

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY
MONTH: MARKING A CENTURY
OF ACHIEVEMENT AND STRUG-
GLE

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in this year's celebration of African-American History Month which provides an opportunity to consider the theme of "Reflections on 1895: Douglass, DuBois, Washington."

The 100 years since 1895 have been marked by some of the greatest advancements in the struggle for civil rights for the African-American community. An ability to look into the past reveals clear markers of significant progress in the status of African-American within the political, economic, and cultural life of the United States. A review of our Nation's past also leads us to identify certain heroic individuals who made a unique and lasting contribution to the great march forward toward equal rights for all Americans, regardless of color.

Individuals like Frederick Douglass, William Edward Burghardt DuBois, and Booker T. Washington are clearly outstanding heroic figures in the struggle for African-American dignity. What is less clear to many Americans is the fact that their lives were characterized by both triumphs and setbacks. The great strides they made on behalf of African-American civil rights did not always follow straight lines.

What is important to stress, however, is the fact that these three great African-Americans remain focused with their "eyes on the prize" even during periods of great challenge. The example they provide of commitment and perseverance is one that should continue to inspire African-Americans and Americans of all colors who are dedicated to the idea of equality.

The year 1895 marked a period of reconstruction and reaction in our Nation's history when African-Americans faced new oppression and violence. Hopes for the attainment of African-American civil and economic rights were being shattered by a resurgent racism no longer constrained by leadership from the Federal Government. An environment of violent oppression existed which was characterized by nightriders and lynchings. Legalized oppression took the form of poll taxes and Jim Crow segregation laws. Efforts by white political groups to deny African-Americans their civil rights would be given the sanction of the U.S. Supreme Court 1 year later in the 1896 Plessy versus Ferguson decision upholding the principle of separate but equal.

The year 1895 also marked the passing of Frederick Douglass who was an outstanding leader of the highest rank in the abolitionist movement. Frederick Douglass, who was born in slavery, dedicated his life to ending slavery and then securing the full legal rights of freed African-Americans. He confronted the harshest reality of his time—a brutal and dehumanizing

slave system—with an unending commitment to winning freedom for all African-Americans.

Frederick Douglass was a man of his time but he was not constrained by the attitudes and expectations of his time. He spoke boldly in the cause of abolition to both Presidents and slaveowners. He challenged all Americans to stand by the promises made with adoption of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Frederick Douglass passed away in 1895 after a long lifetime in which he could still see both uncorrected injustices and signs of dramatic progress.

W.E.B. DuBois and Booker T. Washington both benefited from the legacy of Frederick Douglass but would make their own distinct contributions to African-American history. W.E.B. DuBois chose to take up the challenge of securing full political rights that had been left behind by Frederick Douglass. Booker T. Washington advocated setting aside political rights as a primary agenda so that full attention could be focused on achieving economic standing for African-Americans. They shared, however, a commitment to addressing the realities faced by African-Americans in 1895 and dedicated their lives to changing the times in which they lived.

Booker T. Washington was already well recognized as an African-American leader and founder of the Tuskegee Institute in 1895 when he gave a landmark speech at the Atlanta Exposition. He was an advocate of a ruralist agenda for African-Americans that steered clear of political activism in favor of economic attainments. Booker T. Washington believed that African-Americans could best secure a position in American society through industrial education and vocational training. While this position was controversial among many African-Americans, Booker T. Washington's views were instrumental in shaping relations among white Americans and African-Americans in the decades immediately following 1895.

In 1895, W.E.B. DuBois became the first African-American to receive a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University. He embarked on a lifelong commitment to using his writings and public remarks to advance the political liberties of fellow African-Americans. His many books and articles served to document the violence and injustice experienced by African-Americans. This work served to focus attention on the status of African-Americans to challenge the injustice of the system in which they lived.

Dr. DuBois emerged as a political leader in the tradition of Frederick Douglass and played a central role in the establishment of the NAACP. He helped to convince a generation of African-Americans that Booker T. Washington's vision of economic sufficiency would not be adequate to secure a proper respect for African-Americans as U.S. citizens. Dr. DuBois provided a new focus on political action that would bear its fruits in the civil rights movement of the 1950's and 1960's.

The lives of Douglass, DuBois, and Washington were characterized by over 70 years collectively of commitment to the advancement of African-Americans. The passing of Fred-

erick Douglass in 1895 marked a time when succeeding African-American leaders like Washington and DuBois would take on in turn the mantle of leadership. These were men who responded to political realities and provided the vital leadership necessary to create a new realities that advanced the standing of African-Americans in our society.

Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago in 1895, the United States looked to the leadership of individuals like Douglass, DuBois, and Washington at a time when reaction and retreat characterized the attitude of many white Americans toward their fellow African-American citizens. Today, we also have leaders in the African-American community who are ready to confront the forces of reaction and retreat wherever they may be found. The men and women active in the civil rights movement today have a right to be proud of the accomplishments of leaders like Douglas, DuBois, and Washington.

