

Judge Stevens was awarded the Lon O. Hocker Memorial Trial Lawyer in 1962, and the Spurgeon Smithson Award in 1987 by the Missouri Bar Association. He was also awarded the President's Award in 1995 by the Missouri Bar President, the Charles E. Whitaker Award in 1996 by the Lawyers Association of Kansas City, and the William F. Yates Distinguished Service Medallion in 1998 by William Jewell College.

Judge Stevens was active in the community. He was on the Board of Trustees and sang in the choir at the Central United Methodist Church. He was a member of the Man-of-the-Month Fraternity from 1996 until the present, and of the Missouri Academy of Squires. He was a former member of the Board of Directors and later the Board of Governors of Truman Medical Center, 1981 to 1998, and a former trustee of the Bartsow School. He was on the Board of Directors for the University Club from 1994 until 1997, and was also a member of the Carriage Club, Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, Epsilon Lambda Chapter. He was President of the Vanguard Club in 1993 and the Mercury Club in 1995.

Judge Joseph Edward Stevens will be missed by everyone who had the privilege to know him. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his family: his wife, Norma; his two daughters, Jennifer and Rebecca, and his sister and brother.

LEGISLATION TO AUDIT MILITARY PURCHASES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE BUY AMERICAN ACT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 1999

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I introducing legislation to direct the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to conduct an audit of fiscal year 1998 procurements of military clothing by four installations of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps (a total of 16 installations). The installations should be in the United States or U.S. possessions and territories.

The objective of the audit is to determine whether contracting officers complied with the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a) and the Berry Amendment (10 U.S.C. 2241 note) when they procured military clothing and related items. The audit should be completed by September 30, 2000 and the results submitted to Congress.

I introduce this legislation in response to the findings of an IG audit conducted last year pursuant to an amendment I had included in the fiscal year 1998 defense authorization bill, Public Law 105-85, directing the Pentagon's IG to audit the procurement of military clothing and related items.

I was deeply troubled by the findings of the audit (Report No. 99-023). The audit found, among other things, that "151 of 256 contracts (59 percent) did not include the appropriate clause to implement the Buy American Act or the Berry Amendment. The noncompliance

with the Buy American Act and the Berry Amendment resulted in 43 potential violations of the Antideficiency Act."

The audit only covered 12 military organizations. The likelihood is very high that there had been widespread violations of the Buy American Act throughout the military. The audit noted that procurement officials within the Department of Defense have agreed to issue policy guidance to contracting officers emphasizing the importance of complying with the Buy American Act. However, I am concerned that there will continue to be widespread violations of the Buy American Act unless the Congress exercises continued vigilance in this area.

That is why I am introducing this legislation. My bill will ensure the IG conducts a follow-up audit to determine whether or not the Pentagon has effectively addressed the widespread Buy American Act violations revealed in the original audit. I hope all Members will support this important bill.

HONORING WEST UNIVERSITY PLACE, TEXAS

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 1999

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate West University Place, Texas, on the occasion of its 75th anniversary, which they will celebrate with a series of events throughout 1999. The first event will be the reopening this Saturday, February 6, 1999, of the newly refurbished City Hall, which was built back in 1955.

West University Place was originally developed by former Tennessee Governor Ben Hooper, who wanted to build a community of country homes outside Houston out of an old Spanish land grant that had been surveyed by A.C. Reynolds. In 1912, Governor Hooper bought 750 acres of land that became the city of West University Place because of its proximity to Rice University.

West University Place, known affectionately as "West U," had humble origins. By early 1923, only about 40 families lived in West University Place, an area remembered as a low-lying, poorly drained swamp, that flooded whenever it rained heavily. West University Place incorporated to help its residents accomplish together what they could not do alone. That is, residents needed to build the necessary infrastructure to protect themselves and their property from heavy rain and flooding—streets, drainage systems and water sewers—and provide for schools, police, and fire protection.

In the first step toward incorporation, community leaders filed a plat of their proposed city in October 1923. There were 29 signatories, all of whom had lived in West U for at least six months. The petition to incorporate was filed with Harris County Commissioners Court on December 1, 1923, and signed by County Judge Chester H. Bryan. The Judge ordered an election for incorporation on December 18, 1923. The election drew a total of 30 people, all of whom voted to incorporate.

The incorporation papers were signed on January 2, 1924.

