

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JAMES L. HARRISON,
16TH PUBLIC PRINTER OF THE
UNITED STATES

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 2000

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to pay tribute to an outstanding civil servant, Mr. James L. Harrison, of Bethesda, Maryland, who died October 5, 2000, at age 94. Mr. Harrison was the 16th Public Printer of the United States, serving during the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations, and overseeing a fundamental and far-reaching transformation of the Government Printing Office during his tenure.

Mr. Harrison came to the Government during the Great Depression, working as a draftsman at the Bureau of the Census. He later transferred to the Office of Price Administration, rising to the position of liaison officer at the Capitol, a post he occupied until the OPA was disbanded in 1947. In 1949, he became Staff Director of the Congress' Joint Committee on Printing, where for 12 years he worked tirelessly to improve the speed and efficiency of the Government's printing operations. It was through the Joint Committee that Mr. Harrison began his long association with GPO, the organization through which he would make his greatest contributions to the Nation.

In March 1961, following his appointment as Public Printer by President John F. Kennedy, Mr. Harrison took direct control of the Government's printing and publications dissemination work. His successes at the GPO are summarized eloquently in this excerpt from "The Government Printing Office," written by Robert E. Kling, Jr., in 1970:

Under Harrison, the Government Printing Office entered a period of growth and progress. Dollar volume leaped from less than \$100 million in 1961 to more than \$200 million in 1969. Documents sales jumped from about \$9 million to \$20 million over the same period. The far-reaching Harrison policy of sharing the government's printing requirements with industry led to a steady increase in work supplied by contract printers. In 1961, commercial printers provided 42 percent of the annual volume; in 1970, 57 percent, or \$103 million worth of printing, was done by private industry.

Harrison made strenuous efforts to improve working conditions and environment in the plant, and during his tenure took a keen interest in upgrading the equipment used in supplying the U.S. Government's printing needs. Under his direction, a major part of the Office's outmoded and obsolete equipment was replaced by modern, more efficient machinery. In keeping with nationwide trends in the industry, letterpress was supplanted by offset as the main production method . . . offset presses with high running rates and low plating and press preparation costs keep GPO prices competitive with those of the best commercial firms.

Mr. Kling could not have foreseen an even further-reaching modernization to the GPO

that Mr. Harrison pioneered: the introduction of GPO's electronic typesetting system. This revolutionary change freed the Office of storing, melting, and molding tons of lead in its daily printing operations by converting to electronic database operations. By the time his term as Public Printer ended in March 1970, Mr. Harrison had laid the groundwork for today's on-line editions of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, U.S. Code, and other essential Government publications. As a result of the technological changes that Mr. Harrison initiated, the American public today retrieves an average of more than 25 million Government documents a month from the GPO's on-line service, GPO Access.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we pay tribute to this man who brought so much insight and energy to the public's work. James Harrison's leadership at GPO produced results that not only saved public money, but also built a strong foundation for information technologies developed decades after his tenure ended and which today benefit all Americans. He was, moreover, a friend of the dedicated men and women of the Government Printing Office. He will be missed.

IN HONOR AND RECOGNITION OF
THE LESBIAN/GAY COMMUNITY
SERVICE CENTER OF CLEVELAND'S
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Cleveland's Lesbian/Gay Community Service Center. For the past twenty-five years, the Center has served the community's gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people and their supporters in the Greater Cleveland area.

Driven by the belief that all people have a right to pursue life, liberty, and happiness in America, and because gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) people have been denied these basic rights, the Center has distinguished itself as a respected educator, advocate, social services provider and community builder.

In 1975, the Center's founders, Ethan Ericson, Michael Madigan, and Arthur MacDonald, opened the Gay Education and Awareness Resource Foundation, or GEAR. In 1988, GEAR's name was changed to the Lesbian/Gay Community Service Center and the "Living Room," a drop-in center for men with AIDS, was opened. The Living Room was the only center of its kind in the Midwest United States—establishing the Center's position as not only a preeminent advocate for the gay and lesbian community, but as a pioneer in GLBT services. The Center has served Cleveland in many capacities, including the encouragement of GLBT people to vote with "Pro-

mote the Vote" programs, the creation of a Speaker's Bureau to inform and educate the general public about the Center and its gay/lesbian issues, and the training of law enforcement agencies regarding GLBT issues. Recently, the Center was awarded the Human Rights Campaign's Equality award for outstanding service to the GLBT community in Greater Cleveland. Now, arriving at its twenty-fifth year celebration, the Center is still thriving with various activities and plans to serve Greater Cleveland Community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my fellow members join me in honoring the outstanding community service of the Lesbian and Gay Community Service Center of Greater Cleveland.

THE FOUNDATION OF FREEDOM

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 2000

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of the House a sermon entitled, "The Foundation of Freedom," that was delivered by the Reverend Wendell R. Estep, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Columbia, South Carolina. I believe that the points that are made by Dr. Estep deserve the attention of each of us.

THE FOUNDATION OF FREEDOM—JULY 2, 2000

(By Dr. Wendell R. Estep)

This week we celebrate the birth of our nation and I, like you, have an undying love for America. I love the American dream—the idea that a person can work hard, they can do their best and, perhaps, accomplish anything they can dream. I have been in some communist countries, I have looked into the eyes of their citizens, and I have not seen that glimmer of hope that is characteristic of Americans. I love the fact that we live in a nation that allows us to be what we can be and do what we can do. I love this land for its beauty. From the plains of West Texas to the forests of South Carolina . . . it is a beautiful land. I love the people of America—diverse, different—but American.

Perhaps it is because of that love I have and you have, that I have such a growing burden for this land, such a concern for this land. Oh, I know when we look at it, the DOW is strong . . . but the heart is weak. And my fear for America is that we are losing the foundation on which this land was built. My concern for our country is that we are setting aside the principles that made this a great land.

Last week, the Supreme Court ruled concerning public prayer at football games. By a 6-3 vote Monday, the Court barred officials from letting students lead stadium crowds in prayer before football games. The Court's sweeping language in that Texas case could extend far beyond the school's sports events and eventually affect graduation ceremonies, moments of silence, and more. Writing for the minority of three, [Chief Justice William H.] Rehnquist said he found the tone of the Court's opinion more disturbing than its substance. "It bristles with hostility to all

• 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.