

Miss Brogan also visits the Agape House in Somerville, helping homeless families get back on their feet. Kate believes that, "Seeing the reaction and knowing that you are helping someone gives you a warm feeling inside."

As a result of her work, Kate was recently recognized as one of the top student volunteers in New Jersey. Kate was also chosen from a pool of more than 15,000 students across the Nation for her essays describing her volunteer work with Ms. Martin. But even as Kate is recognized for her work, she continues to do more. Using money she earns from babysitting, Kate also sponsors a disadvantaged young girl for \$12 a month.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to give thanks to Kate's parents, Elaine and James, who are also valuable volunteers in their own community. It has been their guiding example that has set Kate on her path of service. Their own compassion and dedication radiates in their child's spirit and actions.

Kate had said she has tried to spread her spirit of volunteering to her peers but runs into difficulty. I say to Kate, persevere and your great example shall convince them. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate Kate and wish her continued success in her first year at Immaculata High School next year.

HONORING THE REVEREND DR.
MAJOR MCGUIRE III

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Dr. Major McGuire is celebrating his 11th anniversary of pastoral ministry at the Emmanuel Baptist Church. In that time, he and his wife, the Reverend Darlene Thomas-McGuire, minister of education and youth, have contributed to its growth, brining in 400 members to the Emmanuel family.

The Reverend McGuire also initiated a number of programs which contributed to the growth and development of the church and surrounding community in the Bronx.

Rev. Major McGuire was born in Baltimore. He attended Morgan State University and Towson State University in Baltimore. He accepted the call to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and was licensed in 1974. Three years later he was named Under Shepherd of the Riverview Missionary Baptist Church in Coeymans, NY, and in May of that year was ordained from the New Shiloh Baptist Church in Baltimore. He later served at the Bethel Baptist Church in Mount Kisko.

He continued his education, ultimately receiving his masters of divinity degree from the Union Theological Seminary in New York City in 1983. He was awarded the Martin Luther King Distinguished Leadership Award from the State University of New York and in 1983 was named as an Outstanding Young Man of America.

In 1986, he became pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church. He, his wife, and their four children have made their church and community a landmark to the family and to worship. The Reverend McGuire made his church into a dramatic force for good. We salute him and the accomplishments of his ministry.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF
BISHOP GERALD JULIUS KAUFMAN

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my deepest sympathy to the family and friends of Bishop Gerald Julius Kaufman, a man of the cloth who dedicated his life to the service of our community. Bishop Kaufman passed away on April 25.

Bishop Kaufman was sought by people from all ages. He was the chief shepherd of the Love Gospel Assembly, in my South Bronx congressional district. Established in 1970, the assembly is now one of the largest ministries in the New York City area.

At a special ceremony celebrated outside the church on October 9th, the community renamed part of the Grand Concourse, the main street in the Bronx, after him. It is now "Bishop Gerald J. Kaufman Way".

Kaufman was born in 1935 to Jewish parents Fred and Julia Kaufman in New York City. He demonstrated his strong will and perseverance by winning the battle against 12 years of substance abuse. His immense love for God and desire to be trained in the faith brought him to the Zion Bible School in Rhode Island, where he graduated with honors.

In 1967, Kaufman was ordained into ministry at the Zion Bible Institute. He continued his religious education at Vision Christian University, in Hawaii, where he received a B.S.L., Th.M., D. Min., L.H.D. and Ph.D.

Bishop Kaufman's service to God and his social ministry at the Love Gospel Assembly gave birth to a program which now feeds 500 to 700 people daily, a Care Service Ministry, and an Antioch School of Urban Ministry dedicated to train men and women in urban ministry.

Kaufman's fruitful work at Love Gospel Assembly spread far beyond the Bronx. He facilitated the opening of churches in Orlando, FL; Aguadilla and Bayamon, PR; Bridgetown, Barbados; and Ghana, Africa. He oversaw 23 ordained ministers, 22 licensed ministers, 16 pastors, and 45 missionaries.

Among other recognitions, Kaufman received a citation of merit and proclamation for dedicated community work from the Bronx Borough President's Office. Committed to his community, he also served on the board of directors of the Youth Challenge International organization and the Barnabas Ministries, and as chaplain of the Police Benevolent Association for the Federal Protective Services.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the family, friends, and members of the community in their prayers for the soul of Bishop Gerald Julius Kaufman. His legacy of love for our inner city neighborhood has not gone unnoticed. It is a blessing to all of our communities.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO JOHN M.
COYNE: "AMERICA'S LONGEST-
SERVING MAYOR"

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased to pay tribute to an individual who has

earned a very special place in the history of public service. In just a few weeks, John M. Coyne, the Mayor of Brooklyn, OH, will be honored for having served 50 years in this post. I join residents of the City of Brooklyn, the 11th Congressional District of Ohio, his colleagues, friends, and many others in recognizing Mayor Coyne on this auspicious occasion.

