

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## INTRODUCTION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS PROCEDURES PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join today with Representative CONNIE MORELLA to introduce the Civil Rights Procedures Protection Act of 1999. This bill is designed to reassert workers' rights to have their claims of unlawful employment discrimination settled by a court of law.

During the last decade, our nation has witnessed a sharp increase in the use of binding arbitration as a means of resolving legal claims. In particular, the number of employers using arbitration to resolve complaints of illegal employment discrimination or sexual harassment in the work place has skyrocketed. According to the U.S. General Accounting Office, in just two years the number of employers using arbitration almost doubled; jumping from 10 percent of employers in 1995 to 19 percent of employers in 1997. The nation's leading association of arbitration professionals, the American Arbitration Association, concurred, noting that their caseload of employment arbitration disputes more than doubled between the years 1993 and 1996.

This rise in the use of arbitration has produced largely positive results. Voluntary arbitration, when it is administered in an impartial manner, can provide employees and employers alike with a fair, fast and inexpensive mechanism to resolve disputes. But too many employers have taken this potentially impartial judicial forum and tainted it by requiring arbitration of all employment discrimination claims.

As a condition of employment or promotion, a growing number of employers are requiring workers to agree to submit any future claims of job discrimination to mandatory binding arbitration panels. By forcing employees to sign away their fundamental rights to a court hearing, employers across the country have succeeded in circumventing our nation's civil rights laws. Employees who sign mandatory arbitration contracts give up their right to due process, trial by jury, the appeals process, full discovery and other "guaranteed" rights. In essence, mandatory arbitration contracts reduce civil rights protections to the status of the company car: a perk which can be denied at will.

The United States Constitution guarantees every citizen "equal justice under law". Forcing employees to choose between their civil rights and their job denies them their right to equal justice.

Mandatory arbitration of civil rights is wrong even if the arbitration process is balanced. But, too often, it has a semblance of impartiality. Mandatory arbitration panels are often comprised solely of members hand picked by the industry they are supposed to regulate. At best such a setting has the appearance of un-

fairness; at worst, it is a tainted forum in which an employee can never be guaranteed a truly fair hearing. Like forcing employees to buy goods at the company store, the price of such so-called justice is just too high.

The legislation Mrs. MORELLA and I are introducing would protect the rights of workers to bring claims against their employers in cases of employment discrimination. By amending seven Federal civil rights statutes to make it clear that the powers and procedures provided under those laws are the exclusive ones that apply only when a claim arises, the Civil Rights Procedures Protection Act would prevent discrimination claims from being involuntarily sent to binding arbitration. In short, this bill prevents employers in all industries from forcing employees to give up their right to go to court when they are discriminated against on account of race, sex, religion, disability, or other illegal criteria.

This legislation has the endorsement of numerous civil rights groups, including the National Organization for Women, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Partnership for Women & Families, the National Council of La Raza, Women Employed, the National Employment Lawyers Association, and the National Association of Investment Professionals.

By reinforcing the fundamental rights established under various civil rights and fair employment practice laws, our bill restores integrity to employer—employee relationships. No employer should be permitted to ask workers to check their Constitutional and civil rights at the front door.

## TRIBUTE TO THE LATE WILLIS PARKISON

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I wish to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the remarkable life of my friend, Willis Parkison. Sadly, Willis died on February 5, 1999. Though friends and family will no doubt miss him greatly, everyone who has known Willis can take great solace in the memories of this truly exceptional individual.

As those familiar with the area would surely testify, Willis Parkison was one of the ablest and most respected attorneys in Western Colorado during his over thirty years in the legal profession between 1938 and 1978. In fact, except for being called into service during WWII as a Special Agent in the FBI, Willis practiced law in Glenwood Springs, Colorado continuously and with great distinction, specializing in probate work, wills and tax law.

As the fourth of six successive generations of Parkisons living in the Glenwood Springs area, Willis was also a proud member and active participant in his community. What's more, as the proud husband of Ruth Parkison for 57 years, the father of Don, Susan, and Sarah,

and the grandfather of Jessica and Amanda. Willis was, above all else, a family man. It is with these that our friend Willis' legacy now rests.

Like his family, all of Willis' friends, including myself, feel a great sense of loss in this difficult time. Though family, friends and the community of Glenwood Springs are clearly worse off in his absence, I am hopeful, Mr. Speaker, that each of these will find comfort and strength in the knowledge that they are better off for having known Willis Parkison, a truly remarkable man.

## LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD FOR WARREN M. DORN

**HON. LOIS CAPPS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with all of my colleagues the award for Lifetime Achievement that was presented to my distinguished constituent Warren Dorn by the Alumni Association of the University of California, Santa Barbara. Warren Dorn, UCSB class of 1941, has had a remarkable record of public service.

He served as the Mayor of Pasadena, California which is famous for its Rose Bowl and Caltech University.

He served four terms as a member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. His service to L.A. County was honored in 1986 by the dedication of the Warren M. Dorn Recreation Complex at Castaic Lake.

Following his retirement from the Board of Los Angeles County, Warren Dorn was persuaded to continue his public service as the Mayor of Morro Bay, California in my district. Morro Bay is noted for its distinctive coastal beauty and excellent restaurants!

Warren Dorn remains active in his community as President of the Morro Bay Beautiful Foundation. Based on his record, I am confident that Mr. Dorn has many more lifetimes of achievement remaining to be recognized. I wish to join the entire UCSB community in honoring this outstanding individual for his lifelong dedication to local public service.

## SALUTING THE SECURITY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Security Federal Credit Union on its 50th anniversary. Security Federal Credit Union will be celebrating this anniversary at its annual meeting on February 28 in my hometown of Flint, Michigan.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

For the past 50 years, Security Federal Credit Union has been an integral part of the financial community in the Flint area. Since signing the organizational charter in 1949, Security Federal Credit Union is committed to supplying the best service to its members. The staff and officers have forged a relationship with the over 40,000 members based upon respect, understanding and cooperation.

Security Federal Credit Union has helped families realize their dreams of new homes, and college educations for their children, through the savings program and the extensive loan program. The Credit Union has issued a billion dollars in loans since 1949. To help its members purchase the vehicles they make, Security Federal Credit Union offers a special loan rate for automobiles made in Flint.

The Credit Union has grown from one office in Flint to three locations in Flint and Saginaw. It now serves Buick employees and their families, Saginaw Metal Casting Operations employees and their families, members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Genesee County Bar Association and numerous other businesses and groups.

Striving to provide the most current technology to its members, Security Federal Credit Union now maintains a web-site. This enables the members to access information and make transactions through electronic media from anywhere in the world.

Mr. Speaker, Security Federal Credit Union has reached a milestone this year. I ask the House of Representatives to rise and applaud their achievement. This Credit Union has made my hometown and mid-Michigan a better place to live through its commitment to the men and women it serves.

TRIBUTE TO ST. MARCELLIN  
CHAMPAGNAT

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a great man of God, a visionary who founded the order of the Marist Brothers of the Schools and a Saint-to-be, Marcellin Champagnat.

Born in France in 1789, Marcellin Champagnat acquired a deep and unshakeable faith in God and in the protection of Mary. Remembering his own educational deprivation as a child, Marcellin made a sincere commitment to catechize poor children and provide them with a basic education. During his time in the major seminary of the Archdiocese of Lyons, Marcellin spread his contagious fervor, forming the nucleus of what was to later become the Society of Mary, or Marist Fathers.

As the Marist family continued to grow, the Marist Sisters, the Marist Missionary Sisters, and the Third Order of Mary were formed in addition to the Marist Fathers and Brothers. Today, there are over 6,200 Marist Brothers worldwide doing God's work in 75 different countries and 14 states which continue to carry out educational ministries in the Marist tradition.

