

the brutally racist apartheid government of South Africa. Fifteen years later, in 1986, Congress enacted South African sanctions over President Reagan's veto. I am proud to have worked with my colleague toward that end, and again commend his leadership on the issue.

Throughout his service in this body, Representative RON DELLUMS has earned the respect, admiration, and friendship of many members on both sides of the aisle. He has witnessed great changes, in the world, the nation, and certainly in this institution. Despite these changes, he has remained steadfast and loyal to his beliefs that our nation must care for all of her citizens if she is to survive as a nation. His has been the moral conscience of a Congress that too often has lost sight of the impact of our policies on all of humankind. As he leaves this institution, he leaves us with a legacy and a mandate to continue our advocacy for peace and for the welfare of all our citizens. His contributions to the House of Representatives, through his intellect, dedication, integrity, and collegiality cannot be overstated. While I regret the loss of a distinguished colleague, I wish RON DELLUMS great happiness and success in his future endeavors.

CONDOLENCES TO THE FAMILY OF DR. THOMAS KILGORE

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, it is also my duty to inform the House that one of the outstanding clergymen in Los Angeles, California, Dr. Thomas Kilgore, passed away this morning. He served as the minister for the Second Baptist Church from 1963 to 1987. He was a confidant of Dr. Martin Luther King. We will miss his leadership in Los Angeles, and we send condolences to his family.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. RUSH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN MORTON-FINNEY, FROM INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise on a very humble occasion to pay tribute to the life and work of Dr. John Morton-Finney, a 108-year-old gentleman of my district, and for whom family, friends and admirers paid final tribute on last Saturday.

Dr. John Morton-Finney, the son of George and Mattie M. Gordon Morton-Finney, was born in 1889 in Uniontown, Kentucky. He was the son of a former slave. His ancestors migrated from Ethiopia to what is now Nigeria before becoming enslaved in America. He was reared in a family in which the old people never forgot about their African heritage.

Mr. Morton-Finney was the last surviving member of the World War I Army unit of black soldiers known as

the Buffalo soldiers. Dr. Morton-Finney was also the oldest veteran in the State of Indiana. He never spoke of his involvement as an infantryman in World War I, except to note with pride that he had a citation from General John J. Pershing. During World War II, he was cited for work in the distribution of rationing tickets.

After being honorably discharged from World War I, Dr. Morton-Finney began teaching languages in black colleges, including Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, and Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri.

In 1922, he learned there were openings in the Indianapolis public schools. He decided to join Crispus Attucks High School, of which I am a proud graduate; and he was hired to teach Latin, Greek, German, Spanish and French, some of the languages that he spoke fluently. His career spanned 47 years as teacher, department head and administrator, enriching the lives of his students and colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I often tell my grandsons, Andre Carson and Sam Carson, that I wish they had an intimate opportunity to meet Dr. Morton-Finney, because they certainly could have learned a lot from a man who had five earned degrees in law. He had a JD from Indiana University School of Law, AB from Butler, and the list of his earned certificates span probably most of my life.

Then he was also cited with a lot of awards for the good work that he did in touching the lives of young people. He often reflected on the tangible awards and citations that he received and his achievement.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, formerly at Morehouse and now Mr. Morton-Finney having joined him in the hereafter, once said, "How can I articulate the depth of my respect and the degree of my admiration for a young man who excelled in life beyond the reach of anyone else?"

And Dr. Mays said that, "It must be borne in mind, however, that the tragedy in life does not lie in reaching your goal. The tragedy lies in having no goal to reach. It is a calamity to die with dreams unfulfilled and it is a calamity not to dream."

□ 1915

"No vision and you perish; no ideal and you are lost; your heart must ever cherish some faith at any cost."

I think that it is imperative for the Congress of the United States to recognize the life and work of Dr. John Martin Finney, who could have easily been a Member of the United States Congress or could have easily been President of these United States, given the amount of attributes and academic achievements that he amassed in his 108 years that he was among us, a very fine individual.

I wanted to pay a special tribute to his daughter Gloria Martin Finney who taught in the Indianapolis public school system for many years and

worked in the administration of the Indianapolis public schools, but I think it is important as well that Dr. John Martin Finney from Indianapolis, Indiana, be saluted for all of the fine work that he did do during his lifetime.