It is my hope that African-Americans will also be inspired by the example of Douglass, DuBois, and Washington as a new generation continues to work for the equality and civil liberties that should be available to all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO COL. AARON BANK

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a military legend, 92-year-old Col. Aaron Bank of San Clemente, CA. Heralded as the father of the Green Berets, Colonel Bank was instrumental in developing one of this country's most respected and renowned military divisions.

As a member of a small group of senior officers in the Department of the Army, Colonel Bank recognized the need for an unconventional warfare organization within the framework of the U.S. Army. His unique military vision and experience earned him the role as commander of the first special forces group in the history of the U.S. Army.

Colonel Bank translated the concept of a U.S. Army unconventional warfare organization into a practical reality. This elite fighting force represents some of the bravest, toughest, most resourceful, accomplished men in the world. Colonel Bank led the charge in organizing one of the most prestigious special force organizations in the world. He truly is the father of the Green Berets.

His unique, daring military experiences span the globe and history: executing operations within the French resistance; the three-man guerrilla team air-dropped behind enemy lines to pave the way for the Allied invasion; an incredible secret plot to capture Hitler; his remarkable meeting with Ho Chi Minh in Indochina. Colonel Bank was instrumental in

• 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.

changing the course of history and making the world a safer place for people everywhere. He truly is an extraordinary leader.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my colleagues will join me in recognizing the contributions and accomplishments of Col. Aaron Bank. I join friends and family who salute him.

THE STRANGE CASE OF EFRAIN BAMACA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the democratic Government of Guatemala has been put under a great deal of pressure to resolve the case of Efrain Bamaca, a commander of the URNG, a Marxist terrorist group that has been fighting for power in Guatemala for 34 years.

The Government says Mr. Bamaca was killed in combat in 1992. Jennifer Harbury, an American citizen who says she is Mr. Bamaca's widow, claims he is being held in a clandestine military prison.

As we weigh Ms. Harbury's claims, I urge my colleagues to take the following into account.

First, Ms. Harbury is a strong partisan of the URNG. In the press, this is seldom mentioned. But she makes it no secret. In fact she published a book, "Bridge of Courage," portraying the struggle of this Marxist movement in glowing, heroic terms. On the back cover, the top endorsement comes from one of the worst violators of human rights in the hemisphere, Daniel Ortega. In one chapter, entitled "How You Can Make A Difference," she points out that Americans are legally barred from aiding the military efforts of the URNG, but strictly humanitarian aid is legal. Given her intense commitment to the URNG cause, it is plausible that her campaign on behalf of Mr. Bamaca is, like the URNG's military and political actions, designed first and foremost to weaken the democratically elected Government of Guatemala.

Second, Ms. Harbury is seeking far better treatment than Guatemalans in her position.

Ms. Harbury demands that the government of President Ramiro de Leon Carpio—which took office over a year after the fateful military engagement involving Comandante Bamaca—produce her husband or his remains. This is in the context of a guerrilla war with countless human rights violations on both sides and no record of prisoner exchanges. Bamaca is one of thousands whose fate is unknown.

In fact, there have been so many abuses that the Guatemalan Government and the URNG agreed last June on a way to address them all. A special Historical Commission will conduct a sweeping investigation and issue a public report, as Chile's Government did after the Pinochet era.

So, even though her case received special attention last year, Ms. Harbury continues to demand higher priority than the thousands of Guatemalan widows of soldiers and guerrillas, who will await the Historical Commission.

Out of this, a few things are clear.

First, Ms. Harbury will be back in the headlines next month with her second hunger

strike, pressuring President Clinton to take action against Guatemala.

Second, she is hoping for a second free ride in the media. Human interest coverage brings few hard political questions. Her marriage alone provides a wealth of questions for a good political reporter. There are no photos of her with her husband, and records of her marriage in Texas can only be described as bizarre. When the URNG sought investigators' help locating Bamaca in 1992, their documents didn't mention that he was married. When Harbury has travelled to Guatemala, Bamaca's parents have declined to meet her.

Third, Harbury's campaign helps the URNG at a critical time. The rebels are in the process of abandoning U.N.-mediated peace talks, after those talks made major progress in 1994. The URNG doesn't want to face the next major issue—ceasefire and demobilization—so it is walking away from the table. Its futile military struggle, with the suffering it brings to the Guatemalan people, will continue.

That is the real crime in Guatemala—the trashing of a peace process that is close to ending a 34-year conflict. If U.S. media attention stays on a guerrilla commander lost in combat 3 years ago, it's a crime that won't get the attention it deserves.

