

those who stayed home, for sound and convenient reasons, of course.

But the greatest lesson I have learned, the most important of my education, is really the essential imperative of this century. It is called leadership. We brandish the word. We admire its light. But we seldom define it. Outside Caen in the Normandy countryside of France is a little cemetery. Atop one of the graves is a cross on which is etched these words: "Leadership is wisdom and courage and a great carelessness of self." Which means, of course, that leaders must from time to time put to hazard their own political future in order to do what is right in the long term interests of those they have by solemn oath sworn to serve. Easy to say. Tough to do.

I remember when I first bore personal witness to its doing. It was in December, 1963. Lyndon Johnson had been President but a few short weeks. At that time I was actually living on the third floor of the White House until my family arrived. The President said to me on a Sunday morning, "call Dick Russell and ask him if he would come by for coffee with you and me."

Senator Richard Brevard Russell of Georgia was the single most influential and honored figure in the Senate. His prestige towered over all others in those years before the dialogue turned sour and mean. When in 1952, the Senate Democratic leader's post fell open, the other Senators turned immediately to Russell, imploring him to take the job. "No," said Russell, "let's make Lyndon Johnson our leader, he'll do just fine." So at the age of 44, just four years in his first Senate term, LBJ became the youngest ever Democratic leader and in a short time the greatest parliamentary commander in Senate history.

When Russell arrived, the President greeted him warmly with a strong embrace, the six-foot four LBJ and the smallish, compact Russell, with his gleaming bald head and penetrating eyes. The President steered him to the couch overlooking the Rose Garden, in the West Hall on the second floor of the Mansion. I sat next to Russell. The President was in his wing chair, his knees almost touching Russell's, so close did they sit.

The President drew even closer, and said in an even voice, "Dick, I love you and I owe you. If it had not been for you I would not have been Leader, or Vice President or now President. But I wanted to tell you face to face, please don't get in my way on this Civil Rights Bill, which has been locked up in the Senate too damn long. I intend to pass this bill, Dick. I will not cavil. I will not hesitate. And if you get in my way, I'll run you down."

Russell sat mutely for a moment, impassive, his face a mask. Then he spoke, in the rolling accents of his Georgia countryside. "Well, Mr. President, you may just do that. But I pledge you that if you do, it will not only cost you the election, it will cost you the South forever."

President Johnson in all the later years in which I knew him so intimately never made me prouder than he did that Sunday morning so long, long ago. He touched Russell lightly on the shoulder, an affectionate gesture of one loving friend to another. He spoke softly, almost tenderly: "Dick, my old friend, if that's the price I have to pay, then I will gladly pay it."

Of all the lessons I have learned in my political life, that real life instruction in leadership on a Sunday morning in the White House was the most elemental, and the most valuable. It illuminated in a blinding blaze the highest point to which the political spirit can soar. I have never forgotten it. I never will.

COMMEMORATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleagues, Congressmen STOKES and PAYNE, for calling this special order in celebration of Black History Month for choosing this year's theme: African-American Women: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow. The theme today heralds women who have made distinctive contributions to our country. For every woman from Harriet Tubman to Rosa Parks to Myrlie Evers-Williams who have become household names, there are legions of women from past to present who have made great contributions to their communities with little or no recognition. We are here to honor all of them today.

When we examine this theme, it is only natural that our thoughts would turn to our recently departed friend and colleague Barbara Jordan. Congresswoman Jordan was a formidable force, not only in the African American community, but throughout our country. A champion of liberal causes, she was not only a role model for African American women, but also an inspiration to people of all colors.

Mr. Speaker, I am very fortunate to represent California's 8th Congressional District and to work with many outstanding African-American leaders, both women and men, and community organizations based in the city of San Francisco. These are leaders like Enola Maxwell, who has been a driving force for the Potrero Hill Neighborhood House, guiding and mentoring several generations of neighborhood youth; or like Naomi Gray, who spent many years on the San Francisco Health Commission as an advocate for health care for low-income communities; or like Sharon Hewitt, who recently helped organize a city-wide summit to find ways to prevent youth violence among communities of color in San Francisco. These women are working within the community to make it a better place. I applaud their efforts, and the efforts of the many African-American women in my district who are working every day to improve life in the city of San Francisco and in our Nation.

In just a few days, we will end Black History Month and enter a celebration of Women's History Month. Let us continue to acknowledge the accomplishments of pioneering women of the past and promote and support the goals of African-American women present and future. Their struggles deserve credit and recognition every day of the year, not just during Black History Month.

COMMEMORATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with this year's Black History Month theme, "African American Women: Yesterday, Today and To-

morrow" I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding St. Louisan who exemplifies the highest values and qualities of leadership in the African-American community, Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson is a St. Louis native who graduated from Sumner High School and received a B.A. degree in economics, cum laude, from Talladega College. She went on to earn her LL.B. from Lincoln University School of Law. Mrs. Wilson has been a highly respected jurist in St. Louis for many years and is admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. She has also taught at the CLEO Institute and St. Louis University School of Law.

Margaret Bush Wilson has dedicated her life to the fight for civil rights and racial equality, carrying on a family tradition of community service. Mrs. Wilson's mother, Berenice Casey, served on the executive committee of the St. Louis NAACP in the 1920's and 1930's and her father, James T. Bush, Sr., a pioneer real estate broker in St. Louis was the moving force behind the Shelley versus Kraemer case which led to the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing racial restrictive housing covenants.

In addition to being a prominent St. Louis leader, Margaret Bush Wilson has served in many national positions. She was national chairperson of the NAACP Board of Directors from 1975-84. She has also served in the following Federal, State, and local posts: U.S. Attorney, Legal Division, the Rural Electrification Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, assistant attorney-general of Missouri, Legal Services specialist, State Technical Assistance Office, War on Poverty; administrator, community services and continuing education programs, title I, Higher Education Act of 1965 in Missouri, and acting director, St. Louis Lawyers for Housing.

Mrs. Wilson actively serves in numerous organizations committed to education and social justice. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and is the recipient of many civic and professional awards including honorary degrees from St. Paul's College, Smith College, Washington University, Kenyon College, Talladega College, Boston University, and the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

Margaret Bush Wilson is a cherished member of the St. Louis community and a distinguished black woman. She has demonstrated a deep understanding of the history of the black community and displayed the highest level of compassion for equal justice. She has truly dedicated her life to improving the future of the black community.

Mr. Speaker. I am honored to salute Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson, a force for good in our society who has helped changed the course of African-American history.

THE DEATH OF HIS EMINENCE, JOHN CARDINAL KROL, D.D., J.D.C., ARCHBISHOP EMERITUS OF PHILADELPHIA, 1910-96

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share my thoughts about a great spiritual leader who led the archdiocese of Philadelphia for nearly 30 years.

This week, the city of Philadelphia, the entire Delaware Valley region, the United States, and people throughout the world are mourning the death of one of the great spiritual leaders of our time, John Cardinal Krol, archbishop emeritus of the archdiocese of Philadelphia. He was 85. He came to Philadelphia an unknown bishop from Cleveland. He leaves with friends in the city, the Nation, and around the world.

In my capacity of public service, I have had the great opportunity to know His Eminence. Through my contacts with members of his flock, I have come to appreciate the spirit, dedication, and integrity of a man who was unwavering in his faith in God, his commitment to his church and its people, and his dedication to the Greater Philadelphia area he served. He was a prince of the church who never lost touch with the common man and woman. He was a doctrinal conservative who had compassion for workers and the poor. He was, at once, a man who moved in powerful worldwide circles which dictated the course of Roman Catholicism and international politics and a shepherd whose humble service to God and His people made him a role model for those of all faiths. He served his people and his church with strong, steady, and effective leadership and with great distinction.

The cardinal was born in Cleveland in 1910, the fourth of eight children of John and Anne Krol, Polish immigrants. One day, the cardinal liked to remember, a coworker asked him four questions about Catholicism that he couldn't answer. Annoyed, he began poking around in theology books. Instead of answers, he found more questions. That search for answers led him, at age 21, to the door of St. Mary's Seminary in Cleveland where he enrolled in 1931 as a candidate for the priesthood. There he developed a reputation for scholastic brilliance and was ordained a priest in 1937.

His obvious intelligence and his devotion to God led him to Rome where he studied canon law. He arrived in a Europe restless under the shadow of Adolph Hitler. He visited Poland in 1939 to seek out the birthplace of his parents and managed to flee just before Nazi troops overran the country. Father Krol returned to this country and began further law studies at Catholic University here in Washington. He obtained his doctorate in canon law in 1942.

A year later, he was named vice chancellor of the Cleveland diocese and, in 1951, he became chancellor. In 1953, he was named auxiliary bishop of Cleveland and, later that year, vicar general of the diocese.

It was from this position he was named archbishop of Philadelphia in 1961.

