

not subject to the provisions of the origination clause.

The United States Supreme Court, in *Twin City Nat. Bank of New Brighton v. Nebecker*, 167 U.S. 196, 202, ruled in an 1897 decision, which is cited as precedent to this day, that "revenue bills are those that levy taxes, in the strict sense of the word, and are not bills for other purposes which may incidentally create revenue."

On another occasion, the Supreme Court, in *U.S. v. Norton*, 91 U.S. 566, 569 (1875) said that "[t]he construction of the [origination clause] limitation is practically well settled by the uniform action of Congress" and that "it 'has been confined to bills to levy taxes in the strict sense of the word, and has not been understood to extend to bills for other purposes which incidentally create revenue.'"

Indeed, in 1997, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth District in *Walthall v. U.S.*, 131 F.3d 1289 ruled that the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA) did not violate the origination clause.

It was not the intent of our Founding Fathers not to allow the Senate to decide how to spend government monies. Obviously, we must do that. Almost every action we take requires some money to be spent. What the Founding Fathers wanted to achieve with the origination clause was a check on government by which the most representative body had to authorize the extraction from the people of taxes.

The only obstacle I know of to the Senate passing certain appropriation bills is the objection of the distinguished minority leader. He claims, "This is getting to be more and more a second House of Representatives." Who is making it so, I ask.

According to Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, Sec. 3.2, p. 134 it is the other body in which "[i]nfringement of the Senate on the constitutional prerogative of the House to initiate revenue measures may be raised * * * as a matter of privilege."

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

FAREWELL TO TAIWAN REPRESENTATIVE STEPHEN CHEN

• Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, today I rise to bid farewell to Taiwan Representative Stephen Chen. Representative Chen has been an effective envoy for Taiwan in the United States. One of his more remarkable accomplishments has been his ability to promote and strengthen improved relationships between Taiwan and the United States. Over the last two years, he has secured important contacts for Taiwan.

Assisted by Mr. Leonard Chao, his chief aide in congressional relations, Representative Stephen Chen has kept us informed of developments within

Taiwan, including trading relationships, advances in human rights, moves toward a complete and open democracy, and the peaceful transition of power from the Nationalist Party to the Democratic Progressive Party on May 20th.

Representative Stephen Chen and his wife, Rosa, have been cordial hosts at Twin Oaks. They have gracefully entertained their guests with stories and anecdotes from their many diplomatic postings throughout the world. A master of seven languages, Representative Chen's ability to interpret language nuances has invariably impressed his guests. He is also known for his unique calligraphic capacity of scripting English with a Chinese writing brush. Along with these skills, Representative Chen's foremost gift is his diplomatic courtesy—ever so subtly, he makes his guests want to understand more about his family, his country, and our world through his views.

After nearly fifty years of dedicated diplomatic service to Taiwan, Representative Stephen Chen and Mrs. Rosa Chen, will retire from public service and return to Taiwan. They can be duly proud of their many accomplishments. They will be missed by all who were acquainted with them here in Washington, and we send them off to Taiwan with our best wishes and appreciation.●

NATIONAL CHILD'S DAY: A TRIBUTE TO AMERICA'S CHILDREN

• Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to thank my colleagues for joining me in this recognition of America's children. Last night, our body passed an important resolution, affirming the sacred role of children in our society.

I have often heard the phrase "every day is children's day." Sadly, this is not always the case. There are too many children in America who are hungry, abused, neglected, and abandoned. Despite the best efforts of our parents, our foster parents, and our social services networks, not all children feel that they are loved and valued.

Today, the United States Senate has taken a monumental step towards recognizing the merit and worth of all of our children.

We already give special tribute to the efforts of our mothers and fathers. On both Mother's Day and Father's Day, we honor the hard work and sacrifices which parents make on behalf of their children and families. These are days where we pay homage to our parents, both acknowledging and giving thanks for their contributions to both society and home.

I am pleased that June 4, 2000, will be National Child's Day—a day during which parents and friends alike can affirm the love we share for our children. This will be a day devoted to our youth, reminding children and our-

selves of the special, blessed place which they have within both our hearts and our lives.