WORK IS THE MAIN THING

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1995

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House to an article by Mr. Lewis Lehrman that appeared in the Wall Street Journal on Friday, February 10. In the spirit of President's Day, Mr. Lehrman's article on Abraham Lincoln is something I believe that we as an institution should remember about a man who has taught us so much. I submit Mr. Lehrman's article for the RECORD. [From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 10, 1995]

WORK IS THE MAIN THING

(By Lewis E. Lehrman)

Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday we celebrate on Sunday, is generally remembered for winning the Civil War and freeing the slaves. He should be. But the great lost truth about our 16th president is that during most of his political career he focused, not on slavery, but on a policy for economic growth and equal opportunity for the new nation. As Lincoln explained over and over, slavery was an involuntary economic exchange of labor, based on coercion; and, therefore, it was theft. Slavery, in short, was the antithesis of free labor, and thus Lincoln opposed it on moral and economic principle.

One of the hidden strengths of Lincoln's political philosophy was its grounding in a thorough grasp of economic theory and policy. That Mr. Lincoln had a coherent economic philosophy is one of the most obvious facts that emerges from Roy Basler's definitive 11-volume edition of the 16th president's original writings, speeches and state papers. Anyone who doubts this should read Gabor Boritt's pathbreaking book on "Lincoln and the Economics of the American Dream."

Though Jeffersonian populist in sentiment, Mr. Lincoln's economics were, paradoxically, Hamiltonian in policy. We can see this when, on his way to Washington in early 1861, he declared in Philadelphia, "I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from

the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence." This idea he later vindicated at Gettysburg in 1863 by upholding "a new birth of freedom" in an America "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." One year later he explained to Ohio soldiers visiting the White House that the Civil War itself was a struggle to create "an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise, and intelligence; that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life. * * *"

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Lincoln's equality was equality of opportunity. He denied explicitly that American equality was equality of result. In 1857 at Springfield, he said: "I think the authors [of the Declaration] intended to include all men, but they did not intend to declare all men equal in all respects. They did not mean to say all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral developments, or social capacity. They defined with tolerable distinctness, in what respects they did consider all men created equal—equal in certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

He also opposed direct federal taxation, except by necessity of war, because, as he said, "the land must be literally covered with assessors and collectors, going forth like swarms of locusts, devouring every blade of grass. * * * Like Alexander Hamilton, he preferred a tariff because, Lincoln suggested, customs collectors on the coast would do less harm to the people than tax collectors roaming their neighborhoods.

He believed that government should be pro-labor by being pro-business; thus for 20 years, he advocated government help in creating canals, railroads, banks, turnpikes and other public institutions needed to integrate a free national market, to increase opportunity and social mobility, and to make the American economy more productive. As the economic historian Bray Hammond has noted, Lincoln was also a sophisticated student of banking and monetary policy, arguing throughout his political career that "no duty is more imperative on government, than the duty it owes the people of furnishing them a sound and uniform currency."

His economic philosophy, above all, was based upon "his patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people." He was an authentic populist. But he saw no necessary conflict between labor and capital, believing them to be cooperative in nature. Only co-operation could, in a society of free labor, produce economic growth and increasing opportunity for all. Lincoln argued that capital was, itself, the result of the free labor of mind and muscle. People were the most important resource, not wealth. In fact this idea was so important that President Lincoln argued in his first annual message of 1861 that "labor is prior to, and independent of capital. Capital is the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights."

He went even further and, once and for all, defined the essence of the American dream: "There is not, of necessity, any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. . . . The prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages a while, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself; than labors on his own account for a while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just, and generous, and prosperous system, which opens the way to all—gives hope to all, and . . . energy, and progress, and improvement of conditions to all."

Born poor, Mr. Lincoln was probably the greatest of truly self-made men, believing that "work, work, work is the main thing." His economic policy was designed not only "to clear the path for all," but to spell out incentives to encourage entrepreneurs to create new products, new wealth, and new jobs. He himself had applied for and obtained a patent, declaring in 1859 the patent and copyright protection of intellectual property to be one of the greatest incentives to innovation of Western civilization.

While today many Americans would dispute some of Mr. Lincoln's economic policies, it is manifestly true that his proposition—based on the right of every American to rise on his or her merits—defined the colorblind American dream of Martin Luther King. "I want every man to have the chance," Lincoln announced in New Haven in March 1860. "And I believe a black man is entitled to it . . . when he may look forward and hope to be a hired laborer this year and the next, work for himself afterward, and finally to hire men to work for him! That is the true system."

This was Lincoln's American system, where government fosters growth, where equal opportunity leads to social mobility, where intelligence and labor lead to savings and entrepreneurship. The black abolitionist Frederick Douglass pronounced a fitting tribute when he said of President Lincoln that he was "the first great man that I talked with in the United States freely, who in no single instance reminded me of the difference of color." He attributed Lincoln's open attitude to the fact that he and Lincoln were both, in Douglass's phrase, "self-made men."

