

"Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

That is why it is so important that we continue to encourage our children to study the past and learn about the mistakes that were made, and the triumphs, too, that have made this Nation what it is today.

Looking over the list of subjects that those who participated in Wyoming History Day had worked on, I was quite impressed by the many different areas of history that had drawn their attention. I am certain they were all amazed by how much they had learned by examining the events they had chosen in detail as they prepared for the competition.

Like those young students, I also enjoyed studying our Nation's history when I was in school. I was fascinated by the stories of our past, and I took a special interest in the history of Wyoming and the days of the Old West. I read everything I could get my hands on that had to do with the early days of the West and our State's first settlers. They were brave pioneers and together they faced a great many hardships and trials as they worked to make it out West. They were remarkable people blessed with special skills and strengths. The heritage they passed down to their children is still reflected in the faces of those who have a long history with and strong ties to the land they love and rely on for their lifeblood. Our grandfathers and great grandfathers passed down their great love of independence and freedom to us, and their lifestyles helped shape our character and made Wyoming what it is today: fiercely proud, independent, and strongly self-reliant.

These programs are the kind of projects we should continue to encourage our children to pursue as a regular part of their education. By studying and reading about the history of our Nation and the world, we will not only learn how to avoid the mistakes of the past, but we will also learn how to properly plan and prepare for our future. Studying about the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence and the work our Founding Fathers put into this great Nation at its conception is a good place to begin. What better time to take up this subject than now, so close to our Fourth of July celebration. That is what Independence Day is really all about. We take great pride in our history. We celebrate the lives and work of that relatively small group of individuals, banded together by their commitment to freedom, and the dream of democracy; and who saw the reality and reassurance of a new republic. On that day in July in 1776 they began a series of events that have served to change the face of the world forever.

I am very proud of these and all our students who are studying the world's history, and our place in it. As the father of a schoolteacher, I know the commitment that is necessary to provide our children with a good edu-

cation. For that process to be successful, we must all do our part—teachers, students, and parents. We should all continue to encourage our children to participate fully and actively in the programs and projects offered by their schools. The resulting challenges they will face and the rewards they will receive will have a dramatic effect on their lives. Congratulations to all those who won awards in these programs, and to those who gave their best efforts as participants. We are very proud of each one of you—and counting on you for the future.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN J. SULLIVAN

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, earlier this month, the American flag was flown proudly throughout Connecticut and across this great land, as we celebrated our Independence Day. But the previous Friday, Old Glory was flying at half-staff in the town of Fairfield, CT, as the town mourned the passing of its longest serving first selectman—John J. Sullivan.

John Sullivan came to Fairfield from Salem, MA, in the 1930's, and for more than 20 years, he was known throughout town as the owner and operator of Sullivan's Flower Shop on the Post Road. But in 1959, John Sullivan ran for public office for the first time in his life, and he was elected as the town's first selectman. His election was particularly significant, because it broke a 51-year Republican hold on Fairfield's top job. Although John Sullivan was a Democrat in a town dominated by Republicans, he was reelected 11 times, and his 24-year tenure stands as the longest in the town's history.

I think that a large reason John Sullivan was so successful in reaching across party lines to be an effective leader is because his first concern was people, not politics. When describing his management style as the head of the board of selectmen, John Sullivan said, "I don't tell them how to vote * * * I tell them it's good for the community."

One of the most notable battles of his political career came in 1965, when John won reelection over a popular young challenger named Stewart B. McKinney. After this defeat, Mr. McKinney went on to serve seven terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, and John Sullivan often joked that if it weren't for him, McKinney would have never been a Congressman. The two of them went on to form a close political friendship. In fact, the only building in Fairfield which bears John Sullivan's name is the Sullivan-McKinney senior housing complex.

During his tenure as first selectman, the population of Fairfield increased by 25 percent and the town's annual budget increased fourfold. But while John Sullivan oversaw the growth and development of Fairfield, the greatest sign of his legacy is the 1,200 acres of land that he had set aside as open space. Under John Sullivan's leader-

ship, the town of Fairfield was able to secure Federal funds to purchase open space land and beach-front property. John Sullivan fought to maintain the small-town character of Fairfield, and there are now parks and woodland areas in Fairfield that serve as a peaceful refuge in this area of rapid urbanization.

John Sullivan remained active in the community long after his political career ended. He worked on behalf of many charitable organizations, in particular St. Vincent's Medical Center Foundation in Bridgeport where he served as associate executive director. A devout Roman Catholic, John was a longtime member and trustee of St. Thomas Aquinas Church. He went to Mass every day, and in 1984, John was appointed a Knight of St. Gregory by Pope John Paul II.

