

for an organization that would monitor and defend the rights of African-Americans in Northwest Indiana. The national organization, of which the Gary branch is a member, focuses on providing better and more positive ways of addressing the important issues facing minorities in social and job-related settings. Like the national organization, the Gary branch of the NAACP serves its community by combating injustice, discrimination, and unfair treatment in our society.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Frances Boler, Edward Evens, Walter James, Floyd Mask, Gussie Mask, Mozella Stone, James Thomas, and Richard Williams, as well as the other members of the Gary NAACP, for the efforts, activities, and leadership that these outstanding men and women have utilized to improve the quality of life for all residents of Indiana's First Congressional District.

HELP RESTORE AMERICA'S RIGHT
TO WORK

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my colleagues a rare opportunity to be able to do what is right.

To stand up for the freedom of those who are forced to pay union dues against their will to keep their jobs, and at the same time to vote for legislation supported by nearly 80% of the American people. Congress created compulsory unionism with its power-grabbing National Labor Relations Act and Railway Labor Act. Coercive unionism has a crippling effect on our nation's competitiveness, preventing hard-working Americans from being as productive as they know how to be, destroying businesses and the jobs they provide, or sending those good jobs overseas.

Now, Congress can fix its mistake and free working Americans from this forced dues tyranny. H.R. 59, the National Right to Work Act, would end the forced payment of union dues or fees. Joining a labor union is a right and will remain so. But not joining a union should be a right as well.

I ask my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 59 and I urge the leadership to bring it to the floor for a vote.

ZEKE FORLINI RECEIVES PIO
ZAPAZODI CONGRESSIONAL
AWARD

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate, Mr. Zeke Forlini, one of my constituents, on receiving the Pio Zapazodi Congressional Award, recognizing his dedication to the EMS and firefighting community.

As co-chairman of the Congressional Fire Caucus and a former firefighter and chief, I have witnessed first hand the dedication of

many men and women to the community. However, there are some unique individuals whose service is heads about the rest. To recognize those individuals, Delaware County has established the Pio Zapazodi Congressional Award, named after a longtime, dedicated leader in the fire community in Upper Darby and the entire county.

Zeke is a leader in the local fire community and an individual I consider to be a close friend. In the early nineties, he helped to develop the Emergency Services Training Center in Folcroft, Pennsylvania. Using his own equipment from his own concrete business, Zeke donated countless hours and resources to the construction of the training center. His efforts and assistance played an important role in the timely opening of the center which is an important resource to the fire and EMS community of Delaware County. In addition to his time and money, Zeke has offered his guidance to the project, giving direction to many smaller projects at the center.

Zeke has seen the training center project through from beginning to end, going so far as to supply the refreshments for the dedication of the building. And when the future of the building was questionable, Zeke arranged the pouring of 185 yards of solid concrete for the foundation.

Zeke continues to be active in the emergency services community, dedicating much of his personal time to the Board of Fire and Life Safety. Mr. Speaker, this man's commitment to his community is truly an example for our entire region. His considerable generosity and genuine interest in the welfare of our county is only matched by the many well-deserved friends he has accumulated over the years. It is a fitting tribute that the entrance to the Emergency Services Training Center has been named "Zeke's Way." With his continual gifts of time, guidance, and friendship, it is evident that Zeke Forlini has earned the Pio Zapazodi Congressional Award.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Zeke Forlini for his selfless dedication to the fire community.

MILITARY RETIREE HEALTH CARE
RELIEF ACT

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to introduce the Military Retiree Health Care Relief Act. This legislation will provide a refundable tax credit to all military retirees and their spouses for Medicare Part B monthly premiums, and it will waive the ten percent penalty for late enrollment in Medicare.

As we head into this Fourth of July recess, let us not forget why we are blessed with freedom and democracy in this country. The sacrifices made by those who served in the military are something that must never be overlooked. Promises were made to those who served in the Uniformed Services. They were told that their health care would be taken care of for life if they served a minimum of 20 years of active federal service.