Lincoln's economic legacy has had a powerful effect on world history. Without our 16th president there would have been separate slave states and free states; and thus no integrated North American economy in which emerged the most powerful, free-market, commercial civilization the world has ever known. Without pre-eminent American industrial power—which Lincoln self-consciously advocated—the means would not have been available to contain Imperial Germany in 1917 as it reached for European hegemony. Neither would there have been a national power strong enough to destroy its global successor, Hitler's Nazi Reich in 1945, nor to crush the aggressions of Imperial Japan. And, in the end, there would have been no world power to oppose and overcome the Soviet Communist empire during the second half of our century. World conquest—based on the invidious distinctions of race and class, the goal of the malignant world powers of our era—was prevented by the force and leadership of a single country, the perpetual union of the American states.

THE ENIGMA

Hovering over the whole of this history, there lingers still the enigma of the private man and the shadow of his personality. We scrutinize Lincoln; but we see him through a glass darkly. We mine his papers, sap the memoirs left by those who knew him, plumb his personal relationships. But he escapes us.

Surely we know about his humble parents, his lack of formal education, his discreet but towering ambition. But we wonder that, unlike the Adamses, the Roosevelts, the Kennedys, he left no descendants to carry on his legacy of great deeds. It is as if, like a luminous comet, he thrust himself in front of our eyes, the eyes of the world—for a brief moment—then to dissolve into the vasty deep of the cosmos from which he came.

This archetypal American, born poor of the South in Kentucky, elected of the North

from Illinois—his professional achievement the very epitome of the American dream—this man Lincoln is the elusive inspiration we should be looking for as we commemorate his birth, 186 years ago, on Feb. 12, 1809.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1995

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, as I stated on February 13, 1995, my wife and I were recently faced with a sudden and unexpected family emergency which has required my presence at home in Los Angeles. We are expecting our second child this May, and under doctor's orders, my wife has been confined to bed rest until she has completed her pregnancy.

As a result, I regretfully missed a number of recorded floor votes during the past few days. For the record, I would like to take this opportunity to indicate my position on each amendment and bill:

Watt amendment of H.R. 667, Violent Criminal Incarceration Act of 1995 (rollcall 112)—"aye."

Cardin amendment to H.R. 667 (rollcall 113)—"aye."

Chapman amendment to H.R. 667 (rollcall 114)—"aye."

Scott amendment to H.R. 667 (rollcall 115)—"aye."

On motion to recommit with instructions (rollcall 116)—"aye."

On final passage of H.R. 667 (rollcall 117)—"no."

On final passage of H.R. 668, Criminal Alien Deportation Improvements Act of 1995 (rollcall 118)—"no."

Quorum call (rollcall 119)—"present."

Watt amendment to H.R. 728, Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grants Act (rollcall 120)—"aye."

Mfume amendment to H.R. 728 (rollcall 121)—"aye."

On ordering the previous question (rollcall 122)—"no."

On motion by Mr. ARMEY to allow committees to meet on February 14 and for the remainder of the week when the House is meeting under the 5-minute rule (rollcall 123)—"no."

Schumer amendment to H.R. 728 (rollcall 124)—"aye."

Schroeder amendment to H.R. 728 (rollcall 125)—"aye."

Hoke amendment to H.R. 728 (rollcall 126)—"aye."

On motion to agree to the committee substitute (rollcall 127)—"no."

On motion to recommit with instructions (rollcall 128)—"aye."

On final passage of H.R. 728 (rollcall 129)—"no."

On motion by Mr. WISE to adjourn (rollcall 130)—"aye."

Quorum call (rollcall 131)—"present."

On ordering the previous question on H. Res. 83 (rollcall 132)—"no."

On final passage of H. Res. 83 (rollcall 133)—"no."

On motion by Mr. VOLKMER to adjourn (rollcall 134)—"aye."

Spence amendment to H.R. 7, National Security Revitalization Act (rollcall 135)—"no."

Spratt amendment to H.R. 7 (rollcall 136)—"aye."

Edwards amendment to the Spratt amendment, as modified (rollcall 137)—"aye."

Skelton amendment, as amended by the Spence substitute amendment (rollcall 138)—"no."

Montgomery substitute to the Skelton amendment, as amended by the Dellums amendment (rollcall 139)—"aye."

Hefley amendment to H.R. 7 (rollcall 140)—"no."

Herman amendment to H.R. 7 (rollcall 141)—"aye."

Leach amendment to H.R. 7 (rollcall 142)—"aye."

Torricelli amendment to H.R. 7 (rollcall 143)—"aye."

On motion to recommit with instructions (rollcall 144)—"aye."

On final passage of H.R. 7 (rollcall 145)—"no."

