

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING LAVINIA T.
DICKERSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lavinia T. Dickerson, an Executive Vice President of the Institute for Student Achievement, Inc., a not-for-profit organization. She is a psychologist and an educator with more than 20 years of experience working with children, youth and families in low-income communities.

In July 1995, the New York State Board of Regents and the Commissioner of Education appointed her a member of the State Oversight Panel of Roosevelt School District. She is the principal designer of the Institute's academic enrichment, counseling and personal development school-based programs designed to help low performing students succeed through middle school, graduate from high school and go on to higher education. Chief among these programs are COMET (Children of Many Educational Talents) for middle school students, and STAR (Success Through Academic Readiness) for high school students. The programs help students improve their academic, and behavioral problems, develop good character and concept of self, improve their performance, and successfully finish school on time.

A published author, whose works have appeared in both academic and literary journals, she also directed the San Francisco Children's Workshop in the Western Addition section. She has conducted workshops across the nation for educators, counselors, and human service professionals on collaborative school-based program development for children and at-risk youth.

Lavinia Dickerson is a member of American Association of School Administrators (AASA) and serves on their Federal Policy and Legislative Committee. She is also a member of the Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development (ASCD), the Association of Black Psychologists, the National Black Child Development Institute, and the National Alliance of Black School Educators. She also is a member of several community-based organization boards. She is an alumna of the University of Pennsylvania, the University of California at Berkeley and the Wharton School of Business.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all of my colleagues to join me in recognizing the lifelong efforts of Lavinia Dickerson, and wish her continued success in her future endeavors.

HAROLD D. SAMUELS

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I have the pleasure of acknowledging the great service and loyalty Harold D. Samuels has afforded me these past seven years, not only as District Director for the Sixth Congressional District of Texas, but also as a trusted friend. Harold also diligently served the Sixth District as both a City Councilman and the Mayor of Euless, TX, for 25 years.

Harold was born in Waxahachie, TX, in 1934, and graduated from Waxahachie High School in 1951. Harold and the former Tommie Smith have been happily married for 45 years, and together they have three children, Warren, Scott, and Carole. Warren is currently a Baptist Minister, and he and his wife, Sherry, have three daughters. Scott is a General Contractor for the city of Euless, and Carole is happily married with two children.

Harold and Tommie are active members of the First Baptist Church in Euless, where they currently reside. Harold currently donates his time as Secretary for the Board of Trustees for John Peter Smith Health Systems in Fort Worth, and heads his own successful company.

The Sixth District of Texas thanks Harold D. Samuels for his service and dedication to public service, and I personally thank him for his seven years of faithful service as my District Director.

WHAT IF THERE WERE FREE
TRADE IN OPINION MAKERS?

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, what if there were free trade in opinion makers? According to consumer advocate Ralph Nader, the chief purveyors of the inevitability of unfettered global trade themselves would have a lot to lose if free trade were applied to them. I submit this article to my colleagues.

(By Ralph Nader)

Imagine the following: The New York Times announced today that it was replacing its columnists, Thomas Friedman and Paul Krugman with the two leading bilingual writers from the Beijing Daily. A Times spokesman explained that the move was necessary to meet the global competition.

The two prize-winning Chinese newspaper columnists—Li Gangsun and Mao Yushi—pledged to work hard, and write 4 columns a week, if desired, for \$25 a column. Media ana-

lysts estimated that the Times would reduce its costs by over 95%.

An accompanying Times editorial urged other companies and think tanks to consider opening up their ranks to free trade in executive talent from Third World countries. "It is time to practice what we preach and join the globalization movement," said the editorial, "and achieve the long-hidden efficiencies from these markets."

The Times cited two examples where the CEOs from Boeing and General Electric, at retirement, replaced themselves with highly regarded, experienced executives from Shanghai and Cuernavaca who are taking office with an unheard of pay package for them of \$19,000 a year. These two gentlemen had long prior experience with Boeing factory outsourcing in China and GE factories and suppliers moving to Mexico. With today's online technology, they are able to remain where they are, with occasional visits to the States.

Tom Friedman's last column had a wistful tone—given his past paeans to corporate globalization—but it had a defiant note when he concluded by writing: "I regret that my editors failed to recognize both my long service to the Times and my double Pulitzer prizes. It seems that the intangibles of quality and place have no value anymore. Apparently, everything now is for sale!"

At a departure ceremony, his editors gave Friedman an award for the reporter who has travelled the most and predicted that he would have a fine prospect for employment with fast expanding global Chinese media.

Professor Krugman's good-bye column was totally different. He developed an amended theory of comparative advantage to rebut the very thought of replacing him. "Totally unique commodities like me," wrote the noted economist, "can only adhere to a doctrine of superior advantage. My eminence cannot be compared to the exchange of early 19th century Portuguese wine for British textiles."

Krugman declared that he will return to his full-time faculty post at MIT where he will research how the practice of monopolistic competition can be exempted from world trade agreements and the imminence of widespread distance learning.

Li Gangsun's first column recommended that the Chinese government bring a number of WTO complaints against the non-tariff trade barriers erected by the upper classes of U.S. corporations and universities. "Since everything is for sale," he wrote, "then all these positions should be considered 'commerce and trade' and opened to vigorous competition worldwide."

As for those "tenured economics professors at Harvard and Stanford, who are always testifying for total free trade between nations," he wrote, "they are the essence of impermissible barriers to trade. There are numerous Chinese academics who could do a better job, either in situ or by Internet instruction, at far lower salaries, thus lightening the tuition and debt load for American students."

Word was leaked out that the upcoming meeting of the BusinessRoundtable, which will be closed to the press, will have on its agenda a debate over the topic—

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