

began with a basketball game between the two alumni groups and was followed by a dance. Recently, however, the Roosevelt class of 1972 has taken over responsibility from its class of 1962 and the two schools have separated a few of their events. The current chairman of Roosevelt's class of 1972 is Dwight E. Pointer.

Representative Smith stated that Roosevelt and Froebel were the most competitive schools in this area. Therefore, they created this event to recapture the great memories and allow the generations of graduates to continue the tradition. In fact, many people return to Gary to attend this celebratory event.

This event, which usually attracts over 3,000 people, was again held in conjunction with the week-long nostalgia event. On August 7, a casino night was held at the Genesis Center followed by the picnic and nostalgia dance on August 10. On August 11, a church service and block party were held in Gary.

Froebel, which was also known as the immigrant school, is presently being surveyed for landmark status. The Pony Express and stage coaches changed horses at a way station located on the Froebel property en route to Chicago. Friedrich Froebel, who believed toddlers could be educated, instituted the first kindergartens and invented the alphabetical/numerical building blocks that are used worldwide by preschoolers. On September 9, 1907, actual class work began at the 14th street school as it was called before Froebel opened. In 1910, the city of Gary authorized a 10-acre site for the construction of Froebel. It was completed and opened in September 1912. William A. Wirt, a student of Froebel's philosophies, made it mandatory that the Gary schools implement kindergarten through 12th grade at this school. All of the high tech concepts of the era were realized in the Froebel curriculum and soon this Gary plan gained prominence and was adopted by many school districts nationwide. Froebel High School was converted into a middle school in 1969 and the last class that was held in that building was in 1977. Since that time, Froebel School has remained closed.

Mr. Speaker, I am thrilled that the residents of Gary took the time to celebrate and appreciate their city's history. May the alumni of Froebel and Roosevelt High Schools continue to honor their schools and exude the pride that has persevered to unite everyone in Gary.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1179, a bill to preserve historic buildings at 10 historically black colleges and universities in 4 States.

These historic buildings provide an invaluable glimpse into the collective history and individual stories of traditionally black colleges and universities in the United States of America.

The buildings are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Preserving

these structures is important for the same reason that the study of history is important; they provide a window to a certain time and place and allow us to judge where we are now and how far we have come.

The \$29 million that this bill provides is a worthwhile investment dedicated to preserving a sense and feeling of history on the campuses of black colleges and universities across our country. It is important to note that these institutions will provide matching funds to restore and renovate buildings.

For more than 100 years, these 10 institutions have trained individuals who have made valuable contributions to American society and these funds will assist these colleges and universities in continuing to produce leaders and scholars for the 21st century.

RECOGNITION OF THE PITTSBURGH TRIBUNE-REVIEW

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, when the Pittsburgh Press ceased publication of its afternoon daily and Sunday editions, the Pittsburgh Post Gazette increased its service to the area, but a tradition of newspaper competition that had existed for many decades disappeared.

Several publications tried to fill that void, but the most successful has been the publication of the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review, headed by Richard Scaife. The paper has had remarkable circulation growth and annual increases in advertising linage.

In an age when we seldom see newspaper expansion, I want to note that on September 10, Mr. Scaife will break ground for a new facility called the Newsworks, in Marshall township, a suburb of Pittsburgh. This will increase the number of new presses for the newspaper, create some 500 jobs during the construction phase, and create over 100 permanent skilled craftsperson positions when the plant becomes operational.

The news media is always stronger for competition, and the continued development of the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review is good for western Pennsylvania, good for workers, good for the news business, good for the full coverage of controversial subjects, good for a selection in editorial commentary, and good for the overall rebuilding of western Pennsylvania's economy.

It's a pleasure for me to congratulate Richard Scaife and the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review on this positive development. I hope this example lends impetus to other business leaders to reinvest in their core businesses to expand and grow.

OCEAN DUMPING TERMINATION ACT OF 1996

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill entitled the "Ocean Dumping Termination Act of 1996."

This bill goes a long way to solving some recent problems we have had with attempts to

weaken ocean dumping regulations. While some would have us believe that protection of the oceans is something we can worry about later, coming from the Third District of New Jersey, I know that ocean protection is something that must happen now.

In 1988 I was part of the original effort to cease the dumping of toxic substances into the ocean. I was part of this effort because I personally saw and had to live through the environmental havoc caused by wholesale ocean dumping. The beaches of New Jersey were coated with trash and toxic waste—the beaches were closed and the coastal economy was in ruins.

Today, through stringent ocean dumping regulations, the beaches of New Jersey have rebounded. Each year we get millions of visitors to New Jersey's beaches. These visitors generate billions of dollars of revenue for the State and the Nation.

