

going battle in New Jersey over education financing.

While Governor, Cahill was the prime defendant in a 1973 case where the State Supreme Court ruled that the system of funding education through property taxes discriminated against children in poor districts. Due to the ruling, the State enacted the Thorough and Efficient Education Act. But the Governor was not finished.

The New Jersey tax system, with its heavy reliance on property taxes, had always bothered Cahill. Specifically, the Governor wanted a broad-based income tax and an equalized State property tax. The income tax would be used to fund public education and, hopefully, would reduce inequities between rich and poor school districts. In essence, the Governor's dream was to give all children a chance at a decent education.

So he tossed a politically risky revision of the tax code into the political ring. He pushed the State legislature for an income tax and an equalized State property tax. The legislature, however, took the gloves off and slaughtered the plan in the assembly.

The promotion of the very unpopular tax, coupled with scandals in his administration, none of which ever directly involved or implicated him, ended Bill Cahill's career in government. He lost the Republican nomination for Governor in 1974. But when reflecting on his decision to attempt to revise the tax code, the courageous decision which cost him his political career, Cahill remarked,

We were right then, and while many describe it as our worst defeat, I believe it was our finest moment.

During those years in the Governor's office, Cahill demonstrated that he was a pragmatist, not a partisan. He often appointed Democrats to key positions, if he thought they could best serve New Jersey. These included former Governor Richard Hughes as chief justice of the State supreme court and future Gov. Brendan Byrne to the State superior court.

The only thing that Governor Cahill was ever uncompromisingly partisan about was the State he loved. Early in his term, he was on a commercial flight from Washington to Newark. When the plane landed, the flight attendant welcomed everyone to the Port of New York. The very next day, Cahill was on the phone to officials at the Port Authority of New York, which operates Newark International Airport. Shortly afterward, the Port Authority redesignated itself "The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey." Among New Jersey's champions, he was always a heavyweight.

Whether we agree with his decisions and priorities or not, Governor Cahill was a man who stood by his convictions, no matter what the consequences. As he once told an aide, forget about politics for a minute. What's the right thing to do? His concern was policy, not politics.

Thomas Fuller once noted that "Great and good are seldom the same man." He obviously never knew William T. Cahill. In his continual striving to do what was right, he proved himself a great Governor, and a great man. Undeniably, he always fought the good fight for New Jersey.●

#### THOMAS J. COOGAN

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to honor the memory of Thomas J. Coogan, the longtime mayor of Melvindale, MI, who passed away on December 11, 1995. Tom had been fighting lung cancer and back problems since January 1995, while valiantly continuing to fulfill his duties as mayor. A month before his death, Tom won an unprecedented 11th term as mayor. During his 20-year career as mayor of Melvindale, Tom Coogan's name became synonymous with the city.

He was an activist mayor who became involved in many causes he felt would benefit the residents of Melvindale. He championed environmental initiatives and directed the building of several parks and a recreation center. He also provided leadership in the diversification of the city's industrial base and the construction of a city hall complex. Tom was an advocate for senior-citizen rights and introduced several programs for older residents.

One of Tom's proudest achievements was the construction of a senior citizens' building named Coogan Terrace in his honor. He was the driving force behind this center which has benefited so many of Melvindale's elderly. It is a fitting tribute to Tom that this building which bears his name will continue serving the people of Melvindale long after he has left us.

During his fight with cancer, Tom was forced to close the barbershop he opened in 1965 in order to continue working as mayor. The barbershop served him well as a "mini city hall" where he always made himself available to the people of Melvindale. It was this ability to communicate well with people that made Coogan such an effective mayor.

I know that my Senate colleagues join me in honoring the passing of this great mayor and man, Thomas J. Coogan.●

#### CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT AMENDMENTS

The text of the bill (S. 919) to modify and reauthorize the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and for other purposes, as passed by the Senate on July 18, 1996, is as follows:

S. 919

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments of 1996".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

#### TITLE I—GENERAL PROGRAM

Sec. 101. Reference.

Sec. 102. Findings.

Sec. 103. Office of Child Abuse and Neglect.

Sec. 104. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Sec. 105. Repeal of Interagency Task Force.

Sec. 106. National Clearinghouse for Information Relating to Child Abuse.

Sec. 107. Research, evaluation and assistance activities.

Sec. 108. Grants for demonstration programs.

Sec. 109. State grants for prevention and treatment programs.

Sec. 110. Repeal.

Sec. 111. Miscellaneous requirements.

Sec. 112. Definitions.

Sec. 113. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 114. Rule of construction.

Sec. 115. Technical amendment.

#### TITLE II—COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION GRANTS

Sec. 201. Establishment of program.

Sec. 202. Repeals.

#### TITLE III—FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES

Sec. 301. Reference.

Sec. 302. State demonstration grants.

Sec. 303. Allotments.

Sec. 304. Authorization of appropriations.

#### TITLE IV—ADOPTION OPPORTUNITIES

Sec. 401. Reference.

Sec. 402. Findings and purpose.

Sec. 403. Information and services.

Sec. 404. Authorization of appropriations.

#### TITLE V—ABANDONED INFANTS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1986

Sec. 501. Reauthorization.

#### TITLE VI—REAUTHORIZATION OF VARIOUS PROGRAMS

Sec. 601. Missing Children's Assistance Act.

Sec. 602. Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990.

#### TITLE I—GENERAL PROGRAM

##### SEC. 101. REFERENCE.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this title an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.).

##### SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

Section 2 (42 U.S.C. 5101 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), the read as follows: "(1) each year, close to 1,000,000 American children are victims of abuse and neglect";

(2) in paragraph (3)(C), by inserting "assessment," after "prevention,";

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking "tens of"; and

(B) by striking "direct" and all that follows through the semicolon and inserting "tangible expenditures, as well as significant intangible costs";

(4) in paragraph (7), by striking "remedy the causes of" and inserting "prevent";

(5) in paragraph (8), by inserting "safety," after "fosters the health,";

(6) in paragraph (10)—

(A) by striking "ensure that every community in the United States has" and inserting "assist States and communities with"; and

(B) by inserting "and family" after "comprehensive child"; and

(7) in paragraph (11)—

(A) by striking "child protection" each place that such appears and inserting "child and family protection"; and