family, because for many years I lived in the very small community, two blocks over. Therefore, my knowledge is first hand. Her vibrancy and spirit of positivity was a highlight of her presence, her work and her being. On September 18th, 1999, upon initiation by the Honorable Michael D. Chandler, Alderman of the 24th ward, the Chicago City Council will be renaming the 4100 block of West Arthington Street, to Anna Mae Box Street.

I salute this act to honor the life, work and legacy of a great woman and wish her family well as they carry on in her tradition. Edwina Box-McGee, Willie Box, Jr, Patricia Box-Baker and all of the family have my best wishes as you celebrate and renew your own commitments to community service.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS CELEBRATE THE CENTENARY OF THE STATE COUNCIL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the Order of the Knights of Columbus is an international

Catholic family and fraternal service organization founded in 1882 in New Haven, Connecticut, by a 29-year-old parish priest, Father Michael J. McGivney, as a means for mutual social and financial support (self-insurance) among young Catholic men and their families. From its original 30 members from St. Mary's Parish, the Order has grown to more than 1.6 million members worldwide and, unlike many other similar fraternal organizations, is still growing.

With its strong American orientation, in contrast to the focus on ancestral homelands and languages of ethnic or immigrant-centered societies, the fledgling organization had a broad appeal in the United States, expanding first through New England and then down the Atlantic Coast. In the Order's 15th year, 1897, Washington Council No. 224 was instituted in the District of Columbia.

Within two years of the establishment of the Order in the District of the Washington Council, four other councils were instituted in the District: Keane Council No. 353 and Carroll Council No. 377 in 1898, and Spalding Council No. 417 and Potomac Council No. 433 in 1899. The first public appearance of the Knights of Columbus, as an Order, in the Nation's Capital was at the dedication of the Franciscan Monastery on September 17, 1899.

With four councils and several hundred members in the District, the Supreme Council, the governing body of the Order, relinquished its direct supervision of these four councils by instituting the District of Columbia State Council on April 27, 1899. The State Council is the intermediate level of government within the Order's organizational structure whereby the councils within the State jurisdiction, in accordance with the Bylaws of the Order, can legislate their own affairs and elect State officers. This includes the Deputy Supreme Knight, or State Deputy, who serves as the chief executive officer for the jurisdiction. State Councils, in turn, collectively elect the leadership of the Supreme Council.

Mr. Speaker, in the more recent years of the 20th century, another 12 councils have been instituted in the District of Columbia, including councils at Catholic University of America and Georgetown University. The 17 councils in the District of Columbia have a combined membership of approximately 1900 Knights and their families.

Mr. Speaker, the Knights of Columbus are dedicated to four major principles: Charity, Unity, Fraternity, and Patriotism. Patriotism, the promotion of responsible citizenship and good government, is the special focus of the Fourth Degree of the Order. The Knights, in colorful capes and chapeaux at ecclesiastical and patriotic functions are members of the Color Corps of the Fourth Degree, the "visible arm" of the Knights of Columbus.

Of these four principles, Charity is the basic principle of the Order. Within the Order's "Surge ... with Service" program, the major program areas are service to Church, Community, Family and Youth. Within these program areas, in 1998, the Knights of Columbus Order-wide raised and distributed \$110,692,742 for charitable and benevolent causes. In addition, Knights worldwide volunteered a total of 55,033,160 hours of service to others.

Of these total numbers for 1998, the 17 councils within the jurisdiction of the District of

Columbia raised and distributed \$177,008 and volunteered a total of 109,756 hours in service to others in the four primary programs. Notable within these figures is the support to care of the elderly through The Little Sisters of the Poor (a relationship dating back to 1899), and to persons with developmental disabilities through support of the Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Institute for the past three decades.

Mr. Speaker, throughout the 117-year history of the Knights of Columbus and, most particularly the 100-year history of the District of Columbia State Council, the Order has been in the forefront of service to the Church, the Community, Families and Youth and, most especially, in service to the United States. The greatest gift of the Knights of Columbus to mankind is the truly personal commitment of time and energy individual knights and their families give of themselves to charitable and benevolent causes. The Knights of Columbus, within the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia State Council are dedicated to maintaining and, indeed, increasing the level of service to others in the new Century and Millennium fast approaching.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all of my colleagues join me in saluting the District of Columbia State Council of the Knights of Columbus for a century of selfless service and patriotism.

