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I salute the U.C. Davis School of Medicine for its twenty five years of contributions to the community and numerous medical advances. They have truly made our community a better and healthier one.

REV. LOUIS CAESAR CAPPO

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker and Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of this body and the Nation a remarkable individual who has devoted his life to helping others. Rev. Louis C. Cappo is celebrating his 50th anniversary of ordination into the priesthood on June 8, 1996. Throughout his career Reverend Cappo has enriched Michigan's Upper Peninsula economically, socially, but most important spiritually. He is currently Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral parish, a parish known for their poetic liturgies and beautiful music.

Reverend Cappo was born and raised in Houghton County, in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. He attended St. Lawrence College and St. Francis Seminary in Wisconsin, graduating in 1943 with a degree in theology. On June 8, 1946, Father Cappo was ordained a priest in Milwaukee at St. John's Cathedral. After ordination he returned to the Upper Peninsula, beginning his ministry in Ishpeming. Reverend Cappo spent his first 25 years of ministry serving parishes, hospitals, and Catholic schools throughout the Upper Peninsula from St. Ignace to Hancock to Escanaba.

In 1972, Reverend Cappo settled in Sault Ste. Marie when Bishop Salatka appointed him executive director of the Tower of History and head of the department of community services and family life for the Marquette diocese. In this assignment, Father Cappo's responsibilities included running various social and community programs, including the Campaign for Human Development, Natural Family Programming, marriage, family, and individual counseling, infant and special needs adoptions, and infant foster care programs. Father Cappo served as director of the department of community service and family life for 13 years. In 1975, he was appointed to his present position, Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral.

Reverend Cappo is known throughout the Upper Peninsula not only for his devotion to improving our spiritual life and social programs, but also for the work he has done to help improve the area's economy. One of his most noteworthy accomplishments was in 1966 when he was instrumental in bringing natural gas to the Upper Peninsula. Father Cappo has participated in the International Trade Commission, the U.S. Small Business Administration Advisory Council and the Marquette United Way Board of Directors. He has also been chairperson of the Michigan Tourist Council and is currently Chaplain to the Michigan State police.

Reverend Cappo's devotion is recognized by colleagues, Catholics, and fellow citizens throughout our State. As an example of his devotion, in 1974 he was presented with the Northern Michigan University President's

Award for outstanding citizenship. This remarkable man is 76 years old and as devoted to his priesthood as ever.

Mr. Speaker, in Hebrews it states, "one does not take this honor on his own initiative, but only when called upon by God, as Aaron was, you are a priest forever." Father Cappo has been called by God to be a spiritual leader for all the residents of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. For whenever we have called upon Father Cappo he has been there for us. It is appropriate that we give honor to Father Cappo and as we recognize Father Cappo's achievements, we give honor to God. Honor to God through his priest, who is our priest forever.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of St. Peter's Parish, the Marquette diocese, and the entire State of Michigan, I congratulate Rev. Louis Cappo on this golden anniversary of his ordination into priesthood.

TRIBUTE TO JULIE SIMPSON

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable dedication and accomplishments of a constituent in my district, Julie Simpson of Spring Valley, CA. For the past 16 years, Julie has been employed by the U.S. Navy in San Diego, CA. I would like to take a moment to commend her hard work and dedication.

Julie began her quest for independence in the Grossmont Union High School district's special education program. It was there that she was first introduced to the Navy Defense Subsistence Office of the Pacific Rim. Under this Navy program, Julie was given civil service status and became self-sufficient for the first time in her life. She began as a typist and has since moved up to her current position as a transportation clerk and computer specialist. Julie is responsible for processing the ordering and warehousing of perishable produce for the Pacific Navy fleet. Currently, Julie has a GS-4 ranking, a remarkable achievement for a mentally handicapped person, and has become an invaluable asset to the San Diego Navy Depot.

The Covenant Ministries of Benevolence in Spring Valley has arranged a recognition assembly to honor Julie as well as those who have played prominent roles in her life. The event is scheduled for July of this year in San Diego. Among those who will be honored will be Julie's mother, Beverly, who has served as a constant source of strength and inspiration to her daughter.

Mr. Speaker, in a time when our mentally challenged citizens are so often given a second rate status, individuals like Julie Simpson offer hope and assurance to us all. Julie is an exceptional person who has gained a solid identity and shown her strength and abilities through hard work. I would like to join with the many others in honoring Julie for all of her remarkable qualities and personal achievements.

WINNING ESSAY: "IMPOVERISHED METROPOLISES"

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, when HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros leads U.S. representatives to HABITAT II—the Second U.N. Conference on Human Settlement—in Istanbul, Turkey, the official delegation will include a Michigan high school student whose essay won first place in the 1996 National High School Contest on the United Nations.

In his essay, John Hart, a junior at Kimball High School in Royal Oak, MI, describes the impact of migration, trade policies, and international economics on urban centers throughout the world, and argues for a "new set of priorities," based primarily on free trade and multilateral investment, to promote global prosperity.