Mr. Speaker, I rise on this most humble occasion to pay tribute to the life and work of Dr. John Morton-Finney, a 108 year old gentleman of my district and for whom family, friends and admirers paid final tributes on Saturday, January 31, 1997.

Dr. John Morton-Finney, the son of George Morton-Finney and Mattie M. Gordon Morton-Finney, was born June 25, 1889 in Uniontown, Kentucky. The son of a former Kentucky slave, his ancestors migrated from Ethiopia to what is now Nigeria before becoming enslaved in America. He was reared in a family in which the old people never forgot about their African Heritage.

The last surviving member of the World War I Army unit of black soldiers known as the Buffalo Soldiers, Dr. Morton-Finney was also the oldest veteran in Indiana. He never spoke of his involvement as an infantry in World War I, except to note with pride that he has a citation from General John J. Pershing. During World War II, he was cited for work in the distribution of rationing tickets.

After being honorably discharged from World War I, Dr. Morton-Finney began teaching languages in black colleges including Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, and Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri. In 1922, he learned there were openings in the Indianapolis public schools. He decided to join the system and was hired to teach Greek, Latin, German, Spanish, and French, some of the languages he spoke fluently. His career spanned over forty-seven years, as teacher, department head and administrator, enriching the lives of students and his colleagues in the system.

He arrived from St. Louis, Missouri, newly married to the former Pauline Ray, a native of Geneva, New York, and a graduate of Cornell University. Together they enjoyed over fifty-two years of marital contentment, and a daughter, Gloria Ann, was born to their union.

A learned man, Dr. Morton-Finney's education included:

Pd.B., Lincoln Institute, 1916
 A.B., Lincoln Institute, 1920
 A.B., State University of Iowa, 1922
 A.M. (Ed.), Indiana University, Bloomington, 1925
 A.M. (French), Indiana University, Bloomington, 1933
 L.L.B., Lincoln College of Law, 1935
 L.L.B., Indiana Law School, 1944
 L.L.B., Indiana University, 1944
 J.D., Indiana University School of Law, 1946
 A.B., Butler University, 1965
 Litt. D., Lincoln University, 1985
 L.H.D., Butler University, 1989
 Diploma Trial Advocacy, NITA, 1987
 L.L.D., Martin University, 1995
 Certificate of Meditation in Indiana, ICLEF, 1992
 Certificate of Meditation in Indiana, Indiana Bar Association

In addition to the immeasurable rewards a teacher gets from touching the lives of young people, Dr. Morton-Finney often reflected on the tangible awards and citations that he received and his achievements:

Superintendent's License, 1st Grade, Life, Indiana Public Schools

Veteran, W.W.I., A.E.F., France 1918
Member of the Bar of Indiana Supreme Court, 1935

Member of the Bar of U.S. District Court, 1941

Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1972

Administrator and teacher, Indianapolis Public Schools forty-seven (47) years

Member of the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana sixty-one (61) years

Member Emeritus Club, Indiana University Faculty, 1975

Crowned Adeniran, I, Paramount Chief of Yoruba Descendants in Indiana, U.S.A. by Council of Yoruba Chiefs of Nigeria, West Africa on August 31, 1979, in an authentic African ceremony at the Children's Museum in Indianapolis, Indiana

Distinguished Graduate, School of Education Award by Indiana University Alumni Association, 1983

Certificate Award by Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Indiana for Public Service, June 9, 1989

White House Invitation by President George Bush, 1990

Certificate of recognition, Board of School Commissioners, Indianapolis Public Schools, May 22, 1990

Inducted into the Hall of Fame, National Bar Association, Washington, D.C., August 9, 1991

Sagamore of the Wabash Award by Indiana Governor

Kentucky Colonel Award by Kentucky Governor, 1994

Honorary Member of U.S. 9th and 10th (Horse) Calvary Association, 1995

Harvard University Invitation and Recipient of Harvard's Certificate of Award for Public Service

Certificate Awarded by Indianapolis City Council for Public Service, 1995

Certificate Award by Mayor of Indianapolis for Public Service

Oldest Practicing Attorney in U.S. on June 25, 1996, at age one hundred and seven years

Only surviving Buffalo Soldier of the U.S. Army

How can I articulate the depth of my respect and the degree of my admiration for a young man who excelled in life beyond the reach of anyone else. His thirst for academic excellence, his zeal for molding character and academic achievement among all who was fortunate to be his student.

