

became the first black Democrat elected to the Ohio House. In 1967, he became mayor of Cleveland, serving during a critical time in the history of my home town. After 4 years as mayor, he moved on to a television journalism career in New York City, to election as a municipal judge and finally as U.S. Ambassador to the Seychelles.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson said about Carl Stokes, all that exists now in the political spectrum for African-Americans are seeds from trees that Carl Stokes planted. He has left a proud legacy to his family, to the Cleveland community and to America.

OBITUARY OF U.S. AMBASSADOR CARL B. STOKES

Carl Burton Stokes died on April 3, 1996, at the age of 68, following a battle with cancer. With his passing, America mourned the loss of one of its most famous sons. Ambassador Stokes may be one of America's most vivid examples of how this nation has responded to the drive for success by the members of what was only one hundred and thirty-three years ago an enslaved group of people. Ambassador Stokes' life has been one of a series of "firsts" for African Americans. America's first Black mayor of a major American city became the first African American ever to be elected to all three branches of government—the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

In November, 1962, Stokes became the first Black Democrat in the history of the State of Ohio to be elected to the Ohio General Assembly. He was re-elected in 1964 and 1966. At that time, members of the Assembly were elected county-wide. Cuyahoga County's population was only 14% Black. Stokes remains the only Black Democrat ever elected county-wide to the Ohio State Legislature.

On November 13, 1967, Stokes attracted international attention when he was sworn in as Mayor of the City of Cleveland—the first Black mayor of a major American city, population 810,000. Since Cleveland was only 37% Black at that time, it also marked the first time an African American has been elected mayor of a predominately white major city of this nation.

In that election, Clevelanders selected Stokes, the grandson of a slave over Seth Taft, the grandson of a United States President. Subsequently, Mayor Stokes was asked by the White House to represent the United States on goodwill trips to Europe. As such, he was received by many heads of state, including nations where relations were strained, such as Romania and Yugoslavia. He was also sent to the Caribbean on missions to Puerto Rico, the Bahamas, Barbados, and Trinidad. His visit to Israel resulted in a friendship with Mayor Teddy Kolleck of Jerusalem that endures to this day.

In 1970, the 15,000 member National League of Cities, composed of mayors and city and county officials from throughout the nation, unanimously voted Stokes as president-elect to head their organization—the first Black official ever to hold that office.

Having completed two terms as mayor, Stokes decided to end his political career and begin a new one in broadcast journalism. In April, 1972, Carl Stokes became the first Black anchorman to appear daily on a television news program in New York City. At NBC's flagship station, WNBC-TV, Stokes also served as urban affairs editor and was often assigned to the United Nations where he interviewed many heads of state and other foreign dignitaries. Additionally, as a correspondent, he traveled throughout sev-

eral nations of Africa, including Gambia, Zambia, Uganda, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.

In September, 1980, after eight years as an award-winning broadcast journalist, Stokes returned to Cleveland and to the practice of law. He became the first Black lawyer to serve as General Counsel to a major American labor union—the United Auto Workers, Region 2 and 2A. Stokes also represented Cleveland's largest city labor union—Laborers' Local 1099, among others.

On November 8, 1983, Stokes was elected as Judge of Cleveland Municipal Court, Ohio's largest court. A few weeks later, on December 22nd, his 12 colleagues elected him Administrative Judge of the Court. And on January 9, 1984, his fellow-judges elected him as their Presiding Judge. Never before had a freshman judge been elected Administrative/Presiding Judge of the thirteen-judge Municipal Court. He served two terms as head of the Court.

Ambassador Stokes' election was a benchmark in American history since few Americans—and no other African American—has ever been elected to the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government in our nation.

Carl Stokes was born on June 21, 1927, in Cleveland, Ohio. He was only two years old when his father, Charles, a laundry worker, died. His widowed mother, Mrs. Louise Stokes, supported her two sons by working as a domestic and for a time the family was on public assistance. He and his older brother, Louis, who is now in his 14th term as Ohio's first Black U.S. Congressman, augmented the family income as newspaper carriers for the *Old Cleveland News*, and by working in neighborhood stores. Congressman Stokes is the senior member from the Ohio delegation to Congress and is the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs-Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies.

Once a high school drop-out, Ambassador Stokes has received honorary doctorate degrees from 14 colleges and universities around the country. He has been a visiting lecturer at academic universities and business institutions throughout the United States, Trinidad, Haiti, Puerto Rico, the Bahamas, England, France, Germany and Italy.

On Tuesday, November 2, 1993, Stokes was re-elected to a third six-year term as Judge of Cleveland Municipal Court.