On Sunday, April 18, as the Roman Catholic Church canonizes Marcellin Champagnat at a

ceremony in St. Peter Basilica in Rome, the Cuban Maristas Alumnae Association, of my Congressional district will be preparing a mass at St. John Vianey Seminary and a reception at Christopher Columbus High School in my Congressional district to pay homage to Father Marcellin Champagnat.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PAUL  
ROBESON COMMEMORATIVE  
POSTAGE STAMP

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join with several of my colleagues, to introduce a Concurrent Resolution urging the U.S. Postal Service's Citizen Stamp Advisory Committee to issue a commemorative postage stamp honoring Paul Leroy Robeson.

This bill marks an important step towards the Federal Government acquiescing additional African-Americans for all their contributions in this country. Paul Robeson throughout his career has left this country with a legacy that is unchangeable.

Paul Robeson was a famous African-American who inspired the spirit of millions of people in his lifetime. Robeson made significant contributions in many areas of academics, sports, entertainment, and politics. Paul Robeson, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, on April 9, 1898. He sojourns even after his death for his magnificent abilities as an athlete, actor, and advocate for the civil rights of people around the world. The youngest of five children, Robeson emerged to illustriousness in a time when people were being oppressed around the world, black individuals were being lynched by whites, especially in the South and segregation was legal in America.

Paul Robeson became even more celebrated because of his role as a world notable singer and actor with exquisite performances that included Shakespeare's Othello and Showboat. In counting, outfitted with the appreciation of twenty-five languages, Paul Robeson sang for peace and justice throughout the world.

Last year marked the 100th Birthday of Paul Robeson. It is only fitting that we celebrate Robeson's legacy by issuing a commemorative postage stamp is his honor.

CLARIFICATION OF THE HI TAX

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to clarify that the employees of a political subdivision of a State shall not lose their exemption from the hospital insurance tax by reason of the consolidation of the subdivision with the State.

This issue has arisen because in 1997 Massachusetts abolished county government in the State, assumed those few functions which counties had performed, and made certain county officials employees of the State. Specifically, the law provided that the sheriff and

all his personnel "shall be transferred to the commonwealth with no impairment of employment rights held immediately before the transfer date, without interruption of service, without impairment of seniority, retirement or other rights of employees, without reduction in compensation or salary grade and without change in union representation."

However, the issue of whether or not these consolidated employees were required to pay the Medicare portion of the FICA tax needed to be clarified. Federal law creates an exemption from this tax from state and local employees who were employed on or before March 31, 1986 and who continue to be employed with that employer. The law is written so it is clear that consolidations between local entities, and consolidations between State agencies, do not in and of themselves negate the grandfather rule. However, the issue of a consolidation between a political subdivision and a State is not directly addressed and I doubt it was thought of during the Consideration of the federal law.

The Internal Revenue Service has taken the position that a State, and a political subdivision of a state, are separate employers for purposes of payment of the Medicare tax and therefore any grandfathered employees merged in a consolidation between a State and a political subdivision lose the benefit of the grandfather rule even if such employees perform substantially the same work.

In a Sixth Circuit Court case, Board of Education of Muhlenberg Co. V. United States, the court ruled on this general issue in terms of a consolidation of boards of education in Kentucky. The plaintiffs in this case argued that the consolidation of school districts did not create a new employer or terminate the employment of any teacher, and the Court agreed that Congress did not intend that exempt employees who have not been separated from previously excluded employment should lose their grandfather and be forced to pay the HI tax. While this case did not go to the issue of the consolidation between a State and a political subdivision, the logic indicates that this issue matters less than the overarching issue of whether the employees continue in the same of essentially the same positions. In Massachusetts this is clearly the case.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge the Congress to enact this legislation to clarify that local employees do not lose the benefit of the grandfather rule merely because they have been consolidated with a State government.

REPRESENTATIVE ROSEMARY  
POTTER—MILWAUKEE NOW  
WOMAN OF THE YEAR

**HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to offer my congratulations to Representative Rosemary Potter. I look forward to joining Milwaukee National Organization for Women (NOW) on Saturday, February 27th, to honor Rosemary Potter as the Woman of the Year.

Rosemary Potter was elected to Wisconsin's Assembly in 1989, the year I moved over to

the State Senate. We worked closely on several occasions, and I was quickly impressed by her drive and her keen eye for policy analysis. She has a skill that every elected official wants: an ability to look at an idea and understand immediately whom it will help, whom it will hurt, and whether it will work at all.

Rosemary has applied her talents to making Wisconsin government more efficient and more responsive. She supported Wisconsin's Student Achievement Guarantee in Education class-size reduction program, and she challenged the administration and her colleagues in the legislature to fully fund the program and fulfill the state's promise to our children. She also played a leadership role in efforts to modernize Wisconsin's electric power production and delivery system.

Rosemary's colleagues recognized her leadership ability by electing her chair of the Assembly Democratic Caucus in 1993. She was the first woman to lead the Caucus while the Democratic Party controlled the Assembly. As Caucus Chair, she earned the further respect of her peers.

I share that respect for Rosemary and admire her for her many talents. Rosemary Potter has consistently raised the bar for Wisconsin government. She has challenged our leaders to expect more of themselves and encouraged our constituents to hold us to a higher standard. She has also paved the way for a new era in Wisconsin politics, an era offering new leadership opportunities for women. Milwaukee NOW could have made no better choice for Woman of the Year, and I offer Rosemary Potter my congratulations on this well-deserved honor.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SENATOR  
TONY GRAMPSAS

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with heavy heart that I now take this moment to recognize the remarkable life and extraordinary contributions of one of the leading statesmen in Colorado's proud history, State Senator Tony Grampsas. Sadly, Colorado lost this leading member of its political community to cancer on February 8, 1998. While his overwhelming presence will be missed greatly by friends, family and colleagues alike, Senator Grampsas' larger than life persona, and his multitude of personal achievements, will echo in the corridors of the Colorado General Assembly for many years to come.

After his election to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1984—a seat that he would hold until 1998, then Representatives Grampsas quickly became one of the most influential and beloved members in the Colorado legislature. As a legislator, Representative Grampsas rapidly moved through the thicket of the rank and file becoming chairman of two of the Colorado General Assembly's most powerful committees: the House Appropriations and Joint Budget Committees. In these positions, Representative Grampsas served distinguishedly, acutely balancing his fiscal conservatism with his deeply rooted support for social programs like child welfare and education.

After leaving the state House in 1998, Representative Grampsas became Senator Grampsas, again, swiftly rising to positions of great import within the state Senate. In his first session as a State Senator—the current legislative session, Senator Grampsas served as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Beyond his legislative accomplishments, Senator Grampsas also served distinguishedly in the private sector for 26 years as the director of national affairs for Coors Brewing Company. For 15 of those years, Senator Grampsas admirably balanced the significant time demands of his job with Coors with the weighty requirements of serving in elected office.

While the annals of Colorado history will likely remember Senator Grampsas for his multitude of legislative and professional accomplishments, for those, like myself, fortunate enough to know him as a friend, Senator Grampsas will long be remembered for his wit, wisdom and unyielding charity. In the final analysis, for those who have known him, Senator Grampsas was a genuinely kind and unassuming individual worthy of the proud legacy that he has left behind.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to Senator Tony Grampsas for endeavoring tirelessly on behalf of Coloradans and for providing leadership and inspiration to many, including myself, I am hoping that Senator Grampsas' family—particularly his wife Sandy and children Lisa and Samuel—will find strength in this difficult time.