Well, those military retirees served their time and expected the government to hold up its end of the bargain. They are now realizing

that these were nothing more than empty promises.

Those who served in the military did not let their country down in its time of need and we should not let military retirees down in theirs. It's time military retirees get what was promised to them and that's why I am introducing this legislation.

LEARNING WITH LAPTOPS

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, as the academic year comes to a close across our country, I rise to bring to the attention of the House the "Learning With Laptops" program, which is conducted by the Beaufort County School District in South Carolina. This impressive program makes it possible for sixth and seventh grade students to combine learning and technology by using laptop computers for classwork and homework. The Beaufort County School District is the largest public school system in the United States to participate in this innovative partnership with Microsoft and Toshiba. The pilot program was initiated during the 1996-1997 academic year, in which 330 sixth grade students were provided with laptop computers. In the 1997-1998 academic year, the program expanded to involve 1,325 sixth and seventh grade students, and it is anticipated that when the schools open in Beaufort County for the 1998-1999 academic year, that more than 2,000 sixth and seventh graders will be using laptop computers in most of their classes.

The "Learning With Laptops" program is based on a public/private partnership. The SchoolBook Foundation, a nonprofit organization, was formed to lease and subsidize the laptop computers for students. Through subsidies, all students are able to participate in the program, regardless of their financial circumstances. In fact, the majority of students who are participating in the program qualify for free or reduced price lunches.

Through the "Learning With Laptops" program, an enthusiasm about exploring new areas inside and outside of the classroom has been created. I have visited a classroom of the H.E. McCracken Middle School, where students demonstrated their skills and ingenuity in using laptop computers, and I was impressed with their ability to utilize this technology so effectively. By integrating laptop computers into the learning process through this model program the Beaufort County School District is leading our Nation into a new dimension of educational achievement.

Earlier this month, the "Learning With Laptops" program was highlighted among our country's technology innovators at a special symposium that was sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution. I would like to commend the Beaufort County School District on its efforts to put its motto of "Innovation Toward Excellence" into practice with such an outstanding program.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 24, 1998, I was present on the House floor during rollcall vote No. 264—final passage of H.R. 4104, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999. To my knowledge, I voted on final passage of H.R. 4104. Apparently, my vote was not recorded. Had my vote been recorded, it would have been “aye.”

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
SANTA MARIA LAWN BOWLING
CLUB**HON. LOIS CAPPS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 20th anniversary of the Santa Maria Lawn Bowling Club. The club, which was established in 1978 with a grant from the Joslyn Foundation, brings together old and young residents of the Central Coast, allows them to participate in one of the oldest known sports.

The Santa Maria Lawn Bowling Club has more than 100 members and participates in intra club tournaments with neighboring lawn bowling clubs. It has succeeded in popularizing the sport of lawn bowling in Santa Maria, and has enriched the quality of life of this special community.

I ask my colleagues to join with me, the county of Santa Barbara, and the city of Santa Maria in commending the Santa Maria Lawn Bowling Club on its 20th anniversary.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, June 22, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes 252–256. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes” on all of them.

MINORITY TOBACCO LEGISLATION

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues today in introducing tobacco legislation which addresses many of the concerns of the minority communities.

As Chairman of the Health Task Force of the Hispanic Caucus and Vice Chairman of the Congressional Asian Pacific American

Caucus, I have been working with a number of public health advocates to develop a proposal by which affected communities would benefit from public health services provided by organizations that have long served minority populations in tobacco-related activities.

There is no doubt that minorities have been targets by the tobacco industry. The effects of tobacco-related illnesses suffered by minorities are well documented in the April 1998 report of the Surgeon General of the United States. Unfortunately, the Surgeon General's report does not have good data on the territories. Guam, for example, has a 41 percent adult smoking rate, but nowhere is this mentioned in the report. Our bill calls for good data collection which would include the territories.

The bill which we are introducing today includes intervention programs designed to accomplish the following priorities: (1) to fund tobacco-related prevention activities in the minority community; (2) to conduct research on tobacco use by minorities; and (3) to enact programs to reduce or stop tobacco use by minorities.

