

C.M. Hoge conducted the original sermons and confirmation processes for the church in 1876. After many trips and openings of other church organizations, Bishop Spalding recalled that the church at Lake City was the first church in Western Colorado. Following the efforts of Bishop Spalding and after relocating to numerous sites throughout the town, the Episcopal services were finally housed at a former carpentry shop and one-room schoolhouse in 1877.

Lake City has the honor of hosting four churches and St. James Episcopal Church most resembles its original design. A Gothic-style 1910 Estey organ still fills the sanctuary with its unique tones. The balance between traditional architecture and contemporary needs has not escaped the congregation and accordingly they have adjusted their facility to accommodate modern-day advancements. New propane heaters have been installed and a new foundation has been poured along with beautiful stained glass windows.

Despite the small size of the church, with an average attendance of 40 people during the summer and 10 throughout the winters, the setting is conducive to intimate teachings and reflection. Mr. Speaker, the St. James Episcopal Church has withstood many tests of time and continues to provide a place of worship for the Lake City area. It is truly a great landmark and I would like to congratulate the congregation on their successes and extend my warmest regards and wish them the very best in years to come.

**TAIWAN'S UNITED NATIONS
MEMBERSHIP**

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 10, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Taiwan, a thriving democracy, a strong advocate of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and a bastion of economic strength, deserves membership to the United Nations on behalf of its 23 million citizens. With the election of its President—Chen Shui-bian—in a free and fair election last year, Taiwan continues to strengthen its democracy by improving safeguards for human rights and contributing to the international community.

Since his election, President Chen has continually sought to resume dialogue with the Chinese mainland regarding eventual reunification. Despite this effort, Taiwan's efforts to participate in international organizations has often been thwarted for political reasons beyond Taiwan's control. It is unreasonable for the people of Taiwan to be excluded from full participation in international institutions due to threats from mainland China. Denying Taiwan membership in the United Nations and other international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, obstructs access to important international resources.

For the past several years, both Houses of the U.S. Congress have consistently introduced and passed legislation relating to Taiwan's meaningful participation and membership in the United Nations. This important leg-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

islation restates our support and our commitment to the progress of Taiwan's democracy.

We believe that Taiwan's full and equal membership in the United Nations and other international organizations is long overdue. The rationale of the world community in 1971 was that they were righting one wrong in giving China a seat in the United Nations. Now it is time to right the wrong created at that time, namely the U.N. disenfranchisement of Taiwan's citizens.

In order to strengthen the prestige and authority of the United Nations, it is now necessary to grant the people of Taiwan United Nations membership.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 10, 2001

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the House floor during Thursday's roll call vote on H.R. 2833.

Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of this bill to promote freedom and democracy in Vietnam.

**BROWN VERSUS BOARD OF
EDUCATION**

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 10, 2001

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the United States Constitution guarantees liberty and equal opportunity to the people of the United States. Historically, however, these fundamental rights have not always been provided.

In the early beginnings of U.S. history, education was withheld from people of African descent. In some states it was against the law for African Americans to learn to read and write. Later, throughout America's history, the educational system mandated separate schools for children based solely on race. In many instances, the schools for African American children were substandard facilities with out-of-date textbooks and insufficient supplies.

However, on May 17, 1954, in the landmark case aimed at ending segregation in public schools—Brown versus the Board of Education—the United States Supreme Court issued a unanimous decision that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal," and as such, violate the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution, which guarantees all citizens, "equal protection of the laws." The Brown decision effectively denied the legal basis for segregation in states with segregated classrooms and initiated educational reform throughout the United States. This decision brought all Americans one step closer to attaining equal opportunities in education.

In remembrance of the Brown decision, we must remain steadfast in our efforts to make sure that all children receive the very best

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education imaginable. Therefore, I urge all of my colleagues to join with me today in supporting the establishment of a commission to encourage and provide for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Brown versus Board of Education Supreme Court decision.

**PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE
FAMILIES AMENDMENTS OF 2001**

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 10, 2001

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I am joining my colleague, Representative WALLY HERGER, the Chairman of Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources, in introducing legislation today to reauthorize and increase funding for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program. This legislation would raise the funding level for this important child welfare program from \$305 million to \$505 million per year. In addition, the measure would provide new educational assistance for children who have aged out of foster care, and establish a new mentoring program for the children of prisoners. I commend Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson for providing us with detailed legislative language on the President's proposals in this area, although I was disappointed to see the Administration's recent mid-session review of its budget proposal backtrack on the President's prior commitment to fully implementing these much-needed policies.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates the bill would have outlays of \$38 million in FY 2002, meaning that it would not dip into the Social Security Trust Funds (CBO projects a \$2 billion non-Social Security budget surplus in FY 2002). However, we do need to carefully evaluate the impact of this new spending on Social Security funds in future years. We must maintain a responsible budget framework that does not use Social Security funding to finance spending or tax policies. I am prepared to make sufficient budgetary changes to ensure this new legislation meets that test.

As a Nation, we rightfully provide temporary foster homes to children when they are victims of abuse and neglect. However, we do not currently do enough to prevent abuse from occurring in the first place, or to avert it from re-occurring once a problem is identified. This is exactly the purpose of the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program, which serves families in, or at-risk of becoming involved in, the child welfare system. States have broad discretion in spending funds from this program for services designed to support at-risk families, to reunify families in an environment safe for children, and to promote adoption when children cannot safely return home. More specifically, States can provide counseling, parenting skills classes, respite services, mental health care, comprehensive caseworker oversight, referral services to other programs, post-adoption assistance and substance abuse treatment. On this last issue, I believe we should establish a separate program with