President Bill Clinton affectionately describes John Coyne as "this nation's longest-serving mayor." Indeed, Mayor Coyne holds the record for consecutive terms of service. In his 50 years of leading the City of Brooklyn, he has displayed a level of dedication and commitment that is unmatched.

Mr. Speaker, when John Coyne took office as mayor in 1948, Brooklyn was still a small village. Today, we celebrate a city that is a shining model for communities across America. Under Mayor Coyne's leadership, the City of Brooklyn led the country in promoting the first mandatory seatbelt law. He also administered ordinances to ban assault-type weapons, and started a mandatory curbside recycling program. With John Coyne at the helm, the City of Brooklyn has benefitted from millions of dollars in funding to support important transportation, recycling, recreation, and economic development initiatives.

Beyond his mayoral assignment, John Coyne also served five consecutive terms as Chair of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Party, the 13th largest county in the country. In this post, he pursued a course of action to make the Democratic Party inclusive of all races, creeds, colors, and religions. Under his chairmanship, more minorities were appointed or elected to public office in Cuyahoga County than under any other chairman in our history. He always stated to me, "Congressman, I don't see color, I see people."

I am proud of my personal association with Mayor Coyne. He has shared a very long friendship with me, my later brother, mayor and Ambassador Carl B. Stokes, and my daughter, Judge Angela R. Stokes. Additionally, I am grateful to him for the support he has given me each year enabling me to provide an annual Christmas party for poor and disadvantaged families in my congressional district.

Mr. Speaker, as he is honored for 50 consecutive years of public service, I join many others who are congratulating Mayor Coyne. I am also pleased to note that proceeds from the upcoming gala will benefit the John M. Coyne Endowed Public Service Scholarship at the Cleveland State University Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs. I extend my warm congratulations to Mayor Coyne, his devoted wife, Jean, and members of the Coyne family. We wish the Nation's "longest-serving mayor" many, many more years at the helm.

ADDRESS TO GREEN CROSS ON
WATER

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity last Friday to speak at the International Freshwater Symposium sponsored by Green Cross International and Global

Green USA in Los Angeles. The meeting, which was chaired by Green Cross President Mikhail Gorbachev, the former president of the Soviet Union, was attended by many of the leading water policy scholars, advocates, and administrators in California. I would like to share my remarks at the conference with my colleagues.

In addition, I know that all Members of the House will want to join me in paying tribute to those who received awards from Global Green USA for their outstanding leadership in environmental advocacy. The Founder's Award was given to the president emeritus and founder of Global Green USA, Diane Meyer Simon. The Entertainment Industry Environmental Leadership Award was given to actor Pierce Brosnan for his work on dolphin protection and other issues. James Quinn, the president and CEO of Collins Pine Co., one of the leading U.S. companies practicing sustained yield forest management. The Individual Environmental Leadership Award went to David Brower, the legendary founder of Friends of the Earth and Earth Island Institute, a great leader in environmental causes in California and nationwide for decades. And the International Environmental Leadership Award was given to the National Geographic for its outstanding educational and scientific work:

INTERNATIONAL FRESHWATER SYMPOSIUM

President Gorbachev, fellow panelists, ladies and gentlemen, I am very pleased to participate in this program today.

Much of the world has struck a Faustian bargain over the past century; develop natural resources to promote economic growth with little consideration for long term environmental damage or remediation. Nowhere has this trade-off been more dramatic, or more cataclysmic, than in the case of water development in the American West.

In California, as in the Aral Sea, or the forests of Indonesia, or the polluted rivers of Eastern Europe, we are paying a huge environmental price for short-term economic growth. Correcting those past errors will not be cheap or without political risk.

Because of our rapid economic development, we in the United States committed serious resource management blunders earlier than many other nations. But we also have been among the first to recognize the errors of the past and to develop, if haltingly, innovative solutions.

Western water policy provides a textbook example. The great dams, reservoirs and waterways planned over the last century were supposed to reconfigure Nature for 500 years. Now, in the Pacific Northwest, in Utah, Arizona, North Dakota and California, we are confronting the urgent need to redefine the mission of these projects.

The goal of the great water planners in arid California was to make the deserts bloom and to permit cities to flourish. The decisions to build the great dams and canals were made by farsighted, powerful and wealthy interests who spent far more time asking "How" than "Should we?" We built dams when destruction of wetlands and fisheries was ignored; we became addicted to subsidies in an era when long-term deficits and inflation were not considered; we allowed irrigation of low-quality lands without adequate drainage; we allowed urban growth that within a generation will push the population of our water-short state to nearly that of France and Britain.