I think that the one quote that best illustrates what kind of person John Sullivan was came in 1983 when he retired from public office. John said, "I am the richest man in the world. I ask for nothing. I want to give as much as I can."

I attended John Sullivan's funeral, and having known him personally, I was not surprised to see how many people came out to pay tribute to this wonderful man. John Sullivan was a true patriot, and he will be dearly missed by all who knew him.

John was the husband of the late Mary B. Cahill Sullivan. He is survived by his brother Edwin Sullivan, his daughter Mary Donahue, and his seven grandsons, John, James, Brian, Robert, Paul, William, and Patrick. I offer my most heartfelt condolences to all of them.●

ROBERT C. WEAVER

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, adviser to three Presidents, director of the NAACP, and the first African-American Cabinet Secretary, passed away last week at his home in New York City. Dr. Weaver spent his entire life broadening opportunities for minorities in America. I rise today to pay tribute to this great man.

Dr. Weaver began his career in government service as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet," an informal advisory group promoting job and educational opportunities for blacks. The Washington Post called this work his greatest legacy, the dismantling of a deeply entrenched system of racial segregation in America.

In 1960 he became the president of the NAACP, and would become a key adviser to President Kennedy on civil rights. Dr. Weaver was appointed in 1961 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency, an organization that later became the Department of Housing and Urban Development. In 1966, when President Johnson elevated the agency to Cabinet rank, Dr. Weaver was, in Johnson's phrase, "the man for the

job." He thus became its first Secretary, and the first African-American to head a Cabinet agency.

Following his government service, Weaver was, among various other academic pursuits, a professor at Hunter College, a member of the School of Urban and Public Affairs at Carnegie-Mellon, and the president of Baruch College in Manhattan. Dr. Weaver earned undergraduate, master's and doctoral degrees in economics from Harvard, wrote four books on urban affairs, and was one of the original directors of the Municipal Assistance Corp. designed to rescue financially strapped New York City in the 1970's.

America, and Washington in particular, has lost one of its innovators, one of its creators and one of its true leaders—for Robert Weaver, like so few of leaders today, led not only with his words but more importantly with his deeds.

I ask that an editorial in Monday's Washington Post and an obituary from Saturday's New York Times be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 21, 1997]

ROBERT C. WEAVER

Native Washingtonian Robert C. Weaver, who died on Thursday in New York City at age 89, had a life of many firsts. Dr. Weaver served as a college president, Cabinet secretary, presidential adviser, chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and as a director of the Municipal Assistance Corp., which helped save New York City from financial catastrophe. But his greatest legacy may be the work he did, largely out of public view, to dismantle a deeply entrenched system of racial segregation in America.

Before the landmark decade of civil rights advances in the 1960s, Dr. Weaver was one of a small group of African American officials in the New Deal era who, as part of the "Black Cabinet" pressured President Franklin D. Roosevelt to strike down racial barriers in government employment, housing and education. It was a long way to come for the Dunbar High School graduate who ran into racial discrimination in the 1920s when he tried to join a union fresh out of high school. Embittered by that experience, Bob Weaver went on to Harvard (in the footsteps of his grandfather, the first African American Harvard graduate in dentistry) to earn his bachelor's, master's and doctorate in economics. At another time in America, his university degrees might have led to another career path. For Bob Weaver in 1932, however, those credentials—and his earlier job as a college professor—made him an "associate advisor on Negro affairs" in the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Subsequent work as an educator, economist and national housing expert—and behind-the-scenes recruitment of scores of African Americans for public service—led to his appointment as New York State rent administrator, making him the first African American with state cabinet rank. President John F. Kennedy appointed him to the highest federal post ever occupied by an African American—the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Despite the president's support, however, the HHFA never made it to Cabinet status, because Dr. Weaver was its administrator and southern legislators rebelled at the thought of a black secretary. Years later President Lyndon Johnson pushed through

the Department of Housing and Urban Development and named Robert Weaver to the presidential Cabinet.

For the nation, and Robert Weaver, the appointment was another important first. For many other African Americans who found lower barriers and increased opportunity in the last third of the 20th century, Robert Weaver's legacy is lasting.

[From the New York Times, July 19, 1997]

ROBERT C. WEAVER, 90, FIRST BLACK CABINET MEMBER, DIES

(By James Barron)

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, the first Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the first black person appointed to the Cabinet, died on Thursday at his home in Manhattan. He was 90.

Dr. Weaver was also one of the original directors of the Municipal Assistance Corporation, which was formed to rescue New York City from financial crisis in the 1970's.

"He was a catalyst with the Kennedys and then with Johnson, forging new initiatives in housing and education," said Walter E. Washington, the first elected Mayor of the nation's capital.