TRIBUTE TO LANE KIRKLAND: CHAMPION FOR WORKING PEOPLE IN AMERICA AND AROUND THE WORLD

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, America lost one of its most prominent and honored patriots on August 14 when Lane Kirkland, the president of the AFL-CIO from 1979 to 1995, passed away. He devoted his life to advancing the interests of our nation's working families, and what he achieved has benefited millions of our country's citizens.

Mr. Kirkland will long be remembered for reunifying the labor movement, welcoming the United Auto Workers, the Teamsters, and other major unions back into the AFL-CIO. He will also be remembered for his steadfast advocacy for civil rights. As a national labor leader during the 1960's, he rallied organized labor behind the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other anti-discrimination measures. He will also be remembered fondly for his passion as a self-professed "pure and simple and unreconstructed" supporter of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal, one who believed in the responsibility of government to help create hope and opportunity for those less fortunate. The influence of Lane Kirkland's convictions, however, did not stop at America's borders. He fought for freedom and human rights around the world, and future generations will long remember him as a man who helped create the first cracks in the Iron Curtain.

Throughout his half-century in the leadership of the AFL-CIO, Kirkland never shied away from his principal belief that the labor movement must not ignore the struggles of its oppressed counterparts abroad. He placed the full weight of America's unions behind condemnation of racist apartheid in South Africa

and opposition to dictators in Cuba, Chile, and China. Kirkland forcefully and decisively undermined the Marxist claims of Fidel Castro and Leonid Brezhnev to the sympathies of the world's workers. He sent a message to the peoples of the world that America's working men and women would fight against any form of totalitarianism and repression. Kirkland's actions ensured that this message would not be ignored.

During the early 1980's, a small collection of shipyard workers in Gdansk, Poland, courageously organized in opposition to their Communist government. During the course of that decade, the Solidarity labor movement under the leadership of Lech Walesa grew to embody the desires of the Polish people for freedom and democracy, and it brought Polish society together in the successful effort to topple an unjust dictatorship. The unwavering support of Lane Kirkland for Solidarity provided enormous assistance to the movement and added to its strength at a critical time when the Polish Communist leadership sought to stamp it out. At Kirkland's direction, the AFL-CIO channeled money, organizers, machines, and other assistance to Walesa's foot soldiers. At the end of the decade-long struggle the Polish dictatorship collapsed, and Walesa became Poland's democratically elected president. As Henry Kissinger noted, "The success of Solidarity owes a lot to Lane."

Mr. Speaker, in 1994 Lane Kirkland's extraordinary contributions were recognized by President Bill Clinton, who awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his commitment to democracy and human rights around the world. President Clinton's words about Mr. Kirkland are both moving and accurate: "Throughout the Cold War, when some leaders saw only the threats to our freedom overseas and neglected the barriers to freedom and inequality within our own land, Kirkland showed America that you can stand up to communism abroad just as forcefully as you can stand up for working men and women here at home."

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in offering condolences to Lane Kirkland's widow, Irena, and to his children and grandchildren. It is most appropriate, that we honor and pay tribute to this outstanding leader. Lane is a credit to the American labor movement, as well as a credit to all who fight for human rights and civil liberties both here in America and around the world.

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2684) making appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my serious concern with the Veterans, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies for fiscal year 2000. I recognize the difficult balancing of priorities which the Chairman and the Ranking Member must do with the array of competing interests within this bill. But I find it ironic that the House in the space of one month can pass a tax bill that gives special breaks to select groups but cuts funding for the neediest of all—undermining our efforts to fuel the dream of home ownership for all Americans, reducing our efforts to create jobs, and revitalizing the forgotten corners of our towns and cities. America should do what is right.

The Subcommittee funded VA Health Care at \$1.7 billion, but the veterans' organizations submitted to the Congress the Independent Budget which calls for an increase of \$3 billion—a more realistic estimate of the need. This bill does not go far enough to provide for the growing health care needs of our veterans as we enter the 21st Century. America should do what is right.

I am seriously concerned about the adequacy of the Veteran Administration's response to the medical needs of 650,000 veterans with chronic mental illness. I am specifically concerned that as a result of (Veteran Health Administration) VHA's decision to rapidly downsize psychiatric hospitals, veterans with mental and substance abuse disorders are not receiving proper treatment and the services that they need and deserve.

In particular, dollars saved by eliminating beds from inpatient psychiatric facilities are not being redirected to serve veterans with mental illness in the community. Between FY 1995 and FY 1997 the number of seriously mentally ill veterans treated at inpatient facilities decreased by nearly 20%. Currently, there is no indication that the twenty-two (Veteran Integrated Service Networks) VISNs are compensating for the lack of inpatient care with either adequate alternative care settings or community-based services for veterans with mental illness.

