

regularly visited with the Pennsylvania Members and their staffs. Among others, our colleagues JOE MCDADE and BOB WALKER still remember Newton's entreaties.

In 1978, Newton accepted the position of executive director for Federal relations at the Association of American Universities. His expertise in research and graduate education served him well in this job and in representing some of America's great research universities.

It was the Midwestern Universities Alliance that gave Newton his greatest challenge. In addition to Indiana and Purdue, which are my State universities, the members of the alliance include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio State, Missouri, Iowa State, and Nebraska. Under Newton's direction, the future of these midwestern universities has been enhanced and a common legislative agenda developed.

Newton is a good friend. A good husband to Maddy, a good father to four children and an incredible grandfather to nine grandchildren. He's a solid citizen and a solid sailor. In his retirement, he'll do it right, not casting about but smoothly sailing into new waters with that ever present on course attitude and a steady hand on the wheel. And first mate Maddy, who served as his executive assistant for the last 10 years, will trim the sails. May they always have following winds and a pleasant sea and come back to warm friends and good family.

Congratulations, Newton, you've earned it.

THE MANY GIFTS OF MILTON TOBIAN

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1995

Mr. BRYANT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, for most of his life, Milton Tobian has devoted himself to others—to his country, to his family, to his faith, to combatting discrimination, to overcoming poverty and injustice, to fostering good government and progressive education, to the elderly, to those suffering the ravages of AIDS or the cruelty of Parkinson's disease, to less fortunate human beings.

On Saturday, March 4, 1995, at a benefit celebration for the Trinity Ministry to the Poor in Dallas, TX, "The Many Gifts of Milton Tobian" will be recognized and honored.

Rarely has an event been so well named.

No one who knows Milton Tobian—and I am privileged to have counted him among my friends for a quarter of a century—can think of him without first thinking of his selflessness.

We can think of his gifts to his community and his fellow beings, because those loving gifts have been his avocation.

The dictionary should have a picture of Milton Tobian beside its definition of humanitarian.

Perhaps Milton Tobian's devotion to worthy causes is a product of his background. His grandparents fled oppression in Russia and found freedom in Texas.

As a graduate of Rice University at 19, Milton immediately entered Navy Midshipmen's School and became the youngest World War II naval officer in the South Pacific when he was assigned to the U.S.S. *Lewis Hancock*.

In spite of his gallant service to his country in wartime, Milton Tobian has preferred the wars he waged right here at home.

In his war for the kind of education he knew should be available to every child, he helped found the League for Educational Advancement in Dallas. The victories he won included desegregation of the Dallas School Board, the establishment of kindergartens, and the School Lunch Program for impoverished children.

In his war against prejudice and discrimination as the longest tenured member of the Texas Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and a driving force behind the Texas Conference of Churches' commission on Christian-Jewish relations, he helped win critical battles for civil rights and cooperation among long-divided racial and religious groups.

In his war for good government, Milton Tobian agreed to leave his successful business to establish the first statewide organization of Common Cause, the public interest watchdog group. From cramped headquarters with few resources, Milton Tobian was instrumental in remarkable victories—Texas' first open meetings and open records laws, campaign finance and lobbying reform, utilities regulation, and the toughest consumer protection law in the Nation. His efforts helped make Texas the model for Common Cause organizations and their legislative agendas nationwide.

For a decade, until his retirement in 1987, Milton Tobian's crusade was as southwest regional director of the American Jewish Committee.

But Milton Tobian's wars for causes good and noble continue unabated. In retirement, he has battled for senior citizens, children with AIDS, sufferers of Parkinson's disease, the homeless, the poor.

Milton Tobian has more energy, more talent, and more compassion than public spirited citizens half his 72 years of age.

Generations of Americans, Texans, and Dallasites have benefited from the high standards, the tireless efforts, and the downright goodness of Milton Tobian. Never seeking personal recognition or applause for his good works, he has earned and deserves nothing less than our sincere thanks for "the many gifts of Milton Tobian."

TRIBUTE TO BEVERLY A. GUIDRY

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my friends at the College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific, the African-American Student National Medical Association and the Chicano-Latino Medical Student Association who will be gathering to honor Ms. Beverly A. Guidry on March 25, 1995.

As assistant dean for student affairs, financial aid and admissions at the College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific in Pomona, CA, as well as in her other professional and civic roles, Ms. Guidry has served men, women, and children of color with distinction and resolve.

Among Ms. Guidry's past endeavors, she has worked as community relations director for the city of Pomona, CA; executive liaison for an international consortium of African and Afri-

can-American business developers; job developer for Operation Second Chance, a community job-placement service for the needy; and as publisher of the Inland Empire Minority Business and Professional Directory.

