

of staff throughout the Port Townsend district to make technology a part of their classrooms. Hence, teachers can make technology a part of the whole education process rather than simply a small piece student learning. Too often technology is brought in to the classrooms of today without the training necessary for our teachers to best use that technology to train our students for tomorrow. Phyllis Marchworth has met that challenge head on and has made her district and its students better because of the creative and dedicated way in which she has done so.

It is individuals like Phyllis Marchworth that make education across this country and in our local schools great, not more rules and regulations from Washington, DC. As we in the Senate work on important education legislation, I hope my colleagues will remember the innovative work of educators like Phyllis Marchworth who show how local communities create education success stories when we give them the flexibility they need and deserve. ●

#### BRUMIDI IN NEW YORK

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to call the Senate's attention to works of an artist with whom we are all quite familiar. Constantino Brumidi is famous for having painted much of the fine murals here in the Capitol. What is not as yet known, however, is that his other major body of work, in fact the only other great body of work in the United States, is at the Our Lady of the Scapular & St. Stephen's Church (St. Stephen's) in New York City. Located on 29th Street and Third Avenue on Manhattan's East Side, St. Stephens is home to many Brumidi masterpieces, including a mural of the crucifixion which is believed to be the largest of its kind in the world. At one time, St. Stephen's was home to the New York City Arch Diocese and the largest Catholic Church in New York.

Unfortunately, many of the paintings and murals have fallen into disrepair and are in need of restoration. The church has undertaken a campaign to raise the funds necessary to complete this task. I am hopeful that some government funds may be available as well, perhaps through the Save America's Treasures program. Our own Barbara Wolanin from the Architect of the Capitol's office is familiar with St. Stephen's and their efforts to preserve their collection of Brumidis. I invite my colleagues to visit St. Stephen's the next time they are in New York and see the other body of work by the artist we have all come to love.

Mr. President, I ask that an article written by members of St. Stephen's about their Brumidi collection be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

CONSTANTINO BRUMIDI—ARTIST OF THE CAPITOL—CLASSICAL ARTIST AND DECORATOR OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH

In a new publication, Constantino Brumidi: Artist of the Capitol, Barbara Wolanin (curator for the architect of the Capitol) and a host of other scholars present the first in depth biography of this important painter whose work at the Capitol has recently been restored.

In addition to "The Apotheosis of George Washington" which adorns the Capitol dome in the Rotunda, Brumidi painted in the House of Representatives Chamber, the President's Room, the Senate Reception Room, and throughout many of the corridors of our nation's Capitol. The first floor Senate corridors of the Capitol are known as the "Brumidi Corridors."

Ms. Wolanin brings to our attention the fact that a large body of Constantino Brumidi's work is in a Catholic church in New York City. The Order of Carmelites, who serve the parish of Our Lady of the Scapular & St. Stephen's Church in the Rosehill District of Manhattan, have invested over a million dollars of their own funds to restore the exterior of their Romanesque Revival church built to the designs of the architect James Renwick Jr. in 1854 (Mr. Renwick also designed the Smithsonian Castle and the Renwick Gallery). This initial investment has halted deterioration of the many frescoes, murals and decorative elements by Brumidi on the church's interior walls.

Brumidi's mural of the Crucifixion behind the main altar of the church is believed to be the largest of its kind in the world. Brumidi's frescoes of David, the Madonna and Child and St. Cecilia on the south wall, once neglected and in danger of irreversible damage, have been restored by Constance Silver of Preservar in an effort to understand the composition of the underlying wall and the materials and techniques Brumidi used. The goal of the Carmelites is to fully restore the baroque interior of the church, which may be the only one of its kind in America.

Examples of "trompe l'oeil," Brumidi's scheme of architectural illusion which originally united all of the artistic and architectural elements of the church, have been exposed for study and may be seen on the partially restored south wall.

From the mid 1850's through the early 1870's when not working at the Capitol, Brumidi traveled to New York to work at St. Stephen's. Today, the parish serves a small and thriving community. In the 19th century, however, due to a massive immigration of Irish fleeing the Great Famine, St. Stephen's Church became, for a time, the largest and most influential Catholic parish in the United States. ●

#### THE NURSING HOME RESIDENTIAL SECURITY ACT OF 1999

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, one week ago today, the Finance Committee unanimously voted to support legislation to protect from eviction nursing home residents who rely on Medicaid. Our bill, S. 494, the Nursing Home Residential Security Act of 1999, is supported by both the nursing home industry and senior citizens' advocates.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 540, companion legislation to our bill, by a vote of 392 to 12. I call on my colleagues now to join me

in voting in support of this important legislation. Let us send it to the President and make it the first piece of health care legislation to become law this year.

Our legislation prohibits nursing homes that withdraw from participation in the Medicaid program from evicting the Medicaid residents who are already in the facility. Essentially, we provide for a phase-down rather than an immediate termination of participation in Medicaid.

Sixty-eight percent of all nursing home residents eventually end up on Medicaid. Our bill protects these vulnerable senior citizens and individuals with disabilities from finding themselves evicted. The bill goes a long way toward assuring residents and their families that they will continue to receive quality nursing home care without fear of inappropriate eviction.

S. 494/H.R. 540 is a modest but important proposal that will promote the peace of mind of millions of Americans. I ask my colleagues for their support. ●

#### IN MEMORY OF LOUISIANA STATE REPRESENTATIVE AVERY ALEXANDER

● Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, with the passing this week of Louisiana state Representative Avery Alexander, our nation and my state of Louisiana lost one of its most legendary and respected citizens. For most of his 88 years, Reverend Alexander gave himself selflessly and completely to the service of others—as a dedicated and caring minister, as a fearless and principled civil rights leader and as a tireless and thoroughly honorable public servant.

To those who knew him, "The Rev," as he was called, was a nothing short of a living legend and the very embodiment of the courage, passion and vision that characterized the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. In a day and time when standing up for your rights as an American meant taking your life into your hands, Avery Alexander and his allies took to the streets and helped transform our nation. Avery Alexander and his contemporaries in the civil rights movement helped give our nation a new birth of freedom and for that we are internally grateful.

Yet long after the great civil rights marches and protests of the 1960s and well into his ninth decade of life, Reverend Alexander was still as passionate and committed to the cause of human rights as he had always been. It wasn't that long ago—three years to be exact—that the people of Louisiana were treated to the familiar image of Avery Alexander on a ticket line in Baton Rouge, protesting changes to the state's affirmative action laws that he believed were unfair and unwise. When Avery Alexander believed in something, especially civil rights, he gave it