

Mr. Speaker, I urge more of my colleagues to sign on in support of this demonstration project and put a little hope and innovation into our education system.

TRIBUTE TO JIM GRANT

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on May 17 the Overseas Development Council will honor James P. Grant. It will do so at a dinner in Washington to commemorate its 25th anniversary and will present awards to several who have chaired ODC. Jim Grant will be honored in memoriam.

If any word could characterize Jim Grant's distinguished career, and none adequately can, it might be dedication. Jim cared passionately about all the world's people and devoted his life to his dream of everyone on Earth having a real chance to enjoy its bounty.

Whether one knew Jim Grant during his early years in beginning to help others, his work in the U.S. Government trying to develop American assistance that would really matter to people in Third World nations, his days providing leadership as head of the ODC, or his glorious tenure as executive director of UNICEF, the conclusion was the same for so, so many of us. There was no one else quite like Jim—in his combination of imagination, enthusiasm, drive, perseverance, intelligence, and interpersonal skills.

He simply would never give up.

Jim Grant would understand the impetus in our Nation to focus on improving the opportunity for the millions of our citizens who have seen their standard of living stagnate over the last decade, and in many cases decline. At the same time he would not believe that, in doing so, our Nation would want to turn its back on the plight of millions elsewhere. He believed too much in the basic decency of the people of this country, and in this sense he was in all of his bones and in his fundamental attitude very much an archetypical American.

Literally, there are hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of children alive today because Jim Grant lived. Could anyone ask for more of his or her life?

Jim met more of the people he cared about than do most, but most of them he never met. But he could envisage them vividly, as if part of his own family, to whom he was so close and from whom sprang much of his humanity.

I had the privilege of working with Jim, also of seeing him preside over many a meeting. There was no one who could better stimulate a diverse group to work, sometimes struggle to a constructive conclusion—not infrequently the very one he had in mind from the very beginning. As the ODC notes his untimely death by commemorating his life, many who know him well join in and innumerable others who did not know him directly but benefited from his work would do so, if they could.

HONORING THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the New York Public Library, one of the Nation's most treasured cultural institutions, and the only library in the world combining a preeminent research collection and a comprehensive system of neighborhood branch libraries, is celebrating its 100th birthday.

For 100 years, the New York Public Library has been a cornerstone of equal opportunity by providing free and open access to information without distinction based upon income, religion, nationality, or other human condition. The only criterion for admission is curiosity.

Through the 82 branch libraries and 4 research centers, the Library serves more than 10 million people each year. The research libraries, which include the Center for the Humanities, the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, the Library for the Performing Arts, and the soon-to-be-opened Science, Industry, and Business Library, contain vast treasures which provide researchers, scholars, and students access to the accumulated wisdom of the world.

However, it is the neighborhood branches that are the cornerstone of many New York City neighborhoods. They provide a safe and inviting gathering place for the young, the elderly, and, in fact, for everyone to learn and enrich their lives. The branch libraries reach far beyond the traditional lending role usually associated with neighborhood libraries. The many branch libraries that are located in my congressional district play an extremely important role in the education and socialization of the residents of Bronx County.

I join with my constituents in recognizing the New York Public Library on the 100th anniversary of its founding.

TRIBUTE TO PETER CLENDENIN

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1995

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and pay tribute to a good friend and servant to the people of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Mr. Peter Clendenin. On June 30 of this year, Peter will end more than 12 years of service as president of the Virginia Health Care Association, a nonprofit association that represents assisted living, nursing facility, and subacute care providers throughout the State of Virginia.

For the 3 years preceding his tenure at the Virginia Health Care Association, Peter served the Commonwealth as assistant secretary of human resources where he oversaw the development of the budgets for 15 State agencies responsible for implementing security, manpower development, mental health services, and rehabilitation services for the people of Virginia.

Peter began his service to the Commonwealth in 1975 as a senior legislative analyst with the Virginia Joint Legislative Audit and

Review Commission where he worked for 4 years as project director of program evaluations.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to share with my colleagues the many contributions Peter Clendenin has made to the people and government of Virginia, and to wish him well on his future endeavors.

CONGRATULATORY REMARKS FOR MISS CHELSI SMITH, MISS UNIVERSE 1995

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1995

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Miss Chelsi Smith who was crowned Miss Universe on May 12, 1995, in Namibia, South Africa. Miss Smith has become an inspirational figure to young people across the world.