In addition to her current responsibilities as assistant dean at COMP and advisor to both the African-American Student National Medical Association and the Chicano-Latino Medical Student Association, Ms. Guidry has been given national prominence and recognition as Chair of the National Nomination Committee of the National Association of Medical Minority Educators and the Student Affairs Officers Section of the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

Ms. Guidry's record of community service includes leadership positions with the Pomona Valley NAACP, the Pomona Fair Housing Council, and the Pomona/Los Angeles Urban League. In 1994 she was honored as a West End YWCA Woman of Achievement.

Throughout her career, Ms. Guidry has served as an example and inspiration to us all by providing and creating opportunity for those traditionally underrepresented in civic, educational and professional walks of life. It is my privilege and distinct pleasure to join with her friends and colleagues who will honor her on March 25 for such noble dedication.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JESUS CHAMORRO FOR 22 EXCELLENT YEARS OF GREAT TALK RADIO

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in my home district of Guam, we have many fine radio personalities and journalists. However, we are blessed with Jesús Chamorro, the only talk show host using our indigenous language, the Chamorro language. His real name is Jesús Charfauros, but for reasons which will be clear as you read this tribute, we have changed his name.

While experts warn that the world's 6,000 languages are dying off, people like 'Sus work to preserve the Chamorro language here on Guam. A graduate of our local University of Guam with a degree in public administration, he began his entertainment career emceeing Chamorro talent shows in niteclubs. Then he started the "Chamorro Hour and Chamorro News," in 1972.

To be sure, some credit must be given to one of the island's communications corporations, namely KUAM, for keeping "The Jesús Chamorro Show" on the airwaves for the last 22 years. Of course, many in the corporate community deserve praise, because he continues to have loyal sponsors. These patrons know 'Sus Chamorro has a large number of faithful listeners. This diligent audience joins 'Sus every weekday morning at 8 a.m. and is considered the "grassroots" of our island community. The 'Sus Chamorro Show is more like an electronic village meeting and the listeners include our most treasured assets, our elders.

The mornings are very alive with 'Sus at the phone. This is morning talk radio at its finest. For 2 hours beginning at 8 a.m., 'Sus engages, encourages, stimulates, and informs. 'Sus Chamorro is one of the most well known

voices throughout all segments of Guam's varied communities. He has been concerned with island issues for many years now, and Guam is enhanced by his show and his concern.

A recipient of the Guam Excellence in Media Award in 1990, 1991, and 1992 and honored with the Governor's Award for "Preservation of Culture," Jesús Chamorro has become a fixture on Guam. Couple his listening audience with his four accomplished children and his ten grandchildren, and surely the values and wisdom of 'Sus Chamorro will be passed on from this generation into the future.

Yes, we the Chamorro speaking radio listeners on Guam are fortunate indeed. With small languages like Chamorro, the world is a more interesting, more beautiful place.

While, according to the experts, many of the small languages are on the verge of dying out, on Guam we still have faith. We teach the Chamorro language to our children in our schools. We speak Chamorro in our homes. We are proud of our Chamorro language and culture.

Our hope is imbedded in the career of people like Jesús Chamorro. The naysayers continue to predict extinction, but we continue to enjoy him, and we wish for many years to come.

Si Yu'os Ma'ase, Jesús.

SPEECH BY WILLIAM B. GOULD IV

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech made by William B. Gould IV, who is Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, the Charles A. Beardsley Professor of Law at Stanford University, and one of my most outstanding constituents. His remarks before the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States are a fascinating discourse on the significance of President Lincoln's views on labor law and their relationship to the service of African-Americans in the U.S. military during the Civil War. The impressive historical scholarship in this speech is greatly enhanced by Chairman Gould's effective use of passages from the diary of his great grandfather, William B. Gould, who served for over 3 years in the U.S. Navy during the conflict. I urge my colleagues to put Chairman Gould's speech on their reading lists.

LINCOLN, LABOR, AND THE BLACK MILITARY:
THE LEGACY PROVIDED

(Delivered by William B. Gould IV, February 11, 1995)

"I heard the glad tidings that the Stars and Stripes have been planted over the Capitol of the Confederacy by the invincible Grant. While we honor the living soldiers who have done so much we must not forget to whisper for fear of disturbing the glorious sleep of the men who have fallen. Martyrs to the cause of Right and Equality."—Diary of William B. Gould, April 15, 1865.

These are the words of my great-grandfather written 130 years ago at the time of Appomattox. They reflect the thoughts and passion of one of our country's black naval veterans of the Civil War and his commitment to the military initiatives waged by President Lincoln.

