

DEATH OF AUDLEY "QUEEN
MOTHER" MOORE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay respect and tribute to Audley Moore, affectionately known as Queen Mother Moore, who died in a Brooklyn nursing home on May 2 at the age of 98. She was given the honorary title of "Queen Mother" by an Ashanti tribe in Ghana.

Mother Moore lived a long and active life, dedicated to public service and improvement of the lives of African-Americans. Born on July 28, 1898 in New Iberia, LA, to second generation freed blacks, she became a revered public figure in Harlem, best known as an advocate for Africa and African-Americans. Moore's ideas and teachings of Pan-African Nationalism was influenced by great political personalities such as W.E.B. DuBois and Marcus Garvey. As a civil rights activist, Mother Moore worked on the defense of the Scottsboro boys. Internationally, she spoke on her disapproval of the Italo-Ethiopian war.

"I am not a part-time struggler," she once said. "I'm in the movement for the liberation of African people full-time, 7 days a week, 24 hours per day, for life."

Her career was influenced by the violence and hatred she endured as a young child and young woman. While in the fourth grade, Moore's parents died and thus ended her formal education. During World War I while in Alabama, Moore was a volunteer nurse who involved herself in the first of her movements for the equality of blacks by organizing support services for black soldiers that were denied by the Red Cross.

Mother Moore was drawn to the idea of black nationalism and economic independence by the oratory of Marcus Garvey, founder of the Harlem-based Universal Negro Improvement Association. She became an active member of the organization, and founded the Harriet Tubman Association to better the conditions of black women. Through this organization, Moore advocated issues such as higher wages, better education, and the lowering of food prices to help improve the conditions of the poor. Following her brief membership in the Communist party—at the time, the only organization that accepted her radical ideas—she focused her attention on seeking economic reparations for descendants of the victims of slavery, cultural identity, and education. She launched a national campaign in support of economic reparations. Moore believed that economic reparations were the first constructive step in black nationalists ideology.

As an orator, her rhetoric on this issue was powerful—

Ever since 1950, I've been on the trail fighting for reparations. They owe us more than they could ever pay. They stole our language; they stole us from our mothers and fathers and took our names from us. They worked us free of charge 18 hours a day, 7 days a week, under the lash for centuries. We lost over 100 million lives in the traffic of slavery.

In 1962, Mother Moore met with President John F. Kennedy, the United Nations, and the Congressional Black Caucus about the issue

of economic reparations. She later organized and directed the Reparations Committee of Descendants of United States Slaves.

One of her last public appearances was at the Million Man March in Washington, DC. Although weak, her poignant speech was delivered by an associate. Her presence was strongly felt and appreciated.

Queen Mother Moore's contributions have had a substantial impact on the lives of Africans and African-Americans. She has served as an inspiration to many and will be greatly missed. I send my deepest condolences to her son, Thomas, grandchildren, and great-grandchild.

TRIBUTE TO DR. GERALD S.
LAZARUS

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. MATSUI, and I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Gerald S. Lazarus, who is stepping down as dean of the School of Medicine at the University of California at Davis, a position he has held since 1993.

A graduate of Colby College and the School of Medicine at the George Washington University, Dr. Lazarus has established an outstanding reputation in the field of dermatology. His work within this discipline includes a residency at the University of Michigan, as well as the position of chief resident in dermatology at Harvard Medical School from 1969 until 1970.

From 1975 until 1982, Dr. Lazarus held the post of chairman of the division of dermatology at the Duke University Medical Center. Following his time in North Carolina, Dr. Lazarus was the Milton B. Hartzell Professor and Chairman of Dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in Philadelphia from 1982 until 1993.

In 1993, Dr. Lazarus, by then a nationally known figure in academic medicine, assumed the high position of dean of the School of Medicine at UC Davis, and professor in the departments of dermatology and biological chemistry. Dr. Lazarus' leadership at Davis quickly enhanced the medical school's already superior academic standing.

In March 1996, Dr. Lazarus accepted the UC Davis Annual Affirmative Action and Diversity Achievement Award, a worthy recognition of his steadfast commitment to diversity among medical students.

Also in 1996, Dr. Lazarus' alma mater honored him in Washington, DC, with the George Washington University's Distinguished Alumni Achievement Award. This distinction acknowledged his ascension to the very highest levels of academic medical excellence.

While administering one of the Nation's finest medical schools, Dr. Lazarus has also found time to author extensive scholarly publications in numerous academic journals. He has penned more than 125 original papers, including a number of books, during an amazingly prolific career.

