

LAFAYETTE, IN: NAMED ALL-AMERICAN CITY

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1995

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the National Civic League named Lafayette, IN an All-American City at its annual convention in June. Lafayette was one of only 10 cities nationwide that received this designation out of 145 communities under consideration. The citizens of Lafayette will observe the well-deserved recognition this Sunday with a day long celebration.

Lafayette was recognized by the National Civic League for the ability of its citizens to effectively solve problems by working together as a community. I can attest to that ethic as it relates to the Lafayette railroad relocation project. This massive rail relocation effort was designed by city officials, corporate and business leaders and local citizens with the safety needs of the community in mind. I am continually amazed at the near unanimous support the project receives from all of the community's citizens.

The willingness of the community to help its neighbors is exhibited by the altruistic work done by the Lafayette Neighborhood Housing Services and the family services organizations. These nonprofit groups, comprised of lenders, city officials, businesses, residents, and other interested parties, have successfully developed 50 safe and affordable rental units for lower-income citizens. No one can argue that Lafayette doesn't take care of its own.

Lafayette is a city that has retained the values of hard work, faith, and patriotism even as it has grown into a major metropolitan area. It is a community that should serve as a model to cities across the Nation and I am proud to represent its citizens in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Lafayette on this designation and encourage the citizens and elected officials to wear the title of "All-American City" with pride. It is certainly deserved.

IN HONOR OF THOMAS K. BLALOCK

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Thomas K. Blalock, the public works director of the city of Fremont in California's 13th Congressional District. Tom is retiring after 34 years of dedicated service to our community.

Tom began his professional career in Fremont in November 1960, when he became Fremont's assistant city engineer. As assistant city engineer, he was responsible for managing the engineering division and overseeing the areas of project design, construction management, real property, and traffic engineering. In March 1975, Tom became Fremont's director of public works where, for the last 20 years, he has managed from 172 to 254 employees in four areas: engineering, maintenance, integrated waste, and administration.

Tom has been a resident of the South Bay for over 43 years. After graduating from San José State University with an engineering degree in December 1954, he began his career as a planning aide in the city of Mountain View, where he had worked as an engineering aide throughout college. In April 1955 he moved to the city of Sunnyvale to work as a design and traffic engineer. He held this position until November 1960 when he came to Fremont.

Tom belongs to a number of professional organizations including the American Public Works Association [APWA] of which he is a life member. In 1991, he was the recipient of the APWA's Samuel A. Greely Award. He is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers [ASCE] where he has served as an executive board member for 10 years in the urban planning and development division. In 1985, he received the ASCE's Harland Bartholomew Award, a national award for urban and regional planning. He is also a member of the League of California Cities. In 1991, he was president of the league's public works officers department and has also served on a number of the league's policy committees.

Tom has also served on the boards of many of our community organizations including the Chadbourne School Family and Faculty Association, from 1962 to 1965, and the Mission San José High School Parent Faculty Association, where he was chair from 1976 to 1978. He also participated as a Mission San José Little League umpire from 1970 to 1974 and has been an active member of St. Anne's Episcopal Church, serving both as bishop's committee member and a senior warden. He was a member of the Children's Home Society of California for 14 years and represented that organization at the both local and the state level.

Although Tom's expertise will be sorely missed by those in the city of Fremont, he was elected last November to the Bay Area Rapid Transit [BART] Board for region 6. Therefore, citizens in this area will continue to benefit from his knowledge of and involvement with engineering and transportation issues.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to recognize Mr. Thomas K. Blalock for his commitment to our community. I hope you and all of my colleagues will join me and all of Tom's friends and neighbors in congratulating him on his retirement and wishing him well in all of his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE LEW ENGMAN

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1995

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lew Engman. Lew died on July 12 of this year at the age of 59. His sudden and premature death saddened all of his friends and associates who knew and worked with Lew over the years.

Lew was an honorable and honest man who was a pleasure to deal with. Whether or not you had a difference of views, you could depend on him to be straightforward, fair-minded, and true to his word. And a difference in view never translated into personal enmity or unpleasantness.

At the time of his death, Lew was president of the Generic Pharmaceutical Industry Association. Previously, when I first got to know him in the early 1980's, he was president of the sometimes rival Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, representing the industry's research firms. That Lew could head both associations, first one then the other, yet never be caught in contradiction or inconsistency, says a lot about the integrity with which he went about everything he did. In each case, he managed to stay totally loyal to his clients, and totally dependable as a man of his word.

