

Dr. Napoleon Lewis of Dallas, Texas. Dr. Lewis was a good friend of mine and a role model to generations of students at Lincoln High School in Dallas.

On Friday, March 27, 1998, Dr. Lewis passed away at the age of 76, leaving a long legacy of love and concern for his students at Lincoln High. Indeed, Dr. Lewis was recognized nationally for his outstanding leadership of Lincoln High School in south Dallas.

He earned his bachelor's degree in biology from Morgan State College in Baltimore in 1945. While he wanted to earn his master's degree at the University of Maryland, only 15 minutes from his home, the school did not admit blacks into its graduate programs. Therefore, he was forced to attend New York University during the summers and even commuted a couple of semesters by bus for Saturday classes, beginning his journey at 2 a.m. in Washington.

He supplemented his salary during those days by doing odd jobs, never complaining, never stopping and always striving.

In 1980, Lincoln High School was ranked second from the bottom in the Dallas school district. Students were not challenged and they never envisioned a life of success in college and the workforce. When Dr. Lewis was brought from Washington, D.C. to be named principal at Lincoln, he made caring for students a priority and preparing them for college a reality.

By the time he retired in 1997, the seniors at Lincoln established a record of attending the best colleges in America, including such schools as Northwestern and Howard.

Dr. Lewis was known and respected for his high standards of discipline, his values and his high expectations for his students. Dr. Lewis improved Lincoln's library, strengthening the school's broadcasting curriculum and, most impressive, increased the students' achievement scores.

Many times, individuals do not expect some of our young African-American youth to meet high standards and to have high goals. My friend, Dr. Lewis, raised our expectations of the students and showed them how to set and accomplish goals that they never dreamed possible. He pressed for replacing remedial subjects at Lincoln with physics and advanced math, subjects much more fitting for our students preparing to meet the challenges the 21st century.

All of us who care about the educational opportunities of our children in the Dallas area will miss the faith and discipline that Dr. Lewis brought to the work of educating Dallas' students.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Lewis started his educational career in Washington, D.C. where he began developing his successful formula for shaping the minds of young students. Dr. Nolan Estes, superintendent of Dallas Schools recruited him to Dallas as part of a national search to help reform the district and how it did business in teaching our children.

The way that he reformed Lincoln High School and influenced its children to reach for the stars reflected his own path to learning. He did not grant excuses or breaks to his students, because he knew that life offers little success to those who are not willing to fight, struggle and persevere.

On behalf of the many students whose lives he has touched and influenced, I would like to say that we will miss his unbounded generos-

ity and concern for their futures. His years of guidance and devotion to the Dallas area students will never leave our hearts and minds, and he will forever leave a mark in our community.

A TRIBUTE TO COLUMBIA,
ILLINOIS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the town of Columbia, Illinois which will be celebrating Space Shuttle Columbia Day. The celebration will commemorate the launch of the namesake shuttle at Kennedy Space Center on April 16, 1998. The Space Shuttle Columbia is commonly referred to as OV-102, for Orbiter Vehicle-102. The Shuttle has completed 24 successful flights and has traveled nearly 100 million miles. The crew of seven for the April 16 launch will carry the payload Neurolab and the astronauts will study the human nervous system in space. The mission will fly at an orbital inclination of 39 degrees, passing over Southern Illinois and its namesake City of Columbia.

As it flies over Columbia, the city will be displaying the Avenue of Flags and a commemorative space hologram postmark and envelope will be issued at the Columbia, IL Post Office 62236. A proclamation has also been issued by the City of Columbia, the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, the USS Columbia (SSN 771) and the Commander and Crew of the Space Shuttle Columbia Mission STS-90. The original proclamation will be stowed onboard the Space Shuttle Columbia during its mission. The citizens of Columbia have signed oversized copies of the proclamation that will be sent as a show of support to the Shuttle Columbia crew.

Eight community leaders including Mayor Lester Schneider, Ron Raeber, Curt Kopp, Roman Altgilbera, Franklin Kohler, Scott Simpson, Don Stumpf and Don Stumpf, Sr. will witness the launch as the Space Shuttle Columbia embarks on its 25th mission.

Columbia is the oldest orbiter in the Shuttle fleet and is named after the sloop captained by Robert Gray. On May 11, 1792, Gray and his crew maneuvered the Columbia past the dangerous sandbar at the mouth of a river extending more than 1,000 miles. The river was later named after the ship. Gray also led Columbia and its crew on the first American circumnavigation of the globe.

Other sailing ships have further enhanced the honor of the name Columbia, including the first US Navy ship to circle the globe. The City of Columbia also has a rich connection to the Navy and has a namesake submarine, the USS Columbia. The community was very involved in the namesake program and has participated in both launching and commissioning ceremonies.