Frightening, over two-thirds of VHA outpatient facilities do *not* provide mental health care. Neither do they provide case management services for these veterans. Case management is essential for mentally ill veterans because of a pervasive lack of financial and family support. In addition, many members of this group need continued attention because they suffer from the dual diagnosis of mental illness and substances abuse.

I am deeply concerned that the structural changes within VHA and the lack of community-based services threaten many veterans with homelessness. Sadly, 40% of all homeless males are veterans.

I offered report language that emphasizes the need to reinvest resources in alternative community-based mental health services, including prescription drugs. The current situation of veterans who require treatment for mental illness should be a source of shame and embarrassment, and America should do what is right.

The sad reality is that not everyone is sharing in the economic prosperity of the booming '90's. Instead of being financially able to invest in a home, over 12 million people are paying over 50 percent of their salary on rent. This bill fails to help these families. In fact, the bill will cost northwest Ohio 448 housing units for

cash-strapped families next year. This bill also takes major swipes at many of our neediest citizens and their communities, ranging from cutting funding that keeps children safe from lead paint poisoning to denying housing for people with AIDS and for seniors. America should do what is right.

The bill cuts Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) by \$250 million, which would result in a loss of vital community development projects, and the 97,000 new jobs that would be created. Just in Toledo, our city would lose \$3.8 million of current funding. The State of Ohio would forego over \$7.3 million in community development assistance so vital to revitalizing all corners of our State. For the last 6 years, the Majority has been preaching community empowerment, CDBG is the essence of community empower. By giving communities the flexibility to create their priorities to invest CDBG funds, it empowers them to address their community's need as they see fit.

The bill denies the Administration's request for incremental housing vouchers resulting in 128,000 families being denied housing vouchers.

The bill would increase children's exposure to lead paint poisoning by cutting the Lead Hazard Control Grant program.

The bill would slow the fight against housing discrimination by cutting the Fair Housing Assistance and Fair Housing Initiatives Programs. In my community, these funds have given the opportunity for many minority applicants to achieve the American dream of owning a home.

The bill also fails to fund the rehabilitation of almost 28,000 units that would create quality housing for low- and moderate-income renter and owner families.

The bill would result in almost 16,000 homeless people and persons with AIDS being denied essential services because of the cuts in homeless and Housing Assistance for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs.

I would like to thank the Chairman and the rest of the Subcommittee Members for their support of report language that I offered that would help the residents of public housing by offering, what most Americans take for granted, which is adequate amount financial services located near where they live. Unfortunately, in our country, financial services are less common and less likely to be located in poor to low-moderate income neighborhoods. HUD, in conjunction with the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) will study the feasibility of opening credit unions in public housing. With the introduction of credit union in public housing, we can cut down on welfare fraud and encourage financial independence.

The bill cuts NASA by \$1 billion. This cut will harm future space exploration programs, force NASA to slash programs and personnel and cripple our nation's basic scientific development for decades. This bill will drastically hurt our ability to maintain the balance of trade advantage in the first "A" in NASA—Aeronautics. This budget inhibits our ability to advance future developments of technology that will allow America to compete in the aeronautics industry in the 21st Century. We must do what is right.

In conclusion, I am here today to urge my colleagues to do better for America, for the men and women veterans to whom our nation

owes a great debt, for the families in desperate need for housing throughout this Nation, and protect basic research for the benefit of all Americans as we enter the 21st century.

IN RECOGNITION OF ART IBLETO

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my good friend, Art Ibleto, who is being honored this month by the Order Sons of Italy in America-Grand Lodge of California for his lifetime of achievements.

Mr. Ibleto served as President of the Grand Lodge of California from 1995-1997 and will receive the accolades of friends and family at the Lodge's 74th Anniversary on September 18, 1999.

Mr. Ibleto's accomplishments are many. As a young man during WW II in Italy, he joined the underground to fight against Nazi Germany and the Fascists. His specialty was demolition—planting explosives under bridges and railroads and in highway tunnels to hinder the German advance.

Following the war, Mr. Ibleto immigrated to the United States and eventually settled in Sonoma County where he worked in the fields picking vegetables and as a mechanic, truck driver and factory worker.

He married his wife, Vicki Ghiradelli Ibleto, in 1951 and they bought their first home and acreage in 1961. Art and Vicki raised hogs and cows and harvested potatoes before moving on to the more lucrative ventures of growing Christmas trees and building and renting duplexes.

