

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO AMERICA'S KOREAN
WAR VETERANS

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to our Nation's Korean war veterans. Last week, the Korean War Veterans Memorial was dedicated to their honor—and it's about time. These men and women have waited too long to be recognized for their sacrifices. They fought, and many died, for "a country they never knew and a people they never met," as reads an inscription on one of the memorial's sculptures.

The Korean War Veterans Memorial is a somber yet powerful monument to those who served in what is often referred to as "the forgotten war" of the 20th century. Many heroes of the Korean war have spent the last 40 years lost in the shadows of the triumphant victory in World War II and the national divisiveness sparked by the war in Vietnam. Yet, the Korean war was critical because it was the first test of the post-World War II order; our Nation's commitment to defend liberty and to arrest the growing threat of tyranny were being directly challenged.

Carved in stone on the memorial are the words, "Freedom is Not Free"—a truism confirmed by painful numbers. Over 5 million Americans were mobilized for the Korean war—103,000 were wounded in battle, 52,000 gave their lives and 8,000 prisoners of war are still unaccounted for. There are still over 140,000 Korean war veterans in New Jersey, 12,400 of them in the 11th Congressional District.

Today, as I speak, thousands of American troops work together with South Korean forces to maintain the fragile peace that their grandparents fought and died for along the 38th parallel. For 42 years now, they have stood watch. Ever vigilant, ever brave, they continue to guard what has become a thriving democracy and a vibrant culture. So, while a threat still looms from the north, our Nation's commitment to defend the principles of liberty remain steadfast.

The legacy of the soldiers who fought in the frozen hills of the Korean Peninsula is evident today in the stark contrast of a nation's people still divided. The morning before the memorial was dedicated, South Korea's President, Kim Yong-sam, addressed a joint session of the United States Congress as the leader of a free and democratic nation while Kim Il Jung of North Korea still shrouds his people in the cloak of communism.

The Korean War Veterans Memorial serves as a reminder to the United States, South Korea, and the rest of the world that freedom has a price and we ought never to forget those who paid it.

THE HAMPTON CLASSIC

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to proclaim August to be Hampton Classic Month. On August 27, I will join with tens of thousands of admirers in Bridgehampton, Long Island, NY, in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Hampton Classic. In addition to being one of the Nation's most superb horseshows, it is also an outstanding fundraising event. Thanks to the classic's program of charitable giving, the public's support of this wonderful event also makes possible a generosity that otherwise might not be available.

Since the inaugural show in 1976, Southampton Hospital has received more than \$500,000 thanks to patrons of the Hampton Classic. In addition, Mr. Speaker, the classic produces significant annual revenues for the Nassau-Suffolk Chapter of Juvenile Diabetes Foundation and the U.S. Equestrian Team, sponsors of our Olympic and other international riding teams.

Mr. Speaker, I join with all our neighbors, friends, and visitors to the east end in extending heartiest congratulations and sincere thanks to everyone in the Hampton Classic family whose selfless devotion to this tremendous undertaking have made it a success. The Hampton Classic is a truly extraordinary event and, on behalf of a grateful community, I extend my sincere appreciation to all who support it.

HONORING DR. CARL E. WHIPPLE

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Carl E. Whipple for a quarter century of service to the Housing Authority of Warren County, PA.

A native Pennsylvanian, Dr. Whipple dedicated himself to educating and encouraging others to achieve their goals. He began his career as a teacher, subsequently earning masters and doctoral degrees in education. Following a naval tour aboard the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Ranger*, Dr. Whipple continued his devotion to education during a year mission to India.

Many regions across Pennsylvania also benefited from Dr. Whipple's lifelong commitment to community service. As a teacher, principal and superintendent of several schools, Dr. Whipple actively pursued improvement of the public school system.

In addition to his career as an educator, Dr. Whipple will long be remembered for the real-

ization of one of his dreams. Following retirement from Warren County Schools, Dr. Whipple while traveling on a family visit to California, viewed for the first time a public housing complex for senior citizens. Upon return to Pennsylvania, Dr. Whipple led the charge to establish a similar program in Warren County. Not only did Dr. Whipple play an instrumental role designing the housing authority, he also served as chairman of the board of directors for 25 years.

From his first job as a high school teacher, and throughout his participation in the Pennsylvania Retired Public School Employees Association, the Rotary Club, and the Northern Allegheny Conservation Association, Dr. Whipple continuously demonstrated the depth of his commitment to mankind.

I am proud to recognize Dr. Carl E. Whipple for his outstanding accomplishments and extraordinary dedication to public service in Warren County and throughout the world. We, in northwest Pennsylvania, are fortunate to have such an individual who serves as a shining example of what community service is all about.

A SALUTE TO JAZMIN BROOKS

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute an outstanding young woman from my congressional district, Ms. Jazmin Brooks. Jazmin was recently named a national winner of the "Voice of Democracy" broadcast scriptwriting contest which is sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary. The competition requires high school students to write an essay on a specified patriotic theme. In 1995, over 126,000 students participated. Jazmin was sponsored by VFW Post 2875, VFW Post 94, Ship's Post 2432 and its Ladies Auxiliary. All are located in Honolulu HI. This year's theme was entitled, "My Vision for America" and I am pleased to share Jazmin's award winning entry with you.

MY VISION FOR AMERICA

(By Jazmin Brooks)

The date: October 12, 1492. The Man: Christopher Columbus. A time in which the seas were an open book waiting to be written. A time in which the skies were the navigational tools for all explorers to seek. A time in which the new land was like a canvas anticipating an artist's touch. One of these artists was Columbus. His painting was the Americas.

With one small stroke, Columbus began the drawing. This drawing would contain wars, revolutions, and many a rivers of tears. But this drawing was the beginning of hope, freedom, and liberty. Had this Italian man known the "door" he had just unlocked for

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the future of the most dominant of all nations? Could he have "envisioned" what the future possessed? . . .

Vision is a common word we perceive as being connected with the action of eyesight. This is true, but it alone is not the only element to its significance. From where I stand I see three other essentials necessary to truly project and set forth the future which you desire.

One: a mind that is as open and free as the air soaring through the wings of the masterful American eagle, knowledgeable, tenacious, and wishing to teach all those who gather. Two: a heart stout enough to withstand the mightiest of all blows, yet gentle enough to concern and reach out for those less providential. Three: a lordly soul bearing the load of the mind, heart, and body, to guide and lead the way to utmost success.

The mind, the heart, and the soul are the keys to which many great leaders have found themselves and their futures. Learn from them, observe their past and present deeds to better yourself. We all share a trace of ignorance and therefore must thrive off one another to move forward. It starts with one small step. . . a dream and a vision.

I envision the future of America thirty years from now. I see a dividend of lifestyles between micro-computers and the "Jetsons." I see the animals being able to equally share the land with humans. I see no pollution due to the fact we can now change it into lovely household pottery! I see no vandals, gangs, guns, or drugs—these people overdosed to their death in their own self-pity and anger. I see no diseases, decaying, or unwanted pain. I see wholesome lives, unlocked doors, and nightly jogs because people are no longer afraid. I see racial harmony, with acknowledgement and acceptance of the past, and a "ready foot" to move forward. . . united!

This is all that I see. This is my dream. I have that mind, that heart, and that soul to make this real. I may not do it alone, but it will be done. It may not be now, but it will be soon. And I will be that leader who shall be looked upon as a true scholar. Young adults who will be entering the "real world" with little experience, but lots of energy just looking for a light to guide them through. I will be one of those lights burning brightly for hereafter.

IN MEMORY OF ELMER CERIN

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, Congress has lost one of its most precious resources.

On Monday, July 24, Elmer Cerin passed away. I join with many of my colleagues, our staff, and others whose lives intersect with our's on Capital Hill to mourn Elmer's death and to take a moment to celebrate his life.

Unlike many of Elmer's admirers, I only knew him for a short time. When I arrived in Washington in January 1993, I began, of course, to meet the Hill's personalities. I met the Speaker. I met powerful Senators. I met important Ambassadors. And I met Elmer. Bounding into my office 1 day with a huge smile on his face and a stack of Dear Colleagues under his arm, I first laid eyes on this incredible man, on this Capitol Hill institution.

One of my staff members, who had known Elmer for several years, filled me in. Elmer

was a volunteer lobbyist for a number of important causes, including health care, religious freedom, and pro-Israel issues. Although he had reached the age of 80, he had the energy of the interns a quarter his age with whom he constantly bantered. He was kind and funny, I was told, but also incredibly persistent and persuasive. With the force of his personality and his shoelather, Elmer won many more legislative battles than he lost.

Elmer had a long and distinguished career before he ever began his lobbying crusades. He served in the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, and also worked for the Postal Service for over 20 years. Subsequently, Elmer was a successful attorney in private practice.

When Elmer's beloved wife, Sylvia, was diagnosed with ALS—Lou Gehrig's disease—in 1977, he began the phase of his life that put him in contact with so many on the Hill. Elmer began a personal effort to lobby for more research funds for ALS. Over the years, he took on additional health issues including breast cancer, smoking, and NIH funding. For many years, he worked out of the office of our colleague HENRY WAXMAN, who spoke eloquently last week at Elmer's funeral.

Elmer also had a desk in Steve Solarz's office where he worked with Steve on human rights and Jewish issues. I'm told that he helped Representative Solarz pass the famous yarmulke bill—which allowed Jewish servicemen to wear religious head coverings while on duty—by recounting to Members and staff the fact that Elmer himself wore his yarmulke while parachuting behind enemy lines in World War II.

Together with his second wife, Shoshana Riemer, herself an activist, Elmer was very involved in a host of civic and community affairs. He was legendary for his continuous vigil in front of the Soviet Embassy during the dark days of oppression of Soviet Jews. He and Shoshana were charter sponsors of the Holocaust Museum.

In a New York Times profile about Elmer written in 1986, Elmer said, "During my lifetime, if I can reduce suffering in this world a little bit, I will be more than rewarded for all my efforts." Sadly, Elmer's life has come to an end. But he did indeed succeed in helping many, many people. And he enriched and inspired those he left behind. The poet Thomas Campbell wrote, "To live in the hearts we leave is not to die." By this measure, Elmer will live on in all who knew and loved him.

JUDGE LLOYD TATUM, A GREAT AMERICAN

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, August 5, 1995, Judge Lloyd Tatum of Henderson, TN, will celebrate his birthday, matching the Biblical age of three score and ten.

Judge Tatum is a highly respected west Tennessee lawyer, known throughout Tennessee legal circles for having served many years as a member of the Tennessee Criminal

Court of Appeals. Upon his retirement from the active bench several years ago, he resumed private practice in Henderson with his son, Lloyd Rogers Tatum, while continuing to serve as a reserve judge.

In addition to being the husband of my beloved deceased sister, Inadene, Judge Tatum is a mentor of mine. He is a brother-in-law who is as close to me as a brother. He inspired me to become a lawyer, to engage in politics and to muster the self-confidence to stand for Congress.

We confer frequently about issues of the day, as well as our latest golf scores—such as they are—and I value his advice.

Saturday, his four children and their spouses, many grandchildren, other family and scores of friends are gathering to wish Lloyd a joyous birthday.

I hope that through his life, I can inspire just a fraction of the great number of people who have been inspired and encouraged by Lloyd Tatum.

I wish for him many more productive years and thank him for all he means to me, my family, and hundreds of friends and admirers. Happy birthday, Lloyd.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TERRY JAMES MCCOY

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I offer my congratulations to Terry James McCoy of Franklin, NC, who has been named a national winner in the 1995 Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest.