His leadership also extends to a variety of professional medical and scientific associa-

tions. Dr. Lazarus is currently president of the Society of Investigative Dermatology, as well as a member of the American Society for Clinical Investigation and the American Association of Physicians.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his long and successful career Gerald Lazarus had shown himself to be a great asset to every prominent academic institution with which he has been affiliated. This is certainly true of his tenure at the UC Davis School of Medicine.

On the occasion of his departure from the dean's office at the UCD Medical School, we ask our colleagues to join us in saluting Gerald S. Lazarus, M.D., a remarkable educator, physician, and citizen. Let us wish him every success in his future academic endeavors.

STATEMENT BY SANU MISHRA,
BRATTLEBORO HIGH SCHOOL,
REGARDING SWEATSHOP LABOR

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by a high school student from Brattleboro High School in Vermont, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Ms. MISHRA: Good morning, Congressman Sanders. I have come here today to speak about the issue of sweatshops.

The dictionary defines a sweatshop as a factory where workers work long hours for low wages under unwholesome conditions. You know as well as I that this type of work exists today and it is being used by many rich and famous companies. I would like to focus on one particular company, Disney, and its factories in Haiti.

Disney exploits thousands of people in Haiti every day. It hires the Haitian people to work in its sweatshops, paying them only 28 cents an hour, requiring them to strive toward fairly impossible quotas and keeping them from ever being able to change their conditions.

How much responsibility does a company like Disney have for the wellbeing of its employees? According to the United States government the responsibility is large. Corporate codes of conduct guarantee the human rights of any person working for a U.S. company be it in the U.S. or abroad.

Trade benefits are given to Disney by the U.S. and Haiti on the condition that there is respect for human rights, but while Disney enjoys the tax exemptions, it doesn't live up to its part of the bargain. 28 cents an hour is not a living wage. Disney knows this, its manufacturers know this. While it may indeed be the minimum wage in Haiti, we must ask ourselves is it enough for a person to survive?

If you believe as does Disney that it is not an essential, that it is an essential part of everyday life to eat, that education isn't important and that diseases such as malaria and dysentery can be fought off without even medicines then 28 cents is more than enough. But if you would agree that living on sugar water, going to bed hungry and being in constant debt is unfair and not right, then you would side with the Haitian workers.

The average Haitian Disney employee after paying off all her debts she possibly can comes home to her family with little more than \$3 in her pocket. Keep in mind that the

cost of living in Haiti is just about the same as it is in the U.S. Imagine having to survive on \$3 a week, 44 cents a day. 44 cents cannot buy a can of Campbell's soup, it cannot buy the \$2 used pair of shoes that one of your children is in desperate need of.

The Haitian workers are not being extravagant in their requests, asking for a 30 cent pay raise from 28 to 58 cents an hour. Right now the workers are receiving less than one half of one percent in the total cost of the merchandise they make, earning 7 cents for every \$11.99 pair of Pocohontas pajamas they sew. If granted their request they would be earning 9 cents out of every \$11.97 pair of pajamas they sew; that is a two cent difference. This would still leave Disney, the contractors and Walmart with over 99 percent of the profit.

Disney can afford to give a pay rise for its Haitian workers. It pays its CEO, Michael Eisner over \$10,000 an hour; \$10,000 compared to 28 cents. It would take a worker in Haiti sewing Disney clothes 14 and a half years to earn what Michael Eisner earns in one hour, and 29,000 years to earn what he earns in one year.

Finally, raising the wages of the Haitian workers would not only be beneficial to the workers themselves but to U.S. residents as well. A person earning 28 cents an hour who cannot even afford to feed her own family cannot afford to buy products made in the U.S.

I urge you, Congressman Sanders to look into the dealings of Disney in Haiti; I urge you to put pressure on companies such as Disney to stop the use of sweatshops; I urge you to get Disney to live up to its responsibilities as an employer. The Haitian people deserve better.

In the case of Disney I know that in Grand Rapids there is a factory and Disney moved its company overseas and a lot of people in Grand Rapids lost their jobs. They had been working there for 20 years, as much as 20 years, and now they are without jobs, working at McDonald's or whatever they can find.

The problem is so immense and when I was researching I found that our tax money is going towards helping executives and business people in Haiti continue these sweatshops and I think that needs to be stopped. And I think that even though we have laws, the corporate codes of conduct, et cetera, they are not being followed, so we need people to watch out over these companies because obviously these companies are not doing it themselves.

Citizens, consumers can watch what they are buying if they see something made from Disney, look at where it is made, and if it is made in Haiti you know these people are working for so long and have such hard hours and they are not earning anything. They do not even have enough food to eat. You have to consider that. The clock is really nice, but do you really want to support a sweatshop in Haiti?