FAIRNESS FOR WORKERS "ON THE ROAD"

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, the legislation I introduce today, along with Representatives RICHARD NEAL and WILLIAM JEFFERSON, restores to 80 percent the business meal deduction for long-haul truck drivers, bus drivers, airline flight crews, railroad conductors, and other federally regulated transportation workers who fall under the Department of Transportation hours-of-service regulations. They symbolize the hard-working, middle-class American who struggles for his or her family, abides by the rules, and deserves fair treatment.

As part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, the business meal deduction was reduced from 80 percent to 50 percent. Though Congress was correct in addressing this provision in the Tax Code, it erroneously assumed that it was going to affect only the so-called three martini lunches. In fact, the diminution of this deduction has hurt many hard-working, middle-income Americans, especially in the transportation industry, who find themselves away from their homes and families for extended periods of time.

For example, long-haul truck drivers spend over 200 days per year away from home. They eat at roadside diners and truckstops and sleep in their trucks or modest motels. In doing so, they incur the legitimate and necessary business expenses required in their work and do not enjoy the expense-account lifestyles of the individuals originally targeted in the 1993 legislation.

My bill restores some fairness to the Tax Code by reinstating the 80-percent business meal deduction for certain transportation workers, and I urge my colleagues to lend their support for its enactment.

CONGRESS ON ROAD TO BALANCING BUDGET

HON. RANDY TATE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1995

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of each month, my wife and I sit down together and balance our family budget. Balancing a budget is something that all American businesses and families must do. It's time Congress follows the lead of its citizens.

Congress has the ability to balance the budget. It simply hasn't had the will. Only once in the last 30 years has the Federal Government had the backbone to balance the budget.

The tax limitation balanced budget amendment, introduced by Representative JOE BARTON, Republican from Texas, House Judiciary Committee Chairman HENRY HYDE, Republican from Illinois, and me, is exactly the tool needed. The tax limitation balanced budget amendment is the change in the way Government does business that the American people have demanded.

Our balanced budget amendment requires a three-fifths majority vote to raise taxes, borrow money, or add to the deficit.

If a three-fifths vote had been required during the 103d Congress, the Clinton budget, which contained one of the largest tax increases in history, would not have passed. Instead, it passed by 1 vote leaving another Congress that took more of your money and still didn't balance the budget.

On the historic first day of the 104th Congress, the House overwhelmingly passed a rule that requires a three-fifths majority vote to increase income tax rates. We need that same strong, bipartisan support in order to pass this needed constitutional amendment.

If we are sincere about shrinking the size and scope of our Federal Government, as the people asked us to do last November, then we must pass the tax limitation balanced budget amendment.

The national debt is over \$4.5 trillion. Your share exceeds \$13,000. To save future generations, this reckless accumulation of debt must stop.

The tax limitation balanced budget amendment is not a quick fix to our financial problems. Instead, it is a bold and needed measure that will restore fiscal sanity and discipline to a free-spending Congress.

This is the highest priority of the new Republican House majority. We must make it harder for Congress to dip into your wallet, not easier. By requiring a three-fifths majority vote, Congress will be forced to cut spending before reaching into your pockets and raising your taxes first.

There are cries from some who say that a constitutional amendment is not needed—that fiscal discipline alone can balance our budget. Wrong.

The tired policies of the past have failed before and will fail again. It is time to make Congress accountable to the people we serve.

There is nothing terrible about asking the Federal Government to live within its means.

But there are some that are still opposed to fiscal responsibility and reduced spending. Sunday, Secretary of Labor Robert Reich said on "Meet the Press" that the President is "against simply balancing the budget," and

that the goal of a balanced budget was not his goal. Even after the voters have demanded spending cuts and fiscal responsibility, the Clinton administration seems content to spend more money it doesn't have—a luxury that American families can't afford.

Americans are demanding that we shrink Government and act responsibly. Many are shocked to see opposition to such a common-sense solution as our amendment. We will fight against those special interests that insist on the status quo.

If 49 States can operate under balanced budget requirements, so can Congress.

The answer to our Nation's problems is not spending more money and raising taxes. The answer is a tax limitation balanced budget amendment that will force Congress to make the same tough choices you and your family make every day.

SERVICE WITH A SMILE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, Mayor Charlene Beyer of Round Lake Park, IL, exemplifies the many qualities which all Americans today should strive to attain. Mrs. Beyer embodies a sound work ethic, profamily values, and she is an upstanding citizen as well as a fellow public servant.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article entitled, "Service With a Smile," found in the January 8, 1995, issue of the Chicago Tribune. May we all adopt and practice these superior values in the hopes of setting the appropriate pattern for future generations in America and our Government.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 8, 1995]

SERVICE WITH A SMILE—MEET CHARLENE BEYER, WAITRESS AND MAYOR OF ROUND LAKE PARK

(By Lauren May)

Round Lake Park Mayor Charlene Beyer has been serving her community for about a year and a half, but she's been serving customers at Mers restaurant in Wauconda longer than that.