The program was started 48 years ago and since 1958 has been sponsored each year by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary.

Students competing in the contest write and record a 3-to-5-minute essay on a patriotic theme. This year more than 126,000 secondary school students nationwide participated in the contest competing for the 54 national scholarships.

McCoy, a recent graduate of Franklin High School, was named the North Carolina State winner for his script, "My Vision for America," and was awarded the \$2,000 Jesse A. Lewis Memorial Scholarship Award.

I congratulate Terry on an outstanding accomplishment and ask that his script be placed in the RECORD.

MY VISION FOR AMERICA

(By Terry James McCoy)

The United States of America was, and is, an experiment. In its brief two hundred and eighteen years as an independent nation, America has stood the test of destruction many times. Every time this nation is engaged in a battle, it is tested. Every time America experiences a lapse in its economy, it is tested. When American citizens burn the symbol of this great land, it is tested.

The Civil War was possibly this nation's greatest trial. Descension among citizens has never been this high. As states began to secede, hatred towards one another began to

grow. Many were declaring this, "the end of democracy, and this nation." How fortunate, that from the fields of Illinois there came a tall, powerful man. This man has vision for America. He could see past the hatred and the violence. He saw America as it should have been. Abraham Lincoln led a nation out of its greatest test and left it far better than he found it.

The Great Depression is yet another potentially disastrous predicament that America has had to face. The United States' economy was in shambles. It was not only an economic depression but a social depression as well. Unemployment was at an all time high. Yet again there were those who said that, "capitalism has failed, its the end of this nation." Children were starving, families were destroyed, and American citizens were without hope. Through the midst of this terrible time, a great leader came to the forefront. He showed the American people that there was hope. He promised them that America could pull through this evil beast, called the Great Depression. Franklin Delano Roosevelt had a vision for America. Roosevelt knew that America could quickly become the world's largest economic and militaristic super power. Franklin Roosevelt never saw the day when America became what he dreamed it to be. His vision is still very much alive in this country and will continue to be alive as long as American citizens are students of its history.

These two men contributed more to this nation than we will ever realize. Their visions are still very much a part of this country. However, their visions are not the only visions that have influenced America. Every citizen of this nation has had a vision for America's future. For example, Susan B. Anthony had a very simple vision. It was a vision in which all Americans had the right to vote.

Henry Ford had a vision in which all the people of this country could afford and own their own car. The Wright brothers dreamed of an America in which people could travel through the air to get to their destinations. These visions for America were not just fantasies that only existed in these dreamer's heads, but they were attainable ideals that many other Americans shared with them.

What is my vision for America? It is one of idealism, but attainable idealism. I see an America in which citizens can put faith in those that govern them. I see an America in which if you destroy the United States Flag, the very symbol of our freedom and our pride, not only will you be breaking a federal law but you will be directly defying the United States Constitution. My vision for America is one in which we stand proud of those that have served this nation so well, both in military service and civilian service. I foresee a nation where school children are no longer afraid of violence in their own schools. I dream of the day when the people of this nation can once again stroll the streets in safety. I look forward to an America where people are proud of it and its rich history. This is my vision for America.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEDICARE PROGRAM'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the 30th anniversary of the Medicare

Program—three decades of commitment, service, and dedication to providing for the health care needs of our Nation's elderly citizens. Signed into law on July 30, 1965, by President Johnson, the Medicare Program has a rich history that all Americans can be proud of.

Prior to Medicare only 46 percent of the elderly had health care coverage, as a result of Medicare, today 97 percent of the Nation's elderly have health care coverage.

After the implementation of the Medicare Program, the death rates for all causes decreased dramatically. From 1960 to the present, the number of deaths for Americans ages 65 to 74 has decreased by over a quarter of a million—275,000—and for those over the age of 85 the number of deaths has decreased by nearly half million—427,000.

With good medical care, the life expectancy for Americans had increased by 6.1 years, increasing from 69.7 years prior to Medicare, to 75.8 years today.

In spite of Medicare's proven success in prolonging elderly Americans' independence, and its success in improving their quality of life, the Republicans have been steadfast in their commitment to kill the Medicare Program. Since day 1, they have attacked the Medicare Program from all angles—labeling it as socialized medicine, unnecessary, and ill-conceived.

Thirty years after the establishment of the Medicare Program, the Republican assault had not only continued, but as escalated and become even more mean spirited. Today, the GOP seeks to destroy the Medicare Program through the budget process. The Republican-passed budget resolution cuts \$270 billion out of the Medicare Program, threatening the health of millions of American elderly.

While the Republicans have never supported the Medicare Program, their decision to gut the program's funding in order to give a tax cut to the wealthy is one of their most callous acts—not only against the Medicare Program—but more importantly, against the elderly citizens served by the program.

The American people must not tolerate the Republicans' blatant disregard for the health care needs of the elderly—the GOP's assault on the elderly is unconscionable and inhumane.

Mr. Speaker, when President Johnson signed the Medicare Program into law, he stated:

No longer will older Americans be denied the healing miracle of modern medicine . . . no longer will illness crush and destroy the savings that they have so carefully put away over a lifetime so that they might enjoy dignity in their later years . . . and, no longer will this Nation refuse the hand of justice to those who have given a lifetime of service and wisdom and labor to the progress of this progressive country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Medicare Program on its 30th anniversary, and to pledge ourselves to making it absolutely clear—that we will not allow the Republican Party to make our Nation's elderly their pawn in the Republican-tax give away scheme for the rich.

CONGRATULATIONS AND HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY CARL EVERETT VAIL, SR.

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my most heart-felt congratulations to Mr. Carl Everett Vail, Sr., on the occasion of his 100th birthday. Mr. Vail was born August 12, 1895, the son of Floyd Wiggins, a farmer and market hunter, and Elizabeth Genin Penny.

Mr. Vail has served both Long Island and this Nation for many years. He volunteered for the draft in 1917, and served valiantly in the 77th Division in World War I. He incurred a temporary disability during the war due to poisonous gas, and was discharged from the Army in 1919. Originally a farmer, Vail was unable to continue that occupation because of his disability. He decided to follow his interest in automobiles which began at the age of eight.

Through a combination of hard work, dedication, skill, and timing, Carl Vail built up his car dealerships from a single car—the Waltham, Massachusetts war-baby—to a multi-million dollar business. His success never tarnished his reputation for honesty and fairness. When the United States entered World War II, Vail again volunteered to serve his country. His wartime responsibilities included service on a civilian Army ordnance team that raised 2,200 men and officers for the regular Army ordnance. He was also eastern Long Island division captain in charge of Coast Guard Temporary Reserve with 200 men on part-time duty.

Aside from being a successful businessman and a national patriot, Carl Vail is also community-minded and a dedicated patriarch of the Vail family. His spirit of voluntarism lead him to actively participate in promoting automotive safety and driver education on eastern Long Island. He was also a founder and past commander of Raymond Cleaves Post, American Legion, Mattituck. Over the years, Carl Vail has been a dutiful husband, father, and grandfather. He has 3 children, 8 grandchildren, and 11 great grandchildren.

Once again I extend my best wishes and congratulations on 100 successful years to Carl Everett Vail, Sr. He is a man whose life is an inspiration to us all.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL FORGE CO., IRVINE, PA

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in proud recognition of the new employee-owners of National Forge Co. in Irvine, PA. On June 29, 1995, these men and women purchased the company's assets and those of a subsidiary in Manchester, England. In so doing, they married the dignity of hard work with the passion of self-investment.

An internationally competitive producer of precision machined steel components, the company has thrived on a reputation for excellence in quality and productivity. From its founding in 1915 by Clinton E. Wilder to its most recent days under the leadership of his son, Robert O. Wilder, National Forge has grown steadily, continuously seizing new opportunities and enhancing its operations.

National Forge is a northwest Pennsylvania success story, but it is also a company of national significance. An exporter to customers around the world, it is a source of our country's global competitiveness. The award-winning service and products of National Forge also contribute to our national defense. In times of need—from the world wars through the gulf war—the company was a key supplier to our Armed Forces, and it remains one today.

Now, National Forge takes another bold step forward. The employees look forward to the future with a new sense of vigor, and stand ready to face the challenges of the 21st century.

I appreciate this opportunity to recognize the people of National Forge. With their skill, dedication, and confidence they are pursuing the American dream, and I wish them all of the best.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NCOA IN
CELEBRATING ITS 35-YEAR ANNI-
VERSARY

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the United States of America [NCOA] in celebrating its 35-year anniversary. I have enjoyed working with the members of the NCOA and wish them the very best in the years to come. I want to share with my colleagues the following article which chronicles the history of the association:

NCOA CELEBRATES 35 YEARS OF SERVICE TO
MILITARY PERSONNEL, VETERANS, AND RE-
TIRES

SAN ANTONIO, TX, July 29, 1995.—In 1960, several retired U.S. servicemembers founded the Non-Commissioned Officers Association (NCOA) as a vehicle for enlisted veterans and military retirees to discuss military issues. Today, the San Antonio-based association has members around the world and is regarded as one of the most influential military organizations in America.

"NCOA's lobbyists have successfully defended military and veterans entitlements while striving to improve the quality of life for enlisted personnel and their families," says NCOA President Charles R. Jackson, MCPO, USN (Ret). "Additionally, NCOA members, located on nearly every military installation in the U.S. and overseas, have made lasting contributions to their communities."

Thirty-five years ago, Army Sergeant Major Orville L. Vickers broadened the scope of the original vision of NCOA. SGM Vickers included active duty enlisteds from all five branches in the organizational composition. The new association, SGM Vickers declared,

would have four primary purposes: fraternal, social, educational and patriotic. It would also provide some commercial benefits and employment services.

On September 20, 1960, just three days after NCOA's charter was issued by the state of Texas, SGM Vickers officially created NCOA. As the Association's first president, SGM Vickers paid his \$12 membership dues and the dues of four NCOs who would form the board of directors. He also deposited \$100 into NCOA's brand-new bank account.

Membership grew slowly for the first year or two, and was confined primarily to the San Antonio area. But within just a few years, the word got out about NCOA and the Association began to build a sizable membership throughout the U.S. and the world.

The 1960s was a period of growth and self-examination for NCOA. Emphasis was placed on public relations, membership recruitment and an exploration of which goals and issues the Association should pursue.

By the 1970s, NCOA had taken its place as a leading advocate of personnel issues pertaining to active duty military, veterans and retirees. The Association's lobbyists began appearing before congressional committees, defending endangered benefits and supporting progressive programs.

During the 1980's, the Association's membership and influence grew dramatically. NCOA members were now all around the world, in more than 200 chapters. In Washington, D.C., NCOA lobbyists had become well known. Based on their list of legislative achievements, NCOA had earned the respect of congressmen and senators. Perhaps one of their greatest accomplishments came in the mid-1980s, when President Ronald Reagan signed a bill (that had been passed unanimously by both houses of Congress) that granted a federal charter to NCOA. NCOA's federal charter was at that time only the 79th authorized by the U.S. Congress.

Today, NCOA has members and chapters worldwide. It employs a full-time team of registered lobbyists in Washington and provides a national network of service centers. NCOA's job placement assistance and veteran service programs have proven to be valuable assets to its members. Through the Association's Certified Merchant Program, members save dollars through consumer benefits and discounts.

NCOA membership encompasses the entire enlisted force—active duty, reservists, National Guardsmen, veterans and retirees from all branches of the U.S. armed services. Moreover, NCOA has committed itself to improving the lives of others. For instance, chapter members continue to support causes such as Special Olympics, Muscular Dystrophy Association, the NCOA Medical Trust Fund, the NCOA Scholarship Fund and the NCOA Disaster Relief Fund.

