

When his friends and family gather to memorialize Bob Jackson—and remember Agnes as well—we will do so in that arboretum. As we share stories and remembrances, together we will recall and enjoy the legacies left by two who lived spirited lives dedicated to others. How we will miss him as we miss her and know we are privileged to have considered them friends.

JITCH WALSH TRIBUTE IN
CAYUGA COUNTY

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute today to a family with the same last name as mine, though I am not directly related and cannot claim to know firsthand the entire history of their local fame. I, like many central New Yorkers in the Auburn and Cayuga County area, know the Walsh family of which I speak because of Mr. Thomas "Jitch" Walsh.

On October 7, 1997, Jitch Walsh Day was held at the original site of the family hot dog stand in Emerson Park on Owasco Lake. Auburn, for those who do not know, is blessed by its location in the Finger Lakes, close to several of the lakes and accustomed to these lakes for summertime leisure activities. It was at this hot dog stand, Jitch's and his wife Ellie's stand, that at 1940's-era generation of Cayuga County residents watched softball games, went to carnivals and otherwise wiled away the hot and humid mid-year months.

Jitch's unusual nickname, by the way, is a childhood moniker which has stuck over all these years. When friends and elders are nicknamed "Hip 'O Hay," "Joker" and "Pearshape," something like "Jitch" didn't sound so odd.

One of Jitch's nephews is John Walsh, who stars on the television show "America's Most Wanted." Jitch's and Ellie's own son, Thommie, is a very successful choreographer and director who has won three Tony awards. Their daughter, Barbara, is a banker in Syracuse. But the fame of the Walsh clan in Auburn centers more on Jitch's father, T.J., "the mayor of Market Street" and his mother Loretta. Not to mention their connection to Ellie's father, Ross Cosentino, and her mother Rose.

The nickname comes from the word "jits," which in Italian slang is said to mean someone who borrows small change constantly, as Jitch did when he was a young teen who wanted to buy a bag of peanuts at the softball games at the Y-Field. When he and his wife Ellie open their hot dog stand in the park in 1952, it naturally became Jitch's Stand—and a local legend was born.

As a gathering place, Jitch's Stand was a sensation, selling over 2,000 pounds of hog dogs a week. The popularity of the spot, and the spirit of local customers, is evidenced by the reunions. In 1980 Jitch Reunion Days drew 700 people; in 1986, more than 1,000.

And of course this year's Jitch Walsh Day was a huge success as well. In my family we respect family tradition—as does the Walsh family in Auburn. I am very proud to be able to express these sentiments today, and thank my colleagues for joining me in recognizing this important social milestone for many of my constituents.

HAPPY 60TH ANNIVERSARY ST.
DEMETRIOS GREEK ORTHODOX
CHURCH

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, any student of history knows that one of the strongest nations to offer leadership to the world in the development of civilization, culture, philosophy, and science is the nation of Greece. And it is equally no secret to any student to religion that one of the strongest faiths known to us is that offered by the Greek Orthodox Church. This Saturday, the Greek Orthodox Church, St. Demetrios, in Saginaw, MI, is celebrating its 60th anniversary of providing a place of worship, solitude, and support for its many members.

Just as the structures of ancient Greece provide us today with a moving reminder of the strength of that great era, St. Demetrios church provides a guidepost for its parishioners, including many of Greek heritage. For nearly 100 years people of Greek descent have been an important part of the Saginaw community. Since the mid 1920's, there have been services in the Greek Orthodox faith within the community. The growing population in the area resulted in the founding of St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox church in 1937, with Rev. George Stathis as the first established priest.

The many activities throughout the history of the church are a wonderful lesson in faith and culture. A Greek language school was held in Saginaw and Bay City for many years. Young men visited Greece, and returned to St. Demetrios with their brides. A Greek war relief fund was established, with the grade school children dressing in native Greek costumes to help solicit contributions to help families in Greece who were ravaged by World War II.

A wonderfully detailed history of the church reports of the many proud moments of its history, its growth, its concerns, and its challenges. The church was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1950. A new church was built in 1969. A classroom wing for Sunday school and Greek school was dedicated in 1982. The Hellenic center was built in 1991. And through each of these efforts, the most important component of St. Demetrios—its dedicated and supportive members—was the key to its continued success and endurance. The women of the church have seen their role elevated from individuals of support and devotion to that of leadership with three women becoming members of the parish council in 1995—Soula Economou, president; Mary Kookootsedes, secretary, and Elaine Rapanos, treasurer.

Mr. Speaker, as this place of holiness celebrates its 60th anniversary, I invite you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Rev. Mark Emroll, the pastor, and all members of St. Demetrios, a very happy anniversary, with best wishes for many more to come.

PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS
IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1534) to simplify and expedite access to the Federal courts for injured parties whose rights and privileges, secured by the U.S. Constitution, have been deprived by final actions of Federal agencies, or other Government officials or entities acting under color of State law; to prevent Federal courts from abstaining from exercising Federal jurisdiction in actions where no State law claim is alleged; to permit certification of unsettled State law questions that are essential to resolving Federal claims arising under the Constitution; and to clarify when Government action is sufficiently final to ripen certain Federal claims arising under the Constitution:

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 1534 and compliment my colleague, Mr. GALLEGLY, on bringing this long overdue legislation to the floor today. H.R. 1534 will greatly increase the ability of landowners in this country to protect their basic civil and constitutional rights. The fifth amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees that no private property shall be taken for a public use without the payment of just compensation. We have seen an increasing disregard by various levels of government for this fundamental civil right.

As chairman of the ESA Task Force of the Committee on Resources in the 104th Congress, I held hearings around the country on how the Endangered Species Act has impacted private property owners. The task force found that our Government often declares private property to be habitat for various species, with little if any concern about how that impacts the legal right of the landowners. We tried to address this problem by setting up a system of administrative appeals and arbitration to insure that landowners are promptly and fairly compensated when the needs of wildlife are placed above the needs of individual landowners. The response by the Government and environmental groups was that we should simply let the courts resolve these problems.

The Environmental Defense Fund, the National Audubon Society, the National Wildlife Federation, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Sierra Club. These are the groups leading the opposition to H.R. 1534. Have any of these groups ever professed their faith in the abilities of local officials to make land use decisions? No. In fact, they have always taken the exact opposite position, that Federal environmental programs like the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, and Superfund have to be run in Washington. In their eyes, local officials are not capable of protecting the health and environment of the areas they represent.

Why the sudden change of heart? Why are these environmental groups and their supporters in Congress now posing as champions of States' rights and local decision-making? Because they don't want individual property owners to have fifth amendment rights protected.

The existing system of expensive and time-consuming delays serves their purpose—allowing them to control land use without having to consider the right of property owners.

The Natural Resources Defense Council opposes H.R. 1534 out of fear that it could lead to more Federal lawsuits, burdening the Federal courts. Since when have they been concerned about flooding the courts, except when it is their own right to flood the courts. Who has abused the Federal court process more than the environmental movement? Why should we listen to their pleas to stop property owners from asserting their constitutional rights in Federal court when they have spent the last 30 years trying to expand their own access to Federal courts?

The argument is intended to confuse and distract from the real issue at hand—that the constitutional rights of property owners across America are being eroded by expanding land use regulations imposed by all levels of government. H.R. 1534 doesn't attack local government—they are already required to follow the Constitution.

H.R. 1534 is a procedural bill—it simply helps people with Federal claims that are already in Federal court to get a hearing on the facts of their case without having to wait 10 years for the privilege. Opponents of H.R. 1534 like the obstacles and hurdles that keep people from having access to courts to defend their fifth amendment rights because they know if the delay is long enough, the small property owners cannot afford to fight them anymore. This is wrong. Vote for H.R. 1534 and support the rights of property owners. Everyone should be treated equally under the Constitution, even property owners.

ABOLISH THE IMF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, it has recently come to my attention that William E. Simon has publicly called for the Congress to reject the Clinton proposal to approve \$3.5 billion in new funding for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). He points out that the IMF was established over 50 years ago as an institution to maintain the Bretton Woods system of stable exchange rates that the world rejected in the early 1970's. The IMF has a poor track record. "All of the major currency and banking crises of the last five years have occurred under conditions of heightened surveillance by the IMF," according to Gregory Fossedal, a leading expert on the subject. George Schultz, the former Secretary of State and of the Treasury, has also called for the IMF's elimination. Wisely, the House of Representatives did not include any new appropriation for the IMF. It is hoped that the conference committee will act as prudently.

Mr. Simon, the former Secretary of the Treasury and the current president of the Olin Foundation, authored in today's issue of the Wall Street Journal an incisive article on the subject that I would like to include in the RECORD. This article clearly explains why the IMF "may actually promote crises, because governments often resist sound economic and financial policies * * * because they know that

the IMF will be there to bail them out in the event of a crisis." We should add that the IMF will be bailing them out with U.S. taxpayers' money if the conference committee fails to follow the sound judgment of the House and reject any additional IMF funding.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 23, 1997]

ABOLISH THE IMF (By William E. Simon)

The Clinton administration is asking Congress to approve \$3.5 billion in additional funding this year for the International Monetary Fund. Congress should not only reject this proposal, but also take the long overdue step of ending all future funding for the IMF. As a practical matter, the institution cannot continue to exist without the participation of the most powerful nation in the world. By withdrawing its funding, then, the U.S. can take a leadership role in putting this outdated organization out of business.