I got to know Lew during the negotiations that led to passage of the 1984 Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act. In securing support for that act, we had to balance the research-based drug companies' need for an adequate patent term with the goal of the generic drug industry to be on the market and able to compete as soon as those patents expired, with all the benefits that could bring to the public.

The issue was complicated, and the players fractious. Lew Engman put his name on the line to seal the compromise, approved by his companies, that made a bill possible. And when later some of his members broke ranks, he stuck to his word. His refusal to break his promise to Senator HATCH and me cost him his job, a considerable irony in view of the fact that the patent-restoration half of the compromise which he worked so skillfully to obtain might never have occurred without his deft guidance.

In the end, passage of the 1984 Waxman-Hatch Act was a testament to Lew Engman's conviction that the best form of legislation can achieve the aims of private interests while serving the public interest as well.

Lew of course had achieved a lot long before I knew him. An antitrust lawyer and economist by training, he had served in the Nixon and Ford administrations, as general counsel to the President's special assistant for consumer affairs, on the White House Domestic Council staff, then as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission from 1973 to 1976. In the latter position, Lew was one of the first Government officials to note that some Federal agencies had become servants of the industries they regulated, and to call for some deregulation where appropriate.

I won't try to list all of Lew's achievements. Suffice it to note that two decades ago, Time magazine picked him among the country's young leaders to watch, and Lew proved the pick a good one. It saddens me that we will watch him no more; at just 59 and full of energy, he was far too young to die.

CITIZEN EXCHANGE PROGRAMS
CRITICAL TO FOSTERING BETTER
UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
NATIONS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern about the proposed cuts in the commerce, state, justice, and related agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 1996 as it relates to educational and cultural exchange programs within the United States Information Agency.

As a member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I have witnessed first-hand the importance of people-to-people exchanges. They are instrumental in promoting our country and the democratic ideals that make our country great.

In addition, like many Members of this House, both Republican and Democrat alike, I, too, have been a part of a citizens exchange program. The American council of young political leaders, one of the recipients of USIA funding, was formed nearly 30 years ago as a non-profit bi-partisan educational exchange organization to enhance foreign policy understanding and exposure among rising young American political leaders and their counterparts around the world.

Since its establishment, Mr. Speaker, more than 3,000 political leaders from the United States and 2,000 foreign delegates have participated in some 500 governmental and business exchanges with their counterparts in more than 70 countries. The ACYPL's efforts are a key component of not only our exchange programs but in fostering better relations and understandings between nations. I am only sorry that programs such as ACYPL's may be at risk as a result of these proposed cuts in educational and exchange programs.

SISTER GRACE IMELDA
BLANCHARD

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I inform our colleagues of the passing of a truly outstanding and caring individual who dedicated her life to the education of our young people.

Sister Grace Imelda Blanchard was in many ways the epitome of those with whom so many Americans are familiar—the women of the religious community who truly believed that expanding the minds of young men and women was instrumental in carrying out God's intentions.

A native of New Haven, CT, Sister Grace received her bachelor of arts degree from Albertus Magnus College in 1936, a master's in secondary supervision in 1943, and a Ph.D. in education from New York University in 1968. Realizing that only by becoming a religious would she be able to fully devote her life to education, she entered the order of the Dominican Sisters of Newburgh, NY, on September 8, 1957. She subsequently entered the novitiate June 11, 1958; made her first profession June 17, 1959, and her final profession August 21, 1962.

Sister Grace's career as an educator encompassed a number of high schools, but it was at Mount Saint Mary College in Newburgh that she truly made her mark, beloved by her students, by her peers, by the administration, and by the community at large. She was an associate professor from 1968 to 1977 and a professor of education from 1978 to 1983. The administrators at Mount Saint Mary asked Sister Grace to take charge of the college's efforts to receive grant funding. They could not have made a better choice, for Sister Grace soon became a regular visitor to my congressional offices and other offices throughout

Washington and Albany, where her perseverance and expertise in obtaining funding for the students became legendary.

Sister Grace was universally respected because she never hid the fact that she considered the education of the students to be her prime responsibility. We all admired the professional manner in which she knew how to obtain funding in an ever more competitive environment.