I would like to give special recognition to those organizations whose tireless efforts greatly aided in the success of this resolution, specifically Ms. Lee Rechter, Executive Director of FOCUS (Friends of Children United Succeed) and Mr. David Levy, Director of the Children's Rights Council.

Mr. President, National Child's Day provides a wonderful opportunity for us to celebrate America's children. But, we must also remember that every day should indeed be children's day. Let our expression of love and appreciation for our youth not be confined to a single day, but be shared with them on June 4th and always.●

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF BISHOP EDWARD PEVEC

• Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, this Sunday, May 28th, the Catholic diocese of Cleveland will observe the 50th anniversary of the ordination of Bishop A. Edward Pevec into the priesthood. I rise today to pay tribute to this wonderful man and to offer my thanks for the spiritual guidance he has given to Catholics throughout the City of Cleveland and northeastern Ohio.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio on April 16, 1925, Bishop Edward Pevec is the oldest of four children born to Anton and Frances Pevec, immigrants from Slovenia. On April 29, 1950, at the age of 25, Edward Pevec was ordained into the priesthood. Over the fifty years since his ordination, Bishop Pevec has served northeastern Ohio in a number of capacities. He has been the Associate Pastor at St. Mary Church in Elyria and at St. Lawrence Church in Cleveland. He has been a teacher, assistant principal/vice rector and principal/rector at Borromeo Seminary High School in Wickliffe and a graduate instructor at St. John College in Cleveland. During his service at Borromeo Seminary High School, Bishop Pevec continued his own education at two well-respected Cleveland institutions, earning a Masters degree from John Carroll University and Ph.D. from Western Reserve University. In 1975, he became pastor of his home parish, St. Vitus Church in Cleveland, and four years later, became the President-Rector of Borromeo College of Ohio. In 1982, Edward Pevec was ordained Auxiliary Bishop of Cleveland by His Holiness, Pope John Paul II.

Over the years, I have personally come to know Bishop Pevec, not only as a devout Christian, but as a man of deep caring for all mankind. I still remember the first time that my wife, Janet, and I saw Bishop Pevec celebrate mass. We were so impressed at the manner in which he conducted himself, that I said to my wife on our way out of the church that there's a priest

who ought to be a Bishop! We were both grateful that the Holy Father recognized his good work for the diocese of Cleveland by appointing him Bishop.

Bishop Pevec's warmth and compassion have been felt by many in the City of Cleveland over the past half-century, and I am certain his light shall shine upon us for many years to come. I join all my fellow Cleveland parishioners, and all who have come to know Bishop Pevec in congratulating him on his 50 years of service to the Lord and to his fellow man. He is a true inspiration to us all.●

TOOTSIE FERRELL AND THE DELAWARE SPORTS HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, on May 11, eight new members were inducted into the Delaware Sports Hall of Fame. I congratulate all the honorees. They truly deserve to be recognized for their unique, individual contributions to athletics and to the state of Delaware.

The inductees are: Dale Farmer, former executive director of the Delaware Secondary Schools Athletic Association; Robert "Clyde" Farmer, a stand-out pitcher in the local fast-pitch softball leagues of the 1940s and 50s; C. Walter Kadel, who coached and taught physical education to Wilmington's children for more than three decades; Ron Luddington, a bronze medal winner in the 1960 Olympics, who now coaches future skating champions at the University of Delaware ice rink; Betty Richardson, who coached championship field hockey teams at Tower Hill High School, and won championships of her own on the golf course; G. Henry White, a star rusher on the gridiron at Cape Henlopen High School and at Colgate University; Matt Zabitka, who has covered sports in the Delaware Valley for nearly half a century; and Howard "Tootsie" Ferrell, a Delawarean who played with some of the greatest baseball talent of all-time in the Negro League.

An editorial in The News Journal newspaper called this group "a very diverse group of honorees—one of the most varied in its history. The Sports Hall of Fame now represents all sorts of sports greats—white people, minorities, women * * *."

And it is in that spirit that I want to talk about one of those inductees right now.

