

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1997

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, as the 105th Congress addresses the issue of financing campaigns, I believe we must first change the nature of our election cycle and limit the number of terms a Member can serve. The recent elections demonstrate that action on both campaign finance reform and term limits is needed and desired by the American people. Today, I am introducing legislation that combines a solution for achieving term limits and easing campaign finance burdens. This amendment would limit Members of the House to three 4-year terms and limit Senators to two 6-year terms. This is a lifetime ban. It would take effect only on terms of office beginning after the ratification of the amendment. By extending the terms of Representatives from 2 to 4 years, we can better limit the influence of politics and elections in the House and focus on better policies and laws for our country. Additionally, Members of the House would not be burdened by increasingly expensive elections every 2 years because the terms would be increased to 4.

Fundamental institutional change is needed in order to improve the American people's confidence in Congress and to return to the Founding Fathers' ideal of a citizen legislature. We should abide by the will of the people and end career politics as we know it. While term limits will not solve all our country's problems, or the need to overhaul our campaign finance system, it is a large step in the right direction. It continues the process of reform and strengthens the integrity of Congress. Let us succeed where we failed last congress and pass term limits.

IN MEMORY OF HUBERT A. ANDERSON—CIVIL RIGHTS AND WORLD PEACE ADVOCATE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to pay tribute to an educator, activist, and my longtime personal friend, Hubert A. Anderson, who passed away recently in Hopkins, MN, at the age of 68.

I was privileged to know Hubert Anderson at a special time in our lives and in our Nation's history. As a grass roots activist, Mr. Anderson took special interest in civil rights issues and the anti-Vietnam war movement. In 1970, a group of 31 Americans, including Hubert Anderson and myself, traveled to Paris with the People's Commission of Inquiry to discuss solutions to the war. Anderson, along with our group, participated in a week of talks in

France with North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese delegations and the American ambassador. During our stay he encouraged an open discussion in which he questioned, challenged and explored solutions to this problem of international scope.

Hubert Anderson was born and raised in Dwight, ND. He attended high school in Wahpeton, ND, and in Minneapolis, dropping out during his senior year to join the Navy. He was stationed in Bermuda for part of his tour and was chosen to run the admiral's launch that took President Truman deep sea fishing. An avid sportsman, he played offense and defense and was captain of the Navy football team. He contracted rheumatic fever during his service and suffered from its effects for the rest of his life.

Hubert finished his high school equivalency degree in the military. He went on to the University of Minnesota, the Wahpeton State School of Science, and graduated magna cum laude from Moorhead State University. He later earned a master's degree and completed doctoral work at the University of Minnesota. During his early college career, he played AAA baseball with the Minot, ND, Mallards and pitched against such notables as Satchel Paige and Roger Maris.

As an English, drama and debate teacher at Hopkins High School for 30 years, Hubert Anderson was a mentor to students in and out of the classroom. He led several debate teams to State championships, served on the faculty senate, and supported the American Field Service Program.

Hubert Anderson will be remembered as an avid reader, a lover of language, and a remarkable individual whose ideas reached far and wide. His genuine enthusiasm for American politics prompted people of all ages to become interested in government and civil service. Because I experienced Hubert Anderson's vitality and wisdom firsthand, I've no doubt that this tireless role model made Hopkins, MN, a richer place to live.

As friends and family reflect on his lifetime of achievement and scholarship, it is only fitting that we also pay tribute to this great man and good friend.

THURGOOD MARSHALL
COURTHOUSE BILL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Thurgood Marshall Courthouse bill.

I do not believe that I am exaggerating when I state that history will regard Justice Marshall as one of the most influential individuals in the fields of constitutional and civil rights law in the 20th century.

Justice Marshall had a long and distinguished career as an assistant and later chief

counsel for the NAACP. As the lead attorney in *Brown v. Board of Education*, Marshall was instrumental in convincing the Supreme Court to overturn the 1898 separate but equal ruling of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, and begin the process of ending discrimination in public education.

As a justice of the U.S. Court of Appeals in the Second Circuit, Marshall wrote over 150 decisions which included support for immigrant rights, limiting government intrusion in illegal search and seizure, double jeopardy and right to privacy cases. As U.S. Solicitor General, Marshall won 14 of the 19 cases he presented before the Supreme Court.

In 1967, Thurgood Marshall became the first African-American appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court. He served as an Associate Justice on the Court for 24 years, retiring in 1991. He left a strong legacy of commitment to the weak and poor in America's justice system.

Accordingly, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation, which will honor the memory of Justice Marshall and help preserve his legacy, by designating the U.S. courthouse under construction in White Plains, NY, as the Thurgood Marshall U.S. Courthouse.

TODD LANE ELEMENTARY'S GIFT
TO THE BEAVER COUNTY TIMES
GIVE-A-CHRISTMAS CAMPAIGN

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 9, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to recognize the students and faculty of Todd Lane Elementary School in Center Township, Pennsylvania.

For the past quarter century, the Beaver County Times, in conjunction with the Salvation Army holds a donation drive known as the Give-A-Christmas Campaign. Its goal is to provide food and other necessities during the holiday season to those who are less fortunate. This year, like the past 20 years, the students and faculty of Todd Lane Elementary have participated in the Give-A-Christmas campaign. In an unprecedented showing of support Todd Lane was able to raise over \$10,650 in less than 1 month.

Through various donations as well as a highly successful candy sale, the students and faculty were able to give their largest donation ever to the Salvation Army. In the words of Principal John Zigerelli, "This year's record-breaking total collection is a testimony to that accomplishment." Furthermore, the effort put forth by Todd Lane shows a true commitment to their community, the 4th Congressional District, and our Nation.

With the help of the students and faculty of Todd Lane Elementary this year's goal of \$67,500 was met and exceeded by thousands. Since the advent of the Give-A-Christmas Campaign, more than \$1 million has been contributed. Todd Lane Elementary has contributed over \$115,000 or 11 percent of that generous amount.

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