

pastime remained a white-only sport. On April 10, 1947, Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier in major league baseball, ending 71 years of exclusion for African-American athletes, when he was signed by Brooklyn Dodgers president Branch Rickey.

Jackie's path breaking career in professional baseball began on October 23, 1945, when he was signed to the Montreal Royals, the Dodgers' Triple-A farm team, as the first African-American player in the minor leagues. In his first game, Jackie led the Royals to a 14-1 victory over Jersey City Giants winning the respect and admiration of Montreal and Jersey City fans alike. As he remembered, "the crowd just mobbed me. Kids were chasing me * * * to get my autograph and grown people were patting me on the back * * * I was convinced that American sports fans are truly democratic * * * that they would accept me—they didn't care what color a player was."

Jackie went on to play as first baseman for the Brooklyn Dodgers in April 1947 and was named National League Rookie of the Year. During his 10 years on the Dodgers the team won the pennant six times and the World Series in 1955. When Jackie retired in 1957 he had played every position but pitcher and catcher, and boasted a .311 lifetime major-league average, with 1,518 hits, 947 runs, 273 doubles, and 734 RBI's. He was named the National League's Most Valued Player in 1949 and to the Baseball Hall of Fame at the first election he was eligible on July 6, 1962.

In this, the golden anniversary of major league baseball's desegregation, I ask Members to join me in honoring Mr. Jackie Robinson and the American ideals of opportunity and equality which make our Nation great.

25 YEARS OF SERVICE TO SOUTH LYON

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a loyal and dedicated officer to the community of South Lyon in Oakland County, MI. David LaFond celebrated his 25th year on the South Lyon police force on January 26, 1997.

David began his career in law enforcement on August 11, 1963, with the city of Northville. He transferred to South Lyon in 1972 and has served 25 dedicated years since.

He was promoted to sergeant in 1977 and in 1990, became the first lieutenant in South Lyon police history. Currently, David serves as the second in command of the South Lyon department and, for the past 12 years, has been the officer in charge of all department investigations.

Mr. LaFond has been awarded many citations and letters of commendation during his years of service. He has acted as director of public safety and served on the West Oakland major crime team since its inception. In 1994, he was elected the team coordinator.

The dedication of David LaFond exemplifies his commitment to making South Lyon a safer place for our families. He is a loyal public servant who deserves the recognition, honors, and accolades he receives.

REPEAL THE ESTATE TAX

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, among the taxes the Internal Revenue Service collects, the estate tax ranks as one of the most unfair. With top rates reaching as high as 55 percent, the estate tax can and does force the sale of family businesses, farms, and ranches to satisfy the tax collectors.

Mr. Speaker, I think it's safe to say that most people work for themselves and their families. They do not spend long hours and many years building a successful business or family farm so that when they die, the Government can step in and take the fruits of their labors. Yet, that is exactly what the estate tax allows.

Though they account for only 1 percent of Federal revenues, estate taxes have forced the sale of thousands of farms, ranches, and businesses throughout this country. We can only guess at the jobs and economic potential lost through this process. One study concluded that one-third of all small business owners will have to sell all or part of their businesses to pay estate taxes—70 percent of that group will have to cut their work force.

Estate taxes hit the agricultural sector particularly hard. American agriculture is filled with farmers who are rich only on paper. These "paper millionaires" know that the value of their farms is not in the IRS valuation of their equipment and land, but in the farm's ability to produce agricultural products. Farmers make their living growing food and fiber, not speculating in land and equipment.

Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to repeal the estate tax. After a lifetime of hard work and sacrifice, the family business owner, farmer, and rancher should not be faced with the prospect of losing it all to the tax man.

IN CELEBRATION OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1997

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in commemoration of Black History Month. The observation of Black History Month dates back to 1926 when African-American historian and scholar Dr. Carter G. Woodson introduced "Negro History Week," traditionally observed during the second week of February to coincide with the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, a personal hero. In 1976, this was expanded to include the entire month of February. In many communities, this has also been expanded with celebrations beginning with Kwanzaa in late December, continuing in January with the birthday celebration of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. through February, culminating in May with the birthday of Malcolm X. Of course, it goes without saying that black history is relevant everyday especially in the United States since it is inextricably linked to the history and development of this Nation.

