

WEST VIRGINIA'S SENATOR  
ROBERT C. BYRD HONORED

**HON. NICK J. RAHALL II**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, November 8, 1997*

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, West Virginia's senior Senator, ROBERT C. BYRD, has been named the 1997 Distinguished Legislator of the Year by the University of Michigan.

Senator BYRD is the second legislator to be so honored by the university, which began the program last year through a gift from alumnus Bertram J. Askwith, who established the program to honor contributions by a U.S. Senator or Representative and to provide support—up to \$40,000 in scholarships—for a student from the honoree's home State or district to attend the University of Michigan.

In accepting the honor, Senator BYRD said "I'm deeply appreciative of this honor, particularly because it provides the opportunity for another West Virginian to pursue a formal education."

Senator BYRD has for years been singularly recognized as an advocate for students who are high academic achievers, have great potential, who merit student tuition assistance because of their hard work and commitment while in school, yet often do not have the means of attending college. He has helped thousands of students receive scholarships through the ROBERT C. BYRD Scholars program, funded under the Higher Education Act. These recipients are students who are not just financially needy, but who also have high grade point averages upon graduation from high school. Senator ROBERT C. BYRD has, throughout his Senate tenure, stressed the need to acknowledge students who work hard in school, are talented, and who, based on merit alone, command our help as they seek to pursue a college career.

I commend the University of Michigan for its recognition of Senator ROBERT C. BYRD as the 1997 Distinguished Legislator of the Year.

But more than that, I salute Senator ROBERT C. BYRD for having, himself, shown the remarkable, personal merit to have attracted the attention of the university to his outstanding lifetime achievements, including many years he served as majority and minority leader in the U.S. Senate, a service to his Nation that, I am confident, helped bring about this new honor as the 1997 Distinguished Legislator of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, many times I have risen to commend our beloved senior Senator from West Virginia, for his enormous heart, his unimpeachable integrity, his unique compassion and for his trustworthiness as a leader of this Nation.

Today, I rise to commend Senator BYRD for a lifetime of work dedicated to helping provide a better life and more opportunity for all people. A humble public servant, Senator BYRD strongly believes in what he himself has said is "this miracle of a country, where anything is possible, dreams do come true, even for a poor lad from West Virginia who once gathered scraps to feed the hogs on a rough hillside farm."

A TRIBUTE TO TRUSTEE MAY SHARP ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT FROM THE LITTLE LAKE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, November 8, 1997*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to May Sharp, who is retiring from the Little Lake City School Board after 12 years of distinguished service to the children and community of Sante Fe Springs and Norwalk, CA. On Monday, November 17, 1997, close friends, colleagues, and family members will gather to honor May at a special ceremony at the Clarke Estates in Santa Fe Springs.

As a public servant, May has vigilantly cared for the needs of the children of Little Lake. Her dedication to the education of our children is unparalleled. Elected to the Little Lake City School District Board of Education in November 1985, she has served as its clerk for four terms, vice president for two terms, and president for two terms. Her leadership has gained her the respect and admiration of her colleagues and community members. She has been selected to serve as a representative to the Los Angeles County School Trustees Association for three terms, Whittier Area School Trustees Association, Los Angeles County Committee on School District Organization, California School Board Association, and the Trustee Review Committee for the Whittier Area Cooperative for Special Education.

May has been active in education since her eldest son, Lea, entered school in 1961, joining the Lakeview PTA. As an active parent and concerned resident, she has held various chairmanships of PTA committees and served as the secretary and vice president of the PTA before being elected president in 1971. She served at Lakeview until her two sons, Lea and Robert, entered Lake Center, where she took an active role in leading that PTA. She was instrumental in the founding of the Little Lake PTA Council. She has served as an officer since its inception and as its president from 1977 to 1979 and 1981 to 1982. Even during her tenure as a member of the school board, May remained committed to the principles of the PTA and committed many hours to volunteering for PTA sponsored activities.

As a member of the Little Lake City School District Board of Education, May has diligently worked to improve the educational opportunities for all students. She has been supportive of student endeavors like the music program and Washington, DC, visit at Lake Center Middle School. She is active not only throughout the school district, but also throughout the city of Santa Fe Springs.