As a public figure in Philadelphia, Cardinal Krol often moved among the wealthy and powerful in public life. Still, those who know him well described the cardinal as shy, compassionate, caring, and most at ease with children and the disabled.

It was at the Second Vatican Council in 1962 that Bishop Krol became friendly with Karol Jozef Wojtyla, the Polish priest who would later become Pope John Paul II. The future pope had been born in a town less than 50 miles from where Bishop Krol's parents hailed, and the two could lapse easily into a local Polish dialect that no one around them could understand.

Bishop Krol had been the only American named the year before to serve on a commission preparing for the Vatican Council. His Holiness,

Pope John XXIII, called the meeting of all the world's Catholic bishops in an effort to renew the church for life in modern times. It was to be only the 21st such council in the church's history and the first in a century.

It was amid these preparations that Pope John named Bishop Krol to be archbishop of Philadelphia. He succeeded John Cardinal O'Hara, who had died the previous summer. Then the youngest Catholic archbishop in the United States, Krol approached his new job with trepidation. Still, he later recalled that he was given a warm welcome by the priest, religious, and the people of Philadelphia.

A talented administrator, he kept the archdiocese financially secure at a time when even the Vatican was experiencing monetary problems. He ran the five-county archdiocese like a business and responsibly provided for the 1.5 million Catholics who live there. He maintained the Catholic school system, one of the best in the Nation, despite severe economic pressures and a decline in teaching nuns.

At the same time he was administering the archdiocese with great skill, his stature rose in Rome. During the Vatican Council, Pope John made him one of the five under secretaries. In 1967, Pope Paul VI named Archbishop Krol a cardinal, a prince of the church.

In 1971, the cardinal's fellow bishops elected him to a 3-year term as president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, solidifying his position as a premier prelate of the Catholic Church in America.

It is widely believed that Cardinal Krol played a key role in the 1978 conclave that elected Wojtyla, then the archbishop of Krakow, Poland, to the papacy. The two remained close friends and Cardinal Krol was one of the few people in the world who could get through to His Holiness on the telephone, giving him unique input to the decisionmaking process of the Roman Catholic Church.

Poland was always an important cause in Cardinal Krol's life. He made radio broadcasts in Polish to his ancestral land for more than 25 years and headed relief efforts during the economic crises of the 1980's when his friend Lech Walesa and the Solidarity movement were challenging Communist rule.

In this country, he offered advice and direction to several American Presidents including Richard Nixon who asked him to deliver sermons in the White House during his Presidency. He offered prayers at two Republican national conventions and traveled extensively to Israel, Egypt, India, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, and Poland. He called for Catholics and Protestants to lay down their arms in Northern Ireland and urged both sides to share the language of peace in the Middle East.

In 1972, he concelebrated Mass with Pope John Paul II, then a cardinal, in a field at Auschwitz honoring the Polish priest and martyr St. Maximilian Kolbe, who volunteered to die in place of a Polish Army sergeant.

When the Vatican was faced with staggering deficits in the early 1980's, Cardinal Krol was appointed to a council of 15 cardinals and helped rescue the Holy See's finances. In 1985, Pope John Paul II appointed Cardinal Krol one of three copresidents over the Extraordinary Synod of Bishops, a special conference summoned by the Pope to evaluate the condition of the church 20 years after the close of Vatican II.

Cardinal Krol submitted his resignation to the Pope on his 75th birthday as required by

church law. But its acceptance was delayed out of a reluctance to see him step down. Finally, 2 years later, after the cardinal had become seriously ill, the Pope named Cardinal Anthony Bevilacqua, then bishop of Pittsburgh, to succeed him.

On the occasion of his 75th birthday, the cardinal listed among the high points of his tenure in Philadelphia the canonization in 1977 of his 19th-century predecessor, St. John Neumann, the fourth bishop of Philadelphia; the meeting in Philadelphia in 1976 of the 41st International Eucharistic Congress, a major gathering of Catholics from around the world; Pope John Paul II's visit to Philadelphia in 1979 during His Holiness' first trip to the United States; and the development of the new parishes and the construction of new churches.

When many Catholics fled the city of Philadelphia for the suburbs, Cardinal Krol adopted a policy of keeping as many churches and schools open as possible in innercity neighborhoods despite the fact that the majority of the people served by the churches and schools there were not Catholic.

Cardinal Krol also took satisfaction in the establishment in 1981 of Business Leaders Organized for Catholic Schools [BLOCS], an organization of local corporate executives, Catholic and non-Catholic, that raised millions of dollars for Catholic schools.