Last year, the tobacco industry and the State Attorneys General agreed to a proposed settlement aimed at the restructuring of tobacco policies, giving us an opportunity to address tobacco control policies seriously and comprehensively. The bill we are introducing today accomplishes some of the goals and objectives in the proposed tobacco settlement agreement.

Recent efforts at reform were attempted through the McCain tobacco bill, which the United States Senate killed last week. The extensive and often contentious debate over the now-defunct McCain bill has demonstrated that even widespread support for anti-tobacco legislation can be forestalled by partisan politics, especially in an election year. In arguing against the bill, many Senators wielded accusations of “tax and spend” policies, playing on their constituencies' wariness of “big government.” It is clear that the approximately \$40 million of advertising by the tobacco industry designed to raise doubts about enacting tobacco control legislation helped to kill the McCain bill.

The Republican leadership in the U.S. Congress now have proposed a teen smoking bill as an alternative to the McCain proposal. In my view, this narrowly-crafted proposal by the Republican leadership falls far short of the pressing needs in our minority communities.

Our proposal hinges on a comprehensive plan to create public health interventions aimed at cessation, education, and research programs in the targeted communities. We believe that a proportional amount of funds raised from tobacco legislation should go to the funding of these public health programs.

While the tobacco industry has long been notorious for targeting minorities, especially African Americans and Native Americans, the need for such public health programs grows more and more urgent as the numbers of minority group members who smoke continues to increase at alarming rates.

Teenagers are especially vulnerable to the influence of ubiquitous and alluring advertising aimed at their demographic. This year's Surgeon General Report—the first to focus on minority tobacco issues—evidences just how effective has been the tobacco companies' targeting of minorities.

According to the report, from 1991 to 1997, smoking rates among African American high

School students increased by 80 percent, while smoking rates among Hispanic high school students increased by 34 percent. From 1990 to 1995, smoking by high school students increased by 17 percent among Asian Americans and by 26 percent among American Indian and Alaska Natives. Smoking-related illnesses, such as lung cancer, continue to be a significant cause of death for these groups.

However, the tobacco industry's hold on minority groups involves more than just the pervasiveness of flashy advertising and targeting a niche market. Often, minority organizations are funded indirectly by tobacco companies, and soon come to depend on tobacco companies as primary sources of funding. We believe that national tobacco legislation should address the need to wean organizations away from their dependence on the tobacco industry. Our bill has a provision to accomplish this objective.

The dependence of minority organizations on tobacco funding, as well as the alarming statistics in the Surgeon General's report, together provide compelling evidence for the urgency of our legislation. Our bill utilizes existing public health agencies at the federal, state and local levels. Community-based organizations would be involved in running these programs. Funds would be targeted for cessation, prevention, research or education programs in the minority communities. And the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in collaboration with the Office of Minority Health, would be accountable for the outcomes mandated by the bill. As members of the Hispanic Caucus, Black Caucus, Asian Pacific American Caucus, and Native American Caucus, we believe that our proposal is reasonable and achievable within the context of national tobacco legislation.

Let's be clear on why we are introducing this bill today and why we are seeking support for its enactment. It's about helping our children who have been targeted by the industry, it's about our communities that have suffered, and it's about our resolve to make the tough decisions to prevent another 418,000 individuals from dying each year due to smoking.

We look forward to working with the Republican and Democratic leadership in Congress, as well as with President Clinton, to enact comprehensive tobacco legislation which includes our proposal. It is our duty to act now so that more people will not die as a result of our inaction.

A TRIBUTE TO RONALD L. WILSON

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of Mr. Ronald L. Wilson, the recipient of the 1998 Citizen of the Year Award by the California Inland Empire Council of Boy Scouts of America. Ron will be recognized at a dinner in his honor on Saturday, July 11 in Victorville, California.

Ron Wilson was born on October 12, 1953 in Hyden, Kentucky. In 1958, however, Ron and his family moved to Arizona where he