I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the City of Columbia's Space Shuttle Columbia Day and celebrating its namesake's historic 25th launch.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on March 27, 1998, I was unavoidably detained during two roll call votes: number 79, on agreeing to the amendment and number 80, on passage of the Forest Recovery and Protection Act. Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "yes" on number 79 and "no" on number 80.

IN HONOR OF BASEBALL HALL-OF-FAMER LARRY DOBY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a pioneer in ending baseball's color barrier, Larry Doby. His accomplishments in the sport have earned him a spot in Major League Baseball's prestigious Hall of Fame.

Doby, the first African-American to play in the American League, joined the Cleveland Indians in 1947. He was instrumental in the Indians' victory in the 1948 World Series, the first for the city in twenty-eight years. Doby led the American League in home runs in 1952 and 1954, hallmarks of a distinguished career in baseball.

After leaving baseball on the field, Doby served as a manager for the Chicago White Sox in 1978 and is currently special assistant to American League president Gene Budig. His election to the Hall of Fame in 1998 reflects his life-long contributions to the game of baseball.

My fellow colleagues, join me in saluting one of baseball's greats, Larry Doby—a true American hero.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO SUSPEND TEMPORARILY THE
DUTY ON CERTAIN CHEMICALS

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce eight bills to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on the importation of certain products

I am pleased to introduce six bills to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on imports of certain chemicals used in the production of pesticides. These chemicals are deltamethrin, diclofop methyl, piperonyl butoxide, resmethrin, thidiazuron and tralomethrin. By temporarily suspending the imposition of duties, these bills would help AgrEvo USA, a company located in Wilmington, Delaware, lower its cost of production and improve its competitiveness in global markets.

I am also pleased to introduce a bill to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on imports of Pigment Red 177. Its full sub-heading number is 3204.17.0435. This high

quality coloring material is imported for sale in the United States by Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation (Pigments Division), a company located in Newport, Delaware. By temporarily suspending the imposition of duties, this bill will reduce significantly the cost of a coloring material that is used in a wide variety of finished products.

Finally, I am pleased to introduce a bill to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on imports of Triflusulfuron Methyl. By temporarily suspending the imposition of duties, this bill will help DuPont, a company located in Wilmington, Delaware, lower its cost of production and improve its competitiveness in global markets. I had the pleasure of introducing a bill to suspend the duty on this same chemical on June 12, 1997 through 1999. Today I introduce a bill to extend the duty suspension through 2000.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, due to an event in my district, I unavoidably missed roll call votes #79 and #80 on the afternoon of March 27, 1998. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on Roll Call vote #79 and "No" on Roll Call vote #80.

THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF RABBI EDGAR GLUCK

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of our colleagues the outstanding record of our good friend and religious leader, Rabbi Edgar Gluck.

Rabbi Edgar Gluck is a man of exceptional qualities. His hard work and dedication has helped to make his community, New York City and the State of New York a better place. Rabbi Gluck has worked for many years in the public sector. His innovative and intelligent solutions have helped to solve many of today's most pressing problems. Each of Rabbi Gluck's numerous accomplishments have been a reflection of his earnest and profound desire to help others. It is Rabbi Gluck's selfless dedication that makes him the remarkable man he is.

Rabbi Gluck's dedication and perseverance has brought a better life to hundreds of people. Early in his long career Rabbi Gluck fought to incorporate the Hasidic Village of New Square in Rockland County, N.Y. Rabbi Gluck was faced with many obstacles including antisemitism. He petitioned and worked along side government officials and bureaucrats in hopes of helping his community. Rabbi Gluck's diligence, understanding and intelligence made the incorporation of the Village of New Square possible.

Rabbi Gluck has used his insight and intellect to bring about many meaningful changes. Rabbi Gluck has been personally responsible

for our Nation's largest and fastest Volunteer Ambulance Corps. What is most remarkable about Rabbi Gluck's accomplishments is that each program, issue or organization he has worked with has involved bettering people's lives. His convictions and love for community is an example for all of us. For bringing about meaningful change.

Mr. Speaker, for my colleagues information about the Rabbi's exemplary life, I would like to submit into the RECORD an article entitled "Rabbi Edgar Gluck: Personifying the Ideal of Service" from the Jewish Press's March 20th, 1998 edition.

[From the Jewish Press, March 20, 1998]

RABBI EDGAR GLUCK: PERSONIFYING THE IDEAL OF SERVICE

(By Jason Maoz)

Rabbi Edgar Gluck first navigated the bureaucratic maze of government as a yeshiva bochur back in the days of the Eisenhower administration in the 1950's. Forty-plus years later, in the Clinton 90's, he's still at it full force, utilizing his savvy and his skill, his contacts and his connections, working incessantly on behalf of the community.

