

But the fortunes of war were not all negative as testified to by him in this entry in the summer of 1864 off Portugal:

"[W]e made a steamer and stood for her. She kept on her course without any until we got within 5 miles of her when she suddenly changed her course. We beat to Quarters and Fired a shot. She showed the English collars [sic]. We Fired another. When she came to be boarded her and found her to be the Rebel Privateer 'Georgia' from Liverpool on her way to refit a cruiser. But the next cruise that she makes will be for Uncle Samuel . . . this capture makes a crew feel verry [sic] proud."

While in the English Channel:

"[W]e took on board an English Pilot who brought the thrice glorious news of the sinking of the 'Alabama' by 'Kearsarge' off Cherbough . . . [A]lthough we have been disappointed to us in not getting a shot at the 'Alabama' we are satisfied that she is out of the way."

And in 1864 while serving on the *Niagara* he said about the people that he saw in Spain: "[I]t looks very strange in this country which nature have lavished with riches that there should be so many Poor People."

And again on the shameful treatment of black soldiers on his ship:

"Yesterday about 900 men of the Maryland (colored) regiment came on board (they being transferred to the Navy) and took dinner then departed for Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They were treated very rough by the crew. They refused to let them eat out of the mess pans and call them all kinds of names. One man [had] his watch stolen from him by these scoundrels. In all they were treated shamefully."

On the proposed colonization of blacks to Africa or the Caribbean:

"We see by the papers that President [Johnson] intimates colonization for the colored people of the United States. This move of his must and shall be resisted. We were born under the Flag of the union and never will we know no other. My sentiment is the sentiment of the people of the States."<sup>8</sup>

All of this ended in 1865 and provided William B. Gould with his chance at life. Sometimes I think about his thoughts as he walked the streets of Wilmington a young man and what would have been had he stayed in North Carolina and the events of those four critical years had not taken place. Most certainly his great-grandson would not be here today addressing you as Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

I am privileged to have this opportunity in 1995 to contribute to the public good in the most inspirational and progressive Administration in Washington since the 1960s—one which is unabashedly committed to the principles of those who fell 130 years ago.

My hope is that I can reflect well upon the first William B. Gould and the chance that he made for me by rising out of his "fixed station," to use Lincoln's words, and I am all too aware of the limitations of time as we move rapidly toward a new millennium.

As William B. Gould said on December 31, 1863, in New York harbor:

"We are obliged knock off on the account of the storm. It blew very hard from South East. The old year of '1863' went out furiously as if it was angry with all the world because it had finished the time allotted to it. Sooner or later we must follow."

My first major impression during my first trip outside of the United States in 1962, as a student at the London School of Economics, is of the grand and majestic statue of President Lincoln which sits in Parliament Square today. Now I live in Washington within a mile of the great Lincoln Memorial in which his brooding historical omnipresence is made so manifest.

You and I, the entire nation and the world honor President Lincoln and his policies tonight. Both personally and professionally they are with me always as is the legacy provided by him and so many others in what my great-grandfather called:

"[T]he holiest of all causes, Liberty and Union."<sup>9</sup>

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Basler, Roy P., Editor, "The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln," Volume VII, page 259, (1953).

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., Volume IV, pp. 24-5.

<sup>3</sup>Boritt, Gabor, S., "Lincoln and the Economics of the American Dream," page 184, (1978).

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., page 185.

<sup>5</sup>Basler, Roy P., Editor, "The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln," Volume III, pp. 477-8 (1953).

<sup>6</sup>Of course, I advanced such ideas in the context of proposals for comprehensive labor law reform. See W. Gould, "Agenda for Reform: The Future of Employment Relationships and the Law," pp. 109-150 (1993).

<sup>7</sup>B. Quarles, "The Negro in the Civil War," pp. 59-61, 64 (1953). On blacks in the U.S. Navy see generally, D. Valuska, "The African American in the Union Navy: 1861-1865," (1993).

<sup>8</sup>Of course, President Lincoln had earlier proposed colonization within the context of compensated emancipation.

<sup>9</sup>Diary May 6, 1864. The full text actually states, "[H]eard of the departure of one battalion of the 5th Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry from Camp Meigs for Washington, D.C. May God protect them while defending the holiest of all causes, Liberty and Union." As William B. Gould III wrote in an entry adjacent to the diary: "Camp Meigs was in Readville, Massachusetts, about two miles east of where William B. Gould made his home at 303 Milton Street, East Dedham, Massachusetts."

### THE FOOD STAMP INTEGRITY ACT OF 1995

#### HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 1, 1995*

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Food Stamp Program Integrity Act of 1995. This bill is a comprehensive package of reforms, developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, targeting fraud and abuse in the Food Stamp Program. It will allow USDA to focus its resources on the small number of retailers who abuse their privilege of participating in the Food Stamp Program. It will expand the current authority of USDA to screen retailers when they apply to participate in the Food Stamp Program, and enhance penalties when retailers defraud the program. It will expand forfeiture authority to allow the seizure of retailer property used or derived from illegal food stamp trafficking. It will increase access to retailer documents to verify the legitimacy of the stores applying to participate in the program.

I believe that this bill can be a vehicle to fashion a program integrity title to food stamp welfare reform, which will be marked up at the Agriculture Committee next week.

### THE CORPORATE WRONGDOERS PROTECTION ACT

#### HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 1, 1995*

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, many people may have heard of or read the best-selling book "The Hot Zone" recently. This

thriller details the true story of rare and lethal viruses that have the potential to destroy a significant percentage of the human population in a very short time span.

Well, there is a related type of virus spreading these days on Capitol Hill. It also has the potential to claim countless victims throughout our Nation, perpetrating injuries as serious as any disease or epidemic.

But this virus is one of gross misinformation. What is spreading so rapidly is the fallacy that the GOP's "Contract With Corporate America" product liability legislation, H.R. 917 and H.R. 956, would not hurt consumers.

The fact is, these bills would decrease product safety for all consumers, but, in particular, it would devastate and devalue American women.

Particular provisions within the legislation touted by the majority would shield manufacturers of products like DES, silicone breast implants, and IUD's from punitive damages as long as they receive FDA approval—even when their actions were outrageous and hundreds of women were injured as a result.

These bills would also restrict the recovery of noneconomic damages, so that a highly paid male corporate executive with a 3-month-long injury would be more fully compensated than a woman whose principal injury is the permanent loss of reproductive capacity, or an injured woman who has chosen to stay at home and raise her children.

H.R. 917 and H.R. 956 would also do nothing to restrict the use of secrecy agreements or protective orders that prevent the public from learning about unsafe products, as was the case with the secrecy agreements that kept Dow Corning's information about the dangers of its silicone breast implants hidden from the public eye for so many years. How many women must be severely injured from the same product before we become outraged and take action?

The bottom line is clear: if Congress passes this legislation, women would suffer. Women would face harsher odds when taking the chance of trying a drug or medical device. Women would find that the concepts of justice and full compensation have been significantly carved. Women would find that their safety is less important to manufacturers than corporate profits. Women would find that they are less equal in the eyes of the law.

These are disasters that must not be allowed to occur. If any product liability measure is to advance through Congress, we must be sure that it is first altered so as to protect the safety of America's mothers, sisters, and daughters.

### CLOUDS OVER THE WHITE HOUSE

SPEECH OF

#### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 28, 1995*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, over the past year to year and one-half, we have seen some very disturbing things come out of this administration. A lot of people that the American people put their confidence in have left under a cloud.