TEACHING AWARD RECOGNIZES  
DR. BARRY TANOWITZ

**HON. LOIS CAPPS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, it is with special pride that I share with my colleagues the recognition given to Dr. Barry Tanowitz, professor of Biology at the University of California, Santa Barbara for his teaching skills. The 1999 Teaching Award given by the UCSB Alumni Association recognizes university professors who are able to combine scholarly achievements with pedagogical talent.

Dr. Tanowitz, who received his Masters and Doctorate at UCSB, teaches three popular lower division biology courses, making difficult material both accessible and exciting for over a thousand students every year. In addition, he personally maintains a website in order to provide additional instruction.

We often hear that college professors do not pay enough attention to students or to teaching skills. Dr. Tanowitz is an active leader in efforts to improve university level pedagogy across the campus. And he is still able to find time to devote to his scholarly investigations and writings, and to his family.

Mr. Speaker, this award holds a special place in my heart as well. In 1998 the UCSB Teaching Award was presented posthumously to my husband, Walter Holden Capps. I can attest to the challenges of combining outstanding teaching with the rigors of research and scholarship which is faced by all university professors. I can also attest to its rewards, and the wonderful way in which these rare individuals have managed to touch so many

lives. I am proud to join my friends at UCSB in recognizing the wonderful achievements of Professor Tanowitz and with him many, many years of continued success.

HONORING REVEREND FRANK O.  
HOCKENHULL

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise before you today to recognize the achievements of Reverend Frank O. Hockenull, of Flint, Michigan. On Friday, March 26, the congregation of Flint's First Trinity Missionary Baptist Church will honor Reverend Hockenull for the many contributions he has made over the last 30 years to both City and State in the name of the Lord.

It is difficult to imagine what the Flint community would be like today had Reverend Hockenull not been called to become Pastor of First Trinity on January 5, 1969. We have been truly blessed to have a man with his sense of dedication and selflessness among us. Over the years, Pastor Hockenull has become a national authority on stewardship, traveling across the country to speak on the subject. He is a constant teacher of the Lord's word, incorporating various Bible studies with his congregation as well as a Bible Clinic, designed to further people's understanding of the Word. The First Trinity family has grown considerably over the last 30 years under Pastor Hockenull's leadership. The church's congregation settled into a beautiful new facility in 1988, and six men have also entered the ministry as a result of Pastor Hockenull's influence.

Pastor Hockenull's time with the ministry has allowed him to develop a strong support network that extends outside the church. The pastor has been affiliated with and has held leadership positions in groups such as the Great Lakes District Congress, Wolverine Baptist State Congress, and the National Baptist Congress of Christian Education, to name a few. To further his personal growth, he has undertaken a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in March 1992.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my fellow members of the 106th Congress to join me in saluting Pastor Frank O. Hockenull. Self-evident is his lifelong journey to enhancing the dignity and nurturing the spirits of all people. I am grateful that there are people like that who serve as examples of what we all should strive to be.

IN HONOR OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF FORMER CUBAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, an organization located in my Congressional district, the World Federation of Former Cuban Political Prisoners, represents an organized effort of commitment and action of former political

prisoners of the Castro dictatorship who continue their historic struggle against the despotic regime of Fidel Castro.

As the organization's constitution expresses, the World Federation of Former Cuban Political Prisoners finds its historic roots in those brave men and women who forged the Cuban nation, and in particular, in the ideological leader of Cuban independence, Jose Marti.

Thousands of Cubans, following Marti's example, have been personal witnesses to the horrors of Castro's political prisons because of their tireless battle for Cuba's independence, national sovereignty and respect for freedom within a democratic political system.

During the closing session of the XVI Annual Congress of this glorious organization, I want my Congressional colleagues to acknowledge with admiration and respect all former and present Cuban political prisoners who have given and continue to give their all for the restoration of freedom in Cuba.

A TRIBUTE TO LA ACTUALIDAD  
SPANISH NEWSPAPER

**HON. ROBERT A. BRADY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor La Actualidad Spanish Newspaper which was founded 25 years ago by a group of Hispanic businessmen who felt that a newspaper was needed in the Delaware Valley to keep the Hispanic community informed about issues that impacted on their lives.

Since its inception, La Actualidad's mission has been to provide its readers with the most current information on community events, cultural programs, education, business and political issues. The paper also offers a wide array of local, national, and international news and sports that pertain to its Hispanic readers.

Through the years, La Actualidad has become the echo of the Delaware Valley for the Hispanic community. It provides a vital link between the community and local, state and federal governments. It also provides as an important forum for the community to address critical issues.

As it celebrates a quarter of a century, La Actualidad remains committed to continuing as an unifying force in the Hispanic Community and as an advocate for social change.

THE NEED FOR A PRAGMATIC AND  
COHERENT SOUTH ASIA POLICY

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to recent developments in South Asia, a region of growing importance to U.S. diplomatic, political, security and economic interests.

This past week, the news from the region has been positive. India's Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee personally inaugurated the new bus service with Pakistan. Prime Minister Vajpayee crossed the border into Lahore, Pakistan, where he was greeted by Pakistani

Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif. Their embrace, seen on television sets around the world, was full of powerful symbolism, which we all hope will be matched by progress toward easing tensions between these two South Asian nations.

During 1998, of course, the news from this region was dominated by the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan, which resulted in the automatic imposition of unilateral American sanctions on both countries. The result, particularly in the case of India, has been a set-back in the promising trend towards increased trade and investment we saw during most of the 1990s. Late last year, through bipartisan cooperation between Congress and the Administration, we succeeded in easing some, but far from all, of the sanctions that were imposed.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to outline a new approach, a new pragmatism, that I hope will mark our future relations with India—the world's largest democracy, a country whose population will exceed one billion people in the next decade, a country with enormous potential for trade and cooperation, and a country with legitimate defense concerns that we must recognize and respect.

While we may not necessarily welcome a world with more nuclear powers, I believe that India, in particular, would be a responsible partner in non-proliferation efforts. This would require a major shift in our focus, from simply condemning India for becoming a nuclear power—which, whether we like it or not, is the reality—to adjusting our thinking to this new reality and working to promote peace, security, confidence building and non-proliferation in South Asia.

This will require on our part a greater recognition of India's legitimate security needs and the prospects for greater Indo-U.S. cooperation in responding to the threats posed by another Asian country that must be taken into consideration when we address the India-Pakistan issue. That country is China.

I believe that China is the real threat to India, as well as to U.S. interests and to regional security. It is in this context, India's potential role as a partner for peace and stability should be understood.

In particular, India has legitimate concerns about China's support for Pakistan's nuclear and missile programs, as well as potential Chinese designs on India territory. Since the U.S. must also view China as a potential adversary, there is a growing convergence of American and Indian objectives for responding to China."

Talks between our Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and Indian Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh have shown some progress, but I believe the U.S. needs to do much more to create a framework for cooperation that recognizes the new realities in the region. I believe we have to be more pragmatic and flexible in working with India, including a greater appreciation of the security concerns that prompted India to conduct nuclear tests in the first place.

I would like to draw attention to a recent report by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) South Asia program, which noted that India and Pakistan are beginning to define "minimum deterrence" in similar ways.

The U.S. should work to build on this emerging notion of minimum deterrence, com-

bined with a declared policy of no-first-use of nuclear weapons.

I also wanted to mention a report that appeared in the January 19, 1999, edition of the newspaper India Abroad, outlining the views of Mr. Tariq Rauf, director of the International Organizations and Non-proliferation Project at the Monterey Institute of International Studies in Monterey, California. Mr. Rauf sees Washington opting for a strategy of greater accommodation in its negotiations with both India and Pakistan, recognizing that neither nation is likely to give up its nuclear weapons. Writing in the latest edition of "The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists," Rauf said India and Pakistan should not only be encouraged, but assisted, to consider a variety of bilateral and multilateral discussions and agreements "to maintain their current tacit non-deployment practices regarding nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles."