To supplement her mayoral income which averages out to be about 50 cents an hour, Beyer waits tables every weekend at the family eatery.

To Beyer, 37, mother of five, it's a living. "I wake up with a bad back like every other waitress does," Beyer said. "To me, it's my life. I don't think it's an easy one, but I know that that's the life I'm living, and I would work five nights if I had to to get my kids where they need to go. And that's basically what I'll have to do."

Beyer said waiting tables is probably the best way to earn some extra cash in a short period of time.

"I can make on the weekends what girls in an office make in a whole week," she explained. "I can't take 40 hours out of my week and go work for something I can do in two nights."

Time constraints dictate the type of second job Beyer can have, because she home-schools three of her children. About six to eight hours of each weekday is devoted to her three youngest children, ages 8, 10 and 12. She also has a 16-year-old in high school and a 15-year-old who attends a performing-arts school in Michigan.

Most nights during the week she is off to a board meeting, and on some weekend days

she attends village events, so her mayoral duties can occupy from 15 to 30 hours of her time each week. She also is the Avon Township chairwoman of the Republican Party.

Beyer said she thinks most people in her village do not know about her moonlighting job as a waitress, but regular patrons of the Wauconda landmark on the shores of Bangs Lake know her well.

"I think she's a wonderful lady," said Rep. Al Salvi (R-Wauconda), whose office is just down the street from the restaurant. "She is a real genuine person."

Like many of the restaurant's "regulars," Salvi said he often requests Beyer to be his waitress. He said the job gives her the opportunity to mingle with people, including local politicians who frequent the establishment. But most of all, Salvi said, it proves that she is just a regular person.

"She's one of us," he said. "She's the kind of mayor every village should have."

Round Lake Park Village Board member June Bessert sees Beyer's dual jobs as "proof that you can hold a higher office no matter what your calling in life is. I really see nothing wrong in that; it's an honest way of earning a living. She's very intelligent."

And according to her boss, Beyer is the kind of mayor every restaurant should have.

"She's good PR for us," Rosemary Mers said, "We like telling everybody that the mayor will 'wait on you tonight.'"

Customers at first don't always believe that the mayor of a nearby town is serving them dinner. "At first they think we're teasing," Mers said. "They're flattered."

Mers hired Beyer about five years ago, before Beyer had any aspirations of becoming Round Lake Park mayor. After she was elected, Mers said she was not surprised when Beyer told her she wanted to keep her waitressing position.

"A long time ago, that's how government was," Beyer said. "It wasn't the attorneys and the professional people that were doing it; it was just the common people that went in and made a difference."

Although heading a town with a population of about 4,500 and serving steak and lobster to restaurant patrons may seem to be on opposite ends of the employment spectrum, Beyer contends that there are few differences between her dual occupations.

"I feel [they're] very similar," she said, listing their likenesses. "The customer is always right. You're there to serve them. The demands are many. They want, as most people want now, instant solutions to the problems that they have."

And, in fact, the frustration of not getting any answers herself as a new resident of Round Lake Park ultimately drove Beyer to seek office. She served as a trustee from 1989 to 1991 and was elected mayor in 1993, taking office in April, she said.

"I just wanted to be listened to," Beyer said. "So I guess you can say that I was frustrated and decided that my frustration would be turned into determination. When I look at something and get frustrated, I don't turn around and walk away."

That determination to make a difference had been passed on to Beyer not only by her family, which also has roots in politics, but also by her first boss.

At age 15, Beyer worked as a carhop at Dog 'n Suds in Wauconda, where she grew up. The owner of the drive-up restaurant was—not surprisingly—the then-mayor of Wauconda, Ken Potter.

"He, along with others, had at an early age been instilling in me ideas and the concepts of government," Beyer said. "So I worked on my first campaign when I was 15 years old to elect him to be mayor."

Beyer married her Wauconda High School sweetheart, Skip Beyer, a carpenter, when she was 18, and they have five children. The decision to teach her children at home is one Beyer is glad she made. Considering the amount of time spent working as mayor and a waitress, Beyer said she feels lucky to be able to spend the entire day with her kids.

"[Home schooling] is a lot of work, but I see a lot of benefit out of it, too," she said. "There's not a right way or a wrong way [to educate your kids]. With my schedule, it has served in a real positive way because I have been able to stay home with my kids."

Skip said his wife's long hours can be difficult, but "it's what she wants to do and what she likes to do best," he said. "She's just very tenacious on what she does."

With a mayoral salary of about \$6,000 a year, Beyer certainly is not in it for the money, she said. She admitted, however, that her title has come in handy.

As a mayor, her calls get answered.

"When I was just Charlene Beyer, without a title, I had the same ideas, the same thoughts, the same opinions. They haven't changed," she said. "But then when they put a title behind my name, my calls get answered. People have respect for me."

Beyer said some politicians' abuse of their titles and power has caused people to be intimidated by them, but that's not the image she is trying to project.