HONORING GESU CATHOLIC
SCHOOL AS A BLUE RIBBON
SCHOOL

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, Mr. I rise to recognize the outstanding achievements of Gesu Catholic School in University Heights, OH, of my congressional district. Richard Riley, Secretary of the Department of Education has

named Gesu Catholic School a Blue Ribbon School. This prestigious award is given to schools in recognition of excellence in teaching and learning. As one of only 263 public and private elementary and middle schools across the Nation to receive this honor, Gesu Catholic School should be commended as should its principal, Sister Mary Reiling, SND, for her strong leadership to the Gesu academic community.

Gesu Catholic School has a strong reputation for excellence in teaching and learning, family involvement, as well as a longstanding commitment to social justice and community outreach. In fact, every Gesu student participates in the gifted/enrichment program and is expected to achieve their maximum potential. Through a well rounded academic curriculum, supportive learning environment, and classroom experience that has been expanded beyond school walls, Gesu is helping its students gain a clear understanding of academic subjects and is teaching them to effectively and appropriately apply their knowledge to real experiences.

Secretary Riley honored Gesu Catholic School because it provides students with a safe, disciplined, and drug-free environment in which to pursue a challenging and rigorous academic experience. Gesu is a Blue Ribbon School because of the hard work of its students, the staunch commitment of its faculty and staff, and the continued support of its parents and graduates.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to commend the faculty, staff, students, and parents of this fine academic institution. By joining their efforts together, the Gesu academic community is providing a tremendous education for many students in my district.

OCC PROF. JAMES MACKILLOP
STEPS DOWN AS PRESIDENT OF
AMERICAN CONFERENCE FOR
IRISH STUDIES

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating James MacKillop as he steps down from his role of president of the American Conference for Irish Studies.

Professor MacKillop is in the English Department of Onondaga Community College. He has led with great energy and devotion a cultural group which conducts six scholarly meetings a year, awards three book prizes of \$500 each per year, and distributes publications on Irish civilization in all its aspects.

With more than 1,600 members in the United States, Canada, and Ireland and a dozen other countries, the ACIS touches on a diverse range of instruction, from women's studies to archeology to discussions of recent Irish cinema.

Professor MacKillop is well known in my district for his association with our shared Irish heritage as well as for his excellence in academic pursuits at our prized community college. I want to wish him well in his further studies of the Irish and their ancestry and customs which have contributed so much to the evolution of our American culture.

THE CASE FOR A MUCH SMALLER
MILITARY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in the June 23d issue of Fortune magazine, Doug Bandow of the Cato Institute has a concise coherent and persuasive statement of the case for a substantial reduction in U.S. military spending. At a time when we are facing drastic measures in various places to meet the widely shared goal of a balanced budget, we can afford even less than before tens of billions of dollars in unnecessary military spending. As Mr. Bandow notes, "the bulk of the Pentagon budget continues to fund Washington's Cold War alliances. For example, through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 100,000 U.S. soldiers stand guard lest phantom Soviet divisions invade Europe * * * the final refuge of those who support big military budgets is 'leadership'. As Newt Gingrich puts it, 'you do not need today's defense budget to defend the United States. You need today's defense budget to lead the world'."

The notion that the United States must spend tens of billions of dollars a year for no valid military purpose but simply to enhance our world leadership, as Mr. Bandow goes on to point out, is simply wrong. Few dispute the importance of the United States being by far the strongest military power. What we are disputing is the need for us to spend tens of billions per year beyond what it takes to maintain that position for the nebulous privilege of leadership which, according to some apparently, we must purchase from our wealthy allies by subsidizing them.

Indeed, in the New York Times for June 4, an article noted that the Japanese plan to deal with their budget deficit by, among other things, further reducing their already very small military budget—secure, no doubt, in the knowledge that the United States taxpayers will provide.

I ask that Mr. Bandow's very thoughtful article be printed for the edification of Members as we debate the budget.

THE CASE FOR A MUCH SMALLER MILITARY
(By Doug Bandow)

How big a military does the U.S. need? The Pentagon, which recently completed its once-every-four-years review, thinks we need pretty much everything we've got. It proposes that we preserve the current force structure, pare manpower levels slightly, and allow inflation to slowly erode overall expenditures—all as if the Cold War had never ended. In reality, the nation's defense needs have changed very dramatically in recent years. The President and Congress should ignore the Pentagon's wish list and cut military spending much more deeply by more than a third.

Military spending is the price of our foreign policy, and after world War II that policy was dictated by the threat of an aggressive Soviet Union and its satellites. All told, America spent more than \$13 trillion (in today's dollars) to win the Cold War. But starting in 1989, all the old assumptions collapsed. The Central and Eastern European states overthrew communism, the Berlin Wall fell, and the Warsaw Pact dissolved. The Soviet Union itself disappeared. A foreign policy and force structure designed to deter Soviet aggression suddenly became obsolete.