The IMF is ineffective, unnecessary and obsolete. It was established after World War II, together with the World Bank, to promote trade and development in an international economy that had been torn apart by two decades of depression and war. In the system of fixed exchange rates established by the Bretton Woods agreements, the IMF's purpose was to provide short-term loans to countries experiencing temporary problems with their balances of payments. This was an important function during the period following the war, and the IMF generally performed it quite well.

But this function became obsolete in the early 1970's when the world abandoned the Bretton Woods system in favor of the current system, in which currency values are set by the market. Instead of going out of business as that new system matured, the bureaucrats at the IMF invented a new function for themselves—namely, to provide so-called structural adjustment loans to countries that are, for various reasons, deeply in debt. These loans are granted on the condition that the recipient countries take steps to reduce their debt, often by increasing taxes and reducing government spending. This mission, of course, was never contemplated in the IMF's original charter; indeed, these structural adjustment loans look very much like the development loans that are supposedly under the purview of the World Bank.

Many critics of the IMF point out that these loans have been quite ineffective in preventing currency crises and in promoting stable economic growth in developing countries. Quite the contrary, as these critics say, the IMF may actually promote crises, because governments often resist sound economic and financial policies (which may be unpopular) because they know that the IMF will be there to bail them out in the event of a crisis. As Gregory Fossedal, a leading expert on the IMF, has pointed out, "All of the major currency and banking crises of the last five years have occurred under conditions of heightened surveillance by the IMF." These include the crises in Mexico in 1994, in Africa in 1995 and in Thailand, Korea and Malaysia in 1997. The IMF, with the help of the U.S., has now bailed Mexico out four times since 1976, and it will no doubt do so again and again unless the IMF is put out of business once and for all.

Because the IMF has no legitimate function in our present system of floating exchange rates, we can eliminate it, and safely rely on private institutions, operating in the context of a free market, to provide liquidity and capital for developing nations, just as they do for the industrial nations.

As a former secretary of the Treasury, I do not lightly call for the elimination of a fi-

ancial institution that has been in operation for more than 50 years, and that served a pivotal role in the international economy in the period following World War II. It is obvious, however, that the IMF no longer serves a constructive role in the world economy, and has not done so since the 1970s. We should therefore have the courage to close it down—and the most effective way to accomplish this goal would be to withdraw U.S. funding.

A few years ago, such a call to end the IMF would have been attacked on all sides as an extreme and highly controversial recommendation. But today a growing number of respected observers agree that the organization is no longer needed. George Shultz, the esteemed former secretary of state and of the Treasury, has recently called for the elimination of the IMF. In a 1995 lecture before members of the American Economic Association, Mr. Shultz observed that "the IMF has more money than mission." As a consequence, he said, we should "merge this outmoded institution with the World Bank, and create a charter for the new organization that encourages emphasis on private contributions to economic development." This would make a great deal of practical sense.

The House and Senate now have a golden opportunity to force the long overdue elimination of the IMF. There is no longer any reason to burden taxpayers with the expenses of this outdated institution.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL FOR WILMA G. RUDOLPH

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to proudly introduce a bill that will confer a Congressional Gold Medal to Wilma G. Rudolph. I was honored and proud to chair a hearing yesterday, organized by the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, on the 25th Anniversary of Title IX. Title IX provides for the equal funding of educational and athletic programs, and has provided for much of the breakthrough for women and girls in academics and athletics. I can think of no better person, male or female, who better embodies the spirit of Title IX than Wilma Rudolph. As a matter of fact, the date of Title IX's enactment into law—June 23—is Wilma Rudolph's date of birth. We explored where we were, where we are, and where we need to go regarding Title IX at yesterday's hearing of the Congressional Caucus of Women's issues. However, this conversation would be moot if not for the stellar achievements and contributions to academics, business, and athletics, of Wilma Rudolph.

Wilma G. Rudolph, born the 20th of 22 children, was initially never given a chance to walk or resume a "normal" life. Through the hard work of her parents, she overcame scarlet fever, polio and pneumonia to become an athletic pioneer and champion in her home State of Tennessee in basketball and track. As a high school athlete, Wilma Rudolph once scored 49 points in a single game for Burt High school in Clarksville, TN, a record that still stands for the most points scored in a single game in the State of Tennessee. In her first major track meet, the national Amateur