A full and detailed account of each of Rabbi Gluck's accomplishments through the years would easily fill half this newspaper; certainly there are too many to list in this space. But it is not very difficult to appreciate the scope of his success: Just think of him the next time you see an Hatzolah ambulance racing to the scene of an accident, or the next time you pass—or use—the designated safe-site for Mincha on the New York State Thruway.

Born in Hamburg, Germany in 1936, Rabbi Edgar Gluck came to the United States at the age of two. His family settled in the Bronx, where as a young boy he attended yeshiva Ahavas Torah. In later years he would learn at Beis Medrash Elyon, Chasam Sofer Rabbinical College and Mesifita Talmudical Seminary.

It was as a talmid at Beis Medrash Elyon that Rabbi Gluck became involved in the battle to incorporate the village of New Square—a particularly fierce battle, given the prevailing anti-Jewish attitudes in neighboring communities—and learned how to deal with all manner of government officials and bureaucrats.

"I was asked by the Rosh Yeshiva to work with some other people on this issue and see if we could make any headway," Rabbi Gluck recalls. "It was a real education, getting to know about all of the various state agencies and how each differs from the other in terms of specific responsibilities. I figured out my way around Albany and made my first trip to the Governor's office—Rockefeller was just starting his first term—and we made steady progress toward achieving our goal."

It took several years and a lot of behind-the-scenes maneuvering, but in 1961 the village of New Square was finally incorporated. Rabbi Gluck saw first-hand that while the wheels of government turn slowly, they do turn; the trick is knowing how to steer.

Rabbi Gluck developed a close relationship in the early 1960's with then-Congressman John Lindsay. After Lindsay became Mayor, Rabbi Gluck was appointed Supervisor and Coordinator of Area Services, charged with overseeing nine field offices of the Mayor's Urban Task Force, the Neighborhood Conservation Bureau, and Neighborhood City Halls in Williamsburg, Boro Park and Coney Island.

"There was so much going on in New York during that period of time, the late Sixties, early Seventies," he says. "I was fortunate to be right in the middle of things, on the

local neighborhood level, interacting with so many constituency groups. It helped me gain immeasurably in my knowledge of the communities that make up the city."

Rabbi Gluck continued working in city government under Mayors Beame and Koch, serving as Director of Neighborhood Conservation in the Office of Housing Preservation and Development and as city liaison to the Port Authority Police, the U.S. Departments of Customs and Immigration, and Orthodox communities around the city.

"The Rabbi played a key role in many high-level negotiations," says a former official who worked on some of the same sensitive issues. "Racial problems, crime, health services—these were the city's biggest headaches, and Rabbi Gluck always brought to the table a cool head and an amazing amount of relevant information. I remember that people who dealt with him invariably came away with a great amount of respect for the man."

In 1979, Governor Hugh Carey named Rabbi Gluck Special Assistant to the Director at the New York Division for Youth where, working in tandem with legislators and community leaders, he helped resolve a wide range of local problems. Since 1984 he's served as Special Assistant to the Superintendent of the State Police, acting as liaison between the office of the Superintendent and state and federal lawmakers, government agencies, and private-sector organizations.

The many achievements for which Rabbi Gluck can justly take credit include the Hatzolah Volunteer Ambulance Corp., which he co-founded decades ago and which, he points out with pride. Newsweek magazine has called it the largest such organization in the country, with the fastest response time; the Mincha site on the New York Thruway, which he fought for despite fierce opposition from a number of secular organizations; and the new stipulations—agreed to by Governor Pataki at Rabbi Gluck's behest and now officially written into state contracts—that all construction crews on the Thruway work only until 12 noon on Fridays, a measure that greatly facilitates the flow of traffic up to the Catskills.

Rabbi Gluck has been instrumental in the matter of Jewish cemeteries, working to incorporate the first new Chassidic cemetery in New York State when Grand Rabbi Twersky died and a new cemetery in Monroe when the Satmar Rebbe, Rabbi Joel Teitelbaum, was niftar. He also helped increase the size of the cemetery in Mount Kisco when the Pupa Rebbe, Rabbi Grunwald, passed away.

Dennis Rapps, the executive director and general counsel at COLPA, the National Jewish Commission on Law and Public Affairs, has known Rabbi Gluck for more than 20 years. The two of them have worked closely together on a number of issues and have successfully influenced legislation, perhaps most notably the autopsy law of 1983. Mr. Rapps describes Rabbi Gluck as a "pioneer" on the matter of autopsies and how they affect the Jewish community.

"I personally know so many people," he says, "who have been helped by Rabbi Gluck on autopsies alone. This was the case before we got the law passed and it's the case even now, when there are still problems that can come up. Whether it's help to arrange for a special visa, or to get the medical examiner to release a body in time for a flight to Israel, or to make sure an autopsy is not performed on a loved one who unexpectedly dies while abroad, everyone knows Rabbi Gluck is the one to call—and they call him whenever they need him, many times in the middle of the night. He is truly a remarkable individual."