I would like to take this opportunity to highlight one celebration that resonates personally. This past Sunday, February 9, the Pullman Blues Whistle Stop Tour departed Jack London Square in my hometown of Oakland, CA. This tour was created to coincide with a February 16 celebration by the Historic Pullman Foundation in honor of the thousands of African-American men and women who provided the Pullman Co. and the railroads of America with over a century of faithful service on the passenger trains of railroad's Golden Age.

My uncle, C.L. Dellums, for whom the Amtrak station at London Square is named, was a Pullman car porter. He was a colleague and comrade of A. Philip Randolph in the struggle to bring dignity to the jobs that were being performed by railroad workers. Their pioneering struggle that resulted in the creation of the first largely African-American trade union was a harbinger not only of future victories for worker rights—but it was a catalyst that led to some of the important and more general civil rights victories in our society. It is no small wonder that this movement succeeded, given the towering vision and the charismatic intellectual leadership of people like A. Philip Randolph and C.L. Dellums.

This cross country whistle stop tour via two private railroad cars began in Oakland, stopping over at Los Angeles, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and will end in the historic town of Pullman, IL. Cosponsors of this event include the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the NAACP, Amtrak, Twayne Publishers, and various private and union sponsors throughout the country.

Their efforts to highlight the work of thousands of African-American men and women in the railroad industry is an important and moving contribution to our continuing struggle to bring about equality of opportunity and an end to bigotry and intolerance in our Nation. We have so far to go to achieve equality, and we desperately need to remain engaged in this struggle—not just because the goal is so terribly important but because we need urgently to persuade our children that we continue to fight and struggle for their future as well.

I applaud their efforts and wish them the very best in their celebration.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO BENTLEY KASSAL

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues of the House, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to your attention a very special person who is about to celebrate his 80th birthday on February 28, 1997.

I am speaking about Justice Bentley Kassal who has faithfully served the people of the State of New York for over 40 years. Bentley Kassal was born in New York City on February 28, 1917, to Pauline Nirenberg and Hyman Kassal, who arrived from Poland in 1914. He attended New York City public schools. He graduated from Townsend Harris High School and was a member of the varsity soccer and baseball teams. He was elected to the Townsend Harris hall of fame in April 1991 and received its Life Achievement Award in October 1989.

He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania [1937, B.A.] and Harvard Law School [1940, J.D.]. Justice Kassel enlisted and served for 4 years in World War II and was awarded a Bronze Star Medal, three bronze arrowheads for participating in three D-day invasions, Sicily, Salerno, and Southern France and seven battle stars for his service in the African, Italian, and European theaters of war.

In 1956, Justice Kassal was the first reform Democrat legislator elected to the New York State Legislature. He served from 1957 to 1963 in the New York State Assembly. In 1960, he authored a bill establishing the first arts council in the United States—the New York State Council on the Arts.

He was elected to the New York State civil court on January 1, 1970, and later to the New York State supreme court in 1976, and designated as an associate justice of the appellate division where he served until his mandatory retirement by reason of the constitutional age limitation on December 31, 1993. As a supreme court justice, he authored 334 published opinions.

Justice Kassal served as chairman of the New York State Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action from 1964 to 1966 and was a member of ADA's national board. He is also a trustee at large of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and the United Jewish Appeal, as well as a director of the city of New York Supreme Court Justices Association, the Helsinki Watch Committee, and several other organizations.

In addition, he worked as a pro bono photographer for Save the Children Federation, UNICEF, Helsinki Watch Committee, Foster Parents Plan, Joint Distribution Committee, International Rescue Committee, World Monuments Fund, and numerous other charities, traveling throughout the world, covering 147 countries on 65 photo assignments.

Justice Kassel is listed in 14 different "Who's Who" directories and is married to Barbara Joan Wax. New York is blessed to have this wonderful and devoted justice, and I am proud and fortunate to be able to call him my friend.

TRIBUTE TO HONOR GEORGE ALEXANDER OF BROOKLYN, NY ON HIS CENTENNIAL

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated and honorable citizen of Brooklyn, NY, upon his 100th birthday. Throughout his long and full life, Mr. Alexander has possessed a passion for the sea. In hopes of seeing the world, Mr. Alexander left his native Barbados at the early age of 13 as a deck boy aboard an Argentine flag vessel. Mr. Alexander realized his hopes and sailed around the world working on many foreign flag vessels. One notable vessel being the TSS *Van Dyke*, which was the largest passenger ship in the world at the time. The *Van Dyke* took Mr. Alexander to ports of call such as his native Barbados, St. Lucia, and Rio de Janeiro, as well as many ports throughout Europe.

