

my colleagues to support this reinforcement of our commitment to deficit reduction.

TRIBUTE TO GRACE INGLIS AND
MATTHEW JAMES JAGO, JR.

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker I rise today to pay tribute to Grace Inglis and Matthew James Jago, Jr. of Woodbridge Township for their numerous years of service as teachers. The Woodbridge Metro Chamber of Commerce and the Woodbridge Education Foundation will be honoring these dedicated teachers for their excellence in education on March 29, 1995.

Ms. Inglis began her career in the Woodbridge Township school district in 1974 at school #28 [Matthew Jago School]. She worked there as a teacher assistant, but felt she could contribute more to the school system. She wanted to improve herself and take on greater responsibilities. Ms. Inglis began her course of study at Middlesex County College to receive her teacher-aide certification.

For several years Ms. Inglis has been the coordinator of the Special Teacher Center. The center provides all special education teachers with resources in training, and extra guidance for teachers dealing with students who have difficulty learning. She realizes the importance of helping our youth, because these children are our future leaders. Her investment in educating our children has been a great service to our Nation, the 13th Congressional District, and to the Woodbridge Township.

Mr. Jago has devoted 19 years to the Woodbridge Township school district. He received his masters in education from Trenton State College and specializes in teaching the disabled. Mr. Jago has been blessed with extraordinary skill, and patience. He has devoted his career to teaching children with special learning difficulties. His expertise is in working with the perceptually impaired, and the neurologically impaired. His efforts on their behalf has helped them reach their educational potential.

Not only has Mr. Jago excelled in his teaching career, but also in his responsibilities as a citizen. Mr. Jago has volunteered for Hand in Hand, Special Olympics, and as a Sunday school teacher. He has received numerous awards including the Governor's Recognition Award, and the Nominee-Excellence in Education Award. Mr. Jago has served as cub master of Cubscout Pack 31 in Port Reading, and as the playground counselor at the Woodbridge Park. His participation in these activities show his commitment to helping today's youth grow into successful adults.

Ms. Inglis and Mr. Jago have dedicated themselves to our youth. I ask that you please join me in honoring these excellent educators for their great works in the Woodbridge Township school district.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE DE
YOUNG MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the M.H. de Young Memorial Museum of San Francisco. This great museum, founded at the close of the 19th Century, remains one of San Francisco's landmarks and a leading institution for collections and exhibitions in the United States.

It was in 1894 that newspaper publisher M.H. de Young, organized a fair to showcase the strength and diversity of the California economy. In record time, the California Midwinter International Exposition of 1894 was a dramatic success, so much so that de Young, the Director General of the Exposition, convinced city leaders to retain the Fine Arts Building from the exposition in Golden Gate Park. This building became the centerpiece of de Young's drive to form a museum in memory of the fair, to create a collection of "treasures and curios for the entertainment and instruction of the people of California."

On March 21, 1895, the Memorial Museum was opened as, de Young put it, "to create a nucleus of what someday would be a great museum." In a few short years, over half a million visitors a year passed through its turnstiles. It survived the earthquake of 1906, and in 1915, de Young had concluded that the growing collection and crowds at the museum required a new structure. De Young commissioned an architect to draw plans for a new building, and arranged the funding for the building from private donors and his own savings. On April 15, 1917, the cornerstone was laid for the new building, which, as the invitations stated, was to be the "New Memorial Museum." By the mid-1920's, other sections, including the tower, were added to the museum, and attendance was then said to equal the New York Metropolitan Museum and surpassed that of the Smithsonian.

In 1924, the museum's board of trustees was incorporated into the San Francisco City Charter by a vote of the people. The same vote saw M.H. de Young recognized for his contributions to the museum by adding his name to the formal title which stands today: The M.H. de Young Memorial Museum.

Through the 1930's, the de Young developed its reputation as a museum of international significance. Major exhibitions from Europe now included San Francisco, and many began under the de Young's leadership. Beginning in the 1930's, major exhibitions on American art in 1935 and 1939 presaged the museum's later emphasis on the field, including an exhibition showcasing Bay Area photographers who became household names: Ansel Adams, Edward Weston, and Imogen Cunningham.

In the 1960's, the de Young secured the rights to Avery Brundage's magnificent collection of Asian Art, eventually helping to establish the Asian Art Museum. The de Young also continued its aggressive exhibition of young American artists, including some only just becoming known, such as Wayne Thiebaud, Richard Diebenkorn, and Robert Arneson.