In the years since, West U has grown into a thriving community that, together with Houston and the rest of Harris County, is one of the nation's great metropolitan areas. Today, over 13,000 residents live in West U. The City has progressed toward its present position as one of the area's most desirable neighborhoods. Civic-minded citizens and small-town governments, combined with a proximity to major business, educational, cultural, and scientific centers have enriched life for all living in the Houston metropolitan area.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate West University Place and all of its citizens as they celebrate their 75 anniversary. I wish them continued success as they build on the strong sense of community they have established in West University Place, Texas.

IN MEMORY OF C. SAM THEODUS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of C. Sam Theodous. Sam was a great national labor leader and a great friend to many, particularly in the Greater Cleveland area; I am proud to count myself as having been Sam's friend.

C. Sam Theodous was a key leader in the Teamsters. He was President of Local 407 from 1982 to 1987, and again from 1990-1995. Mr. Theodous was a member of Local 407 for 46 years. He was a man of the people, never placing himself above those he represented. He was dedicated to the advancement of ordinary working men and women, and he dedicated his life to improving the lot of others. This was his life's mission. In addition, Sam was a compassionate leader and loyal colleague.

For anyone who knew Sam, knew that he stood on principle, and was willing to stand up for those beliefs. He fought to introduce rank-and-file elections for national Teamster offices, an idea that was considered impossible at one time. Now, of course, it is the national policy. He also challenged the traditional practice of appointing local leaders; Sam worked to allow all members to determine the leaders. That was the essence of his legacy, fighting for the democratic principles of improving the representation of his fellow Teamsters.

I will always be proud of knowing and working with Sam Theodous. He was always in the trenches with the members, fighting every battle side-by-side with everyone else. Perhaps it was something he learned while serving his country in Korea. Sam's respect and confidence in the rank-and-file was recognized in 1991 when the Teamsters instituted their first rank-and-file election. He was the top vote getter for the position of vice-president in that election. Clearly the national Teamsters recognized what Local 407 had long known—that Sam Theodous was an incredible, compassionate, and dignified leader.

I will miss Sam. To his wife Lillian, and his loving family, I extend my heartfelt sympathies.

God Bless Sam Theodous.

TRIBUTE TO POLICE LEADER ED
KIERNAN

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I regret to inform the House of the passing of longtime New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association President Edward Kiernan, a dedicated leader and advocate for the needs and rights of our law enforcement officials. He made a major impact on their quality of life. Ed Kiernan died suddenly of a stroke on January 23 at his home in Congers, NY, at the age of 78.

A native of Queens, Kiernan was a longtime New York City police officer who worked his way up the leadership ladder in the Police Benevolent Association until he achieved the position of President in 1969. He moved to Rockland County in 1966, soon after successfully lobbying New York State to change its laws to allow New York City law enforcement officers to live outside the city limits.

I had the honor of working closely with Ed Kiernan on police related matters during my three terms in the New York State Assembly, and since coming to the Congress. Ed Kiernan was an outstanding police official and labor leader who made a genuine impact on the quality of life of those he worked so hard to represent.

Upon his retirement from the police department in 1973, Ed subsequently served as president of the International Union of Police Associations (IUPA), which he had founded, serving in that position from 1978 to 1982. At the time Ed founded the IUPA in 1978, it became the first new union accepted into membership in the AFL-CIO in over a decade.

A native of College Point, NY, Ed Kiernan was educated in parochial schools in that community. He served in the Pacific Theater of World War II in the Army Air Corps, receiving an honorable discharge in Oct. 1945 after distinguished service in Australia, New Guinea, the Philippines, and Okinawa.

Prior to his military service, Ed Kiernan had been employed by the Triboro Bridge and Tunnel Authority. While he was in the service overseas, he was appointed to the New York City Police Department, and was assigned to the 110th Precinct in Queens in Dec. 1945.

Ed was elected a delegate to the PBA in 1947, a trustee in 1953, second vice president in 1958, first vice president in 1960, and was elected president in June 1969. He served in that capacity until August 1972, 5 months prior to his retirement from the New York City Police Department in January 1973.

Beginning in 1959, Ed Kiernan served as chairman of the New York City PBA Legislative Committee. In that capacity he was chief architect and proponent of many bills enacted by the New York State Legislature of enormous benefit to law enforcement officials and their families.

Among his legislative work was: Reform legislation allowing policemen to accept part time work (the "moonlighting" bill); increases in pension, retirement, and health benefit programs; and elimination of the "death gamble" provisions. Ed considered the adoption of leg-

islation allowing New York City policemen to reside outside the city limits his greatest achievement.