Cardinal Krol stayed on the job longer after reaching retirement age than any other American bishop.

The Cardinal, whose name in Polish means king, was uncomfortable with the trappings of his office. He disliked pomp and was happiest when he was with the children of his archdiocese or helping the poor.

Over the years, honors have been showered on the prelate. A score of colleges and universities, including all the Philadelphia-area ones, conferred honorary degrees upon him. His biography lists 45 awards, including ones from Poland, Italy, and the Republic of Chad. He received the Philadelphia Freedom Medal, the city's most prestigious award, in 1978.

The last award listed, and perhaps the most revered by Cardinal Krol, was the Commandery with the Star of the Order of Merit, presented by Polish President Lech Walesa in March 1991. Poland's highest award for people of other nations who are not heads of state, it had not been awarded in 52 years.

The health of Cardinal Krol has not been good for years, Mr. Speaker, but he never lost his sense of humor. "You get tired and you get into a rocking chair and you can't get it started," he quipped. But even when his health was not good, Cardinal Krol kept working on behalf of his church and its people. He traveled to Rome to celebrate the elevation of his successor, Anthony Bevilacqua, to the College of Cardinals in June 1991. And last October, he was at Giants Stadium to welcome his dear friend, the Pope, to America.

Cardinal John Krol died on the Feast of Katherine Drexel, the Philadelphia heiress and nun who he sought to elevate to the status of saint.

The woman, known as Mother Drexel, was beatified November 20, 1988, in a ceremony at the Vatican. Beatification is the second-highest honor the Catholic Church can confer, the next-to-last step in the long process toward granting sainthood to a member.

Cardinal Krol, then a retired archbishop, said at the time that the honor was a dream come true.

The quest to honor Mother Drexel began in 1964 when Cardinal Krol approved a request by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament that the church consider the possibility of declaring Mother Drexel a saint.

An heiress who lived in poverty as a nun, Mother Drexel gave \$20 million to support the church's work among black people and native Americans. I think it is fitting that Cardinal Krol chose such a person to champion. Her spirit was reflected in his life. Her compassion for those in need was mirrored by his own. Her rejection of wealth and status in favor of a life of service was matched by his rejection of earthly trappings in favor of unfailing spirituality.

Unfortunately, Cardinal Krol's friend, Pope John Paul II, will be unable to attend the funeral services in Philadelphia because of security restrictions but he was saddened by the news of his friend's death. His Holiness said, "I have received news of the death of Cardinal John Krol, with a sense of great loss. With immense gratitude for his fruitful and untiring co-operation with the Holy See from the time of the Second Vatican Council and with me personally throughout my pontificate, I am certain that his memory will live on in the community he so faithfully served."

Mr. Speaker, the death of John Cardinal Krol was a loss to the archdiocese of Philadelphia and the entire Nation as well as to the Catholic Church, both here in the United States and throughout the world. Cardinal Krol was a quiet, graceful man in life and he was graceful in death. He chose to return home where he died, in his own bed, surrounded by friends, family, and colleagues. By extension, Mr. Speaker, all of us who ever knew him, who ever benefited by his leadership and faith, who ever felt the grace of this man were there as well. He will be missed but his spirit will live on in the lives of all he touched.

H.R. 1645 AND THE FLOODING IN OREGON

HON. JIM BUNN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. BUNN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, with the recent floods in the Pacific Northwest, one of the things that became clear to me is that there are times when neighbors doing everything they can to help their neighbors just is not enough. These are the times where people need help that only the State and Federal governments can provide, whether that be through the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] or the National Guard, or any other Government program designed to help those in the most need. In this case, I was lucky enough to witness first-hand the National Guard in Oregon and the important role in saving lives and property. I am very thankful for having that opportunity.

Immediately after the rains, I observed the flood-damaged areas while riding in a National Guard helicopter. During that ride, we found a family stranded. The National Guard used the helicopter to rescue the family and take them to safety. It is actions like this, that happened

all across the flooded area, that show how important the Oregon National Guard is to our State. At this time, I would like to submit for the RECORD comments provided by Major General Rees of the Oregon National Guard which further illustrate the need for the National Guard.

HEADQUARTERS, OREGON NATIONAL GUARD, OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Salem, OR, February 26, 1996.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD J. PHILBIN,
Executive Director, National Guard Association
of the United States, Washington, DC.

DEAR ED: Knowing the keen interest you and the leadership of the NGAUS have shown in regard to H.R. 1646, I have decided to write this letter to inform you of our experiences in the recent traumatic flooding in Oregon.