A portly, pedagogical man who wrote four books on urban affairs, Dr. Weaver had made a name for himself in the 1930's and 1940's as an expert behind-the-scenes strategist in the civil rights movement. "Fight hard and legally," he said, "and don't blow your top."

As a part of the "Black Cabinet" in the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Weaver was one of a group of blacks who specialized in housing, education and employment. After being hired as race relations advisers in various Federal agencies, they pressured and persuaded the White House to provide more jobs, better educational opportunities and equal rights.

Dr. Weaver began in 1933 as an aide to Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes. He later served as a special assistant in the housing division of the Works Progress Administration, the National Defense Advisory Commission, the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission.

A BEHIND-THE-SCENES CIVIL RIGHTS STRATEGIST DURING THE 1930'S AND 1940'S

Shortly before the 1940 election, he devised a strategy that defused anger among blacks about Stephen T. Early, President Roosevelt's press secretary. Arriving at Pennsylvania Station in New York, Early lost his temper when a line of police officers blocked his way. Early knocked one of the officers, who happened to be black, to the ground. As word of the incident spread, a White House adviser put through a telephone call to Dr. Weaver in Washington.

The aide, worried that the incident would cost Roosevelt the black vote, told Dr. Weaver to find the other black advisers and prepare a speech that would appeal to blacks for the President to deliver the following week.

Dr. Weaver said he doubted that he could find anyone in the middle of the night, even though most of the others in the "Black Cabinet" had been playing poker in his basement when the phone rang. "And anyway," he said, "I don't think a mere speech will do it. What we need right now is something so dramatic that it will make the Negro voters forget all about Steve Early and the Negro cop too."

Within 48 hours, Benjamin O. Davis Sr. was the first black general in the Army; William H. Hastie was the first black civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and Campbell C. Johnson was the first high-ranking black aide to the head of the Selective Service.

Robert Clifton Weaver was born on Dec. 29, 1907, in Washington. His father was a postal worker and his mother—who he said influ-

enced his intellectual development—was the daughter of the first black person to graduate from Harvard with a degree in dentistry. When Dr. Weaver joined the Kennedy Administration, whose Harvard connections extended to the occupant of the Oval Office, he held more Harvard degrees—three, including a doctorate in economics—than anyone else in the administration's upper ranks.

In 1960, after serving as the New York State Rent Commissioner, Dr. Weaver became the national chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and President Kennedy sought Dr. Weaver's advice on civil rights. The following year, the President appointed him administrator of the House and Home Finance Agency, a loose combination of agencies that included the bureaucratic components of what would eventually become H.U.D., including the Federal Housing Administration to spur construction, the Urban Renewal Administration to oversee slum clearance and the Federal National Mortgage Association to line up money for new housing.

President Kennedy tried to have the agency raised to Cabinet rank, but Congress balked. Southerners led an attack against the appointment of a black to the Cabinet, and there were charges that Dr. Weaver was an extremist. Kennedy abandoned the idea of creating an urban affairs department. Five years later, when President Johnson revived the idea and pushed it through Congress, Senators who had voted against Dr. Weaver the first time around voted for him.

Past Federal housing programs had largely dealt with bricks-and-mortar policies. Dr. Weaver said Washington needed to take a more philosophical approach. "Creative federalism stresses local initiative, local solutions to local problems," he said.

But, he added, "where the obvious needs for action to meet an urban problem are not being fulfilled, the Federal Government has a responsibility at least to generate a thorough awareness of the problem."

Dr. Weaver, who said that "you cannot have physical renewal without human renewal," pushed for better-looking public housing by offering awards for design. He also increased the amount of money for small businesses displaced by urban renewal and revived the long-dormant idea of Federal rent subsidies for the elderly.

Later in his life, he was a professor of urban affairs at Hunter College, was a member of the Visiting Committee at the School of Urban and Public Affairs at Carnegie-Mellon University and held visiting professorships at Columbia Teachers' College and the New York University School of Education. He also served as a consultant to the Ford Foundation and was the president of Baruch College in Manhattan in 1969. His wife, Ella, died in 1991. Their son, Robert Jr., died in 1962. ●

CREATING IMPROVED DELIVERY OF CHILD CARE: AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, AND EDUCATIONAL ACT OF 1997 (CIDCARE)

● Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise today to voice my strong support for S. 1037, the Creating Improved Delivery of Child Care: Affordable, Reliable, and Educational Act of 1997—better known as the CIDCARE Act. I want to commend my colleague from Vermont, Senator JEFFORDS, for his steady work on this important measure and for his commitment to enhancing the quality of child care throughout the Nation. I firmly believe that Senator JEFFORDS