

as part of a hazing ritual. I think I'm strong enough to handle anything that might be thrown at me as a hazing ritual."

Hazing? Been there, done that, in a non-incendiary way. On a basketball court, of all places.

"My favorite moment came freshman year," she said. "We didn't have a girls' team yet, so I had to play on the boys' team. We were playing against a team that was very, very, very chauvinist. . . . I got in with about a minute 40 left, and they were not treating me very well. At first my teammates wouldn't even pass me the ball, and finally one of 'em did. I just stood back behind the three-point line, shot and it went right in. Swish. It was perfect. We still lost the game, but I felt better."

Next scene in Erica's life: November 1996. The IRS transfers Erica's mom to Nashville. "She and her mother have been a team through the years—her mom with pretty high expectations and Erica living up to them," said Llewellyn, the St. Francis counselor.

Erica stays behind to graduate from her school. She lives with her grandma, Ellen Pitts. "She's been pretty great. I have my own loft, and it's really nice. It's not very big, but it's nice. I've got a computer and a desk and my futon up there, and that's all I really need."

For now, at least, she dreams in a loft. But soon enough, the dreams will be aloft. And Erica Pitts' life will get even more interesting.●

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF HAMTRAMCK

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am honored today to pay tribute to the city of Hamtramck, MI, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year. The people of Hamtramck call their city a "Touch of Europe in America," and indeed it is truly a unique community. Hamtramck is a city within a city, whose boundaries on all sides are with the city of Detroit. Yet Hamtramck maintains its own identity, an identity rooted in its diversity.

The history of Hamtramck predates its incorporation as a city by more than 100 years. It is named for Col. John Francis Hamtramck, who served as the first American commander of Fort Detroit after it was surrendered by Great Britain in 1796. Originally a township larger in size than the present-day city of Detroit, Hamtramck was organized as a village in 1901.

The village of Hamtramck began with 500 people but changed dramatically with the birth of the automobile industry. A Dodge Bros. auto plant was established in 1914, attracting skilled and unskilled workers from around the Nation and the world. Between 1910 and 1920, Hamtramck boasted the greatest population growth of any community in the United States, going from 3,589 to 46,615 residents in a single decade.

While Hamtramck was originally settled by the same French colonists who had settled Detroit, and later farmed by German immigrants, the automobile industry attracted huge numbers of Polish workers. Since 1910, Hamtramck's Polish population has grown so rapidly that today, 80 percent

of its residents stem from first, second, or third generation Polish origin.

Many of the remainder of Hamtramck's residents are from Central and Eastern Europe. Having received the warm and generous hospitality of Michiganite themselves, in 1946 the Polish-American residents of Hamtramck began welcoming displaced people from Central Europe and the Balkans. More recently, Hamtramck has seen a substantial number of Ukrainians join the community. All of these groups have maintained their cultural heritage and identity, while embracing the ideals and Government of their new country.

On any street or in any restaurant in Hamtramck, one can hear any of 25 different languages being spoken, which is especially impressive in a city of slightly more than 2 square miles. Hamtramck is renowned for the best Polish food outside Poland, and the hospitality to match, as President Clinton discovered on a trip to Michigan in 1996 where he thoroughly enjoyed lunch at Polish Village Cafe.

Mr. President, Hamtramck's blend of cultures has produced a city which truly feels like a "Touch of Europe in America." Under the steady leadership of Mayor Robert Kozaren, Hamtramck is prepared to enter the 21st century with a confidence rooted in the varied traditions and fervent unifying patriotism of its citizens. I commend the residents and leaders of Hamtramck for the community they have built, and am proud to represent them in the U.S. Senate. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating the people of Hamtramck on the occasion of the city's 75th anniversary. ●

JOHN D. McALISTER: IN MEMORIAM

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, it is with sorrow that I recognize the passing of a good man and a fine citizen, Mr. John D. McAlister, who died yesterday.

John worked at Tree Top in Yakima, WA, where he served as director of government affairs. In this capacity he became a great friend of the Washington State congressional delegation and a magnificent voice for the agricultural industry. John's activities were not only confined to his work—he also served the Yakima community as a member of many agricultural industry organizations and of the Government Affairs Council of the Association of Washington Businesses, where he sat on the board of directors.

I am honored to have known John McAlister, and am grateful for his service to Washington State agriculture and to his community in Yakima.

John is survived by his wife, Patricia, to whom I extend my condolences.●

COMMENDING SENATOR SANTORUM'S SEARCH FOR COMMON GROUND IN THE ABORTION DEBATE

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to commend my colleague, Senator SANTORUM, for the article he recently published in the Washington Times concerning partial birth abortion.

All too often, Mr. President, debates over public policy issues degenerate into uncivil attacks on each side's motives. Mr. SANTORUM's article does an excellent job of showing how this bickering can be avoided even when the issue is as serious and sensitive as abortion. How can we reach common ground on partial birth abortion? By realizing that this procedure has nothing to do with the Supreme Court's decision in Roe versus Wade or the subsequent decision in Doe versus Bolton. By realizing that partial birth abortion is simply unacceptable.

Whatever one's view of abortion, one should recognize this procedure as one that is, as Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN phrased it, "just too close to infanticide."

We are a civilized society, Mr. President. I hope that our debates over this contentious issue can be made more civil. I also hope that we can reach common ground in banning partial birth abortion.

Mr. President, I ask that Senator SANTORUM's article from the Washington Times be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Times, Jan. 22, 1997]

PARTIAL BIRTH ABORTION: THE ART OF AGREEMENT

(By Rick Santorum)

A wide spectrum of individuals has coalesced around the recent effort to ban partial birth abortions. These varied individuals and groups have raised their voices in support of a ban both because of the brutality of partial birth abortions and because they recognize that this debate is not about Roe vs. Wade, the 1973 Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion. It is not about when a fetus becomes a baby. And it is certainly not about women's health. It is about virtual infanticide, it is about killing a child as he or she is being born, an issue that neither Roe vs. Wade nor the subsequent Doe vs. Bolton addressed.

During the Senate debate last year, many traditionally pro-choice legislators voted in support of legislation to ban this particular procedure. Among them was my colleague Sen. Arlen Specter who stated on the floor of the Senate, "In my legal judgment, the issue is not over a woman's right to choose within the constitutional context of Roe versus Wade. . . . The line of the law is drawn, in my legal judgment, when the child is partially out of the womb of the mother. It is no longer abortion; it is infanticide." He was joined in these sentiments by other such consistently pro-choice members as Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell.

Such coalescence with pro-choice proponents suggests the enormous scope of the tragedy that this procedure represents. This broad coalition further confirms that extraneous considerations, such as the anticipation of a disabled child, or a mother's broadly-defined health concerns, were just that—