Art and Vicki became members of the Sons of Italy, Pentaluma Lodge 1518 in 1958. He served in various offices of his local lodge, including two terms as President. He also served as Grand Deputy to the Santa Rosa Lodge for many years, National State Delegate for 24 years, State Vice President for four years, and eventually attained the office of State President in 1995. In his leadership roles at the local, state, and national levels, Art has diligently promoted Italian culture, language and cuisine.

In 1974 Art started the Spaghetti Palace at the Sonoma County Fair as a United Lodges, Sons of Italy project. In a very short time, the Spaghetti Palace became the number one vendor at the county fair, a distinction it has sustained through the 1999 season.

As a result of the success of the Spaghetti Palace, Art took on a new career of supplying local stores with his own line of Italian cuisine and catering special events. He is known throughout California for his savory dishes and has earned the title of the "Pasta King."

Art is now the new owner of a vineyard and soon will be shipping wine under the Ibleto Winery label.

Mr. Speaker, because of Art Ibleto's commitment to his native country and to the Italian American people in the United States, it is fitting and proper to honor him today for his many accomplishments and contributions.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT P. MIELE

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Robert P. Miele on his retirement after 34 years of distinguished service to the people of Los Angeles County, California through his work at the County Sanitation Districts.

Over the course of his long career at the Sanitation Districts, Bob Miele has worked diligently to protect the health and safety of Los Angeles County's residents by helping to build the Districts into one of the largest, most efficient and technologically advanced wastewater treatment and solid waste disposal systems in the world.

Bob began his career at the Sanitation Districts in 1965 as a Project Engineer, after completing his Master of Science degree in Sanitary Engineering at Pennsylvania State University. He rose steadily through the ranks to become the Head of the Research Section of the Technical Services Department, the Assistant and finally the Head of the Technical Services Department, a position he has held for the past twenty years.

As Head of the Technical Services Department, he has overseen the day-to-day operations of a truly impressive organization. The Sanitation Districts serve five million people and nine thousand industries in Los Angeles County. In addition to providing advanced wastewater treatment and solid waste disposal, the Districts also perform effluent and water quality monitoring, laboratory support, scientific research, and importantly in Southern California's dry climate, reclamation of millions of gallons per day of water that can be reused to keep Los Angeles County green and replenish its vital aquifers. Bob Miele's leadership has been important in ensuring the great successes of these operations.

Bob is also deserving of highest commendations for the many outstanding contributions he has made to state and national organizations concerned with water quality and sanitation. Throughout his illustrious career he has served as a member, a chairman, and a founder of numerous organizations including: The California Association of Sanitation Agencies, the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project, the Waste Reuse Association of California, the Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies, and others.

As a former Director of the Southeast Los Angeles County Sanitation District, I am very pleased to offer this tribute to Robert P. Miele for his outstanding record of exemplary service to the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts and to extend sincere best wishes to him in his retirement.

CONGRATULATIONS J.W. "SKIP" TINNEN UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and constituent, J.W. "Skip" Tinnen will soon

be retiring from the board of directors of Saint Luke's Northland Hospital and I want to express my best wishes to him on this occasion.

Skip was first elected to the board of directors of the Spelman Memorial Hospital (which later became Saint Luke's Northland Hospital in 1978.) He served as an active member of the board until January 1999, when he was elected to Emeritus status, and he continues to serve in this capacity. He is the first member of the board of Saint Luke's Northland or Spelman Memorial Hospital to serve in this role.

Skip has actively served on many committees of the hospital board including Finance Committee; Long Range Planning Committee, Joint Conference Committee, Public Relations & Personnel Committee and Strategic Planning Committee. During the years 1994 and 1995 he had a perfect attendance at hospital board meetings. He has been very active in the expansion of the hospital facility. Also, he has been an active supporter of the philanthropic efforts of the hospital which include the golf classic and serving as vice president of the Spelman Medical Foundation.

Not only has Skip served the local health care community, he is also active in many civic and community organizations. He is the owner of the Plattsburg Leader newspaper and is very active with the Northwest Missouri Press Association.

Skip Tinnen's contributions to Saint Luke's Northland Hospital, the community, the sixth Congressional District of Missouri and our Nation should not go unnoticed. For all his many efforts on behalf of that which is good in our country, I want to say "Thank you, Skip, job well done."