Rauf also said both countries should be encouraged to agree "on some measure of sufficiency in terms of weapons-usable fissile material stocks, warheads and weapons systems; to negotiate and implement a package of regional confidence and security-building measures; and to actively contribute to the universalization of current global non-proliferation norms.

Rauf's conclusion: "a nuclear South Asia is here to stay." Thus, he calls on us to help address the security concerns that led both nations to develop nuclear weapons in the first place. He stresses that, "Pragmatic arms control strategies must therefore focus on accommodation, not appeasement or confrontation."

Our goal should be to make India a partner in the American foreign policy goal of minimizing the threat of nuclear war. One way of accomplishing this is to take the long overdue step of accepting India as a permanent member of the UN Security Council. The key is to make India a partner for peace, and not to isolate India and further contribute to the perception that India's legitimate security concerns are not receiving adequate attention or respect.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that 1999 will be a better year in U.S.-India relations than 1998 was. Karl Inderfurth, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, recently indicated that President Clinton is hoping to visit India and Pakistan this year, pending progress on the current talks. It's been 20 years since an American President was last in India, Mr. Speaker. I hope we don't have to wait too much longer.

REPRESENTATIVE BARBARA  
NOTESTEIN—MILWAUKEE NOW  
WOMAN OF THE YEAR

**HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, February 27th, Milwaukee National Organization for Women (NOW) will honor Wisconsin Representative Barbara Notestein as the Woman of the Year. I appreciate this opportunity to share with my colleagues my admiration for one of my state's most distinguished leaders.

Barbara Notestein and I were both elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1984. We grew

into the job together, and I learned a lot from her empathetic approach to public policy and political leadership. She never forgot that the bills we considered and the policies we crafted affected real people with real families. She always considered how a bill might affect our community's most disadvantaged families, and she often helped and sometimes forced the legislature to see through their eyes.

Barbara's legislative accomplishments reflected this focus. She took the lead in establishing Wisconsin's Children at Risk program and the state's Birth to Three Program, as well as a family leave system and an initiative to even the playing field for under-resourced schools. She also led the fight to fund programs that helped women to start or expand their own businesses, and she established and funded programs to curb sexual harassment and to support the victims of sexual assault.

Barbara Notestein's strong stands on key issues and her ability to forge working coalitions won her a leadership role. She was the first woman elected to serve as the Wisconsin Assembly's Assistant Majority Leader.

As a legislator, I admire Barbara Notestein. She reminds me that, to be an effective public servant, you need heart as much as you need smarts. I admire Barbara as an advocate for the public good. She reminds me that the most compelling way to lead others is by example.

Mr. Speaker, Representative Barbara Notestein has been a clear, strong and consistent voice for women and women's issues in the Wisconsin Legislature. I commend Milwaukee NOW on a perfect choice for Woman of the Year, and I warmly congratulate Barbara Notestein on her remarkable career of public service.

---

PRIVATE ACTIVITY BOND  
EXPANSION

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today Representative HOUGHTON and I are introducing the State and Local Investment Opportunity Act of 1999. This legislation would raise the annual limit on states' authority to issue their own tax-exempt private activity bonds to the greater of \$75 times population or \$225 million, and index the limit to inflation.

Tax-exempt private activity bonds finance affordable single and multifamily housing, manufacturing facilities, environmental, energy and utility projects, redevelopment of blighted areas, and student loans, in every state. The bond volume cap was set in 1986, and is adjusted only by growth in state population. Since 1986, inflation has cut the purchasing power of these bonds by almost 50 percent. In 1997 the demand for this bond authority exceeded supply by almost 50 percent, according to the National Council of State Housing Agencies.

In my own state, the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency has financed first-time homes for more than 37,000 working families with mortgage revenue bonds, as well as financing more than 55,000 affordable apartments with multifamily housing bonds, both subject to the cap.

Since 1979, 5,241 loans resulting from the sale of mortgage revenue bonds have been made to my constituents, representing \$313 million of mortgage financing. And multifamily housing bonds account for 40 developments in my district, making 5,399 apartments available for low and moderate income workers.

Nationwide, mortgage revenue bonds have helped more than two million working families achieve the American Dream of home ownership. Many more families still need this help to achieve this Dream—help we can provide through this program.

Last year the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, BILL ARCHER, recognized the importance of this program and included an increase in the bond volume cap as part of the tax section of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act. This was an important step forward. However, the current bond volume cap remains in place until 2003 at which time the increase begins to phase in, becoming fully effective in 2007. The phase-in provision makes clear the importance of making this adjustment to the bond volume cap, and reduces the revenue costs. Now I hope we can complete the job in this session of Congress by making the expansion of the bond volume cap effective this year, and by indexing the cap for inflation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor the State and Local Investment Opportunity Act of 1999, so their states can continue making vital investments in their citizens and communities.

---

INTRODUCTION OF THE URBAN  
ASTHMA REDUCTION ACT OF 1999

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join with several of my colleagues upon the introduction of The Urban Asthma Reduction Act of 1999.

My bill takes an important step towards increasing the federal commitment to reducing the high rate of asthma-related illnesses and hospitalizations of inner city children who suffer from asthma and who also are allergic to cockroach allergen. In 1997, the National Institutes of Health (National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases) reported conclusively that asthmatic children who were both allergic to cockroaches, and exposed to high cockroach allergen levels, were hospitalized 3.3 times more often than children who were either only exposed or allergic.

The link between asthma and allergy to cockroaches is a serious public health concern. In light of the NIH findings, there should be increased federal assistance to communities to address this problem.

Asthma is on the rise, especially in inner cities. Last year, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention reported that more than 15 million Americans suffer from asthma—an increase of 75 percent between 1980 and 1994.

Asthma is a growing concern for the poor and minority communities, especially African-American and Latinos. In 1993, among children and adults, African Americans were 3 to 4 times more likely to die from asthma.

The social and economic costs are high. These children are more likely to miss school more often, go to the doctor or emergency room more frequently, and lose sleep. Consequently, the adults who care for these children may have to miss work to care for them. According to the Washington Post (April 24, 1998) the Centers for Disease Control reported that costs related to asthma were estimated to be \$6.2 billion in 1990, and expected to more than double by the year 2000.

The Urban Asthma Reduction Act of 1999 asks for action. The bill proposes to amend the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant Program, authorized by the Public Health Service Act, by adding integrated cockroach management to rodent control as an eligible activity for funding.

Integrated cockroach management is a multi-faceted approach to controlling the prevalence of cockroaches while minimizing pesticide use. It involves a range of techniques that include building cleaning and maintenance, and using pesticides as a means of last resort. The funds could be used for structural rehabilitation of buildings. This includes patching holes or open pipes that allow cockroaches entry; caulking cracks in walls; moving bushes away from buildings so cockroaches do not have easy access; and ensuring that all windows are properly screened.

The Urban Asthma Reduction Act creates new possibilities for communities that are serious about making integrated pest management a component of a comprehensive public health policy. My hope is that the Urban Asthma Reduction Act of 1999 will prove a viable tool for urban communities to improve the quality and life of all residents, but especially children who suffer from asthma.

---

A TRIBUTE TO TAYLOR COUNTY  
FIRE AND RESCUE

**HON. ALLEN BOYD**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Taylor County Fire Rescue Department, for their courage and devotion in the face of disaster.

This past summer, the Florida Gas Transmission Company's Perry Gas Compressor exploded. Flames raged for nearly seven hours, injuring five people and leveling six homes in the area. Taylor County Fire Rescue responded first, with firefighters from other areas offering assistance.