"NCOA certainly has come a long way in just three and one-half decades," says Jackson. "And we have lived up to our motto, 'Strength in Unity,' by fighting for servicemembers' benefits, helping them with problems, supporting important programs and providing unparalleled camaraderie. Simultaneously, through our commitment to benevolent acts, we have made a significant contribution to the civilian community," Jackson adds. "NCOA also remains the only national organization exclusively dedicated to representing enlisted servicemembers of all branches of the military."

NCOA's legislative highlights through the years:

In the 1970s, NCOA was:

The only military association to appear before the Veterans Affairs Committee to seek

increases in veterans' compensation and DIC rates.

The first military association to appear before the House Budget Committee on behalf of military personnel (to seek increased sea pay).

One of only two military/veterans organizations testifying in opposition to law that barred persons in receipt of military retired pay from collecting unemployment compensation.

The first military association to suggest and testify for the opening of individual retirement accounts to active duty personnel, which later became law.

The first organization to seek a new GI Education Bill for members of the Armed Forces. A bill authored by NCOA was the first of its kind to be introduced in 1979 in Congress.

The only military association actively supporting increases in veterans' burial allowances, which subsequently became law.

In the 1980s, NCOA was:

Successfully recommended a 17 percent targeted pay raise for noncommissioned and petty officers in 1981.

Instrumental in fighting against subsequent military pay reductions and helping attain pay raises.

Influential in getting the Coast Guard's operating budget raised.

The first military association to provide a network of accredited Veterans Services Officers (VSOs) outside the nation's capital.

The first organization to open a veterans service office on a military installation.

The first military association to present its veterans affairs goals to a congressional panel.

Instrumental in preserving reemployment rights and retired pay eligibility for federal civilian employees who perform extended reserve duty in the Armed Forces.

A major player in getting the Senate to accept an increase in coverage for participants in Servicemen's Government Life Insurance (SGLI) and Veterans' Government Life Insurance (VGLI).

In the 1990s, NCOA has:

Successfully fought for enlisted widows to receive benefits equal to officers' widows under the Dependency and Indemnity Compensation program.

Helped persuade Congress to expand the DoD family dental plan.

Successfully pursued legislation that protects retirement benefits for NCOs and POs who have completed 18 years of service, thus extending to enlisteds a benefit previously enjoyed only by officers.

Requested and received the introduction of the first enlisted involuntary separation pay proposals considered by Congress, which subsequently became law.

Supported the subsequent enactment of voluntary separation pay for enlisted servicemembers and was successful in efforts to have these benefits extended to the Coast Guard, National Guard and military reserves.

Supported the creation of mail-order pharmacies and health care options to serve retirees at base closure sites.

Successfully supported the creation of the Troops to Teachers and the Leadership Employment for Armed Services Personnel (LEAP) programs to assist veterans and retirees in gaining employment.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM "BOONE"
DARDEN

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on July 22, Florida lost one of its finest citizens. I rise today to commemorate the life of community leader William Darden. Affectionately known as Boone, Mr. Darden had a long and distinguished career in law enforcement and public service. His career culminated in being named police chief in his hometown of Riviera Beach, becoming the first African-American police chief of a major city in Florida.

Born in Atlanta, Mr. Darden began his service to his country as a military policeman in World War II. Following the war, he became one of the first African-American policemen hired by the West Palm Beach Police Department. Throughout his life, he continued opening doors closed to minorities. When he rose to the position of lieutenant, he became the highest ranking African-American police officer in the South. In 1971, he was called in by Riviera Beach city leaders to help quell the devastating violence and calm the atmosphere of anger created by the integration of public schools. Using his considerable mediation skills, Mr. Darden single-handedly brought peace to his fractured community. He was promptly named police chief of Riviera Beach and set to work cleaning up and revitalizing the chaotic police force which at the time was a symbol of racial division.

A model of goodwill and a hero to many African-American youth, he was reknown for his community work with troubled children. His popularity spread across Florida and was widely regarded as a major force in State politics. He was the vice chair of the State Democratic Affirmative Action Committee and subsequently rose to hold a seat on the national executive committee of the Democratic Party. Having close ties to the Carter White House, Mr. Darden participated in a diplomatic trip to Algeria at the behest of President Carter. After a remarkable rise from patrolman to chief, Mr. Darden retired in 1983 to devote his time to his family. As well as being a respected community leader, Mr. Darden was a devoted family man, and he is survived by his wife, Rose, his daughter, Kimberly, two sons, William, Jr., and Darell; and a grandchild, Dominique.

A pioneer, peacemaker, and a dear friend, Boone Darden was an exceptional man. Mr. Speaker, Florida has lost one of its great citizens with the passing of William "Boone" Darden. His courageous life is an inspiration to all of us, and a blueprint of the American dream. We can only hope that his life emboldens those that face their own mountains to climb.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DISENFRANCHISING TENS OF MIL-
LIONS OF ELDERLY AND LOW-IN-
COME AMERICANS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on July 25, the president of the National Association of Public Hospitals, Larry Gage, testified before the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health on the pending Medicare cuts.

I'd like to reprint here two paragraphs from his outstanding statement—a statement that every Member should read before voting on the excessive, destructive Medicare and Medicaid cuts proposed by the budget resolution:

Despite rhetoric to the contrary, these programs have achieved their results for the most part efficiently and economically. Medicare in particular has seen provider payments capped at a growth rate less than inflation for most of the last decade. And current projections for growth in the Medicaid program are largely due to demand for long term care and the growth in the number of recipients, with the poor elderly being a major factor on both fronts.

For these reasons, it is simply impossible for most analysts to imagine reducing spending in these two programs by almost half a trillion dollars over the next seven years without destroying both programs and disenfranchising tens of millions of elderly and low income Americans. Surely, it is impossible to contemplate implementing positive reforms such as are envisioned in the Committee's new proposal in the face of such reductions.

**TRIBUTE TO TEMPLE SHIR
SHALOM**

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the dedication of a new home for Temple Shir Shalom of West Bloomfield, MI. Temple Shir Shalom was founded in June 1988 with just 30 committed families. For the past 7 years, congregants worshiped in rented space in an office building at the same time promoting and planning for a permanent home.

Today Temple Shir Shalom is the proud congregation of 650 members, and their new home reflects the commitment and diligence of the entire congregation—the clergy, the staff, and the congregants. I commend them on their achievement of reaching the day they had looked forward to for so long.

To everyone at Temple Shir Shalom, I extend every good wish for many, many fruitful years ahead.

August 1, 1995

CONGRATULATIONS, RON
RUHLAND

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my heartiest congratulations to Mr. Ron Ruhland on his appointment to the Michigan State Waterways Commission. Governor Engler could not have made a finer choice.

As a Member whose district includes more shoreline than most entire States, and with a district that includes a significant number of lakes, bays, and rivers, I have a great interest in waterways issues. The development and maintenance of harbors, channels, and docking and launching facilities is vital to thousands of people throughout my district. It is one of the key reasons why I sought membership on the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Ron Ruhland understands the waterways in Michigan's 5th Congressional District. Living so close to the area and continuing to enjoy the waterways himself, he has first-hand knowledge of the benefits and needs of our water resources. He is also an accomplished sailor and boatsman for 35 years, and serves as vice commodore of the Saginaw Bay Yacht Club.

As one of the seven members of the Michigan State Waterways Commission, many of us are looking to Ron to being a strong advocate for our needs. His reputation as a successful and innovative business owner, and a thoughtful Commissioner on both the Bay County Board of Commissioners and the Bay County Planning and Zoning Commission, make everyone who knows him confident that he will be a positive and active influence on the Waterways Commission.

I look forward to working with Ron in a partnership to maintain and improve Michigan's waterway resources for our residents and our many, many visitors. I urge you, Mr. Speaker, and all of our colleagues in wishing Mr. Ron Ruhland the very best as he undertakes this new and most important task.

**TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
THOMAS E. MORGAN**

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I bring to the attention of my colleagues the passing of Thomas E. Morgan, former Member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania and former chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who died yesterday in his native Pennsylvania at the age of 88.

Doc Morgan served this institution with distinction for 32 years, beginning in 1944. For most of his career he was the only practicing physician serving in the U.S. Congress.

For 17 years from 1959 to 1976, Morgan was the able chairman of the Foreign Affairs

Committee—renamed the Committee on International Relations during the 94th Congress. His stewardship was the longest of any chairman in the committee's history.

Doc Morgan presided over crucial debates on foreign assistance, arms control, the Cuba missile crisis, the Vietnam war, and relations with the Soviet Union. He led U.S. delegations to international meetings and parliamentary conclaves, and advised several Presidents and Secretaries of State.

Yet Doc Morgan never dwelt on his foreign policy expertise or the role he played in Washington's foreign policy deliberations. He simply referred to himself as a country doctor. He never lost his sense of humor. He never lost touch with his patients, whom he continued to see after he came to Congress. His priority in Congress remained the same throughout his career: to improve economic conditions for his southwestern Pennsylvania constituents.

The son of a Welsh coal miner, Doc Morgan remained close to his Monongahela River Valley roots his entire life. He returned to Pennsylvania upon his retirement but played a key role as chairman of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense—United States and Canada.

Our prayers and sympathy go to Doc Morgan's wife, Winifred, to his daughter, Marianne, and to other members of his family. They can be proud of his many accomplishments and of his dedicated service to his Nation. It was my distinct honor and privilege to work with Doc Morgan. He served his constituents, State and Nation with extraordinary distinction. He set a marvelous example of public service for all of us.

SALUTING FREEDOM FLIGHT AMERICA

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, this year, the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, we have much to be thankful for. As Americans, we are blessed to live in the greatest and most free Nation in the history of mankind. The freedom we enjoy today is the result of the sacrifices of millions of Americans during that war 50 years ago.

Not only must we honor those who sacrificed for our freedom, we must never forget the titanic global battle to protect freedom. On August 2 and 3 the people of El Paso will be honoring our great victory in a truly remarkable fashion when Freedom Flight America arrives.

Freedom Flight America is a coast to coast Journey featuring hundreds of World War II vintage aircraft. Some of the aircraft that won the war—DC-3's, T-6s, F-4U Corsairs and P-51 mustangs—will be on view. This remarkable display will entertain and educate the people of El Paso on the role of American airpower in the defeat of global tyranny. I salute the organizers of the event and extend my support for this undertaking.

God bless our airmen, young and old, present and departed and God bless America.

TELECOM BILL IS PRO-COMPETITION, PRO-JOBS AND PRO-CONSUMER

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this week—perhaps as early as tomorrow—the House is expected to consider sweeping telecommunications legislation, H.R. 1555. This landmark regulatory reform bill will offer countless benefits to American consumers and open telecommunications markets to competition by eliminating layers of burdensome Federal regulations.

I would like to include an editorial from Friday's Washington Times for the RECORD. It sets out the reasons why the long distance carriers withdrew their support for H.R. 1555. I hope that my colleagues will read this article, and I urge them to vote in favor of the bill with the manager's amendment.

[From the Washington Times, July 28, 1995]

WHO'S AFRAID OF THE BABY BELLS?

Up for a vote next week in the House is the long-awaited and hard-fought telecommunications legislation. Accordingly, the AT&T, MCI and Sprint coalition got down to the serious business of retail politics yesterday, busying and training thousands of their employees into the Capitol to flood members' offices and to demand that the telecom bill be changed to their advantage. Happily, that is not likely to happen.