A naturalized citizen, Mr. Alexander answered his call to duty during both World

Wars. Serving as a merchant marine, Mr. Alexander transported supplies and ammunition over the treacherous war-time seas to our troops aboard.

As tribute to his dedication to seamanship, Mr. Alexander became a charter member of the Seafarers International Union [SIU] in 1938. He served brilliantly in the SIU until his retirement in April 1970.

For the last 12 years of his seagoing career, Mr. Alexander ascended to the rank of port steward. Serving as port steward for Calmar Lines was Mr. Alexander's last assignment with the SIU before his retirement. Mr. Alexander has remained visible within his beloved union and after 27 years of retirement, still visits the Brooklyn union hall to short the breeze with some of his old ship mates weekly.

Mr. Alexander's outstanding career demonstrates the values of dedication, commitment, and hard work that all Americans value. I urge my colleagues to recognize and honor this distinguished sailor.

RECOGNIZING FRANK DEL OLMO FOR 25 YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED JOURNALISM

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Frank Del Olmo, a good friend and distinguished journalist. Tomorrow night, Frank's colleagues, family, and friends will gather to pay tribute to him for his 25 years of distinguished journalism at the Los Angeles Times.

During his tenure at the Times, Frank has earned respect and admiration of his colleagues in journalism. He thoroughly and objectively covered such national stories as Watergate, and the civil wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua. In addition to working as a field reporter, Frank has worked as an editorial writer, a commentator, and an editor.

Throughout his career, Frank has received numerous awards for his contributions to print media. He was a member of a team of Times reporters who won the coveted Pulitzer Gold Medal for Meritorious Public Service for a series of articles on southern California's Latino community. In 1976, he won a Emmy for Distinguished Achievement in Writing for a KNBC-TV documentary.

Because of his notable body of work, Frank is a well known and highly respected voice in the Latino community. He has frequently covered such subjects as affirmative action, bilingual education, immigration, and Latin America. Currently working as assistant to the editor, Frank writes a weekly column, often focusing his attention on the pulse of Los Angeles' Latino community, for the Sunday Times Opinion section.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a distinguished journalist and friend, Mr. Frank Del Olmo. His presence at the Los Angeles Times is invaluable to our community, and it is fitting that he will be honored for his 25 years of contributions to print media, and to the community at large.

ACCURACY IN CAMPUS CRIME REPORTING ACT

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Congressman CHARLES SCHUMER and I have introduced today the Accuracy in Campus Crime Reporting Act of 1997. This bill will close some of the loopholes that have allowed many colleges and universities to not report many instances of criminal activity on their campuses.

Last year, the House of Representatives passed House Resolution 470, which expressed the sense of the Congress that the Department of Education was not adequately monitoring and enforcing compliance with the current campus security law. This resolution passed the House by a vote of 413 to 0 on September 11, 1996.

The Accuracy in Campus Crime Reporting Act will supplement the Campus Security Act of 1990. Specifically, it will instruct colleges and universities, which receive Federal funding, to make available to their students in a timely fashion information on all crimes reported to campus police departments, security agencies, and other campus officials to whom crimes are reported. Such crime logs would be open to public inspection on a daily basis.

Similar laws are already in effect in seven States: Tennessee, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, California, West Virginia, and Minnesota.

The Accuracy in Campus Crime Reporting Act will also change Federal educational privacy laws that have shielded students who have been charged with criminal acts because of a definition that considers such charges as part of an individual student's private academic record.

The current law lists only a few crimes that are required to be reported annually and these crimes are to be determined at the discretion of college administrators. Some college administrations do not comply with the spirit of the law because they would simply like to avoid bad publicity.

The Accuracy in Campus Crime Reporting Act of 1997 will allow students and their parents to have a greater awareness of patterns of crimes that occur on campuses all too frequently. The bill will also make it possible to have independent confirmation of the accuracy of the annual statistics that colleges submit. I believe that this bill will help make colleges and universities much safer places.

PRIMARY CARE EDUCATION ACT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it's a well known fact that America's growing emphasis on specialization in the physician work force has driven up the costs of health care and fragmented access to medical services. What is not widely known is that America will have a shortage of 35,000 primary care physicians by the year 2000 and a projected surplus of 115,000 specialists—Dept. of Health and