Taylor County Rescue Chief Ashley Newell, firefighter Lt. Peter Bishop, firefighter Danny Hunter and volunteer Sonny Buckhalter demonstrated considerable courage under pressure. While fighting the fire from the first explosion, a secondary explosion caught the men off guard, trapping them near advancing flames. Only hasty action on their part prevented injuries from becoming fatalities. Their quick decisions saved the lives of several citizens and averted extensive property damage.

Mr. Speaker, It is with great honor that I pay tribute to Taylor County Fire Rescue Department. By placing their lives in danger, these firefighters have shown great courage and devotion to the protection of their community.

BANGLADESH IMMIGRATION BILL,  
H.R. 849

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to introduce H.R. 849 a bill to provide for the adjustment of status of certain nationals of Bangladesh who have resided in the United States for over a decade. Despite attempts at promoting democracy and pluralism in Bangladesh, nearly half of that nation's populations still live below the poverty line. Per capita income is approximately \$260 per year making Bangladesh one of the poorest nations in the world.

The monsoons of 1998 have magnified Bangladesh's problems making it ever more difficult for the people of that nation to distribute the scarce resources available. With 830 people per square kilometer, Bangladesh is one of the world's most densely populated places. In 1992, nearly 2/3 of Bangladeshi children suffered from severe malnutrition. The current picture in Bangladesh remains exceedingly bleak.

The recent nuclear threats emanating from Bangladesh's larger neighbors have placed further burdens on a nation which has traveled so far in its quest for democracy yet remains precariously perched in a very dangerous neighborhood. These issues highlight the needs of this country and its people. We can do something vital and tangible to demonstrate our commitment to help a limited number of Bangladeshi people who have lived in the United States for at least a decade, contributed to American society and in many cases raised their American children.

The perils of living in poverty and in the climatic devastation in Bangladesh has forced some of these people to follow the same route of our own ancestors and seek refuge in the United States. Some of these people are suspended in a state of permanent illegality, entangled in a labyrinth of changing complex immigration laws. These people are not on our welfare roles and will not become wards of the state. They are good, hard working people with whom I have been proud to associate.

Mr. Speaker, let us do what is right, let us do what is just and let us do what is humane. Let us respect that role that immigrants have played in the cultural mosaic that is our United States. Accordingly, I invite my colleagues to join me in supporting this limited action to legalize those who truly are deserving of permanent residency in this great nation.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I request that a copy of this bill be inserted into the RECORD following my remarks.

H.R. 849

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Bangladeshi Adjustment Act".

**SEC. 2. ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR CERTAIN NATIONALS OF BANGLADESH.**

(a) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The status of any alien described in subsection (b) shall be adjusted by the Attorney General to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if the alien—

(A) applies for such adjustment before July 1, 2001; and

(B) is otherwise admissible to the United States for permanent residence, except in determining such admissibility the grounds for inadmissibility specified in paragraphs (4), (5), (6)(A), (7)(A), and (9)(B) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall not apply.

(2) RELATIONSHIP OF APPLICATION TO CERTAIN ORDERS.—An alien present in the United States who has been ordered excluded, deported, removed, or ordered to depart voluntarily from the United States under any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act may, notwithstanding such order, apply for adjustment of status under paragraph (1). Such an alien may not be required, as a condition of submitting or granting such application, to file a separate motion to reopen, reconsider, or vacate such order. If the Attorney General grants the application, the Attorney General shall cancel the order. If the Attorney General renders a final administrative decision to deny the application, the order shall be effective and enforceable to the same extent as if the application had not been made.

(b) ALIENS ELIGIBLE FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The benefits provided by subsection (a) shall apply to any alien who is a national of Bangladesh and who has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period, beginning not later than July 1, 1989, and ending not earlier than the date the application for adjustment under such subsection is filed, except an alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence by reason of an absence, or absences, from the United States for any periods in the aggregate not exceeding 180 days.

(2) PROOF OF COMMENCEMENT OF CONTINUOUS PRESENCE.—For purposes of establishing that the period of continuous physical presence referred to in paragraph (1) commenced not later than July 1, 1989, an alien—

(A) shall demonstrate that the alien, prior to July 1, 1989—

(i) performed service, or engaged in a trade or business, within the United States which is evidenced by records maintained by the Commissioner of Social Security; or

(ii) applied for any benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act by means of an application establishing the alien's presence in the United States prior to July 1, 1989; or

(B) shall make such other demonstration of physical presence as the Attorney General may provide for by regulation.

(c) STAY OF REMOVAL; WORK AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall provide by regulation for an alien subject to a final order of deportation or removal to seek a stay of such order based on the filing of an application under subsection (a).

(2) DURING CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Attorney General shall not order any alien to be removed from the United States, if the alien is in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings under any provision of such Act and has applied for adjustment of status under subsection (a), except where the Attorney General has rendered a final administrative determination to deny the application.

(3) WORK AUTHORIZATION.—The Attorney General may authorize an alien who has applied for adjustment of status under subsection (a) to engage in employment in the United States during the pendency of such application and may provide the alien with an "employment authorized" endorsement or other appropriate document signifying au-

thorization of employment, except that if such application is pending for a period exceeding 180 days, and has not been denied, the Attorney General shall authorize such employment.

(d) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR SPOUSES AND CHILDREN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The status of an alien shall be adjusted by the Attorney General to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if—

(A) the alien is a national of Bangladesh;

(B) the alien is the spouse, child, or unmarried son or daughter, of an alien whose status is adjusted to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under subsection (a), except that in the case of such an unmarried son or daughter, the son or daughter shall be required to establish that they have been physically present in the United States for a continuous period, beginning not later than July 1, 1989, and ending not earlier than the date the application for adjustment under this subsection is filed;

(C) the alien applies for such adjustment and is physically present in the United States on the date the application is filed;

(D) the alien is otherwise admissible to the United States for permanent residence, except in determining such admissibility the grounds for exclusion specified in paragraphs (4), (5), (6)(A), (7)(A), and (9)(B) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall not apply; and

(E) applies for such adjustment before July 1, 2001.

(2) PROOF OF CONTINUOUS PRESENCE.—For purposes of establishing the period of continuous physical presence referred to in paragraph (1)(B), an alien—

(A) shall demonstrate that such period commenced not later than July 1, 1989, in a manner consistent with subsection (b)(2); and

(B) shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence by reason of an absence, or absences, from the United States for any period in the aggregate not exceeding 180 days.

(e) FEE.—The Attorney General shall impose a fee of \$1,000 on each alien filing an application for adjustment of status under this section.

(f) AVAILABILITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.—The Attorney General shall provide to applicants for adjustment of status under subsection (a) the same right to, and procedures for, administrative review as are provided to—

(1) applicants for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; or

(2) aliens subject to removal proceedings under section 240 of such Act.

(g) LIMITATION OF JUDICIAL REVIEW.—A determination by the Attorney General as to whether the status of any alien should be adjusted under this section is final and shall not be subject to review by any court.

(h) APPLICATION OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT PROVISIONS.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, the definitions contained in the Immigration and Nationality Act shall apply in the administration of this section. Nothing contained in this section shall be held to repeal, amend, alter, modify, affect, or restrict the powers, duties, functions, or authority of the Attorney General in the administration and enforcement of such Act or any other law relating to immigration, nationality, or naturalization. The fact that an alien may be eligible to be granted the status of having been lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this section shall not preclude the alien from seeking such status under any other provision of law for which the alien may be eligible.

## BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 24, 1999*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Black History Month, I am honored to pay tribute to one of this century's greatest poets, a native of my home state of Missouri, the late Melvin B. Tolson (1898–1966). Tolson was a Renaissance man who spent his adult life in the East Texas Black Bible Belt. He was a man of prodigious talent, energy and accomplishment who was singularly devoted to championing the rights and the virtues of the common man. He served his fellow human beings in every way he could. Today he is remembered as a great teacher and a celebrated writer, but Melvin Tolson was also a painter, a cook, a waiter, a janitor, a shoeshine boy, a soldier, an actor, a boxer, a mayor, a newspaper columnist, a packing-house worker and even the poet laureate of Liberia.