Howard "Tootsie" Ferrell was a pitcher in the Negro League who once barnstormed with Jackie Robinson who went on the break the color barrier, and integrate major league baseball. Ferrell got his start with the Newark Eagles in 1947. For the next two seasons, he played with the Baltimore Elite Giants. Following in the footsteps of the great Jackie Robinson, Ferrell's contract was purchased by the Brooklyn Dodgers, where he spent 3

seasons in the Dodgers' farm system. A nagging injury cut Ferrell's baseball career short. But the real reason "Tootsie" Ferrell never got his chance to play in the majors was because of the prejudice that kept America's pastime segregated for so many years.

It may be hard for younger Americans to imagine a world where the best African-American players were not allowed to play on the same field with the best white players. The first appearance of an official color barrier in baseball came in 1868, when the National Association of Baseball Players voted to bar any club that had non-white members. Professional baseball eventually followed suit. Sadly, by the turn of the century there were no black players in organized, professional baseball.

But exclusion from the "white" leagues did not stop African-Americans from playing the game of baseball. Instead, they formed teams and leagues of their own. In 1920, an African-American businessman named Rube Foster organized a collection of independent all-black ball clubs into the Negro National League. In 1923, the competing Eastern Colored League was formed. These two leagues operated successfully for years—delighting crowds, showcasing the talent of African-American athletes, and inspiring future generations of baseball players. A new Negro National League was organized in 1933, and the Negro American League was chartered four years later. These leagues thrived until the color barrier was finally shattered by Jackie Robinson. And although all-black teams continued to play for several years, integrated major league baseball eventually put the Negro Leagues out of business.

The history of the white major leagues has been well documented. Unfortunately, the same is not true of the Negro Leagues. While it is easy to look up how many home runs Babe Ruth hit or how many batters the great Walter Johnston struck out, the same cannot be done for Negro League greats like Josh Gibson and Satchel Paige. As time goes by, there are fewer and fewer men left who played "the other" game of baseball before the color barrier was broken. That is why it is so important we honor men like "Tootsie" Ferrell. He began his baseball career in a league that was separate but unequal. He saw this ugly and unfair color barrier disappear, just as it eventually would in other aspects of American society.

I congratulate Howard "Tootsie" Ferrell for his achievement, and I commend the Delaware Sports Hall of Fame for his induction.●

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL RONALD R. BLANCK

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I would like to recognize the exceptionally dis-

tinguished service of Lieutenant General Ronald R. Blanck, United States Army, who has distinguished himself as the Army's 39th Surgeon General and Commander, U.S. Army Medical Command General, from 1 October 1996 to 31 August 2000.

In addition to serving as the principal medical staff advisor to the Army Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Blanck also serves as Commander of the United States Army Medical Command, which administers a 6.6 billion-dollar worldwide-integrated health care system with 46,000 military personnel and 26,000 civilian employees. During his tenure, Lieutenant General Blanck concentrated on three major areas, readiness, quality of healthcare, and innovation, to ensure the provision of comprehensive, quality healthcare to soldiers, retirees, and their family members. Lieutenant General Blanck implemented a new set of combat support training standards; energized the Army's Medical Reengineering Initiative; and organized an array of Special Medical Augmentation Response Teams to provide global, rapid-deployment capabilities for local, state and federal agencies. He provided oversight for the Defense Department Anthrax Vaccine Immunization Program; and established a successful, Army-wide Medical Protection System to track all immunization data. In addition, he established new partnerships with civilian trauma centers to provide appropriate hands-on training and experience for military surgical trauma teams.

Lieutenant General Blanck has been a leader in the development and use of clinical practice guidelines and helped implement the Department of Defense clinical practice guidelines partnership with the Department of Veterans Affairs. As a direct result of his initiatives, Army medical treatment facilities have been accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO), with scores consistently above 90, the highest in the history of the Army Medical Department, with three prestigious Army hospitals receiving perfect scores of 100 on their JCAHO surveys during the past year. Lieutenant General Blanck has championed the use of modern technologies by the Department of Defense and the Army Medical Department. He supported an innovative Simulation Center initiative, and promoted the dissemination of information about chemical and biological terrorism. He has also enthusiastically advocated the introduction of new, advanced technologies into patient care, including: (1) the Medical Personal Information Carrier which stores soldiers' medical and personal information, (2) a dry fibrin sealant bandage, developed by Army research in cooperation with the American Red Cross, (3) multiple and extensive uses