"I would rather people know me for me and my actions, other than me saying who I am," she said.

Her actions, starting with her first two months in office, speak for themselves. Only a week after Beyer began her mayoral duties, her mother died unexpectedly. The following week, a resident committed suicide, and about a month and a half later, the town flooded.

"It was a very emotional thing for me, because my wounds were very fresh," she said. "And yet, there's a part of me that greets every negative, every negative situation, knowing that somewhere in there is a positive."

Crediting basic common sense, Beyer met her new challenges head-on. She arranged to have meals sent to the family of the suicide victim, and when the flooding crisis hit, Beyer met it with planning and organization.

She and her staff of volunteers monitored all calls coming into the village hall and called all of the senior citizen residents to check if they needed assistance and to help prepare them for the next storm.

"We were not crushed by this wave," she said. "We greeted it with a lot of planning. It was a very frustrating time, but we never had one resident, through both of the floods, come here and be upset at the board for what they weren't doing."

"It was a basic common-sense thing. People want to be informed, they want to be communicated to, and they want to be educated. And when you've done those three things, sometimes there are no solutions. Sometimes there is no quick fix, but when you've done that, they feel comfortable that you're doing the best that you can do."

Joyce Weissmueller, a village trustee, thinks Beyer has performed well as mayor. "She delegates, but she personally is out there doing things," Weissmueller said. "The personal touch is Charlene."

Weissmueller said Beyer's strength is getting people to work together. Her dedication to the village is apparent by the new committees she has established, including an economic development committee to revitalize the downtown area, as well as a beautification committee to clean it up, Weissmueller said.

Beyer said that techniques she uses in dealing with people as mayor also work at

her weekend job. Most customers understand. "That's the part of being a waitress that is very difficult," she said. "It's no different than being a mom. And it's no different than being a mayor, because there's lots of people that don't understand what I'm doing and what the board's decisions are because they're not involved and they falsely accuse."

"You have to be so convinced of your position and your standards and your decisions that that doesn't bother you."

Beyer said the pressure at her waitressing job sometimes increases when she is serving her political peers.

She recalled a situation in which an elderly man accused her of stealing the credit card he had used to pay his tab, when in fact he had inadvertently placed it in his glasses case.

"He stood up, and the whole restaurant heard," she said. "It was very humbling, because I was being accused falsely."

All the while, Beyer had to maintain her composure.

"It's a very humbling thing to be in that kind of environment," Beyer said. "It's not that there's anything wrong with being a waitress, but it's not normal that a mayor of a village is waitressing in a restaurant."

But she is quick to defend the profession that is plagued by a misconception that those who work in it are not intelligent.

"Waitresses, I think, are very gifted people," Beyer said. "They're almost like housewives to me because they're able to do many things at one time."

"They're very educated people," she said of her coworkers, who include several teachers. "Most people I work with have college degrees. I don't. But we're all equal."

Beyer said she has no plans to get her college degree because she does not have the time or the money.

"If I had the money for a college education, it's going to be going to my children, not myself," she said.

Beyer sees her lack of education as a plus for her job as mayor.

"When I look at an issue, I'm not clouded by what I've been taught, what is politically correct," she said. "I can deal with a situation probably differently than most people do because I greet it differently. I greet it from the people's perspective."

"I hope I always stay that way. I intend to."

TRIBUTE TO SANDRA C. BOJTOS

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce to the House of Representatives the winner of Guam's 1993-94 Top Teacher Award, Mrs. Sandra C. Bojtos.

Mrs. Bojtos is a 7th and 8th grade science teacher at Untalan Middle School. Her unique educational and motivational technique as well as her desire to reach out to every student have distinguished her among her hard working colleagues. Mrs. Bojtos also makes extra efforts to see that her classes are learning to their potential and preparing themselves for the 21st century. Her students are introduced to the information highway and know first hand the usefulness of modern computer technology. But, her commitment to education goes beyond her science teaching.

Mrs. Bojtos is also an American Red Cross HIV/AIDS instructor and a member of the

Kappa Delta Pi International Reading Association. These activities did not win her this distinction but rather typify the energy and spirit that set her apart and make her a role model for others. Mrs. Bojtos will receive \$10,000 from Citibank for this award. She has already said that she may partially use this award to upgrade her class' computer equipment.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Citibank corporation who sponsored this event for the second consecutive year. Citibank has made itself a leader in corporate support of education in the Asia-Pacific region and I commend their efforts.

Congratulations, Sandra Bojtos, for being recognized as Guam's Top Teacher.

HONORING ROBERT SPILLANE

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Fairfax County School Superintendent Robert "Bud" Spillane. Bud Spillane was selected as Superintendent of the Year on February 10, 1995. The announcement was made in New Orleans, LA, at the American Association of School Administrators' National Conference. Spillane was one of four finalists in the national competition, which was sponsored by the ServiceMaster Co. of Downers Grove, IL. Spillane was originally selected as a finalist among this year's State superintendents of the year, each of whom represents one of the States or U.S. schools overseas.