Chelsi Smith represented the State of Texas at the Miss USA competition in 1995. Upon her award, she continued her duties in South Africa where she represented the United States of America in the Miss Universe competition. Of the 82 contestants Chelsi Smith, of Deer Park, TX, has become the sixth Miss USA to be honored with the title of Miss Universe.

Miss Smith, a 21-year-old woman, was raised in Deer Park, TX, where she graduated from Deer Park High School in 1991. She is a sophomore at San Jacinto Community College, where she intends to complete her studies in early childhood education after fulfilling her reign as Miss Universe.

Chelsi has worked to raise the awareness of racial issues and has served as a motivational spokesperson to the youth of America.

I congratulate Miss Chelsi Smith on her award of Miss Universe. I wish her well as she continues to represent the United States of America and the State of Texas. I am very proud that a fellow Texan has so well represented our Nation. It is with great pride that I extend my congratulations to Miss Smith for her important victory.

MARGARET MONTERO-LEADERSHIP IN THE PORTUGUESE-AMERICAN COMMUNITY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mrs. Margaret Montero, the supreme president of the Associaçao Protectora Uniao Madeirence do Estado da California [APUMEC] a fraternal organization in California's 13th Congressional District. On June 20, 1995, she will finish her term in office.

The APUMEC is a fraternal benefit society which was started in Oakland, CA, in 1913, by several men from the island of Madeira, Portugal. The purpose of the society is to assist any member who might be ill or in need. If a member passes away, the society provides assistance to the member's family. Since 1913, the society has grown in membership to

nearly 2,000 members in several States. The APUMEC continues to provide these services and has expanded to provide others, such as the scholarship program which awards scholarships each year to qualified students.

Margaret Montero is currently the 70th supreme president of the APUMEC. She joined APUMEC Council No. 4 "Progresso" on February 4, 1967, and has served as an officer since 1970. She is the third member of her family to hold the office of supreme president. Margaret's late brother-in-law, José (Joe) J. Montero was supreme president from 1930 to 1932. Her daughter, Jackie Montero Flynn, served as supreme president from 1973 to 1974. She and her daughter are the first mother and daughter supreme presidents of the APUMEC.

Ms. Montero was born on May 28, 1915, in Honolulu, HA. She has been a resident of the bay area for over 60 years. She owned a business with her now deceased husband, Mr. Joaquim (Harry) Montero, to whom she was married for 45 years, and she still resides in the city of San Leandro, CA. She has one daughter, Jackie Montero Flynn, one stepson, John Lewis Montero; three grandson; and two great grandchildren.

Ms. Montero has also served as a member of many other community organizations, including the IDES, ISMM, SES, SPRSI, UPPEC, UPEC, the Brotherhood of St. Anthony, the Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California, and the ICDES. She is also a representative to the Portuguese Fraternal Benefit Societies of California.

Ms. Montero will finish her term on June 20, 1995. During her tenure as supreme president, she brought in a total of \$575,000 in policies and over 85 new members to the society. This is a significant contribution to the organization. But perhaps even more significant is the tireless dedication she has brought to the APUMEC for the 28 years that she has participated in the organization.

Today, I want to congratulate Margaret Montero on her successful term as supreme president and recognize her for her commitment to the APUMEC and to the entire Portuguese community, I wish her much happiness in the years to come.

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1995

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my disappointment with provisions added at the last minute to H.R. 961, the Clean Water Amendments of 1995. The bill made an honest effort to correct some of the problems with the current Act. However, while I supported some of the strong elements of the bill, including the wetlands and the private property provisions, I could not, with good conscience, support the final amended bill.

During consideration of H.R. 961, the House approved an amendment that altered the allocation formula under the State Revolving Fund [SRF]. Under this new formula, the less industrialized States, like Arkansas, received significantly less money than they currently receive. The base bill contained a more equitable ap-

proach in its treatment of the allocation formula, but the amendment adopted by the House gutted the original agreement reached by the committee.

Last year Arkansas received nearly \$15 million under the SRF allocation. Under the amended bill, Arkansas would receive \$8 million—a 42 percent reduction.