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNIVERSAL PRE-KINDERGARTEN AND EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ACT OF 1999

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce the Universal Pre-Kindergarten and Early Childhood Education Act of 1999 (Universal Pre-K), a bill to begin the process of introducing universal pre-kindergarten into the nation's public schools by adding an additional grade in elementary school as an option for every 4-year-old child, and in some cases under 4, regardless of income. I seek to include my bill in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), which is scheduled to be reauthorized during this Congress. The authorization task will be to reshape the federal government's role to fit the challenges of the next century, which parents and school systems are already experiencing. In particular, the new science on brain development, decades of successful experience with high quality Head Start programs, and definitive data from an array of the best experts all indicate that the expansion of universal pre-kindergarten is the next frontier in education.

The bill I introduce today adds a section to Title X, Part I of ESEA, entitled the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, aimed at

using schoolhouses as centers of neighborhoods. Under this new program, any school district in the United States may apply to the Department of Education to fund pre-kindergarten educational classrooms. Grants funded under this § 10905 of the ESEA totaled nearly \$100 million during fiscal year 1999, at an average of \$375,000 per three year grant. Universal Pre-K grants will seek to rapidly encourage school systems to permanently add pre-kindergarten classrooms to the elementary school grades and to their own school budgets, using the experience they acquire from the federally funded program. The bill will allow school districts throughout the United States to systematically begin organized 4-year-old classes to demonstrate how children respond to earlier child education. Districts will craft models for capitalizing on the elusive window for early brain development, and the pre-kindergartens will provide an alternative for desperate parents who today are left to daycare with little, if any, educational component, or to the homes of people with no background in child development. Because the programs must be in regular school buildings with teachers equivalent to those who teach in other grades, widespread problems with unqualified aids, non-compliant building codes or inadequate facilities will be eliminated automatically. The program in this bill would not displace existing daycare programs as an option. Its purpose is to encourage local school budgets based on demonstrated experience provided by grants under this bill.

The new science shows that brain development determining lifelong learning begins much earlier in infants and children than was previously believed. The bipartisan Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues held hearings during the 105th Congress, which were among the first hearings to explore brain development in children from birth to age 3. Experts testified to new scientific evidence concerning the critical need for early brain stimulation beginning in infancy to assure that the child develops the necessary cognitive, linguistic, emotional and motor skills. During the early years, a child's brain begins to develop the neural connections that lay the foundation for the rest of life. According to experts, the longer the brain grows without sufficient stimulation during these critical first years, the less likely the child is to develop fully the neural connections needed for a wide variety of higher brain functions later in life. To lose the irreplaceable years at the beginning of a child's life when the brain is forming is to miss periods of development that cannot be retrieved.

Early childhood education is not new, of course, but beginning education in the very first years has just begun to be deeply explored. As early as 1647, Massachusetts required that children as young as three years of age learn to read the Bible. German immigrants brought kindergarten, designed to be a "play garden," to the United States in the mid-nineteenth century and often included children younger than 5 years of age. As early childhood education spread in this country in the latter part of that century, states such as Vermont and Connecticut incorporated kindergarten into the public school system. For the most part, however, the kindergartens of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were supported by philanthropists as a way to free low-income mothers to work and to provide education as a way out of poverty. Today

kindergarten is a universal option in the United States.

More recently, we have seen great success in many early education programs, including many Head Start programs, which target low-income children beginning at age three through third grade. The success of high quality Head Start and other pre-kindergarten programs combined with the new scientific evidence concerning the importance of brain development in the early years should compel the expansion of early childhood education to all of our children. Traditionally, early learning programs have been available only to the affluent who have the resources to take advantage of preschool opportunities and to poor families in programs such as Head Start, who may need extra help. Research on high quality early learning programs uniformly demonstrates that graduates are less likely to be arrested than other students; are less likely to be held back; are less likely to need special education; and are more likely to achieve a higher level of education attainment.

Parents of children under age 5 who attend daycare pay an average of \$79 weekly, or \$4,000 annually. Yet, undergraduate tuition at the University of Virginia is about \$4,800 annually and about \$6,000 at the University of Michigan. Over 60 percent of mothers with children under age 6 work, a proportion that is increasing as more women pour into the workforce, including welfare-to-work mothers now rapidly moving to jobs. For the average family, the need is palpable and the expense is exorbitant. The vast majority of families cannot afford the cost of childcare, with the result that parents place their children wherever an accessible place can be found, regardless of quality. Even subsidized early childhood education reaches only a small fraction of low-income children.

This bill seeks to demonstrate that we can achieve meaningful and significant gains in preparing American children for a lifetime of learning by taking fuller advantage of the early malleability of their developing brains at an early age. The absence of viable options for working families to educate their children at the most important stage in life demands our immediate attention. Considering the staggering cost of daycare, the inaccessibility of early education, and the opportunity earlier education offers to improve a child's chances in life, 4-year-old kindergarten is overdue. I urge my colleagues to use the opportunity presented by the reauthorization of ESEA to make up for lost time by incorporating the Universal Pre-Kindergarten Act.

