

The reporters were summoned at 1:00 a.m. The press got hand-out sheets from the press secretary: "With deep regret, I have concluded that General of the Army Douglas MacArthur is unable to give his wholehearted support to the policies and directives issued to them in the manner provided by our laws and the Constitution."

Why the 1:00 a.m. summons? The White House's lame explanation was timing for the general, since it was then midafternoon in Tokyo. But that wasn't the real reason at all; the news had been timed to make the morning newspapers and catch the Republicans in bed.

The man he fired was a military hero, idolized by many. MacArthur had done a superb job as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in the reconstruction of Japan. Truman himself admired MacArthur's soldiering.

But MacArthur was strong minded and had set himself firmly against the policy of Truman. Douglas MacArthur would not compromise his views of what was right and necessary. The clash between the two was slow in building, but the end was inevitable.

The Senate and Congress were divided over Truman's decision. The American public supported MacArthur. When MacArthur returned to the states he was a General of the Army, stripped of his commands and without assignment, yet the U.S. was waiting to sweep him up in a tremendous greeting all the way to Manhattan's tickertaped Broadway. His words had brought public dismissal and reprimand from his Commander in Chief, yet the Congress of the U.S. honored him by asking him to address them. When he did give his speech before Congress he was given a standing ovation.

In my opinion Truman firing MacArthur was the most unpopular decision ever made by an American president.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

In 1861 Abraham Lincoln was elected 16th President of the United States. When he took office, and during the early stages of the Civil War, President Lincoln wanted to preserve the American Union of which slavery was a part. There was great pressure upon him to free the slaves but he refused. He had no wish to interfere with slavery where it already existed. Lincoln declared that he was fighting to save the Union, not to free the slaves. As the Civil War progressed, the Northerners demanded the end to slavery.

In 1863 President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation declaring that slaves be free. Lincoln repeatedly urged all states to free their slaves. In 1865 The Emancipation Proclamation cleared the way for Amendment 13 to the constitution ending slavery throughout the United States and declaring all men to be created equal.

President Lincoln's decision not to end slavery at the beginning of the Civil War appealed to some people but not to others. Lincoln made this choice not for popularity but because he thought it was the right decision for the Union's people. Despite the pressure to end slavery Lincoln made the decision to end slavery when he thought it was best for the Union.

The choices President Lincoln made helped to cause his assassination. A President makes decisions every day regarding our country. They make the best choices they can although they cannot please everyone. President Lincoln made what he thought was the best decision for the Union. John Wilkes Booth, his assassin, did not agree.

TRIBUTE TO RAY GILMARTIN

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my heartfelt congratulations to my friend Ray Gilmartin on being honored by West Bergen Mental Healthcare. On Sunday, March 24, Ray will be presented with the West Bergen's Distinguished Service Award.

I cannot think of a person who is more deserving of this honor. I have known Ray and Gladie Gilmartin for many years and have seen the seriousness of their commitment to their community.

Those across America who know Ray know him as a distinguished captain of industry. Since he earned his MBA from Harvard Business School just a few short years ago, he has had a meteoric rise in the business world. He now serves as chairman, president and chief executive officer of Merck & Co., the world's largest pharmaceutical concern. He previously served in the same capacity at another premier firm, Becton Dickinson & Co. of Franklin Lakes, NJ.

He is a national leader in health care. An active participant in health industry affairs, Ray is a member of the board of the Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers of America and Project HOPE, a nonprofit organization conducting educational programs in the health sciences. He is also chairman-elect of the Healthcare Leadership Council, a national coalition that promotes cutting-edge health care reform.

Closer to home, those who know Ray know him as a passionate supporter of a wide range of community activities. In addition to his chairmanship of the board of Valley hospital in Ridgewood, his public service activities also include serving as a board member at Union College in Schenectady, NY., the United Negro College Fund, the Associates of Harvard Business School, the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, and the Ethics Resource Center. He is also a member of the Business Roundtable and the Business Council and a trustee of the Conference Board and the Committee for Economic Development. He is also a member of the board of the Provident Corp. and PSE&G.

My husband, Dr. Richard Roukema, and I are proud of our longtime association with West Bergen Mental Healthcare. For years, West Bergen Mental Healthcare has served effectively northern New Jersey's population of the mentally ill, in effect, speaking for those who cannot speak for themselves. Further, West Bergen responds to crises in our community in a way that no other organization can. And now, this effective and caring organization is reaching out to children and youth in a way it has not ever before. Its Center for Children and Youth in Ramsey provides counseling and psychotherapy for youngsters aged 2 to 18 regardless of their ability to pay.