Melvin Tolson was, above all, a committed humanist who devoted his life to enhancing the dignity of every human being. As an outspoken leader and champion of lost causes and underdogs, he organized black sharecroppers in the South and was known to narrowly escape a lynch mob on more than one occasion. Tolson spent more than forty years teaching at Wiley and Langston colleges where he coached championship winning Black College debate teams through a ten year winning streak during which they defeated Oxford along with two national champion teams. As a poet, Melvin Tolson's contributions to literature earned him only modest recognition toward the end of his lifetime. Like so many artists, his greatest critical acclaim came after his life ended.

Ralph Ellison, writing in "Shadow and Act", described the rich emotion of Tolson's "Richard Wright's Blues":

The blues is an impulse to keep the painful details and episodes of a brutal experience alive in one's aching consciousness, to finger its jagged grain, and to transcend it, not by the consolation of philosophy but by squeezing it from a near-tragic, near-comic lyricism. As a form, the blues is an autobiographical chronicle of personal catastrophe expressed lyrically . . . Their attraction lies in this, that they at once express both the agony of life and the possibility of conquering it through sheer toughness of spirit.

Mr. Speaker, Melvin Tolson is a source of inspiration to Black Americans. He is one of the shining stars of our history and one of this nation's greatest artists. Tolson created a poetic legacy. His writings will bless and enrich the lives of generations to come. I am happy to report that the Tolson Project has been established to enhance our knowledge and understanding of the works of Melvin B. Tolson and under its leadership, the "Collected Works of Melvin B. Tolson" will be re-issued this year. In closing, I would like to take this opportunity to share some of this distinguished man's immortal words.

DELTA

Art  
is not barrel copper easily separated

from the matrix  
it is not fresh tissues  
—for microscopic study—  
one may fix:  
unique as the white tiger's pink paws and  
blue eyes,

Art

leaves her lover as a Komitas  
deciphering intricate Armenia neums,  
with a wild surmise.

## RENDEZVOUS WITH AMERICA

I see Joe DiMaggio

As his bat cuts a vacuum in the paralyzed  
air:

In brown Joe Louis, surged in white acclaim,  
As he fights his country's cause in Madison  
Square.

A TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA STAFF  
OF ONALASKA, WISCONSIN**HON. RON KIND**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Patricia Staff, a true hometown hero from Wisconsin.

Last month, Patricia Staff, who is a resident of my district, took action that potentially saved the life of a young student. Patricia is a school crossing guard in Onalaska, Wisconsin. On Friday, January 8, she was working at her usual crossing location at Quincy Street and Sand Lake Road in Onalaska. While helping students cross this busy intersection, she noticed a car swerving through traffic with no intention of stopping. Patricia quickly grabbed a young boy crossing the intersection and pulled him out of harms way. According to the police, Patricia's actions saved the child from certain injury and possibly death.

Every day, throughout our nation, dedicated men and women serve our country as school crossing guards. It is easy to overlook their work. The job they do, however, is vital to the millions of students who walk to school each day. Crossing guards assist students at busy intersections, they keep an eye out for strangers who may threaten children, they provide parents with the security of knowing their children are safe, and often they become good friends to the students. School crossing guards are essential to the safety and well-being of our children.

Patricia Staff is a tribute to the people of western Wisconsin and all crossing guards. Patricia Staff put the protection of those children going to school above all other concerns, and because of that she potentially saved a life. I rise today to commend Patricia Staff for her work, thank her for dedication to her community, and praise her as a true hero.

## TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DICK DAY

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I wish to take this moment to recognize the remarkable life and significant achievements of one of Colorado's leading

journalists for the past thirty years, Dick Day. Tragically, Dick died in an automobile accident on December 8, 1998. While family, friends and colleagues remember the truly exceptional life of Dick, I, too, would like to pay tribute to this remarkable man and friend.

As the managing editor of the Montrose Daily Press for 31 years, Dick's work ethic was the stuff of legend. According to his colleagues, Dick never missed a day of work in his thirty plus years as managing editor. Often, Dick could be found reading reports off the press wire as early as 4:00 in the morning. Dick's unwavering dedication to the Daily Press has been described by those who worked under his leadership as "legendary" and "inspirational." Such accolades seem befitting a man who was widely recognized to be one of Colorado's most accomplished journalists.

As a native of Grand Junction and graduate of Grand Junction High School in 1958, Dick returned to the Grand Valley after leaving the Montrose Daily Press to become the special sections editor of the Grand Junction Daily Sentinel. In this capacity, Dick served with the same distinction and dedication that he had so readily demonstrated in his time with the Daily Press. And as was the case with his time at the Daily Press, the quality of Dick's work brought widespread acclaim both to himself and the Daily Sentinel.

Although his professional accomplishments will long be remembered and admired, most who knew him well will remember Dick Day, above all else, as a friend. It is clear that the multitude of those who have come to know Dick as a friend, including myself, will be worse off in his absence. However, Mr. Speaker, I am confident that, in spite of this profound loss, the family and friends of Dick Day can take solace in the knowledge that each is a better person for having known him.

LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD  
FOR ROBERT SHERMAN**HON. LOIS CAPPS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with my colleagues the award for Lifetime Achievement that was presented to my remarkable constituent Bob Sherman by the Alumni Associations of the University of California, Santa Barbara. Bob Sherman, UCSB Class of 1947, has had a phenomenal record of success as a national and international senior tennis champion. He has won more senior tennis titles than all but one other player ever. Over the past thirty-five years there have been only a few in which he did not win a national or international championship. As recently as 1996 he won the singles Grand Slam. Yet in our hometown of Santa Barbara, he is better known as a very popular tennis pro and instructor who is eager to work with students of all ages.

Bob Sherman remains active and competitive, with many lifetimes of achievement remaining in his wonderful career. He is a member of the UCSB Athletic Hall of Fame and is a testimonial that excellence can be achieved at every age, and therefore an example to us all. I am proud to join my friends at UCSB in recognizing Bob Sherman's on-going lifetime of achievement.

IN HONOR OF THE PROMOTION TO  
MAJOR OF CAPTAIN JOHN F.  
"JACK" DROHAN

**HON. JIM NUSSLE**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to say a few words in tribute to USAF Captain John F. "Jack" Drohan. Captain Drohan is currently serving as the Chief of Acquisition Career Management Policy working for the Under Secretary of Air Force Acquisition in the Pentagon. Tomorrow, February 26, 1999, Captain Drohan, a loyal and dedicated Air Force officer, will be promoted to the rank of Major. With this promotion, he was also selected for attendance at the Air Force's Intermediate Service School.

After completing his B.S. degree in Aerospace Engineering at the University of Florida, Captain Drohan was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the United States Air Force on May 2, 1987. He served at Wright Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio where he received a M.S. in Engineering Management from the University of Dayton. Captain Drohan also served in the Air Force's Education with Industry program for 10 months with Tracor Aerospace in Austin, Texas before serving at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio. Captain Drohan is also a distinguished graduate of Squadrons Officer School and has represented his squadron at the Top Tech Air Force Instructor Competition.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Captain Jack Drohan on his promotion to Major, and extend to him my best wishes for continued service to the Air Force and our great country.