It is meet and right that we come here this evening to honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, properly known throughout the world as the Great Emancipator. The New World's central political and social achievement, the Emancipation Proclamation which President Lincoln authored, transcends the ages and future generations. And his ideas about democracy and the rights of all people constitute the central vision of the American democratic system today.

As the sons of Union officers who fought in the Civil War, you know better than most that this 186th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday marks anew the ongoing struggle to free our country from the legacy of the odious institution of slavery so that all people may live out their lives and fulfill their aspirations without the actuality or fear of arbitrary limitation.

One of my law professors used to say that the "greatest constitutional decision ever rendered occurred when Pickett's charge failed at Gettysburg." The legacy of Appomattox and all that led to it resonates throughout our society to this evening here in Washington as part of the unceasing struggle against all arbitrary barriers which afflict mankind.

And both Gettysburg and Appomattox produced the great Civil War amendments to the Constitution, which reversed the infamous *Dred Scott* decision in which the Supreme Court declared blacks to be property constitutionally. The amendments, in turn, have provided our country with the historical framework for both the Supreme Court's great *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954 ruling condemning separate but equal as a denial of equal protection and also the modern civil rights movement as well as the legislation that it produced. Similarly, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, our most comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation relating to the workplace, is a lineal descendant of the previous century's developments.

I am not a Lincoln or Civil War scholar. Indeed, I find the amount of literature about both subjects to be daunting—and, accordingly, I know that you do not expect a scholarly examination of President Lincoln from me. But there are matters which have and do involve me both practically and professionally with Lincoln and his times.

The first is that I am the fourteenth Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board and, as such, administer an agency and interpret a statute which both seek to implement some of Lincoln's most basic views on labor.

The second is that I am the great-grandson of the first William Benjamin Gould who, along with seven other "contraband" (seized property—the appellation which General Benjamin Butler gave to escaped slaves) set sail in a small boat from Cape Fear, North Carolina and boarded the *USS Cambridge* on September 22, 1862, the day that President Lincoln announced his intent to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. You will know that the Proclamation states in relevant part:

"And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition [the freed slaves held by those in rebellion], will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service."

And thus it was that William B. Gould joined the United States Navy and served as landsman and steward on the North Atlantic Blockade and subsequently served on vessels visiting Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal and Spain, chasing the Confederate ships which were built by their undercover allies.

In 1864 the American Minister Charles Francis Adams had notified the British government that if the *Alabama* and the *Georgia*—two iron clad "rams" built by the British for the Confederacy—were allowed to go to sea, this would be construed by the United States as a declaration of war. William B. Gould sailed with the steam frigate *Niagara* for the European station to join other vessels such as the *Kearsarge* to keep, in my great-grandfather's words, a "sharp lookout" for these vessels. The *Niagara's* destination was the Bay of Biscay where she eventually engaged in battle.

William B. Gould's service ended on September 29, 1865 when he made the following entry in his diary:

"At the Navy Yard [Charlestown, Massachusetts] at five O'clock I received my Discharge being three years and nine days in the service of Uncle Samuel and glad am I to receive it . . . [pay] of four hundred and twenty four dollars. So end my service in the Navy of the United States of America."

I did not know the first William B. Gould for he died—in Dedham, Massachusetts where he resided from 1871 onward—thirteen years before my birth. I did not know my grandfather, William B. Gould, Jr., a Spanish-American War veteran, for he was to die nine years later in 1932. But the third William B. Gould was my greatest inspiration in my most formative years—and my belief is that the values and culture which he attempted to transmit to me were very much a part of the lives of the first two gentlemen to whom I have referred.

Truly then, President Lincoln's views and policies have had a major impact upon my own life.

As Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, I have a responsibility to implement a statute which promotes the right of employees to band together for the purpose of protecting or improving their own working conditions, to join unions, to engage in collective bargaining and to be free from various forms of discrimination. This statute, enacted as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal in 1935, is one of the country's proudest achievements, expressing the policy that the protection of "the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection" should be encouraged.

In recent years, a number of scholars and critics, like myself, took note of the fact that the statute has not been working well in implementing these objectives because of poor administrative processes and ineffective remedies. Some of these matters can be and are being cured by us at the Board and some can be only addressed by Congress. I hope to do what I can to make continued progress in the former category before I depart from Washington and return to California a few years down the road when my term ends.

I enthusiastically support the views contained in the preamble and have made my position known in books, articles, and speeches. In many respects, the fundamentally similar views of President Lincoln were a precursor of our own 1935 legislation.

Recall what Lincoln said to the New York Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association on March 21, 1864:

"The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues and kindreds."¹

¹Footnotes are at end of speech.