H.R.—

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Universal Pre-Kindergarten and Early Childhood Education Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. USE OF COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER FUNDS FOR PRE-KINDERGARTEN PROGRAMS.

Section 10905 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8245) is amended—

(1) by striking "Grants awarded" and inserting "(a) IN GENERAL.—Grants awarded";

(2) by inserting after "may be used" the following: "to plan, implement, or expand pre-kindergarten programs described in subsection (b) or"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(b) PRE-KINDERGARTEN PROGRAMS.—A pre-kindergarten program described in this subsection is a program of a community learning center that provides pre-kindergarten curriculum and classes for students 4 years of age or younger and is taught by teachers who possess equivalent or similar qualifications to those of teachers of other grades in the school involved."

IN HONOR OF PHILIP J. McLEWIN

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Philip J. McLewin's twenty-five years of leadership and service on behalf of the Bergen County Central Trades and Labor Council, AFL-CIO, including sixteen years as President of the Council.

It is a unique honor and privilege for me to acknowledge Phil's extensive efforts on behalf of working men and women. In addition to being a fierce advocate for workers, he has been a good friend and I will miss working with him on those issues that are important to America's families.

For over two decades, Phil's extraordinary leadership has brought an unprecedented brand of determination and purpose to the cause of the labor community of northern New Jersey. Thanks to Phil's advocacy, working men and women of Bergen County can go to sleep at night secure in the knowledge that they have a safe workplace, fair wages, and a reasonable pension.

During his tenure as President of the Bergen County Central Trades and Labor Council, Phil built the organization into an important voice for working families, and turned it into a source of pride for its membership. The number of local unions affiliated with the Council doubled and participation of its members increased tenfold.

As the founder of the Council's community service program, the United Labor Agency of Bergen County, Phil created an agency committed to helping those workers who have encountered hard times. By providing New Jersey's union members with both the opportunity and the means to help their fellow workers, this agency has imbued the workers of northern New Jersey with a sense of togetherness and pride, and has even grown into a national model for community service.

Phil's recognition of the integral role that our nation's unions have played in making America prosper has earned him the law and respect of northern New Jersey's labor community. His commitment to the Bergen County Central Trades and Labor Council is unparalleled and serves as a model of excellence for all those who care about working men and women.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my thanks and gratitude to Philip J. McLewin and I hope that his next endeavor is a successful as his last one has been.

THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE—
AN HISTORIC MEETING OF
WORLD WAR II ALLIES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the following article by Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed, former U.S. Ambassador to Morocco, from the March 1999 Newsletter of the American Society of the French Legion of Honor, documents the war time diplomacy between the United States and Great Britain. The Casablanca Conference between President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill took place in early 1943, and as this article documents set the stage for the end game of World War II in the European theater.

[From the ASFLH Newsletter, March 1999]

THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE, JANUARY 1943
(By Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed)

In the spring edition of the ASFLH Newsletter (June 1998, Vol. 5, No. 2), an article on the history of the White House by our President, Guy Wildenstein, caught my eye. Regarding the historic 1943 meeting of President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill in Casablanca, Morocco, it was noted that Marshall Josef Stalin and General Charles de Gaulle were also participants at the conference. In point of clarification, Marshall Stalin did not attend the Casablanca Conference. General de Gaulle had a "cameo role" on the last day of the ten-day event.

Herewith are some details on the Casablanca Conference which took place in Morocco in early 1943—a summit meeting which determined the future course of American and British wartime operations and history.

As a former Ambassador to Morocco, I spent many days at the elegant Villa Mirador, the official residence of the Consul General of the US in Casablanca. Villa Mirador served as Prime Minister Churchill's residence during the Casablanca Conference. President Roosevelt was hosted nearby in Villa Dar es Saada (House of Happiness). The master bedroom is located on the ground floor—a suitable layout for the handicapped President.

In the closing months of 1942, debate over European strategy had entered a new stage. On November 25, President Roosevelt wrote to Prime Minister Churchill that a high level meeting should be held with the Russians, perhaps in Cairo or Moscow itself, to discuss the Alliance war effort. The US had been at war for less than a full year. Roosevelt and Churchill had yet to meet jointly with Stalin to discuss the basic strategy of their "Alliance"—an odd alliance forged only through the necessity of combating a common enemy—Nazi Germany and the apocalyptic horrors of World War II.

