

families are at risk for multiple health and social problems. CHC's are the entry point for these vulnerable populations. These centers provide health care services at more than 2,200 sites across the country. Each year, in my home State, New York, more than 60 free-standing CHC's provide comprehensive medical and support services to 1.5 million of the State's poorest residents.

Perhaps the greatest testimony to the importance of CHC's are their attack on spiraling health care costs through constant innovation and its effective use of preventive health care measures. The public/private partnerships formed by these CHC's have been successful at reducing morbidity and mortality among high risk individuals. While infant mortality rates among the black population remains high, the rate has been sharply reduced in health center catchment areas and, more, dramatically, among health center patients. Additionally, CHC's have stepped forward and taken a leadership role in designating cost-effective, culturally competent care for Latinos, Asians, and other hard to reach minority populations.

With the enactment of the welfare reform law, we cannot underscore the importance of these community health centers. Not only do they provide managed care efficiently and competently, CHC's make sure that they respond to the local and cultural needs of their patient populations. In today's new world of measuring the effectiveness of every Federal dollar spent, CHC's stand out as a shining example of Federal investments that pay off in both health and community impact.

Also evident is the economic impact made by CHC's. In many cases, these CHC's have been a major force in reinvigorating entire communities. Not only are jobs created through CHC construction, and the hiring and training of community residents, but partnerships are forged between health centers and local businesses—producing startling effects in many communities.

Finally, let me take this opportunity to thank all community health centers across the country, but especially those centers in the 15th Congressional District in New York which everyday exemplify partnerships of people, governments, and communities working together to meet local health care needs in the most effective and efficient way possible.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE  
HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF HON.  
WALTER H. CAPPS, REPRESENTATIVE  
FROM THE STATE OF  
CALIFORNIA

SPEECH OF

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 29, 1997*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share my condolences with the family of WALTER CAPPS—Lois, Lisa, Todd and Laura—and with every Member of this House, because we've all lost a true contributor: A man who legislated from his soul.

We are all left shocked and sorrowful at his death, but there was perhaps no one more prepared for this moment than Walter himself.

Elected officials often suffer from erosion, outside forces chip away at our thoughts, and

work to influence our actions. But Walter didn't work from the outside in, he worked from the inside out, his studied philosophies, his moral strength and his writings have left us with an example to follow in our professional lives. His sincerity.

And that twinkle in his eye, have left us with fond memories, to carry home.

HONORING CHRISTINA DRAKE

**HON. TIM ROEMER**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 31, 1997*

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank my constituent, Mrs. Christina Drake from Bristol, IN. As a mother of two teenage boys, Mrs. Drake recently wrote a letter to me expressing her concerns about gang violence in her community. I agree with Mrs. Drake that gang violence is a serious problem in America, and I share her concerns as she so thoughtfully expressed in her poem entitled "Gang Violence" which follows:

"GANG VIOLENCE"

Kids in gangs tryin' to rule their domain,  
huffin' and puffin' doin' cocaine.  
Getting a feel for what is real,  
but when reality sets in there's violence  
again.

Knives and guns, they're in our streets.  
Where's the salvation, where's the retreat?  
Playin' hard tryin' to win the game,  
but in the end it's always the same.  
One more found dead tonight,  
we're all at war, and it just ain't right!  
Hangin' out trying to fit in,  
getting even for them killing my friend.  
This time I got lucky, they missed me,  
Who is next, which one will it be?  
Can't you see this has all got to stop?!  
It might be you, the next one to drop.  
So think about what you say, and do.  
Keep your head, stay in school.  
There's a better way to take a stand—  
work it out, live again!  
If your friend was your friend,  
he wouldn't push you to the limit.  
Stay away, and don't get in it.  
You see crime is time, and sometime it's life.  
Don't let your's be the sacrifice!

TRIBUTE TO JULIO V. SANTIAGO

**HON. JAMES M. TALENT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 31, 1997*

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding humanitarian, physician, teacher and scientist, Dr. Julio V. Santiago, who tragically passed away on August 10, 1997. It is an honor for me to recognize this outstanding individual, not only for his numerous professional accomplishments, but for the passion he gave to his research and patients.

Dr. Santiago was a professor of pediatrics and medicine at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, and a member of the medical staffs of St. Louis Children's and Barnes-Jewish Hospitals. At Washington University, he served as director of the Division of Pediatrics Endocrinology and Metabolism and of the Diabetes Research and Training Center.

He served among the leadership of the landmark Diabetes Control and Complication Trial and the ongoing Diabetes Prevention Program. Dr. Santiago was a respected researcher at developing methods for improving the management of diabetes. He served as editor of a national scientific journal, "Diabetes," as well as serving as a volunteer for the American Diabetes Association. His expertise has benefited numerous organizations and agencies, including the National Institute of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, and the U.S. Congress.