The bill, as it originally emerged from Rep. Thomas Bliley's House Commerce Committee, was packed full of the long-distance companies' druthers. The package of goodies for AT&T, MCI and Sprint posed a big enough threat to competition that the Republican leadership had a talk with Mr. Bliley, who agreed that when the bill comes up for a vote next week he will offer what is known as a "Manager's amendment" stripping the legislation of the provisions expected to hobble the Baby Bells. With Mr. Bliley offering the amendment, it is expected to pass easily, which is why the long-distance coalition put the full-court press on yesterday.

For all the complexities of the bill, the basic issue dividing the Baby Bells from the long-distance group is fairly simple. Marketing studies done by both camps show that the big prize goes to whoever is first at offering consumers simple, complete phone service. Phone customers are tired of having separate bills and companies for local and long distance, and would sign up with the first company to offer inexpensive combined service. All the jockeying between the Bells and the long-distance firms is about determining who will get the first shot at combining local and long-distance plans.

The provisions that AT&T et al. succeeded in working into the original committee bill, H.R. 1555, would have placed a series of hazards and roadblocks in the way of the Bell companies, while leaving their path to the market wide open.

The most important of these was the requirement that a local Bell company have a "facilities-based" competitor in its market before being allowed to compete in the long-distance market. In other words, the local company would be blocked from offering long-distance service until some other com-

pany had come into its market and built a physical network of wires comparable to the network the local Bell already has in place. In practice, that would be a very, very long time.

Since the legislation also requires the Bells to sell time on their own networks to the long-distance companies at a discount so the time can be resold as part of a local and long-distance package. AT&T, MCI and Sprint would have no reason to build local networks of their own. They would have been able to use the Bell local networks to get into the local service business, while at the same time keeping the Bells from competing with them in the Long-distance business.

The Bells successfully fought that provision, arguing that the market should be opened for everybody all at the same time. So too a slew of other provisions that would also have hindered the Bells' entrance into the long-distance market. That entry is feared by a long-distance industry that appears to have a very cozy environment going for itself.

For all the television ads touting the cut-throat competition among AT&T, MCI and Sprint, it turns out that basic long-distance rates have been going up for the last couple of years, by more than 5 percent a year. More disturbing still, the big three companies, which account for more than 95 percent of the long-distance market, have raised their prices in lock step. This is a happenstance that will likely end once the various Baby Bells are able to bring a new round of competition into the long-distance market.

As for the long-distance companies' argument that the Bells will be able to use their "monopoly" position to dominate the market, it is a little hard to see how a financial behemoth like AT&T is going to be intimidated by a regional phone company. Given that the Bells will be required to discount their lines to the long-distance companies for resale, the Bells' local monopolies become meaningless.

The long-distance coalition plans to do everything it can to kill the telecom bill as it now stands—with the manager's amendment. No bill at all, from the big three's perspective, is almost as good as a bill written to their liking. The long-distance companies can get into the local phone business if local law allows, as it does in almost half the states. But it takes a change in federal law to allow the Baby Bells into the interstate business of long-distance. Nonetheless, the bill is expected to pass next week with the support of the House leadership and Mr. Bliley. That is good news for consumers, for whom the greater the competition, the better.

UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, last week the Congress met in joint session to welcome South Korean President Kim Yong-sam.

Four decades after the Korean war, South Korea enjoys a thriving economy and an open political system. Our security interests in Korea have been complemented by a growing American economic interest.

The moving dedication of the Korean War Memorial was testimony to the blood shed by

Americans to ensure Korea's future and to our continued interest in Korean prosperity. Mr. Hamilton, ranking member of the International Relations Committee, recently spoke on the state of American-Korean relations at an Asia society meeting.

I commend Mr. Hamilton's remarks to my colleagues. His speech, "The U.S. and South Korea: A Successful Partnership," provides an insightful review of our mutual interests:

THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH KOREA: A
SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIP

(By Lee H. Hamilton)

I. INTRODUCTION

South Korea has been much on our minds of late. We watched with sorrow at the climbing casualty list from last month's tragedy in Seoul. We also celebrated with the South Korean people as survivors were miraculously pulled from the rubble of the collapsed department store.

South Korea captures our attention for other reasons, of course. The Korean peninsula presents some of the most challenging issues facing U.S. foreign policy. We are concerned about North Korea's nuclear program, the uncertainties of its leadership succession, and relations between South and North Korea.

Next week, we will welcome Korean President Kim Yong-sam to Washington. We will bestow upon him the honor of addressing a joint session of Congress. That is a true measure of the importance of our friendship with South Korea. Our countries have excellent bilateral relations, marked by a strong security alliance and broad economic ties.

II. SOUTH KOREA'S SUCCESS

South Korea is a great success story.

Consider Korea in 1945. It had been the victim of harsh colonialism for 50 years. The defeat of Japan brought not liberation, but division of the Korean nation along the 38th parallel. Families were torn apart. Customary patterns of trade, communication, and exchange were broken. Soviet occupiers ravaged the northern half of the country.

Five years later saw the resumption of warfare—all the more bitter because it was Korean against Korean. Armies surged up and down the peninsula, bringing death and devastation. Millions lost their lives. Tens of millions more were displaced.

The 1953 armistice brought no real peace. The peninsula remained divided. South Korea, the less prosperous half, was saddled with huge defense burdens to guard against future attack.

What a difference a few decades have made! South Korea is a thriving democracy. It is one of the world's most prosperous countries. Per capita income, which did not reach even \$100 until the 1960s, is now nearly \$10,000. South Korea is no longer a foreign aid recipient; it is a foreign aid donor. The World Bank points to South Korea to show how a country with few natural resources—other than its people—can transform itself in a generation from one of the poorest countries in Asia to one of the richest.

III. THE U.S.-KOREAN PARTNERSHIP

The Korean-American alliance is robust. It is a treaty commitment, but also a mature friendship built on shared commitments to democracy and free markets.

In fact, South Korea is a major success story for American foreign policy. A free and prosperous South Korea has contributed to peace and stability in a strategic corner of the world—where China, Russia and Japan intersect.

Korea also is a close partner and friend. We share a keen interest in regional stability, economic prosperity, and the control of weapons of mass destruction. Together, we seek to spread democracy and human rights to those Asian countries through which the winds of freedom have yet to sweep.

Nearly a quarter million Americans gave their lives in three Asian wars in the past half century for those objectives, but many times more Koreans died during that same bloody period. We are linked by bonds of common sacrifice.

One startling change in our relations has been the decline in anti-Americanism in Korea. It was not long ago that Korea saw widespread student demonstrations against the United States and frequent demands that U.S. troops be withdrawn. Today there is little of this discord.

The presence of 37,000 American troops in Korea is, as you might expect, an irritant from time to time. Crimes are sometimes committed against the civilian population, and South Korean critics complain that their court have only limited jurisdiction over U.S. servicemen and their dependents.

But by and large, the South Korean people and their government have grown accustomed to Americans: They are no longer controversial or distasteful. The alliance is viewed as mutually beneficial, a normal part of everyday existence. South Koreans, for example, were relieved earlier this year when the Clinton administration announced it would maintain a 100,000 troop level in East Asia.

IV. THE U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN SECURITY ALLIANCE

I need not dwell on the reasons for the Korean-American security alliance. On the U.S. side, the stability of Asia is critical to our overall security and prosperity, and our security relationships with Korea and Japan are the linchpins of our presence in Asia.

For South Korea, the benefits are also clear. A hostile North Korea still stations two-thirds of its 1.2 million man army near the Demilitarized Zone. The North has enough artillery targeted on Seoul to reduce it to rubble. It has SCUD missiles and is developing longer-range ballistic missiles. Its dictators have committed terrorist acts. It has had, until recently, a secret nuclear weapons program flaunting the will of the international community.

This does not suggest the North could defeat the South in a war. But it does point out the dangers. The Korean peninsula remains the most dangerous flashpoint in Asia because of its location, North Korea's militarization, and the nature of its government. General Luck, the U.S. commander in Korea, estimates a war on the peninsula could claim a million lives and cost a trillion dollars. Thus, the money we invest in peace and stability on the Korean peninsula is prudent.

V. ISSUES IN THE RELATIONSHIP

Let me turn to several key issues in the U.S.-South Korean relationship. A. North K

1. North Korea's Nuclear Program

North Korea's secret efforts to acquire nuclear weapons are a major threat to U.S. national security. A nuclear-armed North Korea would also jeopardize the stability of the entire region.

Last October, the United States signed an agreement with North Korea to freeze, and eventually eliminate, its nuclear weapons program.

This complex accord will be implemented in stages over a decade or more. In essence, it is a trade. North Korea has halted and will eventually dismantle its nuclear weapons

program, accepting extensive international inspections to verify compliance. In exchange, the international community will provide North Korea with alternative energy sources, initially in the form of heavy fuel oil, and later with light-water reactors that cannot easily be used to make nuclear bombs.

The agreement also envisions that we will move toward normalization of political and economic ties between the United States and North Korea, and a resumption of dialogue between the two Koreas.

This agreement does not address every concern we have about North Korea. But it does provide us with an opening—one that did not exist before—to lift the specter of a nuclear arms race from the Korean peninsula, begin a process of meaningful dialogue between the two Koreas, and come to grips with other North Korean activities that concern us.

This time last year, we were on the verge of a confrontation with North Korea—a confrontation no one wanted, and that held little hope of solving the problem of North Korea's nuclear program. Voices in this city, and pundits across the country, called for sanctions and even military strikes.

Today, because of the Geneva agreement, the North has frozen its nuclear program and agreed to a step-by-step process that will eventually eliminate that program.

Some say the Agreed Framework is "frontloaded" in favor of the North. I cannot agree. North Korea has already taken a number of significant steps under the agreement.

It has shut down its only operating reactor.

It has halted construction on two new reactors.

It has sealed its reprocessing facility and stopped construction on a new reprocessing line.

It has refrained from reprocessing its spent fuel rods, which would have given the North enough plutonium for four or five nuclear weapons.

And it has admitted International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors and U.S. technicians into its nuclear facilities.

In return, we have provided North Korea with \$5 million of heavy oil. We have also spent \$10 million to ensure the safe storage of the North's spent fuel rods—but this was preferable to having Pyongyang reprocess those rods and obtain enough plutonium for 4-5 nuclear weapons.

North Korea will not get what it really wants—the light water reactors—until well down the line—after all our questions about its past nuclear activities has been resolved. The agreement is frontloaded—but in our favor.

Moreover, North Korea has agreed not only to resume IAEA inspections of its nuclear facilities, but to exceed its obligations under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). It has agreed to refrain from reprocessing the spent fuel it possesses, and to shut down its reprocessing facility—even though the NPT permits reprocessing. This means the North cannot obtain plutonium to manufacture nuclear weapons.

This agreement is not based on trust, but on North Korea's performance. The United States will have the means to verify that the North is living up to its commitments. We will pursue our interests by other means if North Korea does not fulfill its obligations. We will not only cancel the deal—we will respond firmly in other venues.

Some critics maintain that we gave away too much, that we could have gotten more

from the North Koreans if only we had been better negotiators. I have not seen any evidence to support such claims.

One question often asked is whether North wants this agreement to succeed. Frankly, I don't know. We should expect the North to reopen issues we thought were resolved, and to issue threats designed to gain new concessions. Implementation will be slow, and sometimes painful.

Still, I am persuaded that this agreement is far preferable to any other alternative—as sanctions, or military escalation—at this time.

This agreement does not guarantee that future relations with the North will be without tensions and difficulties. But it will serve U.S. national interests, if it is fully implemented. It has the potential to defuse North Korea's nuclear threat, promote stability on the Korean peninsula, and lead to a more peaceful life for the people of Korea, South and North.