Hart's essay, "Impoverished Metropolises," won a \$1,000 first prize and a trip to HABITAT II for both Hart and his history and international relations teacher at Kimball High School, Patricia Estep. The conference focuses on building links among national urban development programs, environmental studies and social service networks.

I compliment John Hart for his accomplishment, and commend his work to the attention of my colleagues.

IMPOVERISHED METROPOLISES

(By John Hart)

The fate of the world is entwined with the fate of its cities. Social critic Lewis Mumford remarked that "the city is a place for multiplying happy chances and making the most of unplanned opportunities." At the turn of the century, roughly five percent of the world's people lived in cities with populations over 100,000. Today, an estimated forty-five percent, slightly more than 2.5 billion people, live in urban centers. Every year, millions migrate to metropolitan areas in search of prosperity. However, bright hopes have been clouded by dim prospects, as rapid population growth has strained resources and ignited economic turmoil. These problems plague the growth of the developing world. Millions of citizens face deplorable living conditions, while others struggle to support themselves. Poverty and unemployment form the core of metropolitan crises; economic and social hardships in developing nations are one of the world's most prevalent ills.

The influx of billions of people into metropolitan areas strains the resources, leadership, and infrastructure of dozens of nations. Migration is a continuous trend. Citizens from the poor interior of sub-Saharan Africa travel to Kinshasa, Zaire, despite the collapse of its economy and services. Rapid population growth has pushed Kinshasa to the edge of anarchy. Between 1950 and 1995 the number of cities worldwide with a population of over one million increased fourfold, from 83 to 315. Cities, first and third world alike, are coping with waves of poor newcomers while affluent citizens move out, driven away by crime and a deteriorating quality of life. Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Jakarta, Mexico City, Cairo, Delhi, and Beijing face similar situations. The United Nations estimates that by the year 2025 more than five billion people, or sixty-one percent of humanity, will be living in cities.

Poverty and disease are rampant in hundreds of the world's metropolises. Unsanitary conditions breed infectious diseases, infecting millions chronically. In Poland, the

land and water have been so poisoned by toxic waste that ten percent of babies are born with birth defects. Virulent insects thrive in contaminated areas. Urbanization has produced an ideal environment for the spread of disease. Carolyn Stevens, an epidemiologist at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, notes that poverty is the root cause of such epidemics. Disproportionate numbers of poor people living in cities die from both infectious diseases and chronic illnesses. As migrants flood cities, resulting urban growth outruns the installation of sanitation. Hopeful citizens view metropolitan life as one of opportunity; however, resources are drained quickly and the standard of living falls exponentially. As time progresses, crowded, unsanitary slums will continue to harbor disease, perpetuating massive poverty.

Massive migration also strains rural economies. Millions move toward the cities, abandoning suburban life in hope of metropolitan prosperity. Many of those who migrate in the developing world are farmers. The world's largest nations, including India and China, depend upon massive production of grain to feed their millions. As rural populations dwindle, grain output also dwindles commensurably. Burgeoning city populations, on the other hand, demand widespread resources. Agricultural output fails to fulfill the demand of large metropolises. As a result, much of the third world must import billions of pounds of grain. Although such attempts are successful, many are still left in poverty. Urban growth creates an unprecedented strain on the worldwide agricultural industry, ensuing economic hardship and widespread poverty.

Population growth also strains urban economies. As cities swell from migration and births, workers face crowds of competitors. Economic growth cannot keep up with population expansion. Beijing is home to an estimated one million floating workers in search of jobs. Unemployment rates in scores of African cities top twenty percent and are unlikely to drop anytime soon. Newcomers have fled to Kinshasa, yet recent violence has scared away affluent businessmen and foreign workers. As a result, over the last three years, Kinshasa has seen its economy shrink by forty percent. Thousands of government jobs have disappeared, and the city's infrastructure has crumbled. In Beijing, the banking system is on the brink of collapse, as inflation is rapidly outpacing income growth. Hundreds of cities face similar situations; growing demand outpaces economic supply, harboring unemployment and depression. Metropolitan economies can't keep up with increased pressure.

More and more, the fate of cities determines the fate of nations and regions. In dozens of countries, a single major city accounts for half of the government's revenues and a large portion of GDP. Karachi is Pakistan's financial center, only major port, and has the highest concentration of literate people. Large cities such as these are not only fundamental to the economy of their nation but are also catalysts for political movements. Depression and widespread poverty often spur ethnic or religious conflict. Overcrowded cities harbor violence and civil strife; passions incubate among disgusted peasants. In Pakistan, if factional violence intensifies, unrest could engulf the rest of the populace, leading to international conflicts and large movements of people. Cities are fundamental to economic and social stability.

The problems of the world's major cities demand the attention of policy makers. The international community must work toward creating a new agenda for dealing with rapid urbanization. First, aid must not be

prioritized to the world's few largest metropolises. Most international attention is directed toward the most gigantic cities, although smaller urban centers often face more severe hardships. Future programs must concentrate on assisting cities with the deepest problems, not those with the largest populations.