On Friday, August 26, 1994, President Bill Clinton appointed then-Judge Stokes as his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of the Seychelles. In this post, Carl was given the opportunity not only to serve the United States in a diplomatic position, but he also derived the satisfaction of displaying his professional qualifications in an international forum. Carl served as Ambassador to the Republic of Seychelles until the time of his death.

The passing of Carl Burton Stokes brings to close a life of love, commitment and inspiration. He was a leader, a visionary, a role model, and above all, a pioneer. His feat of becoming America's first Black mayor of a major American city changed the landscape of American politics. But above all, Carl was proudest of the fact that he was the first Black American to acquire the political power to break down barriers and open unprecedented opportunities for minorities. This will stand as a legacy and lasting tribute to a remarkable individual.

Left to mourn Carl's passing is his loving wife, Rajia Stokes; two sons, Carl B. Stokes, Jr., and Cordell E. Stokes; a stepson, Sasha Kostadinov; and two daughters, Cordi D. Awad and Cynthia Sophia Stokes. In addi-

tion, he leaves to mourn two granddaughters, Jevonne Larajja Stokes and Cybil Quinn McBee; a grandson, Cordell E. Stokes, Jr., and his brother and sister-in-law, Louis and Jay Stokes. Other relatives include a nephew, Chuck Stokes; three nieces, Shelley Stokes Hammond, Judge Angela R. Stokes and Lori Stokes Thompson. Additionally, Carl leaves to mourn Linton Freeman, whom Carl considered to be a special cousin and dean of the family. He also leaves Wynona Jones, Elizabeth Bowes, Blanche Richards, Katie Walker, and a host of other relatives and friends, all of whom were special to Carl in his lifetime.

SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

□ 1415

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SMITH of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

TRIBUTE TO HERB CAEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, they say that a picture is worth a thousand words, and in this visual era that we live in that has never been truer. But words have power, too, and a name, Herb Caen, to our community was worth 1,000 words every single day for nearly 60 years, mostly with the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Last week we suffered a great loss in our community with the passing of Herb Caen. It was a tremendous loss for the entire Bay area community. Indeed, Herb Caen gave us our sense of community with his sense of humor.

But 1996 was a great year for Herb. It was the year he turned 80, it was the year he got married, it was the year he was awarded the Pulitzer prize, and it was the year that our community recognized him at Herb Caen Day. This special day was put on by Willie Brown, the mayor of San Francisco, and our Chief of Protocol, Charlotte Maillard, and over 75,000 people turned out to pay tribute to Herb Caen and to name an over-3-mile stretch of street in San Francisco Herb Caen Way.

Seventy-five thousand people, joined Walter Cronkite and Joel Grey and

other figures, celebrities, many in the sports arena, politics, the arts, show business in paying tribute to Herb. I do not know of any other person, living person, who has had such a tribute, who can make that claim.

His funeral took place this past Friday, and thousands of people attended. In the evening there was a candlelight march after work for the many people who could not take time off during the day, along Herb Caen Way, to honor him. It is very hard to explain to our colleagues a person so special that tens of thousands of people would turn out for him in life and in death, but he lived as he had died, surrounded by friends.

So I once again on the floor of this House want to extend my deepest sympathy to Herb's wife, Ann Caen; his son, Christopher; and Stacy, Steven and Catherine. It is a very difficult time for them and for all of San Francisco, the area which considered itself part of Herb's family.

Our mayor, Willie Brown, said it best when he said Herb Caen is irreplaceable. Again, as I say, because he was so special, it may be hard for our colleagues to understand the esteem in which he was held. The mayor called him irreplaceable. I will borrow the words of W.H. Auden, with some poetic license, to try to give expression to the sadness of our community on the death of Herb Caen:

Stop all the clocks, cut off the telephone,
prevent the dog from barking with the juicy
bone, silence the pianos and with muffled
drum bring out Herb's friends, let the
mourners come.

Let airplanes circle moaning overhead,
scribbling on the sky the message he is gone.
Put crepe bows around the white necks of
the public doves, let the traffic policemen
wear black cotton gloves.

He was, in our community, he was our
North, our South, our East and our West, our
working week and our Sunday rest. Our
moon, our midnight, our talk, our song; we
thought that he would last forever, but we
were wrong.

The stars are not wanted now; put out
every one: Pack up the moon and dismantle
the sun; pour away the ocean and sweep up
the woods: for nothing can ever come to any
good.

I do not agree with that last line.
Herb would certainly want his leaving
to come to some good.

On his Herb Caen Day he said when
he died and, hopefully, went to heaven,
when he got there he would say of
heaven "It ain't bad but it ain't San
Francisco."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a
previous order of the House, the gentle-
man from New Jersey [Mr. Saxton]
is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SAXTON addressed the House.
His remarks will appear hereafter in
the Extensions of Remarks.]