We created, in short, a population, an economy and a political system that thirsted for water, and that has created a host of economic and environmental problems.

On the cusp of the 21st Century, as we were compelled to modernize a water policy conceived in the twilight of the 19th, many doubted that the political system could exercise the bold leadership that is essential to alter destructive, costly habits.

And yet, five years ago, we did begin a unique experiment to conform water policy to the environmental, political and economic standards of our own time. Interestingly, these changes were not initiated by local officials in California, but rather were imposed by the national government which recognized that reform was urgent.

The Central Valley Project Improvement Act included, for the first time, environmental restoration and fish and wildlife mitigation as fundamental purposes of a major federal water project. This law represents something rather remarkable, even for those who are utterly disinterested in water policy. The CVPIA is fundamentally a mandate to reconfigure our most crucial resource in a way that preserves the vitality of the economy, and then does more.

Unlike earlier periods, we are not basing policy solely on what engineering, money and political muscle can achieve. Now, we must pay attention to what science and ethics tell us is necessary to pass a healthy, diverse and prosperous California on to future generations.

Policy can no longer only benefit those who arrived first and struck their best bargains. Today, fishermen and hunters, Native Americans, fish and wildlife, the environment itself, must be included. The CVPIA law established the right of all of these parties to a seat at an expanded table and to participate fully in making the fundamental decisions about how we remedy the severe mistakes of the past and plan for more equitable sharing of our resources in the future.

Securing such change is difficult enough within a single, heterogeneous state like California. Adding the overlay of clashes between cultures, nations and religions, make solutions seem impossible unless great tenacity is displayed by political and other leaders.

And yet, we in California have begun to make great progress, in no small part because all parties have begun to recognize the inevitability of change; to understand that it is cheaper, better science and smarter business to help create a new framework than to be the last defender of the old order.

I am encouraged that the progress we are making through the CALFED process and CVPIA implementation, however halting and difficult it is at times, represents the only course for California. And it can serve as a successful model for those in the Middle East, in South America, and elsewhere where water politics threatens both political stability and environmental quality.

Lastly, Mr. President, may I say that it is an honor to participate in this meeting with you. Your willingness to venture great thoughts and take enormous risks—both political and personal—stand as one of the great legacies of our century, and I am tremendously gratified that you are lending your distinguished efforts to resolving the problems of the environment around this world.

MOOD OF THE COUNTRY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, Octo-

ber 22, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE MOOD OF THE COUNTRY

This is an unusual time in American politics. The Cold War is over. Communism has been defeated. The federal budget is basically in balance. Americans are feeling better about themselves and upbeat about the economy. Politicians in Washington are asking themselves what the American people want us to do or not to do.

POSITIVE VIEW OF COUNTRY

Politicians are looking for issues and symbols to capture the attention of voters. Most of us remember that only a few years ago they were angry and wanted to take out revenge on incumbents. Today voters seem much more content and their mood more agreeable.

Economic issues have always been the dominant feature of American politics. Today those issues have not moved off the minds of voters but their concerns are muted, due, I suspect, in large measure to the strong economy and the agreement between the Congress and the President to balance the budget and to cut taxes. By a wide margin Americans feel that the country is headed in the right direction, and two thirds say they are satisfied with the state of the U.S. economy—the highest satisfaction levels we have seen in the 1990s.

Most people I talk to across southern Indiana believe that the economy is doing well, and many tell me their personal situation has improved in recent years. The performance of the economy has been impressive, with solid, noninflationary growth, low unemployment, and stable inflation. Unemployment in some southern Indiana counties is at 2%—the lowest in a generation. All of this translates into a sense that people want things to remain pretty much as they are, and they aren't looking to Washington for major policy changes.

VIEW OF GOVERNMENT

There is also a strong level of satisfaction with the political status quo in Washington. There is a feeling that we are finally getting done what they wanted us to do, and people are pleased that the nasty tone and partisan bickering in Congress has subsided somewhat. Americans like the way both parties worked together to balance the budget, and it is clear to me that they are satisfied with divided government. We have a Democratic President and a Republican Congress. Republicans control 30 of the 50 state houses; the Democrats control more of the court houses. More people identify themselves as Democrats, but the balance is fairly even and volatile.

This general support for divided government seems to stem, in part, from the desire to prevent either party from going too far. The American people have made it clear that they want us to govern from the center.

At the same time, I get the sense that the American people are increasingly disengaged from government, at least the federal government. They now seem to have more important things to do in their own lives than to follow every development in Washington.

ISSUES

Politicians are always trying to determine what the mandate of the voters is. No single issue dominates, but several concerns do come through.

I'm impressed that education has soared to the top of the public policy concerns of Americans. It is remarkable to me how often improving the quality of education comes up on the conversations I have with voters. Parents, of course, are particularly concerned because they see education as the pathway