One of his colleagues, Dr. Neil White, stated, "He was an outstanding teacher and mentor and role model for all who knew him." Yet another, Dr. Sheridan Tollefsen, stated, "His life was exemplified by his boundless enthusiasm, warmth and generosity, his avid interest of sports and the outdoors, and his tireless efforts to help others."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join his family, his colleagues, Washington University, the residents of Missouri's Second District and me, in paying tribute to the life of Dr. Julio V. Santiago. His leadership and compassion will stand not only as an example for other physicians to follow, but for every one of us.

TRIBUTE TO LUCILLE WILLIAMS

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 31, 1997*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Lucille Williams for her tireless service to those who are less fortunate in our community. She is a founding member of the Mid Bronx Desperadoes, which celebrated its 22 years of service to our Bronx community last week.

Born in Learned, MS in 1922, Ms. Williams is the oldest of 14 children. She attended Cambellville Elementary School and Yazoo City High School before starting a family and moving to Detroit in the mid-forties. After she moved to Harlem in 1952, she worked for the Frederick Douglas Democratic Club. In 1962, she moved to the Bronx and became vice president of the Parents Teachers' Association [PTA] at the CS 61 then vice president and president of Herman Ridder's PTA.

In 1974, under her leadership, a group of volunteers who understood the need to revitalize the Crotona Park East section of Bronx Community District 3 that was devastated by arson, disinvestment, abandonment, and population loss, founded the Mid Bronx Desperadoes [MBD].

Throughout its 22 years of service, MBD has been a model of excellence in providing our community with exemplary services through housing development and property management, economic development, and delivery of human services.

Through her years of service, Ms. Williams was involved in several other agencies. She was a founding member of Seabury Better Block Association, board member of Seabury Day Care, and active in other projects before she returned to school for her college degree. Now a senior citizen, she is a member of the Comprehensive Community Revitalization Program [CCRP] and MBD's Concerned Citizens Group.

Ms. Williams is the mother of 5 children and has 12 grandchildren and 9 great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Lucille Williams for her outstanding achievements and enduring commitment to our Bronx community.

### UNDERMINING THE UNITED STATES EMBARGO OF CUBA

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 31, 1997*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues' attention the attached article by Ernest Preeg, which was published in the *Journal of Commerce* several days ago. The article points out that, according to a new United Nations Study, United States citizens sent relatives and friends in Cuba approximately \$800 million in cash during 1996—a sum nearly twice as large as Cuba's net export earnings from its annual sugar harvest. Under current regulations, American citizens may legally send cash to Cuba only after first obtaining a very specific license from the Treasury Department. Rarely, if ever, has any American applied for such a license. The fact that so many private American citizens are moved by kinship or generosity to provide cash assistance to economically disadvantaged Cubans, in violation of the United States embargo and United States law, suggests that many Americans with ties to Cuba themselves reject one of the embargo's fundamental rationales: that it is both appropriate and necessary to apply economic pressure to promote political change in Cuba. This suggests that it is time to pursue a new United States policy toward Cuba, a policy in which both private United States citizens and the United States Government are able legally and openly to aid the Cuban people.

[From the *Journal of Commerce*]

HAVANA AND HELMS-BURTON

(By Ernest H. Preeg)

The U.S. embargo against Cuba, extended to third-country Cuban investors through the 1996 Helms-Burton Act, enjoys strong support among most Cuban-Americans, the three Cuban-American members of Congress and the well-organized Cuban American National Foundation.

However, Cuban-American attitudes are in deep conflict. While most strongly support the embargo, including Helms-Burton, increasingly large remittance flows are sent to Cuban friends and relatives, effectively undermining economic restrictions.

The extent of this contradiction—and its impact on U.S. Cuba policy—is underscored by a startling U.N. Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean report. Eclac found sharply rising remittances to Cuba in 1995 and 1996, even as Congress enacted Helms-Burton, more than reversed the law's limited success at discouraging third-country investors.

Virtually all Cuban-Americans, and many others, oppose the Castro communist regime and want democracy quickly restored in Havana. Yet Cuban-Americans also understand that economic sanctions' poor track record forcing political change on authoritarian governments—some even step up repression in response—and the tool's disproportionate impact on the poor.

The dilemma did not exist before 1990 because huge Soviet subsidies—\$6 billion annually in the late 1980s—ensured decent Cuban living conditions despite the U.S. embargo. After Russia's abrupt 1990 aid cutoff, however, Cuban shortages of food, medicine and other goods mounted, worsened by Helms-Burton.

Cuban-Americans responded by stepping up remittances, helped greatly in 1993 when Havana embraced U.S. dollar usage and opened dollar-only stores. The forthcoming Eclac report suggests remittances grew to approximately \$800 million in 1996 from under \$100 million in 1990, despite strict U.S. Treasury limits—before counting direct shipments of clothing and consumer goods.