I am proud to say that the men and women of the Oregon National Guard, Army and Air, responded magnificently. A total of over 1,200 individuals responded, reaching a peak of 750 on duty at one time.

In a similar flooding in 1964 over 70 lives were lost. In 1996, only 4 perished. Technological improvements such as satellite weather, cell phones, et al, played a significant part. However, a modernized National Guard played a huge role in that "golden" 24 hours when everyone must get it right or fail. Mud slides and high water made our highway system a shambles. National Guardsmen in many different modes but primarily in modernized aircraft or aircraft with aircrews equipped with night vision devices and thermal imagers executed 68 persons from extremely perilous circumstances.

To those who say that the Guard is in too many communities and needs to reduce, let me say that we would have failed if we had been concentrated only in mega-armories in metropolitan areas. To those who say that we can share resources with other components, let me say thank you, but I need dual-missioned and highly functional units available at a moment's notice and under the Governor's control.

Geographic dispersal, community involvement, familiarity with municipal government, the right mix of modernized capabilities, and unity of command is what the people of Oregon needed and got in their time or peril.

Only the National Guard can deliver that support. I fear that H.R. 1646 may create some false sense that the Army Reserve will ride to the rescue in a dire local emergency in lieu of a diminished National Guard.

Additionally, I must tell you of the support I received from fellow TAG's and the National Guard Bureau. In the response process, the California National Guard put a C-130 with 240,000 sand bags in to Portland Air National Guard base within 6 hours of the request. In the recovery phase, California, Utah, and Washington put units on stand-by (primarily ribbon-bridge companies and water purification units). This was all done without an interstate compact because we made it work without a compact. However, please do not diminish your advocacy of the national compact. Many important questions such as liability and insurance need to be addressed systematically and not on the tarmac with each event.

Finally, I can say that the foresight shown by previous Oregon Adjutants General in selecting force structure paid great dividends. At the heart of our operation was the 41st Brigade and 116th Brigade combat units with their inherent command, control, and communications. Their Table of Organization and Equipment support units of engineer, medical, and MP's were supplemented by force multipliers from echelon above division ARNG aviation, engineers, and transpor-

tation units and ANG support units. (I am also pleased to tell you that critical parts for our CH-47D aircraft were delivered "just in time" by our OSA ANG C-26.) A truly balanced force of combat, combat support, and combat service support units made the day.

Keep up the fight, we need an informed approach on this issue, not a quick legislative enactment based on an anecdote.

Best regards,

RAYMOND F. REES,
Major General, OR NG,
Adjutant General.

AFFIRMATIVE STEPS OF THE ST. LOUIS FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it is a well-known fact that in spite of the many gains women have made in the workplace, there are still employers who have yet to recognize their talents and reward them accordingly. This is especially true in law enforcement. I am proud to say that St. Louis officials have taken affirmative steps to resolve this problem. Recently, St. Louis Fire Department chief, Neil Svetanics, appointed the department's first woman captain, Gail Simmons, to the busiest engine company in the city.

I want to share the following editorial regarding the St. Louis Fire Department's effort to recruit and hire women. Entitled "Climbing The Fire Department's Ladder," the editorial appeared in the February 2, 1996, edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It is my hope that the account will enlighten my colleagues who have questions regarding employment politics that target qualified and deserving women and other minorities.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Feb. 29, 1996]

CLIMBING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT'S LADDER

With the elevation of women to the ranks of captain in both the city's Fire and Police departments, it now seems rather ludicrous that society used to ask whether females were capable of becoming police officers and firefighters.

Eventually the question became why so few of them held such jobs. That was the issue the Department of Justice raised during the 1970s to prod fire and police departments across the country to hire more women.

Just recently, the city's Fire Department reached a milestone of sorts by appointing the first woman captain in 139 years. She is Gail Simmons.

Capt. Simmons is one of 118 captains; she's assigned to the city's busiest engine company, No. 28, at 4810 Enright Avenue. Chief Neil Svetanics wants to go further. His goal, he says, is the appointment of the city's first female battalion chief. Whereas a captain commands a fire truck, a battalion chief supervises five firehouses within a district. Reaching that goal will necessarily mean the department will have to accelerate its recruitment and hiring of women. They now number 10 in a city firefighting force of about 700.

Police Board President Anne-Marie Clarke adds that recruitment of more women is a priority. The department already is way ahead of the Fire Department when it comes to hiring women.

They make up roughly 12 percent of the city's police force, and the board already has