Arkansas has a well run SRF program, leveraging two times the amount of its SRF funding. Last year, Arkansas leveraged nearly \$30 million from its \$15 million allocation. The severe reduction in the amended bill not only reflects a \$7 million reduction of federal obligated dollars, but it also adversely affects Arkansas' ability to leverage more funds. The bill's cut in fact represents a \$14 million total loss in funds that could be used to finance much needed wastewater treatment plants and infrastructure needs throughout the State. With the many Federal requirements imposed on our communities, they need the capital to comply with these national mandates.

Again, there were many provisions in the bill that I support, including relief for farmers under the wetlands and nonpoint source sections and small system hardship loans. However, when this bill pits Arkansas against other States in fighting for essential funds, I could not abandon Arkansas' needs in developing its clean water infrastructure.

I hope that the chairman and other Members involved in the negotiations with the Senate will press on in their obligation to consider this equity issue during the conference and resolve this unacceptable situation for Arkansas and 28 other States that lost SRF funding under the new allocation scheme. I would like to have a bill that I could support on behalf of my farmers and my rural constituents.

IN MEMORY OF EDWARD V. ROBERTS

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1995

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I rise to remember the late Edward V. Roberts, the father of the independent living movement and cofounder of the World Institute on Disability. Mr. Roberts passed from this life on March 14, 1995, at his home in Berkeley, CA, at the age of 56.

Mr. Roberts undeniably exemplified the epitome of what people with disabilities can accomplish with the right attitude, individual empowerment, and mutual support. The undefeatable Mr. Roberts laid the groundwork for disabled rights as he pursued his dream of liberation and education. His lifelong battle for the rights of the disabled began in high school when he vigorously challenged his school principal who balked at granting Roberts a diploma because the teenager had not completed the required physical education courses. Polio left Roberts a quadriplegic at age 14. Roberts, unable to move below the neck and dependent on an iron lung to breathe, was deemed "severely disabled" and "unemployable," according to a counselor at the California State Department of Rehabilitation. Convinced that he could defeat the odds, Roberts never accepted the idea that disabled people could not when the rest of society

could. He pursued his educational objectives with this idea in mind. After winning the battle to obtain his high school diploma, Roberts went on to earn a bachelor's degree and a master's degree. He was the first severely disabled student to attend and be housed on campus at the University of California, Berkeley. While there, Mr. Roberts helped fellow students organize into a self-help group whose services included free counseling, off-campus housing referrals, and a repair crew whose expertise was wheelchairs. He also led the lobbying effort for dorm housing for the disabled and eventually secured Federal money to establish the first ever Physically Disabled Students Program at the university. This was just the beginning of Mr. Robert's legacy to people with disabilities.

Committed to increasing the freedom of people with disabilities to live and work like other people and in response to increased demands for the services provided under the auspices of the Disabled Student's Program, in 1972, Mr. Roberts helped found the Center for Independent Living in Berkeley. The program was the first of its kind to be designed, developed, organized and managed by and for the disabled to achieve the best quality life possible. It became a national model for people with disabilities because it documented and resolved some of the basic problems of people with disabilities attempting to live independently with such essentials as personal care, modified living space, transportation, and wheelchair-accessible ramps and curbs. While at the center, Roberts successfully campaigned for the removal of Federal laws that were designed to keep the disabled out of school and work environments. His ideas were turned into law in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. There are now some 400 independent living centers throughout the United States based on the Berkeley model demonstrating independent living with accommodations. Once again, Mr. Roberts scored a permanent mark for the disabled, transforming the way everyone thinks and acts toward the disabled and paving the way for the integration of the disabled into all forms of society.

Mr. Robert's longtime efforts and visions received affirmation when Governor Jerry Brown appointed Roberts to head the California Department of Rehabilitation in 1975. Roberts was the first California State director of rehabilitation with a physical disability. His presence alone at the agency, the same agency that sided with the University of California in denying Roberts admittance to Berkeley because the school had never had a wheelchair-confined student who required a respirator and iron lung, helped many understand the needs of the disabled seeking independence. With a staff of more than 2,500 and budget of \$140 million, Roberts implemented the independent living programs on the State level and established a national network of independent living centers. The independent living movement soon went national. Roberts' efforts to change disabled rights dramatically influenced policies that are in place today. Mr. Roberts was determined to change the whole system and move away from old ideas about the capabilities of the disabled.

In 1984, Mr. Roberts received a \$225,000 MacArthur Foundation award. Using this grant, he cofounded the Oakland-based World Institute on Disability [WID], to carry the philosophy of independent living into the national