Roosevelt, believing a meeting of the Alliance would be held in Cairo, proposed to Churchill in a second letter dated December 2, 1942, to have a private bilateral Anglo-American meeting at a site south of Algiers or in Khartoum prior to meeting with the Russians. The President wanted to keep this advance meeting secret as he did "not want to give Stalin the impression we are settling everything between ourselves before we meet him." In his letter, Roosevelt noted that "Stalin has already agreed to a purely military conference to be held in Moscow."

Two weeks later, on December 17, 1942, Roosevelt reported to Churchill that Stalin had sent a reply expressing his regret that he would be unable to attend a meeting of the Alliance leadership as it was "impossible for me [Stalin] to leave the Soviet Union either in the near future or even at the beginning of March. Front business absolutely prevents

it, demanding my constant presence near our troops." (N.B. During the winter of '42-'43, Marshall Stalin was in day-to-day command of the defense of Stalingrad.)

In his communiqué Stalin said nothing about a military meeting with Roosevelt and Churchill in Moscow—a proposal to which Roosevelt believed Stalin had already agreed. Roosevelt sent word back to the Kremlin that he was "deeply disappointed" with Stalin's reply. Marshall Stalin responded by stating they could discuss questions by correspondence until they were able to meet in the future. On substantive issues, Stalin wrote, "I think we shall not differ."

In that same message, Marshall Stalin called for the opening of a Second Front in Europe. "I feel confident," he went on, "the promise to open a Second Front in Europe, which you, Mr. President, and Mr. Churchill gave for 1942, or the spring of 1943 at the latest, will be kept and that a Second Front in Europe will be opened jointly by Great Britain and the USA next spring." Thus, without having to attend, Marshall Stalin left his imprimatur on the proposed Allied conference by raising the question of a Second Front.

Even without Marshall Stalin, President Roosevelt believed he should meet face-to-face with Prime Minister Churchill to discuss the war effort. But where? England was out as a meeting place "for political reasons," and the President wanted to depart the highly charged atmosphere of Washington. With no Josef Stalin, the US and British leaders would have no need for foreign affairs specialists because their discussions would be essentially military-related. Foreign Secretary Eden and Secretary of State Hull did not attend. Was it possible to meet in a convenient and recently vanquished territory under Allied control? What about Morocco?

On December 21, 1942, Roosevelt wrote to Churchill proposing a meeting in "a safe place—Casablanca." Churchill agreed. The conference was code-named "Symbol."

The President departed on January 11 from Miami, Florida, for his fourth official meeting with Prime Minister Churchill. The Casablanca Conference turned out to be the first in a series of great midwar international conferences.

January 11 was further marked as an historic occasion as it was the first time a US President had flown in an aircraft while in office. It was also the first time that a sitting American President had left the US in a time of war.

President Roosevelt's departure and his destination were carefully guarded secrets. The Navy Department was assigned responsibility for overseeing all travel operations. Casablanca, the site of the conference, lay across the hazardous Atlantic; a circuitous route covering some 7,372 air miles was selected, and the presidential party was in the air and taxiing for 46 hours and 38 minutes (ample time for talks with the Presidential Advisor Harry Hopkins, cards and martinis).

The President and his entourage boarded a Pan American World Airways "Flying Boat" Clipper Ship (a Boeing 314) in Miami, Florida (the Dixie Clipper). They flew to Port of Spain, Trinidad—on to Belem in Brazil—then on to Bathurst, a former British colony in The Gambia, West Africa.

An identical back-up Clipper followed the President's plane as a precautionary measure—setting further precedent for the tradition of two identical Air Force Ones to be flown in tandem as the US President travels. Roosevelt and his entourage then transferred to an Air Transport Command plane of the Army Air Corps (a C-54) for the last leg of the journey—the flight to Casablanca.

President Roosevelt arrived in Casablanca on the afternoon of January 14, 1943. Prime Minister Churchill arrived the day before. The Hotel Anfa was to serve as the conference headquarters. The hotel and the villas surrounding it were renamed "Anfa Camp" for the duration of the conference.

Surrounded by palm trees, bougainvillea, orange groves and with sparkling sunny skies overhead, the conference was still held amidst a wartime atmosphere. The perimeter of Anfa Camp was protected by barbed wire entanglements with only two entrances guarded by sentries; heavily armed infantrymen kept watch on the Hotel Anfa and all residential villas, and the skies were filled with patrolling fighter squadrons.

