

GIRL SCOUTS WEEK

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to join with me in recognizing the 85th anniversary of the founding of the Girl Scouts of the USA by supporting Girl Scout Week, March 9–15. Today, Girl Scouts of the USA is the largest volunteer organization for young women in the world. Since its beginnings, Girl Scouts has been providing opportunities for girls from all segments of American society to develop their potential, make friends and become an active part of their community.

Founded by Juliette Gordon Low on March 12, 1912, the Girl Scouts have always emphasized self-awareness, values, education, and contribution to society. A recognition system in which members earn badges symbolizing accomplishment of a goal provides a framework in which girls can develop self-esteem and leadership skills.

In celebration of the thousands of dedicated adult volunteers who guide these young women toward success, as well as the 3 million scouts who have made important contributions to communities across the country, I urge my colleagues to join in recognition of Girl Scout Week. With our support and encouragement, the Girl Scouts organization can continue to grow and enrich the lives of countless young women.

 TRIBUTE TO NEGRO LEAGUE
HEROES FROM LINCOLN PARK

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the community of Lincoln Park, which celebrates its 106th anniversary this year.

Lincoln Park is a self-contained community within the city of Rockville, MD. As an African-American community, through the years it has managed to keep rich its traditions and history. Lincoln Park is unique not only for its heritage, but also for how the residents interact together. They have continued to work together as a community in the same manner that their ancestors did long ago. The effort to retain and continue the traditions of their history gives the community respect for their ancestors and a vision of hope for their descendants.

With the month of February designated as a time to celebrate Black History, it is only fitting that a community so rich in its African-American heritage would seek to share and explore its roots. Thanks to the hard work of founding president Anita Neal Powell and vice-president Deacon Leroy Neal, the Lincoln Park Historical Society held their 20th Annual Black History Program at Mt. Calvary Baptist Church on February 28. I wish to pay special tribute to Mr. Russell Awkward and Mr. Gordon Hopkins. These former professional Negro League baseball players will be speaking at the presentation on the topic, "Building Historical Dreams for Our Children." These two fine gentlemen are the only members of the Negro

League living in Montgomery County, MD. I also wish to honor Mr. Elbert Israel and Mr. Clarence Israel, also two former Negro baseball players from Rockville. Clarence Israel died in April 1987, and Elbert Israel passed away just this past October. The story of these men says a great deal about our history and the hopes and dreams for our children.

Russell Awkward grew up with the dream of one day playing for the New York Yankees. He got his professional baseball career started by playing for the Washington Royal Giants. As a player, Awkward had good speed and was a consistent hitter, usually batting first or second in the batting order. He went on to play for the New York Cubans and the Newark Eagles until he was called to military service with the U.S. Army.

Gordon Hopkins played second base for the Clowns for 2 years. He was good at getting the ball in play and was known for his ability to stretch hits into extra bases as well as for his exceptional range in the field. After the 1954 season he was drafted into the armed services, but still played baseball for the U.S. Marines.

Clarence Israel played in the Negro League in the 1940's. He was a decent hitter with good speed and what he lacked in power he made up in hustle. He was a second baseman with the Newark Eagles for 3 years from 1940 to 1942. He then signed with the Homestead Grays to fill an empty spot at third base for the 1943 season. In 1946, he was back with the Eagles and helped them to win the Negro National League pennant for the first time in 9 years. He played three games of the World Series that year and had a pinch hit single off Satchel Paige to help the Eagles win the title. He returned the next season to the Grays for his last year in professional baseball.

Elbert Israel, or Al, as he was called on the field, played with the Philadelphia Stars in the 1950's after the club joined the Negro League. His greatest contribution to the dream of black men in baseball, however, came in 1953 when he joined the class A minor league baseball team in Savannah, GA. Al Israel and four other black baseball players joined the South Atlantic League, the Sally League, as it was called. This league consisted of small towns in the deep South. These five players broke the color barrier in baseball in the most racially divided area of the country. The test for the racial integration of baseball rested on these five men in this class A baseball league.

The courage of these men and determination to follow their dream helped to make it possible for the next generation of African-Americans to enjoy America's pastime at all levels of the game. I hope that everyone will join me in honoring these men and women and wishing the whole Lincoln Park community a most happy and successful 106th anniversary.

 AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION PROVIDES IMPORTANT LEADERSHIP

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last week I joined several of my colleagues in

celebrating the 50th anniversary of a very important organization in the fight for a fairer America, Americans for Democratic Action. As examples of the vital role ADA has played and continues to play, I ask that two very thoughtful articles be printed here. One is by Jack Sheinkman, former head of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, who is now the president of ADA and a great fighter for social justice in our country. The other is an interview by Kenneth Adelman with one of the most important non-Members of Congress in history from the standpoint of people who have affected the course of this institution. Evelyn Dubrow, who recently retired as vice president and legislative director of UNITE, the successor union to the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers and the International Ladies Garment Workers has an unparalleled record of accomplishment in fighting for the rights of working people. I believe that these two articles make an important contribution to our debate on public policy.

[From the *Washingtonian*, Jan. 1997]

MADE IN THE USA

(Interview by Ken Adelman)

The new session of Congress will be the first since the Eisenhower administration without Evelyn Dubrow treading the halls of Capitol Hill on behalf of garment and textile workers.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union sent her here in 1956, when the minimum wage was a dollar, and she's lobbied for everything from protection against imports to civil-rights legislation. Soon, she'll be stepping down as legislative director of the union, now called UNITE (Union of Needletrades, Industrial, and Textile Employees), but she'll stay on as special assistant to the president.

Liberal politics came naturally to Dubrow. Her parents were socialist immigrants from Belarus who raised four daughters and a son. Her father was a union man. Her sister Mary picketed the White House as an early suffragette. Sent to prison, she went on a hunger strike.

Dubrow grew up in New Jersey and studied journalism at New York University. After her graduation in the late 1930s, she pursued journalism and then union work, with a brief stint in Washington in 1947 to help organize the liberal Americans for Democratic Action and campaign for Harry Truman. She joined ILGWU in 1956 and was sent to Washington the same year. She's been here ever since, living on Capitol Hill to be near her work.

Among her many awards in the Lifetime Achievement Award from Citizen Action. Ladies Home Journal has named her one of the 75 most important women in America, and *The Washingtonian* has named her one of the region's most powerful women.

Dubrow is single but has loads of nieces, nephews, great-nieces, great-nephews, and now great-greats, whom she considers her children.

In her free time, she plays poker with a group of longtime friends. She also plays plenty of gin rummy, reads the classics—especially Dickens and Trollope—and used to adore going to baseball games.

In her office in the AFL-CIO building, one block from the White House, we discussed what she's learned.

Why is "lobbyist" such a dirty word?

I don't consider it a dirty word at all.

American citizens are constitutionally entitled to petition the government through their representatives for any purpose. The term "lobbyist" arose when members of Congress didn't have offices. So everyone seeing them had to meet in the House or Senate lobby.