Why, then, have there been recently attempts to turn back the clock on this great environmental success story? Because of the greed and political aspirations of a few. Why should those few benefit from environmental degradation? They should not. And they will not on my watch.

Today I introduce the Ocean Dumping Termination Act to stop this downslide of environmental protection. This bill will close the only remaining mud dump site off the coast of New Jersey 6 months from enactment of the act. From the date of signature on this act, all category II dump materials—materials toxic to the ocean and to people—will completely cease. And this bill will assure that steps can be taken to mitigate any remaining environmental harm that could result from this mound of sludge sitting just 12 miles off the coast of New Jersey.

As one of my esteemed colleagues, who has served the interests of the oceans for over 20 years, stated earlier today on this floor, we work for the sanctity of the critters of the ocean. Those critters do not care about the demarcation between Democrats and Republicans—but they care more than they are able to say about the health of their environment. I care about the health and welfare of that environment and the people of New Jersey and this Nation and I can do something about it. Today, I did. I urge broad support for this bill, the Ocean Dumping Termination Act of 1996.

THE 50 STATES COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROGRAM ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, permit me to first commend the chairman of the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy, Congressman MICHAEL CASTLE, and the ranking Democratic member of the subcommittee, Congressman FLOYD FLAKE, for working closely together to report legislation that warrants the full support of each Member of the House of Representatives.

H.R. 3793, the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue quarter-dollar coins commemorating the 50 States in the order they

entered the union at a rate of five new coins each year for 10 years. I am pleased to report that the Banking Committee fully considered the merits of this legislation. H.R. 3793 was the subject of a comprehensive hearing and was unanimously reported from the subcommittee.

Let me emphasize that the committee carefully weighed the merits of this bill since any changes to the Nation's circulating coins must have strong popular appeal. The testimony received in our committee hearing did support the view that this bill provides significant public benefit. In addition to the surplus funds this program will accrue to the Treasury, the principal benefit will be to highlight the history and the importance of each State's individual contribution to the union we know as the United States of America.

Again, I compliment my colleagues on the Banking Committee for bringing this bill to the floor and I urge an enthusiastic "aye" vote.

TRIBUTE TO A FLIER

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, bustling in the skies overhead—airplanes and helicopters, satellites and spaceships, dirigibles and sometimes even UFO's—orbit the Earth in voyages of commerce, missions of mercy, war, flights of fantasy, and excursions of adventure and leisure.

For centuries our ancestors had no paths through the clouds. Once, most thought man would never fly; that only birds might soar the kingdom of clouds and rainbows. Today pilots steer passengers through the clouds and across the starry skies because dreamers and thinkers and inventors held to a faith that someday man would navigate the heavens.

Those who keep faith in their missions open new worlds and inspire us all to reach new heights.

I would like to take this opportunity to share a little bit of the story of one of our Nation's first black commercial airline pilots. Perry Jones is one of those faithful whose hard work, spirit, and dedication chartered a new course to the future. He is a model for young people who are pursuing dreams of flying and he is a model for older people who are searching out new rainbows when they retire from their life's work. Mr. Speaker, Capt. M. Perry Jones is one of our Nation's high-flying heroes.

Enclosed is a copy of an article on Capt. M. Perry Jones which was recently published by Visions magazine and written by Mr. Ronald Johnson and Ms. Constance Gipson of the California Department of Education.

CAPTAIN M. PERRY JONES

PILOT, DELTA AIRLINES; PRESIDENT,
ORGANIZATION OF BLACK AIRLINE PILOTS

Birthplace: Cartersville, Virginia.

Raised: Montclair, New Jersey.

Resides: Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

Captain M. Perry Jones was born in Cartersville, Virginia, and lived with his grandparents on a small farm. His grandfather was his hero. "Wherever he went, I went. I was his shadow," he recalls fondly. "He, my grandmother, and my aunts played a major role in my life." Captain Jones

joined his parents and his brother in New Jersey when he was ten.

"I knew I wanted to be a pilot when I was five or six years old. I used to watch planes fly over my house and dream of becoming a pilot. Because I was poor, I didn't know how I was going to do it, but I knew what I wanted." Now, after overcoming numerous obstacles, Captain Perry Jones flies an A310, also known as an air bus, between New York and Europe, touching down in such cities as Bucharest, Warsaw, Hamburg, and Budapest, and many other exciting places.

An honor student and athlete in high school, Jones went on to earn two college degrees at the same time, one in aeronautical engineering and the other in mechanical engineering at the same time. Being focused was his key to success in high school and college. He was determined to be the best. In high school, he excelled in math, science, and physics, and his extraordinary efforts earned him several scholarship offers to some of the best colleges in the country. He chose the University of Pittsburgh because of its exemplary track program. He was on a world record relay team.