Mr. Speaker, America's communities could all use more dedicated community-minded organizations like this. But fundamentally, organizations like this could all use more dedicated supporters like Ray Gilmartin. He is a shining example of the volunteer community service that makes America strong.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. MICHAEL W. KIGHT, MONTEBELLO POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Montebello P.D. Capt. Michael W. Kight on the occasion of his retirement. Captain Kight spent more than 30 years protecting the interests and enhancing the safety of our community.

Captain Kight was born in Los Angeles, CA, and attended local schools, including east Los Angeles and Cerritos Colleges, where he earned his associate of arts degree in police science. He began his law enforcement career in 1964, serving as a patrol officer with the City of Bell Police Department. On July 30, 1972, Captain Kight was hired as a police officer with the Montebello Police Department, where he served for the past 24 years.

Captain Kight quickly proved himself to be a natural leader, providing direction, leadership, and expertise in law enforcement. He rapidly rose through the ranks, becoming senior officer in 1974; patrol sergeant in 1975; detective sergeant in 1980; lieutenant in 1987; and captain of field services in 1988. He was awarded exceptional performance pay in 1979, when he significantly exceeded performance standards for management of his employees. In 1983, he was awarded exceptional performance pay for reducing overtime hours and increasing the arrests and clearance in the detective bureau. Again in 1985, he was awarded exceptional performance pay for his outstanding handling of an internal affairs investigation. In 1994, he was awarded the prestigious Career Contribution Management Award in recognition of his high standards of excellence and dedication to superior service to the residents of Montebello.

Michael W. Kight has demonstrated a lifelong commitment to his chosen field of law enforcement, earning him the respect and admiration of his colleagues and community. On Saturday, March 23, 1996, his friends, family, and staff members will congratulate him on his retirement from the Montebello Police Department, and thank him for his years of exceptional service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Michael W. Kight, one of our community's finest law enforcement officers and public servants.

IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for Women's History Month. Women make contributions to our society every day—all year long. But this month offers a special opportunity to acknowledge and to raise awareness about women's contributions in all aspects of our culture—including health, education, public service, and the arts. Minnesota has produced strong female civic leaders who have worked to enhance the lives of

others through their endowments to the community. Today, I rise to recognize some Minnesota women in particular, who have enriched our community and advanced the women's movement on a national level.

In its earlier years, Minnesota was fortunate to have many women from diverse backgrounds who were committed to improving the lives of average Minnesotans. For instance, Nellie Griswold Francis (1874–1969) and Mattie Porter Jackson (1854–1946), two African-Americans, were instrumental in the early civil rights movement. Eleanore Harriet Bresky (1882–1952), a Russian-American, was a member of the National Woman's Party, as was Minneapolis-born, Agnes Myrtle-Cain (1894–1980), who also was a legislator and a union activist. Ruth Tokuka Nomura Tanbara (1907–), a Japanese-American, was an economist and an early YWCA social worker. I commend organizations like the Minnesota Women's History Month Project who increase awareness and bring attention to these women. Led by Judy Yaeger Jones, this group is one of only four State-based organizations in the country researching and promoting the history of women's lives within their communities.

Few people have fought as tirelessly and for a social cause as did Clara Ueland (1860–1927), working for the congressional passage and Minnesota legislature ratification of the nineteenth amendment in 1919. As a leader in the suffrage movement, she served as the last president of the Minnesota Women Suffrage Association and later, as the first president of the Minnesota League of Women Voters. An historic leader in Minnesota history, Clara Ueland truly embodied the character and ability needed to advance women's suffrage.

Too numerous to mention here, hundreds of other women in Minnesota have held prominent roles in the State's political, judicial, social and cultural history. I am proud to recognize my mother's second cousin, Congresswoman Coya Knutson, who was the first and, as yet, the only Minnesota woman to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. She served in the State House of Representatives from 1951–54 and was elected from 1955–59 as a Democratic Member of Congress. Another pioneer, Minnesota Supreme Court Associate Justice Rosalie Wahl, was the first woman to sit on the State's highest court and a person who fought to erase racial and gender bias from the courts. Two other women have made a difference in Minnesota politics: Gladys Brooks, who served three terms on the Minneapolis City Council and was a candidate for mayor, and Judge Diana Murphy, who has served as a State judge, U.S. District Judge for the District of Minnesota, and is currently on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit and is a director of the Bush Foundation and the United Way of the Minneapolis Area.

Countless other Minnesota women have been outspoken social activists, particularly within the feminist movement. Among them, Gloria Jean Griffin was the coordinator and co-founder of the Minnesota Women's Consortium in 1980. She and Grace Harkness, the legislative director of the Women's Consortium (1980–present) worked at this association of 170 organizations dedicated to full equality for women and as a resource and referral center for women seeking help and support. Additionally, Arvonne Fraser served as President Clin-

ton's U.S. Representative to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in 1993–94. She was also the National President of the Women's Equity Action League in the early 1970's and was named the International Citizen of the Year 1995 by the city of Minneapolis.