President Nixon appointed Ed to the United Nations Committee on Crime and Its Causes. Ten years later, President Reagan appointed him to the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives. In August 1972, Ed was elected President of the International Conference of Police Associations.

Ed Kiernan also served as Commander of American Legion Post #1103. He was a member of Lodge #877 B.P.O. Elks; of the Emerald Society, and the Brooklyn and Queens Holy Name Society. He was a lifetime member of the New York City Police Benevolent Association, the New York State Conference of Police, and the Metropolitan Conference of Police. He served as President of the Metropolitan Conference of Police Associations and was Director of the Eastern Conference on Health and Welfare Funds.

Ed Kiernan is survived by his wife Alice; his 5 sons, Edward Jr., John, Timothy, Kevin and Keith; his 3 daughters, Kathleen, Carol, and Karen; and his 10 grandchildren, Brian Jr., Paul, Marc, Scott, John, Christiana, Kristen, Anton Jr., Catherine and Zachary. I invite our colleagues to join with me in extending condolences to this great family. Hopefully, the knowledge that many share their grief will be of some comfort to them at this time of their loss.

Mr. Speaker, the passing of Ed Kiernan marks the passing of an era when our law enforcement officials fought successfully for the respect and dignity for those who put their lives on the line for all of us. Ed Kiernan was a general in that successful battle. We all owe him our eternal gratitude. He will long be missed.

IN MEMORY OF COUNCILMAN JIM
HAAKE

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of Councilman James B. Haake of Jefferson City, MO.

A lifelong resident of the Jefferson City area, Councilman Haake graduated from St. Peters High School before serving in the Navy during the Korean war. From 1957 to 1962, he was employed by the Jefferson City Fire Department. He owned and operated Riteway Limousine Service from 1961 to 1990. For the last 9 years he operated Riteway Courier Service and the Big Dipper.

Councilman Haake was an active member in the community, serving the Second Ward on the Jefferson City Council for the past 16 years. He was a member of St. Peters Church, a charter member and past president of the evening Lions Club and a past district governor of the Lions Club International, District 26B. He also received the Melvin Jones Fellowship Award from the Lions Club International.

During Jim's tenure on the Jefferson City Council, he displayed common sense and

worked hard for his constituents. He was a no-nonsense councilman, and he will be truly missed by everyone who had the privilege to know him. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his wife, Catherine Fiend; his son, Charles; his two daughters, Karen and Christa; his two brothers, and his five grandchildren.

RAPHAEL UNDERWOOD'S
REFLECTIONS ON THE 106TH

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 1999

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I took my son to the floor to witness the swearing in of his father. He submitted this report to his eighth grade civics class at Hayfield Secondary School:

My current events is not really an article, but based on a real life experience. On January 6, 1999, the first meeting of the 106th Congress took place. This was a day of finding a new Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Members to take an oath of office. Of the 427 Members present, 220 voted for Representative Hastert and 205 voted for Representative Gephardt, with Representatives Gephardt and Hastert voting "present." Speaker Hastert then swore in the Members to the 106th Congress.

I thought today was supposed to be one of joy for Members more than anyone else. What I found out was that today was not very pleasing. I knew that all U.S. Territories were represented by non-voting Delegates. By this I thought they could vote but it would not count. Today after the Roll, where each Member stated their vote for the Speaker's race, all five territories: District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Guam were not allowed to show their support—not even called during roll call. This is when the Delegate from Puerto Rico stood up in protest, demanding that the Territories be heard. The Republicans answered with remarks such as "regular order" and "reread the Constitution." I think it was wrong for the Republican Party to act in this manner.

The clerk then spoke, "Only representatives-elect are able to vote." The Congressman then took his seat. I did not understand. The Delegates were elected the same way every Member on that floor. By voting for the Speaker you elect another voice, but a voice for all of the Representatives. To know that the Delegates don't get a chance to elect the Speaker, just as the people of their district elected them, does not fully fulfill the meaning of true representation.

I felt angry knowing that my father, who represents the United States Territory of Guam, who does the same work as any other Member on the floor is still denied his right to vote. Just because you live on the mainland it does not mean you are more American than an American living from far away lands.

Just because I was born on an island far away from the mainland does not make me more or less of an American born in New York, Florida, Virginia or Ohio. I may be considered a foreigner to some, but we were all foreigners at one time. We all pledge allegiance to the same flag, have the same government and share a President, yet are still denied to speak our voice—the voice of an American citizen.