B. South-North Dialog

A dialogue between South and North Korea is also necessary if we are to bridge our differences with North Korea.

Recent events give us some grounds for optimism. Last month officials from North and South Korea spent five days in secret talks in Beijing. The result was an agreement by the South to provide 150,000 tons of rice to help North Korea meet its acute food shortage. A second round of talks between the two Koreas began a few days ago.

South Korea was careful during and after the talks not to humiliate the North. This shows a level of political maturity that bodes well for future South-North contacts. And it's not unrealistic to expect further contacts.

Just as ping-pong opened the door for substantive discussions between the United States and the People's Republic of China, so might rice set the stage for further progress on family reunification, cultural and athletic exchanges, trade and investment, and even a South-North summit.

One of the most pressing topics for South-North dialogue is the security situation along the Demilitarized Zone. The lessons we learned in central Europe during the Cold War can be applied in Korea.

Redeploying conventional forces, and great transparency, can reduce the danger of war along the DMZ.

Confidence-building measures, such as assigning liaison officers to the headquarters of field commands, requiring observers at military exercises, and limiting the size of such exercises, would help reduce tensions.

C. Reunification and the Armistice

On an issue of fundamental importance to the people of Korea, there should be no doubt: The United States supports the peaceful reunification of Korea. The division of the Korean peninsula, and of the Korean people, is artificial and unnatural. Reunification is clearly in U.S. interests: It will eliminate the danger of a new Korean war.

Reunification should be carried out by the Korean people themselves, on terms acceptable to them.

In recent years the North has insisted that the United States and North Korea should negotiate a peace treaty to replace the 1953 armistice agreement that ended the Korean War. Some of our friends in the South have voiced concern lest the United States, tired of its peacekeeping burdens, take up North Korea on its suggestion.

The United States has insisted, does insist, and will continue to insist that any peace

treaty to replace the armistice agreement be negotiated between the two Koreas themselves.

I cannot emphasize this enough: The United States will not permit North Korea to drive a wedge between itself and its ally South Korea. As Ambassador Laney said earlier this year, "The United States will never play the role of an 'honest broker' between the two Koreas—because we are not neutral." The United States will not deal with North Korea behind its ally's back.

D. The Economic Dimension

I have dealt with the security side of the U.S.-South Korean partnership because it is so important. I can also report that our economic ties are closer than ever.

South Korea is our eighth largest trading partner.

South Korean exports to the United States will probably rise by 7 percent this year, to a level of \$22 billion dollars. South Korea is the sixth largest market for U.S. exports, and the fourth largest market for U.S. agricultural goods.

American exports to South Korea may surpass \$30 billion this year. Let me put that in perspective: That is ten times the amount of foreign assistance we provided to South Korea over thirty-three years.

Investment is also robust; the United States, with more than \$300 million in direct investment, is the largest foreign investor in Korea.

Nagging problems are a part of these close economic ties. Unfair trade practices continue to restrict access by U.S. firms to Korean markets. Korea still does not provide sufficient protection for U.S. intellectual property. Indeed, the United States recently kept Korea on the Special 301 "priority watch list."

We also want Korea to open financial services markets, on par with the access we provide to the U.S. market. South Korea has given foreigners greater access to the bond market, raised investment limits for stock holdings in Korean companies, and allowed international organizations to issue local currency bonds—but more needs to be done.

E. Democracy and Human Rights in Korea

Had I been with you to address U.S.-South Korean relations a few short years ago, I would have highlighted grave American concerns about political freedom and human rights in South Korea. Not so today.

We have all been impressed in the last decade as South Korea moved from military to civilian rule, from authoritarianism to democracy, from closed to open politics. We applauded when President Roh Tae Woo broke with Korea's lengthy military tradition and opened the door to civilian rule.

We were thrilled two and a half years ago upon the inauguration of President Kim Young-Sam—the longtime dissident, political prisoner, and champion of Korean democracy.

In recent years we have seen considerable progress in human rights as well, although even South Koreans would concede that there is still room for improvement. The rule of law is not yet assured for every citizen. Preventive detention remains a problem. The labor movement is still handicapped by restrictions. Still, most observers agree that movement on human rights, if not always as swift as we might wish, is in the right direction.

As South Korea evolves into a prosperous democracy, the bilateral relationship between Washington and Seoul deepens and matures. Our diplomats work closely to-

gether on issues far removed from the Korean peninsula. We collaborate in the United Nations and welcome Seoul's bid for membership on the Security Council. We work together on issues involving APEC and the ASEAN Regional Forum. Our partnership extends to global environmental and population issues.

Most important, perhaps, are the personal ties that link our two nations together. The Korean-American community is well represented in every state in the Union. A Korean-American, Jay Kim, now sits in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The South Korean ambassador tells me that several hundred Korean children come here each year for adoption—a particularly poignant manifestation of the ties we share. My next door neighbors have two adopted Korean girls. And a growing stream of students and tourists are turning the Pacific Ocean into a land bridge.

V. CONCLUSION

Periodically, the press in both the United States and South Korea report dangerous rifts between Seoul and Washington. A week or two later, those ominous differences miraculously disappear. Our relationship is durable, strong, and close.

We will disagree from time to time. Our perspectives on even key issues will not always coincide. But on the fundamentals, our two peoples and our two governments are united.

We share a huge stake in maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula and throughout East Asia.

We share an interest in restraining North Korea's nuclear ambitions and its conventional capabilities.

We benefit from economic cooperation and increased trade and investment.

We are committed to the political freedoms that underlie democracy.

And we both are committed to the defense of the freedoms we enjoy and cherish.

In short, we have a sound basis for a lasting friendship.

PUT LOYALTY BACK IN THE WORKPLACE ETHOS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, for years I have spoken on the floor and in committee hearings on the urgency of making U.S. companies competitive in the world marketplace. U.S. companies have met this challenge and are beating their international competition by improving products, increasing production efficiency, and adapting to new technologies. In the jargon of the day, the key to this renovation has been corporate restructuring.

Unfortunately, restructuring has left a key element out of the equation for success: America's workers. To attain a positive bottom line, companies have thrown away workers like so many crumpled pieces of paper. General Motors has let go more than 100,000 employees since the 1980's. Corporate America announced record layoffs in 1993—over 615,000. The trend continued in 1994—first quarter—at a rate of 3,100 a day after the recession was over. Examples of announced cutbacks since 1991 have included IBM,

85,000; AT&T, 83,500; Sears, 50,000; Boeing, 30,000; NYNEX, 22,000. This year in February alone, 30,945 jobs were eliminated by 74 companies, and it is projected that year-end 1995 will tally 400,000 layoffs.

We are in a new phase of corporate downsizing. Loyal workers and managers are let go. But employment is not the only issue. The quality of employment is changing. Lower salaries are imposed because it is a buyer's market and companies can command good employees at low cost. Recent studies, including those by the OECD, show that among the G-7 industrial countries, the United States ranks first in having the longest workweek, the shortest vacation time, and the least weeks of maternity and parental leave.

Mr. Speaker, last month Robert Kuttner wrote in *Business Week* that our best corporations cannot guarantee career security no matter how dedicated the work force. There is no need for companies to make a career commitment to employees. On the other hand, workers loyal and dedicated to their employers deserve loyalty in return. As a society, we must recognize that two-way loyalty in the workplace benefits everyone, and we must find a way to be competitive and successful with more than a bottom-line mentality. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting a copy of Mr. Kuttner's article for the RECORD.

NEEDED: A TWO-WAY SOCIAL CONTRACT IN THE WORKPLACE

(By Robert Kuttner)

America's best corporations are caught between two opposite first principles. One prizes the engaged, empowered employee. The other views employees as expendable costs. Reconciling these views is like squaring the circle.

It is hard to pick up a business magazine without encountering compelling tales of companies that improved productivity through the "high road"—a policy of empowered employees, teams, and high-performance work. This model implies a reciprocal commitment between management and employees, but in an economy of relentless downsizing something appears to be lacking. The company can only insist that high-performance will be rewarded or even that the employee will keep a job. The corporate social contract in America today, says Anthony P. Carnevale, chairman of the National Commission on Employment Policy, "is the sound of one hand clapping."

You might think this one-sided social contract would have costs to employee morale and hence to productivity. But, evidently, fear is a powerful motivator. In his study of corporate loyalty, *White Collar Blues*, Charles Heckscher was granted access to middle managers at eight large corporations undergoing major restructurings, including General Motors, Dow Chemical, and AT&T. Heckscher, who chairs the labor studies and employment relations department at Rutgers University, found that employees were highly dedicated but had scant confidence that their devotion would be repaid. Yet they retained a surprising degree of loyalty. "Perhaps the principal puzzle in companies undergoing the shock of change," he concluded, "is that it produces so little conflict and disintegration."

GLOWING REPORT

At another conference at the Jerome Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, the keynote speaker was Frank P. Doyle, execu-

tive vice president of General Electric Co. Doyle confirmed Heckscher's portrait. GE today does three times the business it did in 1980—with half the workforce. To get there, Doyle said, "we did a lot of violence to the expectations of the American workforce. . . . We downsized. We de-layered. And we outsourced."

GE is among the most dynamic of U.S. companies, with a deep commitment to imaginative human-resource strategies. For its core employees, GE is an attractive place to work. However even the best of our corporations cannot guarantee career security, no matter how dedicated its workforce. If this is the core, heaven help the periphery.

At a conference at the Radcliffe Public Policy Center, there was much talk about a "new economic equation" to reconcile work and family life. Another corporate manager with a strong commitment to core employees, Robert E. Boruff, vice-president for manufacturing at Saturn Corp., gave a glowing report about how his company offers subsidized child care, flexible hours, and help to workers pursuing more education. But even Saturn uses outsourcing and contingent workers, who do not receive all these benefits.

HIGH-MINDEDNESS?

Corporate America is littered with companies that once prided themselves on generous fringe benefits and no-layoff policies—companies that now devalue health benefits and jettison faithful employees by the thousand. Although they talk a good game, America's most successful companies seem to have decided that a workplace compact is necessary only for their most valued workers. So a humane corporate culture for the entire workforce cannot be anchored in the high-mindedness or event he enlightened self-interest of the corporation.

Employment security, as opposed to job security, is assured only when the economy enjoys high growth and full employment. With high unemployment and plenty of job seekers, companies have no need to make a career commitment to employees. Conversely, in a full employment economy, the existence of plentiful job opportunities takes the sting out of downsizing at any one company.

Similarly if we believe as a society in profamily workplaces, lifetime learning, pay for performance, and other enlightened principles, these norms must be anchored in national policies. Enlightened corporations may want to pursue a high-road approach, but competitive pressures may make that prohibitively expensive unless all companies are traveling the same road.

The elements of a decent, two-way social contract in the workplace require floors set by either national policies or strong labor unions. It's encouraging that America's most productive companies, in principle, value a high-road approach, but that doesn't guarantee that they will take it. It's also necessary for society to bar the low road.

TRIBUTE TO TANNETIE VERHOEVEN

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise before the House floor today to pay tribute to Tannetie Verhoeven who will be celebrating her 100th

birthday on August 11. Truly, this is an extraordinary occasion. The city of Chino has greatly benefited from her decades of continued dedication and commitment to community service.

Ms. Verhoeven has witnessed two World Wars, the Great Depression, the founding of the United Nations, man walking on the moon, as well as many other monumental events our country has faced. She has seen this country through its greatest triumphs and the most arduous of times. Ms. Verhoeven is a shining image of what American dreams are built upon. Her wisdom has helped shape the future of many people in her community.