In 1972, the de Young Memorial Museum and the California Palace of the Legion of Honor merged to operate as The Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco, an operating structure still in place. Nevertheless, the de Young Memorial Museum continues to hold its separate identity to the art world, bringing breathtaking exhibitions of Van Gogh, the treasures of King Tutankhamen, the murals of Teotihuacan, and the Impressionists to the people of the San Francisco Bay Area. The de Young's reputation for its American art continued with important retrospectives of American giants such as Andrew Wyeth and Grant Wood.

Mr. Speaker, the de Young Memorial Museum is 100 years young, still growing, but now a great museum which continues to be a nucleus of great exhibitions. It will celebrate its Centennial with a landmark showing of some of the last paintings of Claude Monet, entitled "Monet: Late Paintings of Giverny from the Musee Marmottan." On behalf of the Congress, let us salute all those who, for 100 years, have contributed to the success—past, present, and future—of the de Young Memorial Museum.

KEY CHRONOLOGY OF DE YOUNG MEMORIAL
MUSEUM

1894, San Francisco Civic Leaders organize 1894 California Midwinter International Exposition. Midwinter chosen to showcase the benign climate of the Bay Area. M.H. de Young is the driving force behind the Exposition.

1895: De Young, convinced that a Museum located in a Park was always popular (after touring Met in Central Park), leads drive to have a "memorial museum" to commemorate the 1894 Fair in Golden Gate Park.

1895, MARCH 21: Memorial Museum is dedicated.

1915: De Young commissions Louis Mullgardt, architect of the 1915 Panama-Pacific Fair, to design a new building to replace Midwinter Fair buildings. De Young arranges financing from donors and his own money.

1917: Cornerstone laid for what is now present day de Young Memorial Museum.

1924: Museum now part of City Charter. Name changed in Charter Amendment to "M.H. de Young Memorial Museum."

1932: Group f.64 show held at de Young, showcasing Ansel Adams, Edward Weston, and Imogen Cunningham.

1933: Dr. Walter Heil becomes director of de Young. Remains until 1960.

1935: First major exhibition of American painting at de Young.

1939: Major exhibition on American art entitled "Frontiers of American Art."

1949: Due to decay and danger, external ornaments of de Young Museum structure are removed. They include allegorical figures and symbols of California, including Spanish conquistadors, Franciscan padres, pioneer man and woman, science industry, and art.

ca late 1950's: negotiations begin for acquisition of Avery Brundage collection of Asian art, led by Gwin Follis.

1961: Heil retires. Jack McGregor takes over, begins construction of new wing for Asian art.

1969: Asian Art Museum "splits off" from de Young.

1969: Ian McKibbin White takes over as acting Director of de Young for Van Gogh exhibition.

1972: de Young and Legion of Honor merge as The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco.

1973: Andrew Wyeth retrospective.

1976: Grant Wood retrospective.

1979: "Treasures" of Tutankhamen brings 1.8 million visitors.

1981: "Art of Louis Comfort Tiffany: exhibition.

1986: "The New Painting: Impressionism" exhibition.

1987: Harry S. Parker III becomes Director of The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco.

1995: Trustees decide on a \$96 million plan to demolish present building housing de Young Memorial Museum, build new structure on site.

1995: Monet: Late Paintings at Giverny from the Musee Marmottan" opens in San Francisco.

ONCE AGAIN, BILL CLINTON SIDES AGAINST OUR MILITARY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, last week, in a meeting with college students, President Clinton told them that it would be justifiable to remove ROTC programs from campuses if the colleges objected to the policy of "don't ask, don't tell".

Mr. Speaker, as a consequence of the President's position, I intend to offer amendments to several of the appropriations bills to insure that no Federal financial assistance goes to any college or university which has a policy of denying ROTC on campus. A group of alternative lifestyle students and draft-dodging, socialist professors are simply not going to set defense policy in this country. And if they do deny ROTC programs on their campuses, they had better be prepared to go without Federal financial assistance of any kind.

The U.S. Congress, after months of difficult work, reached a workable compromise. It was not a compromise that either side was particularly pleased with, but it was approved by the Congress and signed into law by President Clinton.

If this President lacks the leadership to support this policy, I will reopen the issue and put it back on his desk several times this year and next, during the Presidential election. Once again, President Clinton is showing his true colors by supporting the alternative lifestyle crowd at the expense of our men and women in uniform.

GOP WELFARE PLAN WEAKENS FOSTER CARE POLICIES

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in 1980 I was the principal House author of P.L. 96-272, the landmark law that reformed Federal foster care and adoption laws, and established both a priority for preventive service and legal protections for foster children to assure them access to services and an appropriate foster placement. In addition, this important law provided Federal supports for adoption of children who could not be returned to their natural families.