He envisioned this country's move to a global economy when he mastered and taught so many foreign languages. He was one of my favorite teachers at Crispus Attucks High School.

Dr. Benjamin Mays said:

It must be borne in mind, however, that the tragedy in life does not lie in reaching your goal. The tragedy lies in having no goal to reach. It is not a calamity to die with dreams unfilled, but it is a calamity not to dream. It is not a disaster to be unable to capture your ideal, but it is a disaster to have no ideal to capture. It is not a disgrace not to reach the stars, but it is a disgrace to have no stars to reach for. Not failure, but low aim is the sin.

Harriet du Auteront has beautifully said:

No vision and you perish;
No ideal, and you're lost;
Your heart must ever cherish
Some faith at any cost.
Some hope, some dream to cling to,
Some rainbow in the sky,
Some melody to sing to,
Some service that is high

To state it another way, man must live by some unattainable goal, some goal that beck-

ons him on, but a goal so loft, so all-embracing that it can never be attained. In poetry it is expressed in many ways.

Man shall not live by bread alone. Man must live by affection and love; by forgiveness, forgiveness of man and the forgiveness of God; by God's grace, by the labors of many hands; by faith, faith in himself, faith in others, and by faith in God. And finally man must live by his dreams, his ideals, and unattainable goal, and what he aspires to be. Man shall not live by bread alone.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BOUCHER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

OPPOSITION TO RENAMING OF WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to explain my opposition to the bill passed today renaming Washington National Airport Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport.

First of all, as a member of the Subcommittee on Aviation, let me say that it is inappropriate that we reported this bill without hearing or markup in subcommittee. Hearings are a very important part of the political process here in Congress. That is where we learn what the implications of our actions might be, including the cost of renaming the airport, which includes changing signs around the region and airport designator codes around the world. Today the leadership ushered through a bill without knowing what the real costs or the impact would be to the Washington metropolitan region.

Second, naming, in this case renaming, a building or airport is a very important decision. In respect to the family and the memory of the person named, there should be bipartisan support. And there should be no opposition from the Member of Congress whose district contains the facility.

None of my colleagues would want the Federal Government to come into their district and rename an airport without the support of the airport authority. That is what happened today. That is not what Ronald Reagan stood for.

My opposition is not only with the process, but also with the fact that naming this airport after Ronald Reagan is a totally inappropriate way to honor him. President Reagan's legacy will not be for aviation or transportation. It will be for his efforts to build a strong military and, with the support, I might add, of a Democratic Congress, bringing an end to the Cold War. A fitting honor to him would, therefore, be a defense-related one.

Well, guess what? In the year 2000 a United States Air Force carrier will be named in his honor. President Reagan will join great Presidents such as Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Kennedy, and this is a fitting honor. We have also named the second largest Federal building in his honor. A new Federal trade center just a few blocks from the White House bears his name for millions of tourists to see each year. What more could be done to honor a President still living?

I think for now we have done enough. History will still have to judge the Reagan era, and before we go further in naming things around the country, we should view it in a proper context, after sufficient time has passed.

But most important, why the airport? Ronald Reagan's aviation policies were controversial, and not all Americans agreed with his policy. Many Americans do not feel that running up billions and billions in deficits was good policy. We should respect their feelings and not force them to enter this great city through a controversial monument. The word national welcomes everyone, and that is what this country and city are all about.

I hate to be put in this position, when we were pressured to vote on an important issue that will be costly, involving wrongful governmental intervention into local business and renaming a public facility, something we have never done before.

This is not a time for this discussion when President Reagan is ill.

I have to say that this is a sad day in this Congress.

HCFA VENIPUNCTURE PROVISION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues know, the Health Care Financing Administration will implement a rule tomorrow that will have a disastrous impact on our Nation. To some, excluding venipuncture, blood drawing, from eligibility criteria for skilled home health care nursing services may not seem like a move that deserves national attention, but I fully disagree. An estimated 1 million home-bound Medicare recipients who receive blood monitoring services are in danger of losing their home care as a result of this provision.

To date I have received hundreds of letters and phone calls from concerned constituents who depend on this assistance. I recently spoke with a 73-year-old insulin-dependent diabetic who had suffered from a stroke. He takes 11 pills a day and is completely bedridden. This man receives home health care services to monitor his nutritional status and blood sugar levels. His family members agree that it is this personal care that he receives which promotes his general well-being. In addition, home health