Ms. Verhoeven has played an integral role in her community by possessing simple human compassion and kindness, along with a culmination of determination and drive.

I commend Ms. Verhoeven on a lifetime of the many contributions she has given both her family and community. My most since wishes for more happiness and memories to come. Best wishes for a memorable celebration.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN JIM MUNNINGHOFF

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, as the Congressman for Florida's 20th Congressional District which includes Key West, I have had the privilege of working closely with Captain J.M. Munninghoff, the commanding officer of Naval Air Station, Key West. I am always impressed by Captain Munninghoff's professional manner and personable nature, but never surprised. He has shown relentless dedication to his job, and I am very sorry to see him leave his post.

Captain Munninghoff's entire career reflects his fine qualities and distinct attributes. His warfare specialty has taken him all across the globe. His 4,400 flight hours and 774 carrier landings stretch from the South Pacific to the Indian Ocean. During his tour as commanding officer of VA-81, the squadron received the distinguished Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet Battle Efficiency Award in 1987. In addition to his accomplishments with in his warfare specialty, Captain Munninghoff has held many prestigious positions including the aviation readiness training branch head, and later deputy director to the Chief of Naval Operations, as well as the assistant strike operations officer and the air operations officer of the U.S.S. *Forrestal* and the U.S.S. *Dwight D. Eisenhower*.

Reflecting his many achievements, Captain Munninghoff has also been awarded various personal awards, including the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal, and Navy Achievement Award.

I have had the personal pleasure of working with Captain Munninghoff in his current position of commanding officer at Naval Air Station Key West. I feel that he has done an exemplary job of dealing with the civilian community of the Florida Keys on important issues such as the Peary Court housing controversy, the

base realignment and closure process, as well as the more recent proposals for joint use of military property.

It is rare to meet a person of such fine character, and I am honored to have had the opportunity to work with such a man. Needless to say, I am very sorry to see him move on. I only hope that the Navy recognizes the tremendous asset they have in Captain Munninghoff.

**TED LEIPPRANDT: LEADER,
ENTREPRENEUR, ROLE MODEL**

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, one of the special privileges of being a representative of the people is meeting so many outstanding individuals. For several years, I have had the good fortune to know Ted Leipprandt of Pigeon, MI. He is a man who has been a leader in his community and in agribusiness. He has been an entrepreneur who has always worked to maximize the benefit that the free market would offer to him. He also has been a role model with his community service, his religious devotion, and his ability to maintain a clear perspective in an often demanding and conflicting world.

Ted Leipprandt formally retired from his 36-year career with the Cooperative Elevator Co. of Pigeon, MI, on May 31st. This weekend, he is being honored for his accomplishments by his friends and colleagues in the Michigan Bean Shippers Association and the Michigan Bean Commission. I am honored to join in this tribute to a man who has made such an impact on the agricultural economy of the most productive portion of Michigan's agricultural bounty—the Thumb.

Virtually a lifelong resident of Pigeon, Ted earned his degree from Michigan State University in animal husbandry before serving in the Army and returning to Michigan to work as a member of the Cooperative Extension Service. He began his affiliation with the Cooperative Elevator Co. of Pigeon, where over the years he worked in several capacities, including general manager. He planned and implemented several expansion and construction projects to make his facility into a state of the art leader in the grain business. He also undertook action to expand the elevator's capability to store and process multiple varieties of dry beans to respond to the demands of international market opportunities. He also was involved in several mergers and company formulations which again concentrated on both domestic and international marketing opportunities.

Throughout all of his career, Ted has had the active support of his wife, Peg, who is also a major contributor to her community. They emphasized the importance of work and Christian values to their four children, and continue to help guide their eight grandchildren. They also learned the value of community service as they saw Ted actively work as a member of the Salem United Methodist Church, a trustee and later president of the Michigan 4-H

Foundation, and a board member of the Blue Water Youth for Christ. He has been very involved with the Rotary Club.

His other business affiliations include his membership in the Michigan Bean Shippers Association, the Michigan Grain and Agri Dealers Association, and his current service as a board member/director of Detroit Edison and the East Central Farm Credit System.

Ted's devotion and constant effort to live according to his code of values has made him a true role model. I can think of no one who can better exemplify what it means to be an upstanding citizen, a concerned individual, and a successful businessman.

Mr. Speaker, even though we are recognizing Ted Leipprandt's retirement, all of us who know him understand that he is only moving on to new opportunities and challenges in the same value-laden way that he has conducted his entire life. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Ted, Peg, and their entire family the very best as we look forward to continuing our relationship with a man we are proud to know.

HONORING JOAN SALTZEN

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the selfless community leader and constituent, Joan Saltzen. She retired earlier this year as superintendent of schools of Colusa County.

From 1983 to 1995 she transformed the Office of Education into a place where children were allowed to grow as individuals. Mrs. Saltzen wasn't afraid to bring new programs to the classroom in order to let the students explore their own individuality.

Her career spanned nearly 30 years. Mrs. Saltzen's exuberance and motivation was as strong on her last day in education as it was on the first.

Mrs. Saltzen got her start in education in 1965, when she was hired as a classroom teacher at McCloud Elementary School. From 1969 to 1971, she was the school's Miller-Unruh reading teacher, for children in first, second, and third grades.

She served as a research intern from 1977 to 1979 for the Department of Research, Development and Evaluation at the Eugene 4J School District in Oregon.

Mrs. Saltzen came to Colusa County in 1979 and until 1982 was the special education teacher for the Office of Education. The following year she began her tenure as superintendent of schools.

Mrs. Saltzen has a Ph.D and M.S. in educational psychology from the University of Oregon. Her B.A. in liberal arts was from the University of Chicago. Mrs. Saltzen also completed the educational administration program at California State University, Chico.

She has numerous credentials and affiliations with professional organizations.

Perhaps her greatest attributes are an open mind for learning and an ability to excite others about education. Since leaving office last January, countless parents and educators throughout Colusa County have told me how much Mrs. Saltzen is missed as schools chief. I share their sentiment about her departure.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Mrs. Saltzen for her many years of service to the Colusa County Office of Education. I wish her happiness and continued success in all her future endeavors.

**RECOGNITION OF MR. AND MRS.
MORTON O. HEINRICH**

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Mr. and Mrs. Morton Ochs Heinrich of La Jolla, CA, as they celebrate their 40th wedding anniversary on the 14th of August. Mr. Heinrich is also retiring this year after working for over 43 years as one of America's top experts in the field of lightweight, antisubmarine torpedos. Mrs. Heinrich is a community leader and a lawyer, who continues to this day to provide free legal services to senior citizens in San Diego. Together, the Heinrichs' represent the best that America has to offer and are a shining example of an American Family.

A native of New York, Mr. Heinrich graduated from the Bronx High School of Science and the University of Oklahoma. He began his career in 1951 at China Lake, in the high California desert, and quickly moved to a posting in Pasadena, CA. He settled in San Diego in 1974. He has been cited many times over the past four decades for his work in the design, development, test, and production support of the Navy's mark 32, mark 46, and mark 50 torpedoes. He holds a patent on the mark 46's acoustic homing system, which went into the fleet in 1967 and remains the Navy's standard lightweight torpedo. In 1984, he was awarded the Naval Ocean Systems Center's Lauritsen-Bennett Award, the highest award given by the center. For over 40 years, his leadership in both the public and private sector has been instrumental in maintaining the high state of readiness our naval forces rely upon to meet the global commitments with which they are tasked.

A native of Clayton MI, Mrs. Heinrich has been active in the community for over 25 years as a bridge teacher. After having raised two children, Mrs. Heinrich completed law school, passing the bar in 1989. For the last several years, Mrs. Heinrich has done volunteer legal work at San Diego Senior Citizens Legal Services.

Their two children have been role models themselves. Their son, Mark, is a 1975 graduate of La Jolla High School, a 1979 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, and a 1989 graduate of the University of Kansas Graduate Business School. He is currently a commander in the Navy, assigned to the staff of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition, Commander Heinrich, his wife, Judy, and their two sons currently live in Fairfax, VA.

Their daughter, Marjorie, is a 1979 graduate of La Jolla High School, a 1983 graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and a 1986 graduate of the Golden Gate University Law School. She is currently a partner in the Oakland, CA, law firm of Kincaid, Gianunzio,

Caudle & Hubert. Miss Heinrich currently lives in Oakland, CA.

Morton and Eileen Heinrich have been totally committed to excellence, both in their public lives and in their efforts to raise their family. As a lawyer in San Diego, Eileen Heinrich has been a role model for others half her age. As a public servant for over 30 years and as an expert in this field for over 40 years, Morton Heinrich has been a tremendous steward of the public's trust.

Mr. Speaker, Mort and Eileen Heinrich represent a tremendous example of an American success story; a couple of modest means who have served both the country and the community. It is only fitting that we should recognize their many accomplishments as pillars of the community. I ask all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in wishing this great American couple every success in the future and congratulations on their 40th wedding anniversary.

RESPECTEEN NATIONAL YOUTH FORUM

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a letter written to me regarding the Conservation Reserve Program [CRP] by Rachel Heiser. Rachel Heiser participated in the seventh annual RespecTeen Speak for Yourself Program, and she was selected to represent North Dakota at the 1995 RespecTeen National Youth Forum in Washington, DC. She just completed the eighth grade at Simle Middle School in Bismarck, ND, and her letter emphasizes the benefits and importance of CRP. I have included Rachel's letter for the benefit of my colleagues.

The Conservation Reserve Program (started in 1985) pays farmers not to farm highly erodible land for 10 years and convert it to perennial vegetation. CRP has been successful because farmers, taxpayers, wildlife and the environment all benefit.

The Great Plains has been characterized as one of the most endangered ecosystems in North America. Populations of grassland-nesting birds have been declining faster than any other bird group.

Now, because of CRP, many species of birds are making a great comeback. Ring-necked pheasant populations have more than doubled in several states. Increased pheasant populations in South Dakota attracted 48,000 non-resident and 80,000 resident hunters in 1993, spending \$50 million. Grasshopper sparrows, lark buntings, and Eastern meadowlarks are increasing in areas with high CRP enrollment. Elk, Mule deer, white-tailed deer, and antelope have responded surprisingly well to CRP. In Idaho, Colombian sharp-tailed grouse, a candidate species for federal listing, is making a dramatic recovery on CRP lands. Three million additional ducks were produced in 1994 in the Dakotas and Montana because of CRP. CRP will provide up to \$11.2 billion in overall environmental benefits during the life of the program.

As you can see, CRP is a very important program when it comes to saving soil and

providing grassland habitat. However, beginning this year, most of the grassland habitat created by CRP will be converted back to cropland without reauthorization of CRP. When all CRP contracts are terminated, commodity prices are expected to drop due to increased crop production leading to a significant reduction in farm income. CRP pays for itself by reducing surplus crops and thus support prices to producers. CRP is the only program that has restored many wildlife populations while saving taxpayers a bundle. Please help to reauthorize the CRP program.

RESTORING IMPACT AID AND EDUCATION: AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2127, THE FISCAL YEAR 1996 LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION BILL

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I will have three amendments printed in the RECORD regarding restoring education funding in the fiscal year 1996 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill.

These amendments restore from \$130 to \$174 million to education. They insure that critical health research funding grows at least 4 percent. And they seek to make positive, balanced change to the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill.