AASA will award a \$10,000 scholarship in Spillane's name to a student attending the high school from which he graduated, which is Windham High School in Willimantic, CT. Spillane also received a gold medallion and a \$2,000 savings bond.

For the past 10 years, Spillane has served as superintendent of the Nation's 10th largest school system, which has approximately 140,000 students in 224 schools and centers, located in a 399-square-mile area. With recent demographic trends in Fairfax County that include an increasing minority student population, more students from lower income families, student achievement in Fairfax County public schools has improved. The percentage of minority students taking SAT's and advanced placement courses has substantially increased, as have minority students' and overall students' test scores. The school system's overall dropout rate has declined to 1.9 percent. Fairfax County public schools' magnet school for science and technology has had more National Merit Scholarship semifinalists than any other school in the country every year for the past 5 years. The percentage of special education students employed after graduation is 87 percent, compared to 46 percent nationally.

Spillane continually implements programs that improve the achievement of all students, encouraging creative and instructional approaches, and strengthens the core academic program of the average student. In a time of rapidly changing demographics and financial recession, Spillane has continued to focus on

high expectations and achievement for all students, sending increasingly well-prepared students to higher education and to the work force.

A native of Lowell, MA, Spillane holds a bachelor's degree from Eastern Connecticut State University and a master's and doctoral degree from the University of Connecticut in Storrs, CT. He has attended the Advanced Administrative Institute at Harvard University. Spillane began his teaching career in Connecticut and served as both elementary and a secondary school principal in districts there. From 1965 to 1966, he was a school superintendent successively in three communities of increasing size: Glassboro, NJ; Roosevelt, Long Island, NY; and New Rochelle, NY. In 1978, the New York Board of Regents appointed Spillane as deputy State commissioner of education for elementary, secondary, and continuing education. From 1981 to 1985, he held the post of superintendent of schools in Boston. He took the post of superintendent of Fairfax County public schools in July 1985.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in recognizing and congratulating Dr. Spillane for his remarkable achievements.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTINE BARNES

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1995

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to recognize Justine Barnes. The Wayne-Westland School District in Michigan recently renamed a school in her honor. The school has been named the Jefferson-Barnes School in recognition of two great American patriots, Thomas Jefferson and Justine Barnes.

Mrs. Barnes retired late last year from her seat as the representative from Michigan's

18th district to the State legislature, a post that she held for the past 12 years. In the State House, Representative Barnes served on the economic development and education committees, as well as chairperson of the senior citizens committee. Mrs. Barnes, through her legislative posts, advanced causes she felt strongly about, in particular seniors issues and education.

Justine Barnes' record of service spans five decades. In 1966, Mrs. Barnes was elected to the Westland City Council and has continued to serve that city faithfully ever since. Justine Barnes' commitment to her community has reached far beyond the elected offices she has held. Mrs. Barnes served as president of the PTA demonstrating her strong dedication to education. She also served as the chairperson of the Westland United Fund drive and currently is a member of the Westland Goodfellows and the Westland rotary club.

Mrs. Barnes' undying commitment to her community has brought her much recognition. She has been named Westland Woman of the Year, Citizen of the Year by Ford Motor Co., Leader of the Year by the Westland YMCA and Legislator of the year by the Michigan Association of Police Chiefs. It gives me great pleasure to recognize and commend Justine Barnes, her fervent commitment to public service serves as an outstanding example for us all.

TRIBUTE TO ST. MARY'S PARISH SCHOOL

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize St. Mary's Parish School in Hales Corners, WI, as one of seven national finalist

teams in the National Engineers Week Future City Competition.

This competition strives to introduce youth to engineering through practical applications of math and science. Teacher Jeannette Van Hecke, advising engineer Clark Wantoch, and students Ryan Kukor, Craig Roush, and Todd Wallschlaeger comprise the regional team which used graphic software to design their future city on the computer. All teams then built table-top models of the cities illustrating their futuristic ideas, and wrote essays describing how they would encourage residential and industrial recycling.

During the national finals this week, these teams will present their designs for 21st century cities before some of our Nation's most prominent engineers.

George Washington had the educational background of an engineer and of a land surveyor, and is considered the Nation's "First Engineer." As President, Washington led a growing society toward technical advancements, invention, and education. He promoted the construction of roads, canals, the U.S. Capitol, and the development of manufacturing resources. As you all know, this American tradition of excellence in infrastructure and engineering has been maintained over the years. It is alive and well in these unique young men and women.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate St. Mary's team on their achievements, and wish them luck in the finals. I commend them on their aspirations, and hope they continue to follow in the footsteps of our first President—displaying remarkable ingenuity, and always looking to build a more promising future.