Only two months previously, the Allies had landed in Morocco on November 8, 1942. A fellow member of our Society, General Vernon A. Walters, landed as a 2nd Lieutenant in the coastal port of Safi, south of Casablanca in Operation Torch. (The other landings were at Port Lyautey [now Kenitra] and Mohammedia.)

Though the strange alliance of the Western Powers and the Soviet Union was linked by the common bond of Axis danger, they had yet to agree on an overall strategy for containing and confronting the Wehrmacht German Army, and, in January 1943, the issue of opening a Second Front in Western Europe remained entirely an unresolved issue.

Even between the US and the UK, fundamental war strategy and joint planning for the immediate future were unsettled. These were not easy matters, and in addition to plenary sessions, the participants of the Casablanca Conference carried on informal discussions over luncheon and dinner. The dinners sometimes lasted into the early hours of the next morning!

Even so, the Casablanca Conference progressed and, at its conclusion, marked many strategic milestones and decisions. During the ten-day event, the two groups of leaders and advisors held fifteen separate official joint meetings. The military objectives derived from the intense deliberations in Casablanca were:

Defeat the German submarine force in the Atlantic.

Increase the number of American troops in Great Britain.

Strengthen the air campaign against Nazi Germany.

Attempt to bring Turkey into the war against the Axis.

Prepare for the ultimate invasion of Western Europe.

Invade Sicily.

At the conference, President Roosevelt first introduced the principle of "unconditional surrender" of the Axis—a concept that was to have important consequences for the Allied Coalition for the remainder of the war.

While in Casablanca, President Roosevelt also had a dinner meeting with the Sultan of Morocco, Mohammed V, on January 22. Among the subjects discussed was "post-war colonial liberation." Did this "exchange of views" between President Roosevelt and Sultan Mohammed V that evening portend independence for Morocco?

Toward the end of the conference, General Charles de Gaulle was "invited" from England to meet with Roosevelt and Churchill. General de Gaulle, the London-based leader of "the Free French Government in Exile," arrived in Casablanca on January 22. On the last day of the conference, the U.S. President and the British Prime Minister met separately with de Gaulle and General Henri Giraud, the High Commissioner of French Africa, who had replaced Admiral Darlan after the latter's assassination in Algiers on December 24, 1942.

Both Giraud and de Gaulle were rivals for leadership of the Free French. The conference was winding down, and though the President and the Prime Minister considered the ten-day effort a "great success," the exception was a failure to obtain a real conciliation between Generals Giraud and de Gaulle.

Nonetheless, it was an important public relations objective to demonstrate "solidarity," and on January 24, Lord Moran, the personal physician of Prime Minister Churchill, wrote in his diary, "The President decided the lawn behind his bungalow, Villa

Dar es Saada, should be the site of an interesting ceremony”

The Allied war effort continued. General George C. Marshall was immediately dispatched to Moscow to debrief Marshall Stalin on the results of the conference. When Stalin learned that Roosevelt and Churchill had decided to forego, for the immediate future, a Second Front through an invasion of France, he declined to receive General Marshall. For the Russians, the “Great Patriotic War” would go on for another year and a half before the opening of a Second Front with the Normandy invasion in June 1944.

Later that year, President Roosevelt did meet with Marshall Stalin in Teheran, Iran, for the first time on November 28—December 1, 1943. Despite Stalin’s disappointment over the timing of the Second Front, at the final dinner Marshall Stalin made the memorable toast, “Without America, we [Russia] would already have lost the war.” (N.B. Churchill first met Stalin in Moscow, in July 1942.)

NAPERVILLE (IL) LIBRARIES RANK
NUMBER ONE IN THE UNITED
STATES

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1999

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my warmest congratulations to the city of Naperville and its two public libraries.

For the second year in a row, the Naperville Public Libraries have been named the number one public library system in the United States when compared with other facilities of comparable size.

The ranking revealed in a recent article in the magazine “American Libraries,” looked at factors such as collection turnover, materials expenditure per capita, periodicals per 1,000

residents, cost per circulation and circulation per full-time employment staff hour.

It’s time that public libraries receive more recognition. They are the great equalizer in our society as they ensure free and unlimited access to invaluable educational resources for anyone who simply has the desire to learn.

Librarians and employees continually go above and beyond the call of duty with their exceptional service and commitment to provide enriching and enlightening information to everyone in the community.

Libraries enhance our knowledge of ourselves and the world around us. Great libraries, like Nicols and Naper Boulevard, deserve our highest praise and recognition.

Congratulations to the Naperville Public Libraries—the very best in their class