Moreover, international organizations, such as the United Nations, must support community-based initiatives. These projects, pioneered by the World Bank, focus on small, yet fundamental problems. One of these initiatives, the Kampung Improvement Program in Jakarta, Indonesia, gave citizens an incentive to clean up their community. This method of foreign aid concentrates expertise of foreign workers, yet also gives cities a certain degree of autonomy in the self-improvement process. After the Jakarta program was implemented, Josef Leitmann, a World Bank urban planner, indicated that the "poor began to look at their community as their home. A simple change in psychology produced a change in physical surroundings." By impressing the process of social and economic development, rather than blanketing certain areas with massive amounts of aid, international organizations can improve the welfare of cities dramatically.

The international community must also promote multilateral free trade. Developing countries, such as China and Russia, must be included in the World Trade Organization. Increasing economic relations between all nations helps narrow the North-South gap, the economic and political barrier between first and third world countries. The United States and other major global powers can no longer concentrate trade with a select few large partners; they must open their doors to small, indigenous nations. Such an initiative would boost the economies of struggling cities, as increased exposure to world markets would boost standards of living and calm protectionist unrest.

Current United States policies, such as the Export Enhancement Program (EEP), are contributing to third world city poverty. The program, known as the EEP, allows China to purchase grain from the United States at a substantially reduced price. Although China is the world's largest importer of grain, programs like the EEP, essentially subsidize foreign agricultural industries, killing their ability to compete. Nations such as China are, thus, able to purchase grain from the United States at a cheaper price than from their own farmers. This system pressures the individual farmers, causing millions to move to cities. Mass migration, in turn, strains resources in urban areas, perpetuating poverty and unemployment.

Corporate investment also plays a fundamental role in reaching out to swelling metropolises. Abolishment of protectionist trade barriers must be accompanied by increased investment in fledgling economies. Multinational corporations, or MNCs, must be encouraged to develop new initiatives to boost the infrastructures of struggling cities. Hands-on investment, as opposed to large monetary grants, will pave the way for worldwide metropolitan prosperity.

Cities form the cornerstone of civilization. Recent population growth has dulled the luster of shining metropolises. Migration has strained the developing world, creating millions of unemployed workers, pushing even more into poverty. Industrialized nations must form a new set of priorities, hinging chief objectives upon free trade and multilateral investment. Although the world cannot rectify all urban problems, it must act quickly and decisively in order to promote global prosperity. If positive steps are taken, present-day slums may become, as Lewis Mumford put it, "symbols of the possible."

CASTLETON HOSE CO. CELEBRATES 125 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, anyone who visits my office can't help but notice the display of fire helmets that dominates my reception area. They're there for two reasons. First, I had the privilege of being a volunteer fireman in my hometown of Queensbury for more than 20 years, which helps explain the second reason, the tremendous respect that experience gave me for those who provide fire protection in our rural areas.

Mr. Speaker, in a rural area like the 22d District of New York, fire protection is often solely in the hands of these volunteer companies. In New York State alone they save countless lives and billions of dollars worth of property. That is why the efforts of people like those fire fighters in Castleton, NY is so critical.

And that's why, Mr. Speaker, in their wisdom, the Castleton Village Board and Board President Frank P. Harder proposed starting the Castleton Fire Department back in the spring of 1871. Later that summer, the first engine House was completed on what is now the corner of Green Avenue and 1st street in Castleton. Clearly, they recognized the importance of protecting the lives and property of their friends and neighbors and established two hose companies to do just that.

On that note, Mr. Speaker, those are the traits that make me most fond of such communities, the undeniable camaraderie which exists among neighbors. Looking out for one another and the good of the whole is what makes places like Castleton a great place to live and raise a family. And this concept of community service couldn't be better exemplified than by the devoted service of the fine men and women who have comprised the Castleton Fire Co. over its 125 year history. That's right, for well over a century, this organization has provided critical services for the citizens on a volunteer basis. As a former volunteer fireman myself, I understand, and appreciate, the commitment required to perform such vital public duties.

Mr. Speaker, It has become all too seldom that you see fellow citizens put themselves in harms way for the sake of another. While almost all things have changed over the years, thankfully for the residents of Castleton, the members of their fire department have selflessly performed their duty, without remiss, since Abe VanBuren took the post as the first Fire Chief back in 1871.

You know, I have always said there is nothing more all-American than volunteering to help one's community. By that measure, Mr. Speaker, the members of the Castleton Fire Company, past and present, are truly great Americans. It will be my distinct pleasure to join the community of Castleton, this Saturday, June 8, 1996, in a parade and tribute to their fire department and the selfless sacrifices of its members over the course of the last 125 years. In that regard, I ask that you Mr. Speaker, and all members of the House, join me now in paying tribute to these dedicated men and women.