The first amendment transfers \$174.93 million across the board from the National Institutes of Health accounts, permitting health research funding to continue growing by 4 percent, same as the administration's request. With those funds, resources are distributed as follows: \$49.58 million to impact aid, \$40 million to the chapter 2/Eisenhower Education Reform and Professional Development Program, \$80.45 million to vocational education basic State grants, and \$4.87 million to the National Institute for Literacy. The amendment also deletes legislative language in H.R. 2127 which prohibits impact aid funding for military B's, military B's with disabilities, and schools affected by the hold harmless provisions of last year's reforms. This amendment is also being submitted by Mr. RIGGS of California, a member of the Appropriations Committee, and will most likely be offered by him on the floor.

The second amendment transfers \$160 million across the board from the National Institutes of Health accounts, permitting health research funding to continue growing by more than 4 percent, an amount greater than the Administration's request. With those funds, resources are distributed as follows: \$46 million to impact aid, \$40 million to the chapter 2/Eisenhower Education Reform and Professional Development Program, \$69.13 million to vocational education basic State grants, and \$4.87 million to the National Institute for Literacy. The amendment also deletes legislative language in H.R. 2127 which prohibits impact aid funding for military B's, military B's with disabilities, and schools affected by the hold harmless provisions of last year's reforms.

The third amendment transfers \$130 million across the board from National Institutes of Health accounts, permitting health research funding to continue growing by more than 4

percent, an amount percent greater than the administration's request. With those funds, resources are distributed as follows: \$46 million to impact aid, \$40 million to the chapter 2/Eisenhower Education Reform and Professional Development Program, \$39.13 million to vocational education basic State grants, and \$4.87 million to the National Institute for Literacy. The amendment also deletes legislative language in H.R. 2127 which prohibits impact aid funding for military B's, military B's with disabilities, and schools affected by the hold harmless provisions of last year's reforms.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK ZEIDLER

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today in tribute to a man I admire greatly, my good friend, Frank Paul Zeidler, former long-time mayor of my hometown, Milwaukee.

The history books and records at City Hall tell us that Mayor Zeidler served as a Milwaukee County Surveyor, the Director of Milwaukee Public Schools, and as our city's highest elected official from 1948 through 1960.

I would like to stress, however, the many aspects of this great leader that historians may have overlooked, and that the average Milwaukee-area resident may not be aware of. He is truly a gifted man, with many diverse talents and interests.

First and foremost, Mayor Zeidler was, and continues to be, a family man. He and his wife, Agnes, raised six children, who with their many offspring, continue to be Frank's pride and joy.

The former mayor was, and also continues to be, committed to education, demonstrated in his efforts on behalf of local libraries, colleges, museums, life-long learning institutions, and public radio and television stations, to name a few.

But, what Frank Zeidler is most, is a man dedicated to improving the quality of life for all those with whom he comes in contact with in his day-to-day activities. Be it the students he reaches in his college lectures, the attendees at one of the many civic board meetings he participates in, or the Milwaukee resident who just happened into City Hall when the former mayor was there for a meeting, all are graced by his presence.

Mr. Mayor, you are truly a living legacy in Milwaukee. So many of the treasures of my hometown are the way they are because of you and I can truly say that Milwaukee would not be what it is today without your influence over the years.

Mayor Zeidler, on behalf of all Milwaukeeans, past, present, and future, I salute you.

THE EXECUTION OF THOMAS LEE WARD: "THE DEATH PENALTY IS NOT A SOLUTION"

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, earlier this year the House adopted legislation which severely restricts the right of State prisoners awaiting execution to challenge the constitutionality of their convictions or sentences in Federal court. If this legislation becomes law, it will increase the likelihood that persons who are unjustly convicted will be put to death.

Given the apparent willingness of this House to embrace such a result, I wish to share with my colleagues a powerful and sobering article which appeared in the Boston Sunday Globe on June 4, 1995. It is an account of the execution of Thomas Lee Ward, a death-row prisoner in Louisiana, written by David A. Hoffman, a Boston attorney who represented him, without fee, through 9 years of appeals in the effort to secure a new trial.

Mr. Hoffman's tribute to his client is one of the most moving and persuasive statements I have ever read on the evils of the death penalty. His client, an indigent 59-year-old African-American man, was executed by a criminal justice system that denied him a fair trial and then chose to take his life rather than admit its mistake. As Mr. Hoffman writes:

Thomas Ward's case is a good example of the unfairness and arbitrariness of our death penalty system in the United States. . . . [O]ur legal system does not have any reliable means of sorting out who deserves death and who does not. As a result, the people on death row are often there simply because, as in this case, they did not have enough money for "dream team" lawyers or even competent lawyers. Or they had prosecutors who, as in this case, withheld evidence. Or, as in this case, the courts announced new principles but refused to apply them to people who had already been tried. This case leaves me more convinced than ever that, because we lack the wisdom to know who should live and who should die, our legal system should not be in the business of killing people.

The case of Thomas Lee Ward is not an isolated occurrence. As the number of executions continues to increase, and as new barriers are imposed on post-conviction appeals, such stories will be commonplace.

Two weeks from now, on August 17, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is scheduled to execute Mumia Abu-Jamal, an African-American radio journalist convicted 14 years ago of killing a police officer at a routine traffic stop. Mr. Abu-Jamal alleges that his conviction was obtained through police intimidation, a false confession, the suppression of evidence, and the incompetence of his counsel. He is seeking a new trial before the very judge who oversaw his conviction 14 years ago. According to the New York Times, the judge has been "openly contemptuous of the defense" throughout the hearing, declaring at one point in the proceedings, "Objection is over-ruled, whatever it was."

Mr. Chairman, people who commit heinous crimes should pay for what they have done. But when we condone the execution of de-

fendants who have been unjustly convicted, it is we as a society who pay the price.

[From the Boston Sunday Globe, June 4, 1995]

"THE DEATH PENALTY IS NOT A SOLUTION"

(By David A. Hoffman)

On May 15, at 11:41 p.m., I said good-bye to 59-year-old Thomas Lee Ward, my client for the last nine years. Thomas was an inmate on death row at Angola Penitentiary in Louisiana. Half an hour later, Thomas was dead from a lethal injection administered by prison officials.

I spent the day with Thomas, as my colleagues and I spent many days with him during the last nine years. This time, however, instead of focusing on our appeals and legal theories, we talked about his family. We looked at dozens of family photos he had received from relatives during the 11 years he was on death row. Thomas has 14 children and almost that many grandchildren. We spent two hours constructing a family tree.

While we talked, we waited for word from the US Court of Appeals and the US Supreme Court, where his last round of appeals was being considered. We also waited for word from the State Pardon Board, which had scheduled a vote for the afternoon. Earlier in the day, I had met with the governor's chief legal counsel and urged commutation regardless of the Pardon Board's decision. My colleagues in Boston filed the last set of papers with the Supreme Court and stayed in close touch with the courts.

Thomas was not optimistic about the outcome. He had long ago made his peace with the fact that his trial was botched by a court-appointed lawyer who had not properly investigated the case. Thomas never denied killing his father-in-law. However, he resented the fact that the jury convicted and sentenced him without hearing evidence about the family quarrel that led up to the shooting. The prosecutor withheld that evidence, and argued for the death penalty on the grounds that Thomas was a child molester and lifelong criminal. His lawyer never told the jury that most of the charges against Thomas in those other cases were dismissed or dropped. The jury sentenced him to death because they believed Thomas was an evil man who had premeditated the murder. Both beliefs were unfounded.

By supper time, our appeals had almost run their course. The phone rang: The Pardon Board had voted 3-2 against commutation, and the Court of Appeals 3-0 against hearing the case, with one judge expressing misgivings about the result. Thomas shook his head gently as the news registered. As an African-American with no money, he had never believed that his appeals would be taken seriously.

Separated by the bars at the front of his cinderblock cell, we leaned toward each other and went back to the family photos. In one, his 80-year-old mother presides over 153d Street in Harlem, wearing a dashiki; in another, his daughter Tarsha looks out from her office desk in San Diego. Tarsha had written a moving letter to the Pardon Board to no avail. One photo surprised me: It showed Thomas without the knit skullcap and graying beard he had worn for as long as I had known him.

The prison warden arrived to supervise the arrangements for executing Thomas. He asked if there were anything he could do to make things easier—food, access to the phone, a chaplain, anything. Thomas asked to use the phone. While he called his mother, siblings and children, the warden confided to

me that this was his first execution and that, as a Christian, he found it difficult. He wanted it to go smoothly and asked me how Thomas was feeling. What a question! Resisting the impulse to say something impertinent, I told him that, considering the circumstances, Thomas was at peace with himself and handling the pressure well. The warden asked me how I was doing, and for the first time, I felt the tears well up. I had kept a lid on my grief and anger all day, but the warden had inadvertently pried open the vessel. I reminded myself that, as Thomas' lawyer, I was supposed to act professionally. I looked away and said, "I feel like I am losing a friend."

The warden asked me if Thomas wished to make a final statement of some kind. He wanted Thomas' death to have some sort of meaning. I said I would discuss it with Thomas later. My mind was focused on the slim chance that the US Supreme Court or the governor would intervene. Two days before, a federal district court judge had denied Thomas' request for a new trial, but had written that he was "gravely troubled" by the case. The judge suggested that he would have granted a new trial but Supreme Court precedent stood in his way. Thus, we waited for the court to speak.

Thomas' wife called. Linda Ward had testified against him at trial and at the Pardon Board hearing. On the phone that night, she told Thomas she had thought the courts would stop the execution. Thomas ended the conversation abruptly; he had no use for her remorse.

We watched the 10 o'clock news: "Time is running out for death row inmate Thomas Ward as he waits for word from the US Supreme Court. A vigil of death-penalty protesters continues at the governor's mansion." We watched the report on the Simpson trial—a study in contrasts. Thomas' lawyers were no dream team; his trial lasted a day and a half. We speculated on whether O.J. did it alone or with an accomplice.

All evening long, a guard from the prison's "tactical" squad sat by us, listening to every word and keeping a log of Thomas' phone calls and activities. Thomas seemed used to this intrusion, but I finally lost my patience and asked him to back off so that my client and I could talk privately. With squadrons of guards surrounding Camp F (the "death compound" at Angola), there was little risk that we were going to hatch an escape plan. The guard slid his chair to the corner of the tier, but kept his eyes riveted on Thomas.

One of the guards brought in a tub of butter pecan ice cream, which we dished out into Styrofoam cups—the only thing either of us had eaten in many hours. Thomas, a diabetic, had been on a low-fat, no sugar diet—until today. "Do you want to write a statement?" I asked. "The warden seems to think your death will have more meaning if you make a statement." Thomas shrugged his shoulders and said, "You know how I feel—you write it." I typed out a statement on the laptop computer I had brought with me from Boston. Thomas studied it through the bars, dodging his head back and forth so that he could read the screen. He suggested a few changes, and then said it was OK:

"The warden has asked me if I would like to make a final statement. I do not wish to do so. I have asked my lawyer to inform the press as follows: I am leaving the world at peace with myself and with the Almighty. I feel remorse for the things that I did. I hope that young people today will learn that violence is not an answer. I hope that the legal system learns that lesson, too. The death penalty is not a solution."

One of the guards summoned me to take a phone call at 10:45 p.m. It was my office. The Supreme Court had turned down the appeal. The governor had decided against commutation. A spike of disappointment shot down my spine. I thought I was prepared for this news. I was not. I was convinced that our claim for a new trial was both legally and morally compelling. I felt betrayed by the courts.