TRIBUTE TO MACK WILLIE  
RHODES

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a pillar in my hometown, Mr. Mack Willie Rhodes of Sumter, South Carolina. An African-American great great-grandfather, Mr. Rhodes has been a champion in his community for many years. He is continually offering his assistance to neighbors, friends and family in many capacities. Mr. Rhodes is the oldest member of Melina Presbyterian Church, where he has worshiped since 1915. Mr. Rhodes is an Elder in his church and was a Sunday School Superintendent for many years. He also taught Sunday school at the Goodwill Presbyterian Church and has been a member of Masonic Lodge Golden Gate No. 73 since 1948.

Mr. Rhodes was born in Sardinia, South Carolina, on February 25, 1898 to Robert and Olivia Williams Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes is the second oldest of 15 children. Family, good values, and good living are Mr. Rhodes' most cherished possessions.

At an early age Mr. Rhodes married Annie Elizabeth Hammett Rhodes (deceased). They

had 14 children: Calvin Oliver Rhodes, John Tillman Rhodes, Adranna Olivia Cooper, Susanna H. Hannibal, Annie Elizabeth Muldrow, Hattie Jane Burgess, Mack Willie Rhodes, Sam J. Rhodes, Daisy B. Sims, Willie Rhodes, Albert Rhodes, Viola Rhodes Montgomery, MacArthur Rhodes, and Paul Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes later married Mrs. Carrie Smith Rhodes (deceased), who brought two children to their union: Maggie and Johnny Smith. He is affectionately known as "Papa" by his 7 children (9 deceased), 41 grandchildren (5 deceased), 41 great-grandchildren (2 deceased) and 10 great-great-grandchildren.

Mr. Rhodes' favorite pastime is reading the Bible, newspapers and magazines. He also enjoys watching baseball, the news, and news related programs on television. He still takes time to visit the sick in his community to offer any assistance he may be able to provide. His favorite Bible scripture is the 23rd Chapter of Psalms. Mr. Rhodes also lives by a motto, "Treat others as you would have them treat you."

Mr. Speaker, please join me in wishing Mr. Mack Willie Rhodes a prosperous and happy 101st birthday. He is truly a living example of the American spirit.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 24, 1999*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in observance of Black History Month.

The United States has officially observed Black History Month every February since 1976. The idea of observing Black History Month must be credited to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a prominent educator, historian and author, who created Negro History Week in 1926. For over 70 years, each February Americans have been encouraged to reflect upon the contributions that African Americans have made to American life and culture—and to think about the unfinished business this great country faces in addressing what has been referred to as America's own original sin—slavery and racism.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, an organization established by Dr. Woodson in 1915 to promote a better understanding and appreciation of the contributions that African Americans have made to this country, has selected "The Legacy of African Americans in Leadership for the Present and Future" as the theme for this year's observance of Black History Month. Accordingly, I wish to address my remarks today to some of the great African American leaders with which this country has been blessed over its lifetime.

There is no shortage of articulate, influential African American leaders in our nation's history. These individuals influenced both the African American community and our society at large in powerful ways as they fought to win freedom, fair treatment, and better lives for all African Americans.

African American leaders have been influential throughout this country's history—even in

the time of slavery. Brave men like Nat Turner, Gabriel Prosser, and Denmark Vesey, for example, organized and led doomed but valiant slave rebellions against slave owners and the militias that maintained the institution of slavery with force. Abolitionists like Frederick Douglas and Sojourner Truth undermined the institution of slavery by speaking, writing, and lobbying against it—at considerable personal risk. And brave individuals like Harriet Tubman risked their lives and their hard-won freedom to return to slave-holding states to lead other African Americans north to freedom along the Underground Railroad. During the Civil War, over 200,000 African American men fought in the Union Army and Navy—to free their enslaved brethren, to prove that African Americans were as brave and as tough as whites, and to improve the claim of all African Americans to the rights already enjoyed by whites.

In the post-Reconstruction era, African Americans like Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Mary Church Terrell shaped attitudes within the African American community and won the respect of many white Americans across the country.

In the early 1900s, prominent African Americans like W.E.B. DuBois and Ida Wells-Barnett worked to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an organization dedicated to the elimination of segregation and discrimination. Also in those years, Marcus Garvey led an influential black nationalist movement and fought institutional racism in the United States.

In the 1920s, '30s, and '40s, A. Philip Randolph worked to organize African American workers and end the division of the labor movement along racial lines. He also worked diligently to end discrimination in the military and the government.

And since the end of World War II, African American leaders like Thurgood Marshall, Martin Luther King, Adam Clayton Powell, Jesse Jackson, Colin Powell, and Ralph Bunche have made their mark on American history—in our courts, our schools, our government, our politics, the military, and in foreign affairs. African American women like Fannie Lou Hamer, Shirley Chisholm, and Barbara Jordan broke old barriers and won the respect of millions of Americans for their integrity, their intelligence, their dedication, and their professional accomplishments.

This recitation of African American leaders is by no means all-inclusive. In fact, it touches upon only a few of the African American leaders who have shaped this country's history. Their names are intended merely to document the observation that African American leaders have played an important positive role in our nation's past.

As part of the annual observation of Black History Month, it is instructive to remind ourselves that in the face of racism, discrimination, and violence, many African Americans have successfully taken action to change our society and determine their own destiny within it. I believe that African Americans today can draw great satisfaction and strength from that history.

A BILL TO INCREASE THE ANNUAL CAP ON STATES' AUTHORITY TO ISSUE THEIR OWN TAX-EXEMPT PRIVATE ACTIVITY BONDS AND TO INDEX SUCH AMOUNTS IN THE FUTURE

**HON. AMO HOUGHTON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL, together with a number of other colleagues, in introducing our bill, "The State and Local Investment Opportunity Act of 1999." The bill would raise the annual cap on states' authority to issue their own tax-exempt "Private Activity" bonds to \$75 times population (\$225 million if greater) and provides for an inflation adjustment based on the consumer price index for calendar years after 2000. The bill would be effective for calendar years after 1999.

A similar bill was introduced in the 105th Congress and was enacted without the indexation provision and the increase in the annual cap is being phased in starting in 2003. Thus, our new bill is the same as last year's bill except for the indexation and effective date. Chairman ARCHER of the Ways and Means Committee was totally cooperative in our effort last Congress, and indeed was key in including our original proposal in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998, which the House passed but the Senate did not take up. Nevertheless, the Chairman persisted in including the phased-in provision in the smaller so-called "extender bill" that was enacted.

We believe this change is important to all of us, in that tax-exempt Private Activity Bonds finance affordable ownership and rental housing, manufacturing job creation, environmental cleanup, infrastructure and student loans. Nationwide, demand for bond authority exceeded supply by nearly 50 percent in 1997, according to the National Council of State Housing Agencies. This is a bipartisan issue. Three-quarters of the House supported our bill in the 105th Congress and a majority of the Senate cosponsored identical Senate legislation. The nation's governors and mayors, other state and local governmental groups, and the public finance community all strongly support full bond cap restoration.

On the possibility that a large tax package moves forward this session, we believe it is important to reconsider the effective date issue, as well as the indexing for inflation going forward.

We urge our colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this important legislation—"The State and Local Investment Opportunity Act of 1999."

IN HONOR OF CASIMIR PULASKI

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the millions of Polish Americans, the city of Chicago, the people of Illinois and citizens of our nation, I rise today in honor of Casimir Pu-

laski, a patriot and military hero and the Father of the American Cavalry.

While countless words have been spoken and many volumes have been written about Casimir Pulaski's life, I believe this contributions to his native home and his bravery on behalf of his adopted land are immeasurable.

Casimir Pulaski was born on March 4, 1747 in Warka, Poland. He was a valiant fighter during Poland's war of independence from Russia. But for his distinguished service toward freedom and independence on behalf of his people and his beloved Poland, he was forced to flee and became an exile.