TOUCH THE FUTURE: INVEST IN EDUCATION

(Mrs. McCARTHY of New York asked
and was given permission to address

the House for 1 minute and to revise
and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. McCARTHY of New York. Mr.
Speaker, I have spent the last week
traveling throughout my district in
Mineola, Garden City, Uniondale on
Long Island, and meeting with hun-
dreds of children. I have visited their
classrooms, met their teachers, and
watched them work on computers, lis-
tened to their lessons and heard them
read their books.

These children are full of enthusiasm
and spark. They want to learn and they
are enjoying it. These are visits that
have made more clear to me that our
children are one of our Nation's most
precious resources.

I saw a bumper sticker recently that
said, "I touch the future. I teach." In
Congress we can also touch the future
by improving our educational system
and making college more affordable for
working families. And those who
choose not to go to college, let us not
forget them. We want to make sure
that they have good and well-paying
job opportunities.

Let us pass President Clinton's 8-
point educational plan, which includes
a \$10,000 tax deduction for tuition and
training as well as a plan for 2-year,
\$1,000 Hope scholarships. It is impor-
tant for our children's future. Let us do
it.

ANSWER TO EDUCATION PROBLEMS NOT IN WASHINGTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under
the Speaker's announced policy of Janu-
ary 7, 1997, the gentleman from Michi-
gan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] will be recognized
for 40 minutes and the gentleman from
Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] will be recog-
nized for 20 minutes as the designees of
the majority leader.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman
from Michigan, [Mr. HOEKSTRA].

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, today
we continue a discussion that began in
1996. It deals with this city. This is a
picture of Washington, DC. And it deals
with what we really can expect Wash-
ington to do and the kind of balance
that we need to strive for in this coun-
try between what we expect from
Washington, what we expect from the
private sector, what we expect from in-
dividuals, and perhaps what we can ex-
pect from faith-based and religious and
volunteer organizations in America.

In many cases, I believe we have
moved too much power to this town.
We have asked Washington to do all
kinds of things that perhaps it is not
best equipped to do. We saw some of
this last week when we heard the
President articulate a vision for edu-
cation, a vision that I believe moves
power, authority, and control from the
local level, from the parental level
back to this community, back to this
town, and it says the way we improve
education in America is we empower
Washington and we empower the bu-
reaucrats in Washington to make deci-
sions.

We used this chart for the first time
or this picture for the first time in 1996
when we talked about the crisis that
this Nation was facing in welfare. Be-
cause what we had done in welfare is
we had moved decisionmaking away
from the local level, where we were
best equipped to help those in need,
and we moved it to Washington.

We moved it to buildings here in
Washington, so that when the State of
Michigan or when the State of Wiscon-
sin wanted to design a program that
they felt best met the needs of their
citizens, they had to come to a building
over here and a bureaucrat in Washing-
ton, who had maybe never been in Wis-
consin, maybe never been in California,
maybe never been in Michigan, and say
"Can I do this in my State?" And the
bureaucrats in Washington were em-
powered to make the decisions.

Yesterday I had the opportunity to
meet with a new program in the State
of Michigan, where in my home county
they are working on what they call
Project Zero, which is to move every-
body off of welfare. It is a partnership.
It is a partnership between local agen-
cies, it is a partnership with the State,
and it is a partnership in a volunteer
way with faith-based institutions to
reach out and embrace those families
that need help and to lift them up in a
permanent and in a meaningful way off
of welfare.

Those are the kinds of programs that
I expect we will see over the next 12, 18,
24 months that will have a dramatic
improvement in the welfare situation
in this country.

Now, after we have made that change
in welfare, which moves power back
from Washington, back to the States
and, more important, back to the local
communities where we can have these
creative mergers of people coming to-
gether to help others in the commu-
nity, we find that the President does
not really believe that the era of big
government is over. He now believes
that the era of big government has
moved from a failure in welfare, and it
is kind of like we did not learn our les-
son: We are going to take that bureau-
cracy now and create and expand the
Department of Education.

Over the last 9 months we have had
hearings around the country, and we
know that that model does not work.
We know that the model of moving
power to Washington and moving
power to bureaucrats in Washington is
not the answer. These bureaucrats are
knowledgeable, talented people, but
they cannot address the problems at
the local level.

In hearings that we have had in New
York City, that we have had in Chi-
cago, that we have had in Cleveland,
that we had a couple of weeks ago in
Los Angeles and Phoenix, the answer is
very clear. The way that we improve
education is we empower parents, we
move decisionmaking back to the local
level, we focus on basic academics, and
we drive dollars back into the class-
room and not into a bureaucracy and