Sister Grace Imelda's accomplishments were not confined to her college. Her work on the literacy program for adults at the local high school, at the soup kitchen at St. Patrick's Church in Newburgh, and as a catechetical teacher in Montgomery, NY, made her known and loved in all of those communities.

In 1986, Sister Grace was presented with the Mount Saint Mary Faculty Award. The text of that award states:

We are in her debt, not only for her stewardship over grants and goals, but also because she makes us better individuals. It is possible to calculate the dollars she has obtained for the college in writing Title III Grants, but impossible to measure her more priceless contribution of self.

Sister Grace Imelda was traveling to the founding chapter of the Dominican Sisters of Hope in Massachusetts when she was taken ill. We lost her while the chapter was in session and she was buried with a rite of commitment on July 24. However, on next Monday, August 7, will mark a memorial mass in her honor at the college chapel, where her many friends and admirers will gather to bid farewell to a remarkable woman.

I happened to speak to Sister Grace just a few days prior to her passing. As was her practice, she had called to remind me that education must remain one of Congress' top priorities, and to underscore the need for continued quality in higher education. As always, Sister Grace was seeking future funding to assist in the laudable goals of her college.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my condolences to her sister-in-law, to her niece, to her four nephews, and to her many grandnieces and grandnephews. Their grief may be tempered with the knowledge that it is shared by many, and by the realization that Sister Grace Imelda Blanchard was a rare individual who will long be remembered.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA SELF- DEFENSE ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 21) to terminate the United States arms embargo applicable to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, this week the Congress spoke its mind on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and we did so clearly and forcefully, just as the Senate did last week. By an overwhelming majority, we supported the right of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina to defend themselves.

The Congress, however, is not the only voice expressing outrage over the toleration of

aggression and genocide. On Monday, 27 nongovernmental organizations released a joint statement on Bosnia. It is a powerful statement which I request be inserted into the RECORD, and which I commend to my colleagues. Let me quote from it:

Bosnia is not a faraway land of no concern to our "national interest." At stake is the global commitment to fundamental human values—the right not to be killed because of one's religion or ethnic heritage, and the right of civilians not to be targeted by combatants. The time has come for multilateral military action to end the massacre of innocent civilians in Bosnia. Nothing else has worked. Force must be used to stop genocide, not simply to retreat from it. American leadership, in particular, is required.

These words, Mr. Speaker, come from a variety of American organizations. They include religious organizations, those dedicated to humanitarian causes, including the care of refugees; and groups dedicated to the rule of law. These are not organizations which one would assume support military options; the fact that they do says something about the gravity of what is happening in Bosnia. Moreover, some are Arab-American organizations, and some are Jewish-American organizations. The list represents a broad spectrum.

Another statement on Bosnia has also been released recently—the letter of resignation by the U.N.'s rapporteur on human rights in the former Yugoslavia, former Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki. Mr. Mazowiecki is known as a thoughtful and principled man; his dedication to human rights is evident as much in his resignation as it was in his acceptance of this position 3 years ago. I would like to submit that statement for the RECORD as well, Mr. Speaker, and let me quote a few lines from it:

One cannot speak about the protection of human rights with credibility when one is confronted with the lack of consistency and courage displayed by the international community and its leaders. The reality of the human rights situation today is illustrated by the tragedy of the people of Srebrenica and Zepa. . . Crimes have been committed with swiftness and brutality and by contrast the response of the international community has been slow and ineffectual. . . I would like to believe that the present moment will be a turning point in the relationship between Europe and the world toward Bosnia. The very stability of international order and the principle of civilization is at stake over the question of Bosnia. I am not convinced that the turning point hoped for will happen and cannot continue to participate in the pretense of the protection of human rights.

These words, Mr. Speaker, reflect the frustration of many of us who see the conflict in Bosnia for what it is, and know what needs to be done to stop it. This is not a civil war based on ancient hatreds. This is not simply about Bosnia. This conflict is about aggression and genocide, and we must beware the message which the international community is sending should give to those around the world willing to use force to achieve their political ends.

In responding to crises and conflicts, we must remain objective, and attempt to see things as they really are, without bias. That means we must abandon an artificial neutrality. We must instead identify aggressor and stand with the victim of aggression. Just as these 27 nongovernmental organizations and Mr. Mazowiecki have taken that step, so must