He remained a voice for just causes and an unwavering spirit for freedom. That is why he joined in America's struggle against the colonists and fought along side General George Washington during the Revolutionary War. He was named brigadier general and the first commander of the American cavalry. For his bravery and service, he was bestowed, and rightly so, the title of "Father of the American Cavalry."

He paid the ultimate price for his convictions and was fatally wounded during the Battle of Savannah.

Casimir Pulaski is an American hero, who fought for freedom, with honor and courage. As we commemorate this legend, I also wish to recognize the countless accomplishments and great contributions of Polish Americans to our nation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DEATH TAX ELIMINATION ACT

**HON. JENNIFER DUNN**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, it's been said that only with our government are you given a "certificate at birth, a license at marriage, and a bill at death." Today I am introducing the Death Tax Elimination Act, which seeks to phase-out the onerous death tax. The death tax rates will be reduced by 5 percentage points each year until the highest rate bracket—55 percent—reaches zero in 2010. As these rates are lowered to zero, more and more families will no longer be forced to give the family savings to Uncle Sam and the family business will be saved. In an era when the productivity of American workers is creating huge budget surpluses, it is incomprehensible for this tax to live on. The death tax deserves to die.

One of the most compelling aspects of the American dream is to make life better for your children and loved ones. Yet, the current tax treatment of individuals and families at death is so onerous that when one dies, their children are many times forced to sell and turn over more than half of their inheritance just to pay the taxes. It takes place at an agonizing time for the family; when families should be grieving for a loved one with friends and relatives, rather than spending painful hours with lawyers and bureaucrats.

By confiscating between 37 percent and 55 percent of an estate, the death tax punishes life-long habits of savings, discourages entrepreneurship and capital formation, penalizes families, and has an enormous negative effect on other tax revenues. Americans today are

living longer and enjoying their retirement. At a time when this Congress is discussing the future of Social Security, and how to personalize and modernize the system, we also need to encourage private investment. We should be encouraging people to plan for their future with retirement plans and IRAs, rather than encouraging reckless spending and a me-first attitude. This country was born on the promise of hope and opportunity, and by taxing families and businesses at their most agonizing time, we destroy their hope for the future.

By today's tax system, it is easier and cheaper to sell a business before death rather than try to pass it on after. More than 70 percent of family business and farms do not survive through the second generation. Nine out of ten successors whose family-owned businesses failed within three years of the principal owner's death said trouble paying estate taxes contributed to the company's demise. For family owned business, this is a tax just because the business is changing ownership due to the death of an owner.

Aside from being a source of revenue, another express purpose of the estate tax was to break up large concentrations of wealth. 75 years later, however, reality suggests that rather than being an important means for promoting equal economic opportunity, the estate tax is in fact a barrier to economic advancement for people of all economic circumstances. In effect, the death tax, which was established to redistribute wealth, hurts those it was meant to help—namely, America's working men and women. When small businesses close their doors, loyal employees lose their jobs.

The saying goes that death and taxes are the only certainties in life. I believe it is ridiculous that the government force the American people to deal with both on the same day. Families should be allowed—and encouraged—to save for future generations. I invite my colleagues to join JOHN TANNER and me in our bi-partisan effort to eliminate this detrimental and cruel tax.

TRIBUTE TO THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JUDSON CENTER

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Judson Center on the occasion of their 75th Anniversary.

The Judson Center began as a children's home with a single matron tending to the emotional, physical and spiritual growth of only a few children. As children and families became more fragmented and victimized by poverty, disabilities, abuse and neglect, the Judson Center grew to meet these new challenges.

Under the 17 year leadership of Mounir W. Sharobeem, the Judson Center has 365 employees and is a comprehensive, multi-faceted, community-based human service center providing care for over one thousand individuals on any given day. It serves individuals in Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Washtenaw and Kalamazoo counties.

In 1991, the agency won Crain's Detroit Business "Best Managed Non-Profit Award," and the Peter F. Drucker Award for Non-Profit

Innovation. In 1994, Judson Center was a finalist in the Innovations in State and Local Government Award program, sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the John F. Kennedy School of Government. The Richard Huegli Award sponsored by United Community Services has been presented to the agency on two occasions. In 1994 it received this award for its innovative Supported Employment program, and in 1998 for its Living in Family Environment initiative.

Judson's leader, Mounir W. Sharoben was awarded Executive of the Year by United Community Services in 1990, and Michiganian of the Year by the Detroit News in 1992.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Judson Center for 75 years of fulfilling its mission to help children, adults and families reach their fullest potential. I wish them success in continuing to serve so many communities in need.

IN MEMORY OF WILMER "VINEGAR BEND" MIZELL

SPEECH OF

**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 24, 1999*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to offer a tip of the old baseball cap to a great team player—Wilmer Mizell.

I was saddened to learn of Wilmer's death this past Sunday at the age of 68. It's appropriate that Congress put its appreciation of one of its most genial Members in the record books.

I first came across Wilmer Mizell not as a Congressman from North Carolina, but as a cagey major league pitcher known as "Vinegar Bend" on his baseball cards. Truly the kind of great baseball nickname I fondly remember from my boyhood in the 1950's.

Anyway, I was a 14-year-old fan when I met Wilmer and some of his fellow St. Louis Cardinals in Milwaukee. He gave me his autograph—in fact, I still treasure those Cardinal autographs today—and tickets to the game. That's when ballplayers really were heroes to their fans, and when baseball was the indisputable National Pastime.

You'll find Wilmer Mizell permanently listed in the baseball fan's bible, the Encyclopedia of Baseball. He pitched for the Cardinals, the Pittsburgh Pirates, and the New York Mets. He was a key addition for the Pirates in 1960, when Pittsburgh capped an improbable World Series victory over the Yankees on Bill Mazeroski's stunning home run. Wilmer then performed the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of the grand old game by toiling for the expansion Mets.

After a few years, Wilmer Mizell broke into another exclusive lineup. He was elected as a Congressman from North Carolina. Wilmer served his district with distinction from 1968 to 1974. He would later serve in the Commerce Department under President Ford and in the Agriculture Department under President Reagan. His easy-going style masked a savvy mind.

When I was a boy, I couldn't have imagined that I would meet Wilmer Mizell on the baseball field again \*\*\* only this time, as a Congressman. For years, Wilmer was a fixture at the congressional baseball game. As a long-time player, I can't tell you how much it meant to have Wilmer at practice and at the game itself. One of my great regrets in my first year as manager of the Republican team is that Wilmer won't be there to share his advice, wisdom, and wit.

But we will all remember Wilmer Mizell when we rise for the National Anthem before the game this June. He was the essence of two traits common to success in baseball and politics: good-hearted competition and real camaraderie. We'll miss this great ballplayer, great American, and truly good friend.

TRIBUTE TO CAPE AND ISLANDS EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

**HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the important work of Cape and Islands Emergency Medical Services on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary on February 25, 1999.

The Cape and Islands Emergency Medical Services system was created in 1974 by a group of physicians, fire fighters and chiefs, local officials and educators who recognized the need to develop a comprehensive paramedic training program and who had the vision to create a system to provide advanced life support ambulance services to the people of the Cape and Islands.

Today, Cape and Islands EMS provides these comprehensive services to 26 towns, 29 provider agencies, 5 hospitals and a fluctuating population of 200,000 in the winter months and over 1,000,000 during the summer.

Cape and Islands EMS has made significant contributions to the delivery of health care on Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket through education, medical direction and oversight, communications and administrative services for EMS providers.

After twenty-five years, Cape and Islands EMS has become a leader in the delivery of high-quality emergency medical services. Its team has set a high standard of excellence, always striving to exceed the needs and expectations of the Cape and Islands medical community as well as area residents.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Cape and Islands EMS System for twenty-five years of outstanding service.