The role these remittances play in undermining the U.S. embargo is best seen in a comparison with other dollar sources. Cuba's 1996 tourist receipts were \$1.4 billion, sugar exports \$1 billion, other exports under \$1 billion and much-touted foreign investment inflows about \$100 million to \$200 million. Exact investment figures are secret.

But the comparative figures are gross dollar receipts, which don't reflect high offsetting imports. Cuban hotels buy most food and other goods abroad, for instance, while the sugar industry imports fertilizer, oil, machinery and parts to service refineries. Tourism's net inflow, accordingly, is as low as 30% of the gross—an estimated \$400 million in 1996—while sugar's is about 50%, or \$500 million. With remittances, in contrast, virtually all \$800 million remains in Cuba.

In 1996, therefore, the \$800 million remittances nearly equaled the net contribution from sugar exports and tourism combined. Applying the same calculations more broadly, about one-third of Cuba's entire net dollar inflow is from remittances.

The money is sent, of course, to help individual Cuban relatives and friends. Yet in aggregate, it offsets the embargo's financial squeeze and helps Havana keep the economy afloat despite failed central planning policies. While the remittances go directly to Cuban people, their help paying for food and other basic needs leaves the government with \$800 million more to spend on other priorities.

This fundamental difference between what Cuban-Americans say and do regarding the U.S. embargo deserves broader discussion, given the new Eclac figures. Helms-Burton's extra-territorial provisions create tension between Washington and its trading partners, particularly within the World Trade Organization. If Cuban-Americans press for strict adherence to the act's terms while undermining it through large and apparently illegal remittances, the embargo policy is deeply flawed.

A review is particularly timely given the pope's planned Cuba visit next January. The Catholic Church has consistently opposed economic sanctions throughout the world, given their undue impact on the poor. Pope John Paul may be anti-communist, but he is opposed to the U.S. embargo. The church's strategy for social and political change in Cuba, as elsewhere, is longer term.

During his visit, the pope hopes to obtain enhanced "working space" for the church, particularly a church radio station in Cuba—although Castro is unlikely to agree to that request. In the words of one Catholic priest: "When Fidel is gone, and the revolution is gone, the church will still be."

The Catholic Church has long dedicated itself to helping the poor and disadvantaged. It has opposed the U.S. embargo and extended food and medical shipments to Cubans through Caritas its humanitarian agency. Several million dollars in Cuban Caritas aid, however, pales beside the \$800 million in Cuban-American remittances. In this re-

spect, Cuban-Americans are more Catholic than the Pope.

### IN SUPPORT OF HONDURAN APPAREL INITIATIVES

**HON. EARL F. HILLIARD**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 31, 1997*

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention a recently published article by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs [COHA]. The article is entitled: "Scandal-Ridden Honduran Apparel Industry Seeks New Image." It appeared in COHA's biweekly edition of *Washington Report on the Hemisphere* on August 15, 1997.

The article brings to light the efforts of the Honduras Apparel Manufacturers Association to establish an industry-wide code of conduct as a constructive, proactive mechanism to prevent future labor relations problems. The aforementioned association is a nonprofit and nonpolitical organization from the private sector, created to promote and develop exports of apparel goods, and to serve its associates and represent them before public and private institutions, both nationally and internationally. Membership is mandatory under Honduran law for all exporting companies. This new code was approved by the association's board of directors in late July, at an industry-wide meeting.

Mr. Speaker, you will recall that the COHA is a locally based think-tank policy institution. It is well established for its views on developments in Latin America. COHA monitors human rights, trade, growth of democratic institutions, freedom of the press, and hemispheric economic and political developments. I would like to place in the *RECORD* the full text of this article.

### SCANDAL-RIDDEN HONDURAN APPAREL INDUSTRY SEEKS NEW IMAGE—EMBITTERED INDUSTRY MANUFACTURES ITS OWN CODE OF CONDUCT

As major media revelations on child labor and sweatshop abuses in Honduras surfaced, deeply embarrassed local business interests, foreign firms operating in the country, and government authorities became increasingly concerned about the bad PR as much as conditions under which garments were being made there. At the end of July, the embattled Honduran Apparel Manufacturers Association (AHM) organized its first congress in San Pedro Sula in order to design a binding code of conduct for their industry. The AHM is a non-profit, non-political private sector organization established in 1991 to promote Honduras' exports of apparel goods and to serve as a foreign and domestic voice for the booming garments assembly industry. The sector consists of 180 plants, employing 87,000 workers. But its impact is far greater than it appears because in a country of approximately 5 million people, the industry accounts not only for its own workers and their almost 400,000 dependents, but for nearly 600,000 other Honduran laborers and their families in such related industries as shipping and packaging.

By drafting its own self-enforcing code of conduct, "the AHM hopes to preempt any outside intervention that could lead to regulations mandated from above." This meeting of the Honduran maquiladores was focused on addressing international humanitarian concerns such as harsh work site conditions and