The Republican welfare reform bill passed narrowly by the House last week is unfair to

many, but none more so than the foster children who have no one to turn to but government for essential care. By eviscerating P.L. 96-272, the Republican bill will return us to the sorry situation prior to its enactment when States and even the Federal Government were unable even to tell us the number of children in foster placement, let alone the appropriateness of those placements, what services were being offered to the child and the natural parents, and what the long-term plan was for that child.

Foster children today enjoy far better legal protection than prior to 1980, but many States still need to be pressured to comply with the law's safeguards for these most vulnerable of children. In fact, nearly half of the States are today under court order, or have been sued, for violating the law.

Yet despite the general sympathy for moving programs back to the local government, many of these entities recognize they cannot manage a foster care program on their own or without the support and guidance provided by P.L. 96-272. Indeed, organizations like the National Association of State Legislators and the National Association of Counties are on record as opposing the way the Republican welfare bill undermines the foster care policies of the last 15 years and places children at risk.

It took 5 years of hard effort, working with States, children's organizations, the courts, and many others to achieve the major reform of 96-272. Yet foster children were barely recognized in the debate over the welfare bill of 1995.

Let us not make foster children again the forgotten children. Let us not throw out important and valuable reforms based on some half-baked ideological crusade. I am hopeful that the Senate, which played a key role in the development of 96-272, will again intervene to save the safeguards that have improved the foster care system, and helped hundreds of thousands of children have a better chance at permanency and success.

HONORING ANTHONY W.W. TANTILLO

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on April 1, 1995, the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, the Grand Council of New York and the Claremont Council No. 1655 will be holding an investiture ceremony for 82d legion of honor member Anthony W.W. Tantillo.

Mr. Tantillo, a lifelong Bronx resident, is being honored for his many years of service and dedication to the Royal Arcanum. In addition, Mr. Tantillo has been an active member of the Columbus Alliance and the Sons of Italy.

I am sure that Mr. Tantillo's family, neighbors and friends join me in congratulating him on this achievement.

NOTING THE PASSING OF REV. MICHAEL J. LAVELLE; PRESIDENT OF JOHN CARROLL UNIVERSITY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise with sadness today upon learning of the passing of Rev. Michael J. Lavelle on Saturday, March 25, 1995. For the past 7 years, Father Lavelle served as President of John Carroll University, which is located in my congressional district. I join members of the Cleveland community, the John Carroll University family, and others in mourning the passing of this distinguished individual.

In an article which appeared in the March 26th edition of the Plain Dealer, Father Lavelle is referred to as a "strong visionary, capable president and friend." These words are very appropriate in describing an individual whose academic career spanned 26 years, and whose devotion as a Jesuit priest earned him the admiration and respect of his colleagues throughout the Nation. Additionally, those of us who benefited from Father Lavelle's friendship recall his love and concern for his fellow man. Over the years, I enjoyed a close working relationship with Father Lavelle and his staff at John Carroll. I admired him for his strong leadership and commitment to educating our youth.

Mr. Speaker, the Plain Dealer article brings into greater perspective the life and contributions of an individual who will never be forgotten. I want to share this article with my colleagues and the Nation. Father Lavelle was very special to those who knew him. I extend my deepest sympathy to his sister, Helen Lavelle, and the entire John Carroll University family.

JCU'S LAVELLE DEAD AT 60

LEADER IN ACADEMIA AND JESUIT ORDER

(By Richard M. Peery)

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—The Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, a Jesuit priest whose long and distinguished career led him to the presidency of John Carroll University, died yesterday at the A.M. McGregor Home in east Cleveland.

He never regained consciousness after collapsing Feb. 27 from severe cardiac arrhythmia, while working out at the university's physical fitness center. He was 60.

"Father Lavelle was a strong visionary, capable president, and he was also a friend," said Frederick F. Travis, acting JCU president. "He was very well liked on campus and was a popular choice for president in 1988 among both faculty and staff."

During Lavelle's tenure as the 21st president of John Carroll, the freshman class enrollment grew from 500 to more than 700. He was instrumental in having two dormitories built to house the influx of students.

He also helped initiate the movement of John Carroll's athletic teams from the President's Athletic Conference to the Ohio Athletic Conference. The change led to competition with Baldwin-Wallace, Mount Union, Wooster and Muskingum colleges.

His accomplishments were not limited to the university. Respected by his peers, he often was invited to participate in Catholic matters of international importance.

In 1983, Lavelle was elected to the 33rd General Congregation of the Society of Jesus, which established the direction of the worldwide Jesuit order for the last 12 years.