Representing education, children, health, and the arts, I would like to recognize four women who have excelled in these areas. Jean Keffeler is the immediate past Chair of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota and was recently reappointed to a second 6-year term on the board. Luanne Larsen Nyberg was the founder and executive director of the Children's Defense Fund-Minnesota (1985–95), an organization dedicated to increased state government and community commitment to meeting children's basic needs. Dr. Jane Hodgson defied the medical establishment in the 1930's, deciding to go to medical school when men were predominantly physicians. In 1992, she was recognized with the Elizabeth Blackwell Award from the American Medical Women's Association for her work in keeping abortion legal. Finally, in the last 20 years, Libby Larsen has become one of the most important and successful composers in the United States, winning a Grammy Award in 1994 and continuing the fine tradition of a strong cultural and arts community in the Twin Cities.

As I stated last month regarding Black History Month, I would like to recognize again Ethel Ray Nance (1899–1992), the first black woman hired by the Minnesota Legislature and the first black policewoman in Minnesota. Further, Mayor Sharon Sayles Belton, elected in 1993, is the first African-American and the first female mayor of Minneapolis and of course, Nellie Stone Johnson, has been one of the most outspoken and thoughtful leaders in Minnesota's African-American community.

I am proud to recognize and acknowledge the influence and contributions these and all women have made in Minnesotan's lives. I thank them for their service to the State, the women's movement, and the United States of America. Mr. Speaker, as we observe Women's History Month, I commend each of these women for their contributions to our society.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN CAPELLUPO

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor my friend and fellow St. Louisan John Capellupo, who is retiring as president of McDonnell Douglas Aerospace after a career that has spanned much of the last half of this century. It is fitting to recognize Cap for his work on behalf of his country, his company, and his community.

During his many years in the aerospace industry, Cap has built an impressive record of substantial and long-lasting contributions to our Nation through the technical development and management of some of our most important defense programs. He has shaped aircraft, missile, space, and technology programs that will provide for our national defense for decades to come.

Born in Minnesota and raised in Illinois, John began his aerospace career with McDon-

nell Aircraft Co. in 1957. He cut his teeth on programs like the F–101B fighter, the Super Talos missile, and other programs we now read about in aviation or military history books. Several years later, in the mid-1970's, a well-seasoned and experienced John Capellupo began working on a revolutionary new aircraft program, one that would eventually give birth to the F/A–18 *Hornet*, the world's first fighter designed to master both aerial dogfights and ground attack missions. Ultimately, he would lead the *Hornet* program into maturity and, to this day, throughout industry, Government, and the military, he is known as the father of the F/A–18.

In February 1989, John left the F/A–18 program to become president of McDonnell Douglas Missile Systems Co. In early 1990, he became deputy president of the company's commercial airliner operation, Douglas Aircraft Co., in Long Beach, CA. In May 1991, he returned to St. Louis to assume his current position as president of what is now McDonnell Douglas Aerospace.

Thousands of the hard-working people from my district are employed by McDonnell Douglas and work for John. These are the men and women who design, test, and build F–15s for the Air Force; AV–8Bs, F/A–18s, and T–45s for the Navy and Marines Corps; and Harpoon, SLAM, and JDAM munitions. They respect and admire the man they know simply as Cap, who has led them successfully through both the good times and the bad times over the years.

Personally, I have known Cap for almost 20 years. He and I have worked together on a broad range of issues, from those directly affecting our national security to ones that are vitally important to local St. Louis workers. Throughout this lengthy and productive association, I have developed the utmost respect for him as an individual and complete admiration for his professional achievements. I am honored to recognize him here today, and wish him a very happy retirement.

STEPHANIE WENDEROTH OF MADISON, A TRUE HOMETOWN HERO

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 21, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Stephanie Wenderoth, a teen from my district whose bravery and quick thinking saved three children from a fire that virtually destroyed their home last month.

Stephanie was babysitting for Hailey, Kendall, and Miller Carroll when a fire broke out in the living room of the Carroll's home in Madison, CT. Stephanie sent Hailey and Kendall running to the home of a neighbor, then dropped to her knees and crawled through thick smoke to find 3-year-old Miller. She found him after crawling through a thick cloud of smoke, then ran with him out of the house. Stephanie and Miller emerged from the fire covered with soot, but safe.

Mr. Speaker, the dictionary defines courage as: mental or moral strength to venture, persevere, and withstand danger, fear or difficulty. Stephanie Wenderoth has demonstrated exceptional courage that serves as an inspiration to citizens of all ages. As an