Although sports were important to Jones, academics came first. In college, Jones got up at three o'clock every morning to study. His dedication and self-discipline paid off when he was hired right out of college as an engineer by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

After one year at Lockheed, Jones joined the Air Force, and entered flight training. He ranked first in academics and first in flying ability, but he was sent to navigation school and became a navigator.

It was not until he had completed navigator training and was assigned to Travis Air Force Base in California that he got the opportunity to attend pilot training. A general recognized Jones's ability and mentored him, leading to his return to aviation school and pilot training. Next, he was sent to Vietnam, where he flew air tankers that refueled bombers in flight. After six years in the Air Force, during which he flew 126 missions in Vietnam, Jones left military life to become the first African American pilot to fly for Pan American Airlines.

Because of his rich experiences in aviation, Captain Jones strongly believes that young people should continue to pursue aeronautical careers: "Opportunities will be there for young people who want to be in aviation, even with the current trend toward scaling down the airlines."

As president of the Organization of Black Airline Pilots, Captain Jones testifies before Congress and makes television and radio appearances about blacks in aviation—there are approximately 660 black airline pilots in the United States today. The Organization of Black Airline Pilots holds seminars and flight schools, and provides support to aspiring pilots and persons already flying for the airlines.

Captain Jones believes that he owes a debt to the people who helped him, so he volunteers countless hours working with young African Americans, helping them pursue their career goals. He wants to see young African American men gain self-esteem through meaningful employment so that there can be a return to the sense of family that has traditionally been part of the black culture. "Young men need to learn how to get a good job so that they can raise their families with dignity. They can't respect others until they have learned to respect themselves." Captain M. Perry Jones lives and practices the philosophy, "I judge myself on how I have helped other people to reach their goals."

TRIBUTE TO THE PONAGANSET WIND ENSEMBLE

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the superb performance of the Ponaganset Wind Ensemble at the 1996 International Youth and Music Festival in Vienna, Austria.

The Ponaganset Wind Ensemble, instructed by Mr. Nedo Pandolfi of Ponaganset High School in Rhode Island's Foster/Glocester Regional School District, met all expectations by taking first place in the festival's band competition—a feat never before achieved by an ensemble from the Ocean State.

Chosen as one of only three bands to represent the United States, Ponaganset, which placed third at the 1982 Vienna Festival, showed the world how countless hours of practice and dedication can produce brilliance. So impressive was Ponaganset's performance that the student's were awarded the Cup of Vienna, an accolade not given every year and awarded only when the festival panel recognizes exemplary musical performance.

The Ensemble's 46 young musicians, ages 14 to 18, not only successfully competed on an international stage, but also found boundless opportunities to receive a priceless musical education. The Wind Ensemble performed for numerous crowds at local fairs and open air arenas throughout Vienna's historical downtown area, and also visited the memorials to some of the world's most legendary composers such as Mozart, Beethoven, and Strauss.

Mr. Pandolfi established the Ponaganset Wind Ensemble program in 1960, the same year that Ponaganset High School was founded. Thirty-six years later, both the instructor and the pupils should be praised for their momentous achievement, which is an experience whose memories will last a lifetime.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the following members of the Ponaganset Wind Ensemble, who have clearly illustrated what we can achieve when we follow our dreams. Their accomplishments are indicative of the perseverance and effort necessary to achieve success:

Monique Barrett, Foster; Jesse Poulin, Foster; Josh Bedard, Foster; Katie Bedard, Foster; Andrew Fast, Foster; Aletha Holmes, Foster; Hilary McElroy, Foster; Richard Muldoon, Foster; Jennifer Sherblum, Foster; Diane Shippee, Foster; Dyani Tait, Foster; Diana Walden, Foster; Colin Walsh, Foster.

Melissa Alberg, Glocester; Tom Alberg, Glocester; Kim Angarella, Glocester; Roger Bissell, Glocester; Daniel Boucher, Glocester; Katie Broccoli, Glocester; Brooke Brown, Glocester; Courtney Brown, Glocester; Peter Carpenter, Glocester; Scott Carpenter, Glocester; Brendan Carroll, Glocester; Jesse Chace, Glocester; Nick Collins, Glocester; Sarah Colwell, Glocester; Stephanie Darigan, Glocester; Matthew Dube, Glocester; Christopher Fellow, Glocester; Tara Foley, Glocester; Beth Hammond, Glocester; Danielle Lavendier, Glocester; Bethany Lyford, Glocester; Megan Mason, Glocester; Nathan Mason, Glocester; Nicholas Pinder, Glocester; Jane Ragno, Glocester; Michael Roberto,