All emotion drained from my face as I returned to the cellblock to share the news with Thomas. He was quiet. He nodded his acknowledgment that we had reached the end of the road. He took off two rings and handed them to me. "I want you to have these," he said. "One of them is my wedding band. The other is just a trinket I picked up years ago in California." I told him I would give the wedding band to Tarsha (Linda and Thomas' oldest child) and keep the other ring myself.

At 11 p.m., the warden returned. I gave him a copy of the statement, and he shook my hand and thanked me. The statement obviously had more meaning for him than for Thomas. One of the guards told me I had to leave because prison rules permit lawyers to stay with their clients only until an hour before execution. I asked for a few more minutes with Thomas. Under the bulldog gaze of the officer, Thomas and I stretched our arms through the bars and gave each other as much of a hug as the bars would allow. We said our good-byes as we held each other, and then I left the cellblock.

A deputy warden told me that I would have to leave the building and the prison complex. I asked him what would happen between 11 p.m. and midnight; he said that, according to prison regulations, only a "spiritual adviser" could remain with Thomas until midnight. Since Thomas had declined to meet with the prison chaplain, he would be alone for that hour. The chief warden stepped into our conversation and asked if I felt I could be Thomas' spiritual adviser. He pointed out that Thomas considered himself an Israelite (an African-American Jew) and I was Jewish (I had mentioned that to the warden when he brought up the subject of Christianity). I said I felt I could do that. Neither of us was fooled by this collusion. He did not want Thomas to be alone.

I returned to the cellblock, but conversation did not come easily that last hour with Thomas. He withdrew as we talked about death. He wondered what was on the other side. He felt confident that something better lay ahead. He told me he had lived a long life—unlike his brother, who was stabbed to death on the streets of Harlem at age 26. He said he had not begged the Pardon Board to spare his life because his diabetes was causing him to lose sensation in his extremities, and he did not wish to spend his life as an amputee in prison. He said he had seen such inmates in the sick bay, and he described the way they were treated by the guards as monstrously degrading. He said he was ready to go.

At 11:41 p.m., the warden arrived with the phalanx of guards who would accompany Thomas to the death room. I would be permitted to walk by his side until we reached the witness room. I was not on the approved witness list, and I had no desire to be.

We marched out of the cellblock, past a row of guards. No one spoke. As Thomas was marched through the witness room, I waited in an adjacent cinderblock room with a few guards while the state did its work. I typed out my own statement to give to the press. I hoped the press would be outside the gate,

but I feared I would lose my composure if they were.

At 12:11 a.m., the warden, several guards and a lab-coated official walked single file out of the death room. Everyone stood up as they walked by, except me. I could not. A lawyer for the prison system stopped at my chair and said, "He handled it well. He was OK." I thanked him for telling me and left.

The press talked with the warden in his office as the guards ushered me out of the prison gate. There was no one to give my statement to. The night and a dark road lay ahead. I leave my statement here as a small tribute to a client and friend:

"Thomas Ward's case is a good example of the unfairness and arbitrariness of our death penalty system in the United States. Mr. Ward, who was poor and an African-American, did not receive a fair trial. My colleagues and I have worked for nine years, trying to get Mr. Ward a new trial. But the bottom line is that no matter how fair a trial he received, our legal system does not have any reliable means of sorting out who deserves death and who does not. As a result, the people on death row are often there simply because, as in this case, they did not have enough money for "dream team" lawyers or even competent lawyers. Or they had prosecutors who, as in this case, withheld evidence. Or, as in this case, the courts announced new principles but refused to apply them to people who had already been tried. This case leaves me more convinced than ever that, because we lack the wisdom to know who should live and who should die, our legal system should not be in the business of killing people."

RECOGNITION OF REAR ADM. RAY
R. SAREERAM

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Rear Adm. Ray R. Sareeram, Supply Corps, U.S. Navy, as he prepares to retire on October 1 1995. Rear Admiral Sareeram is completing over 33 years of dedicated service to the Navy and our Nation.

A native of Sacramento, CA, Rear Admiral Sareeram graduated from Sacramento State College and was commissioned through Officer Candidate School in 1962. He subsequently earned a masters of business administration degree from the University of Michigan, and is a graduate of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Currently, Rear Admiral Sareeram is the director, Supply Programs and Policy Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Admiral Sareeram has distinguished himself in one of the most crucial flag-rank logistics billets in the Navy. His leadership and vision has been instrumental in maintaining the high state of readiness our naval forces rely upon to meet the global commitments with which they are tasked.

Rear Admiral Sareeram's other tours ashore have included command at the Naval Supply Center in Oakland, CA, and at the Ogden Defense Depot in the great State of Utah. Admiral Sareeram served as fleet supply officer,

U.S. Pacific Fleet during the Desert Storm conflict. He also served as deputy chief of staff for supply, Commander Task Force 73 in the Philippine Islands. Other tours include service at headquarters, Naval Supply Systems Command, Washington DC; Navy Ships Parts Control Center Mechanicsburg, PA; and, service in Saigon during the Vietnam war.

Rear Admiral Sareeram served at sea as supply officer aboard U.S.S. *Kenneth D. Bailey*, a destroyer based in Mayport, FL; as assistant supply officer on U.S.S. *Sylvania*, a fast combat stores ship out of Naples Italy; and as supply officer on board U.S.S. *Emory S. Land*, a submarine tender based in Norfolk, VA.

Admiral Sareeram's decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with one Gold Star, the Bronze Star, the Meritorious Service Medal with three Gold Stars, and numerous unit and campaign medals.

Rear Admiral Sareeram is a dynamic and resourceful naval officer totally committed to excellence. A visionary, Admiral Sareeram has led the way in downsizing and streamlining operations without degradation of service to the fleet. His efforts have ensured our naval forces readiness levels are at historic highs even during these times of budget reductions.

Mr. Speaker, Ray Sareeram, his wife, Cathy, and their three children have made many sacrifices during his 33-year naval career. It is only fitting that we should recognize their many accomplishments and thank them for the many years of service to our country. I ask all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me today in wishing this great American every success as well as "Fair Winds and Following Seas" as he brings to close a distinguished naval career.

NOTING THE PASSING OF
MARJORIE BLACK WILSON

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to rise today and report the passing of Marjorie Black Wilson. Marjorie was a very gifted and inspirational woman who was loved by all who knew her. On July 16, 1995, the St. Louis community mourned her passing after a prolonged illness. I join my colleague from Missouri, BILL CLAY, his wife, Carol, and many other as we reflect upon the life and legacy of this talented and courageous individual.

Throughout her life, Marjorie Black Wilson gave freely of her time and talents. For many years, she volunteered in city schools where she counseled teenage girls on the importance of education. She also had a great love for the arts and theater. In remembering Marjorie, friends recall that she was the type of person who always expected the best from people. Marjorie encouraged others, and she inspired them to reach their fullest potential. They also recall that during her long battle with cancer, Marjorie did not retreat, but she drew them even closer and sought to educate women of color about the disease.

Just recently, The St. Louis American paid special tribute to Marjorie Black Wilson and acknowledged her contributions to the St. Louis community. The article captures the spirit of an individual who was very special to each of us. I am pleased to share this article with my colleagues and the nation.

Mr. Speaker, the passing of Marjorie Black Wilson brings to a close a rich, full life devoted to family, friends, and the community. Those of us who had the privilege of knowing Marjorie will always remember her zest for living. My wife, Jay, and I extend our deepest sympathy to her husband, Earl; to her daughters, Denise, Stacy, Kim, and other members of the Wilson family. We take comfort in knowing that Marjorie's spirit lives on.

[From the St. Louis American, July 20-26, 1995]

MARJORIE BLACK WILSON LOVED ARTS AND THEATER

(By Kimberly Kendle)

DOWNTOWN.—A phenomenal woman. Someone who wove a tapestry of love. A friend to children, an appreciator and champion of the arts and theater. A tenacious spirit who was always driven, even in the face of adversity.

These are the words used by close friends of Marjorie Black Wilson, an artist and volunteer in St. Louis public schools, who died Sunday, July 16, 1995, at home in her sleep after a prolonged illness. She was 61.

"She truly had a zest for life and lived it fully and lovingly until the end," said Barbara J. Mabrey, who met Wilson in college in 1952. "She possessed an unusual ability to establish and maintain close relationships. Margie cultivated, nurtured and enriched relationships with many people. She made each of her friends feel very special and important to her."

Mrs. Wilson was born September 5, 1933, to Theodore and Lurline Black in Jefferson City, Mo. She attended the Jefferson City

Public Schools and attended college at Lincoln University where she graduated magna cum laude. While attending Lincoln University, she met her husband, Earl Wilson Jr. The two married June 11, 1954, and moved extensively around the country and abroad before settling in St. Louis in 1987.

Mrs. Wilson volunteered in city schools, counseling teen-aged girls on parenting skills and the importance of education in a program called Sisters and Sisters United. The program encourages leadership, character development, rights of passage and womanhood training. She encouraged the girls to postpone sex and parenthood until they finished high school and college.

"One of the things she would do is tell them (the students) about her travels," and Cora Cade-Lemmon who knew Mrs. Wilson for four years. "She had an Afrocentric spelling bee where she would give the girls awards."

Mrs. Wilson was expecting the best from people, Cade-Lemmon added. Cade-Lemmon recalled one day when Wilson, who wanted to give fruit as a reward to the students for good work on their projects, was skeptical about how the children would receive the kind gesture.

"We were thinking these kids aren't going to be into fruit," Cade-Lemmon said. "It turned out to be one of the best awards we had."

During her eight-year battle with cancer, Mrs. Wilson worked diligently to educate women of color about the disease. She is featured in a program to be aired this summer on PBS on treatment options for black women stricken with cancer.

"Margie dealt with her illness as she did with her life, accepting those things she could not change, always including family and friends in her endeavors and fighting the good fight until the end," said Elizabeth J. Chandler, a close friend of Mrs. Wilson.

"I guess the thing I remember most about her is that she was a cancer survivor," Cade-Lemmon said. "Her love for life, she lived life fully and encouraged the girls to do the

same. She didn't talk about her illness. She focused on the girls and their development. She put them first."

Mrs. Wilson frequently traveled with her students to visit black colleges and universities across the nation. An admirer of poetry, Mrs. Wilson often took her books with her on such trips, Cade-Lemmon said. "She felt very strongly that only African Americans can save African-American children and that we must lift while we climb."

Mrs. Wilson's ability to lift as she climbed also spread to the world of arts and theater, and she frequently found herself enjoying plays at the St. Louis Black Repertory Theater with friends.

"She was an appreciator and champion of the arts. She encouraged all artists and was a source of inspiration to us all," said Chirley Simmons, an artist and friend of Mrs. Wilson for 10 years.

In what was described by one friend as "a tapestry of love," Marjorie Wilson will be best remembered for her kindness and generosity as she embraced life fully and forcefully.

"Her spirit is alive," Cade-Lemmon said quietly, as she reflected on the memory of a friend. "What she left with us in that life is for the living. And so we take those memories, those memories of Marjorie, we take them with us."

A rosary Mass will be celebrated 7 p.m. Friday, July 21, at St. Nicholas Catholic Church, 701 N. 18th Street. A brief prayer service will be held at 10 a.m. Saturday, July 22. Burial will follow in Calvary Cemetery in North St. Louis.

Among the survivors are her husband, Earl Wilson Jr.; three daughters, Denise Wilson of Washington, D.C., Stacey Wilson of Paris, France, and Kimberly Wilson of Washington, D.C.; one grandson, Timothy Alexander Brown Jr.; a sister, Mildred Ballard of Washington, D.C.; a brother, Theodore Black Jr. of Omaha, Neb.; and a host of nieces, nephews, extended family and friends.