

the fabric of a strong and vibrant community.

2. Those who did stay to "fight the good (urban) fight" found themselves embroiled in an unproductive and unnecessary civil war (well documented by urban expert Nicholas Lemann, 1991) over whether these new policies should be administered from the bottom up (by community-based organizations) or from the top down (by local government). It is not clear who won that war, but it is clear who lost—the cities and the people in them. It is also clear that with few exceptions, mayors began to see themselves more as CEOs than as community champions, while people in the neighborhoods increasingly found themselves having to fight City Hall.

3. The urban policies of the 1960s and 1970s were preempted by the "What's in it for me?" policies of the 1980s. Tax and investment policies were enacted by an antiurban administration in Washington that favored the wealthy corporations at the expense of the community. This political about-face prevented any progress that had begun in urban areas from taking root.

4. Finally, America still has not dealt with the issue of race. Federal government mandates, quota systems, and reckless policies have divided poor whites and blacks, pitting one against the other. Until we deal with this problem, our urban areas will remain fragmented.

So what are we going to do about it? Ironically, the 1994 election gives us a new opportunity to finally "get it right." Let's begin by not repeating the mistakes of the past. Let's recognize the importance of U.S. cities and support them, just as we support any valuable institution in American society, such as home ownership and business investment. It is imperative to encourage ownership and investment in our cities—by individuals and corporations—at least as much as we do in the suburbs. We need to promote policies that will halt the flight of the working middle class, the backbone of our society, from our cities.

Too costly? Many say so. However, those who call for cuts in support to the cities might eventually have to consider equal cuts in the suburbs. No enterprise zones downtown? Fine, but let's stop building express roads to the suburban shopping malls, roads that carry away both shoppers and jobs.

Further, let's not force a false choice between community and local government. During my 10 years as mayor, the city of Boston was able to enjoy unprecedented success in building affordable housing by collaborating with community development corporations, in promoting jobs for Boston residents by working together with employers and unions, in caring for the hungry and the homeless by uniting our efforts with a network of charitable organizations, in providing quality community health care by working with neighborhood-based health centers, and in fighting crime by facilitating cooperation between police and residents to form "crime-watch" groups. Citizens and governments have enough to fight against without fighting each other.

Moreover, mayors should be the leaders in working for economic and social justice. They should be out in the communities, fighting for the rights of their people in the neighborhoods and not just in boardrooms, up at the state House (where much of the political power has shifted), and down in Washington. The present generation of "button-down" mayors needs to return to a more grassroots approach if they want their constituents to recognize that they are working for their benefit and to avoid the divisiveness of a citizen-versus-City-Hall mentality. Urban America needs players, not spec-

tators; fighters, not promoters; activists not actors.

I believe that city mayors have some powerful and active allies in their effort to serve the well-being of their citizens. One such ally is the religious community. I have some experience in this area and can personally testify that the Catholic Church, for example, is not motivated by what is considered liberal or conservative or by labels such as Democrat or Republican but, rather, by the quest for Truth and Justice. The Catholic Church may be perceived as conservative on moral issues, but is liberal and progressive regarding economic and social issues such as strong concern for working families and the needy (once traditional Democratic voters). This, of course, is true for other religious organizations as well.

You have only to read the documents from Annual U.S. Bishop's Conference to be convinced that on many social and economic issues, the positions of the Catholic Church are very much like those of the Clinton administration, whose agenda support working families, the needy, and the American cities. Furthermore, their stated positions are in strict opposition to those set forth in the "Contract with America." Although the Catholic Church does not support the Democratic party platform on abortion, it is they who make this country work. We must bring cities back if we're going to remember who we are, where we came from, and what we hope to be. We must bring cities back if we're going to continue to care.

IN HONOR OF "UNCLE DAN"  
BEARD

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 24, 1995*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of a great American, Daniel Carter Beard.

Daniel, or "Uncle Dan" as he was known to the thousands of young men whose lives he affected, was the cofounder of the Boy Scouts of America. Born in 1850, Daniel Beard was vigorous enough to be active in the Boy Scouts until his passing in 1941, just months shy of his 91st birthday. While his presence lives on in the design of the original Scout uniform, far more important are the effects that he had on the teaching, thoughts, and philosophies of the Boy Scout movement which is with us to this day.

Daniel Beard cofounded the Boy Scouts in 1910 when he was 60 years young. At an age when most people would think of slowing down and retiring, Daniel Beard began to speed up. By profession he was an illustrator, editor and author of books for boys. His abilities complemented his love of nature, and so he organized groups of young men and taught them the skills of America's pioneers. He would later merge these groups into the Boy Scouts. He became the first National Scout Commissioner of the Boy Scouts and added the title of Chairman of the National Court of Honor in 1913. During this time he was editing and writing articles for Boys' Life magazine as well as continuing his fight as an early proponent of conservation. He was thus one of America's first environmentalists. Daniel Beard carried on his tradition of helping and teaching the young men of this country until his death.

Daniel Beard spent the final years of his life at his home, Brooklands, in Rockland County,

NY, in my 20th Congressional District of New York State. One might think that he no longer continued in his practice of working with young men but this is not the case. On moving to Brooklands in 1928, Dan Beard hosted a national Scout rally at his home. At the age of 78, he appeared in his famous buckskin outfit and spoke at length to the boys in attendance. Subsequently he joined an honor guard of Rockland Eagle Scouts when they attended the National Scout Jamboree in Washington, DC, at which he was the guest of honor. He attended all of the major Scout gatherings during those years and his popularity with the young men involved was amply proved. At the 1939 World's Fair, his introduction received louder applause than most of the other guests of honor, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In the last years of his life, Dan Beard continued to be active in the Scout community of Rockland County. In 1940, at the age of 90, he led 100 Scouts from the county in the dedication of a community site. In the same year he presided over a meeting of the Campfire Girls of Arden, NY, in Orange County, NY, showing his support and love for all young people. Thus, he was one of the first Americans to express support for gender equality in our society.

Daniel Beard's life of service cannot be lauded enough. His effect upon so many of the young men whose values were shaped by their time in the Scouts is immeasurable. He summed up the course of his life when he said: "Once a Scout, always a Scout." He proved this sentiment with his unending dedication to the organization that he cofounded. Many of the young men and women of this Nation, and of Rockland and Orange Counties in particular, owe this man a debt of gratitude for his influence and service.

On June 3, 1995, Daniel Beard will be honored in Rockland County by the Dan Beard Committee and the Rockland County Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The council and the committee will host a day of dedication for Daniel Beard in the Village of Suffern, Rockland County, NY.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite our colleagues to join us in honoring Daniel Beard. Fifty years after his death Daniel Beard is still considered a great American and an outstanding example of how many lives one dedicated person can affect.

IN OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL  
DAY

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 24, 1995*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in advance of Memorial Day, to remember the men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of this great Nation and the ideals for which it stands. It is fitting that before we Americans celebrate the arrival of summer, we set aside a special day in honor of all those brave and selfless individuals who have died to defend our freedom and security. Each of the patriots whom we remember on Memorial Day was first a beloved son or daughter, sibling, spouse and friend. Each had hopes and dreams not unlike our own.