

Representative CLAY, like many other black-elected officials, realized that the road to equality for black America was through continuous struggle and through fighting a racially-charged system that was obsessed with keeping black Americans from even the most basic of human and civil rights.

I tell this Congress and I tell the world, this is a brave man. As a young man in the military, Representative CLAY and his wife jumped into the all-white military swimming pool, scattering all the whites in screaming horror. He has been jumping in and out of dangerous and unfriendly waters ever since.

He is unafraid, Madam Speaker. As a founding Member of the Congressional Black Caucus, Representative CLAY has served as a leader and mentor to the junior Members of Congress. To each one of us, we follow his lead. We watch his button. We ask for his counsel.

His statesmanship and fearlessness, however, did not begin in Congress. Madam Speaker, a St. Louis native, Representative CLAY graduated from St. Louis University in 1953 and was drafted into the Army. He was married with 3 children and the assistant manager of an insurance company when he jumped into politics with a successful race for the Alderman Ward 26 in St. Louis in 1959. That same year, he was arrested, along with two companions, for seeking service at a whites-only counter at a local Howard Johnson's restaurant.

The foundation of Representative CLAY's popularity was cemented in 1963, when still as a young St. Louis Alderman, he helped lead a landmark antidiscrimination protest at Jefferson Bank. He was jailed for 112 long days for violating a court order and rose, like a phoenix out of the ashes, to claim his place as a fearless civil rights leader . . .

Representative CLAY ran for Congress in 1968, the same year that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated. He was Missouri's first African American to win election to the United States House of Representatives, and since he has emerged as the region's most prominent and powerful black-elected official.

Representative CLAY was sworn into this body on January 2, 1969, and since then has enjoyed many legislative wins and accomplishments.

Among his many achievements are the Family Medical Leave Act, the first piece of legislation signed into law by President Clinton, and increases in the minimum wage. Representative CLAY has helped to steer through legislation on higher education, vocational education and disabilities legislation.

In the field of education and labor, Representative CLAY's legacy is solid. He leaves behind a stack of legislative accomplishments ranging from in-

creased funding for historically black colleges and universities to bolstering health and safety protection for workers.

In the House of Representatives, Representative CLAY has served as a historian of the Congressional Black Caucus, and in doing so has, himself, created a long and outstanding history.

He can very easily be called the historian of the Congressional Black Caucus because he has kept the history of this Congress. He is a prolific writer and academician. He faced many trials and tribulations.

When the history of this body is written and the heroes are identified, the name of BILL CLAY will be at the top.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RETIRING
CONGRESSMEN FROM INDIANA,
THE HONORABLE EDWARD
PEASE AND THE HONORABLE
DAVID MCINTOSH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about the retirement of two Members of Congress in the State of Indiana.

ED PEASE is leaving Congress after only having served 2 terms, and I feel very awkward saying a retirement after 2 terms. There is a real loss here, I believe, to Congress with ED leaving and going back to Indiana. It is a loss to the country and, perhaps, a gain to Indiana and his family.

ED PEASE is an individual that always had a very dignified demeanor as he would serve as Speaker pro tempore here in the House.

He is an individual that is always very conscientious. He was kind and considerate and loyal. As a matter of fact, he is the type of person you want as a friend. His work was always based on being thoughtful and methodical in his approach. He was that way, not only in the manner of his life, but in legislating here in Congress.

I think of two things when I think of ED PEASE and what he did here in Congress; his service on the Committee on Transportation. ED was fiercely loyal and always attended every subcommittee hearing and full committee hearing. He was instrumental with regards to 21 States that always had been considered donor States since the inception of the interstate system, and the inequity in the gas tax and its redistribution formula across the States. ED felt that that was wrong, and he worked very hard.

They brought equity back to the funding formula to Indiana which had also always been a donor State since the 1950s. In the last Transportation bill, we received over a billion dollars more than previous bills, and I think ED PEASE's work needs to be com-

plimented for what he did for the country.

With regard to DAVID MCINTOSH, DAVID is, I think, known as the analytical thinker, always working the angle to properly deploy what he perceives as the well-crafted strategy.

He is true to his principles and, at times, makes legislating difficult, because he seeks to hold the line, but that is what legislating is all about, not finding the easy course, but forcing two sides to actually sit down and work through their differences.

The country's loss, like ED PEASE, will be Indiana's gain. DAVID MCINTOSH is running for Governor of Indiana, and he hopes to lead Indiana into the 21st Century.

To ED PEASE and DAVID MCINTOSH, we thank you for your service to country, to the State, and to your community. You are precious assets, and you will be missed. God speed to you and your families.

CARIBBEAN AMNESTY AND
RELIEF ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, several weeks ago, I had the opportunity to address this body and talk about my bill, the Caribbean Amnesty and Relief Act, and I would like to speak about it again.

I am very proud to introduce the Caribbean Amnesty and Relief Act, which is legislation to reduce the devastating impact on the Caribbean community caused by the 1996 Immigration Reform bill.

The people of the Caribbean Basin have always been loyal friends of the United States. At the height of the Cold War, the United States looked to the Caribbean nations to fight the infiltration of Cuban-style Communism.

As a result, the Caribbean countries suffered political upheaval, and the people of the Caribbean fled to the United States to escape human rights abuses and economic hardship.

People of the Caribbean have now established roots in the United States, many in my congressional district. Many have married here and many have children that were born in the United States.

The economic structure of the Caribbean is such that it cannot absorb the great number of undocumented people now present in the United States.

Our country, in my opinion, should grant the Caribbean population already in the United States amnesty since they have been here so long and continue to benefit the United States economy.

The Jamaicans, for example, present in the United States, send back to their families 800 million in U.S. dollars per year. The Jamaican economy