May has served on the city of Santa Fe Springs Beautification Committee for the past 15 years. Also, she has been Mrs. Santa on the Christmas float each year since its inception and active in the leadership of the Santa Fe Springs Women's Club. She is a supporter of the Community Red Cross Holiday Celebrity Chefs, Santa Fe Springs Chamber of Commerce Destiny Scholarship, and the Santa Fe Springs Community Play House.

May's husband, Al Sharp, serves on the Santa Fe Springs City Council. Along with

their two sons, Lea and Robert, daughters-in-law Annie and Lisa, May and Al have two granddaughters, Crystalyn and Candice, who attend school and in the Little Lake City School District.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise today to pay tribute to May Sharp on the occasion of her retirement from the Little Lake City School District Board of Education after 12 years of distinguished service. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting May Sharp for her years of unwavering commitment to our children and her determination to providing the best possible education for our youth.

PEOPLE OF CUBA

**HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, November 8, 1997*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of the thousands of Cubans who have no voice, for they have no freedom.

On Wednesday, November 5, 1997, yet another resolution was passed by the U.N. General Assembly, condemning our country's economic sanctions against the megalomaniacal dictator, Fidel Castro. One hundred forty-three other nations, including our good trading partners from Europe, Canada, and Japan voted in support of Castro and against the United States. What those countries fail to realize is that they are working against the freedom loving people of Cuba.

For Americans, Cuba, is in many ways, a family matter for us. Hundreds of thousands of Cuban families have been separated on opposite sides of the Florida Straits for years. Cuban-Americans, refugees really from war, have long dreamed to someday be reunited with family and to see their homeland free once again. Unless strong steps are taken to end the Castro regime, that dream will remain just that—a dream. Standing up to Cuba, standing against Castro and his dictatorship, is the only way to turn those dreams into reality. Using our economic leverage makes it clear to the people of Cuba there is no reconciliation with Fidel Castro, there is no compromise, and it is time to bring the dictatorship to a close. We do this as we did against South Africa with apartheid and as we do today against Iraq.

I am filled today more with sorrow than with anger that our allies, our friends, would support the continuation of oppression and tyranny. However, on this most recent vote, I am gratified that we were joined by two distinguished voices for freedom: Israel and Uzbekistan. These two nations have faced and conquered the obstacles that stand in the way of freedom and realize that freedom, and its bounty, is the fundamental human right.

Castro has had a wall put up around Cuba for almost 40 years. It is our duty, as the pillar of democracy, to tear down those walls and bring freedom to the people yearning for it. I am reminded of Robert Kennedy's words, which are so appropriate now. "Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance."

The walls today stand between the people of Cuba and freedom and were built by Castro. Those walls must come down. America must tear them down. If the United States has to stand alone against Cuba's violent dictatorship, then so be it.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION  
CONDEMNING DISCRIMINATION  
AGAINST ASIAN AND PACIFIC IS-  
LANDER AMERICANS

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, November 8, 1997*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that all prejudice against Asian and Pacific Islander-Americans in the United States should be condemned, and that Congress should support the political and civic participation of these Americans through the United States.

I am introducing the resolution at this time when Congress is conducting investigations into possible campaign fundraising violations during the 1996 campaigns. No one disagrees that investigations into legitimate campaign fundraising problems should be conducted or that any individual or party that may have participated in illegal activities should be prosecuted regardless of ethnicity. However, I'm concerned that the tone set by the congressional investigations into possible campaign finance violations may increase biased treatment of Asian and Pacific Islander-Americans.

Media coverage of the figures being questioned, who are of Asian descent, and of alleged contributions by Asian nations has created a perception that Asian and Pacific Islander-Americans as a group should be blamed for the problems of campaign fundraising arising from prohibited from owning property. Under the Alien Land Act passed in California, aliens ineligible to citizenship were prevented from owning land. Other States followed suit and enacted similar laws.

Perhaps the most egregious civil rights violation against Asian or Pacific Islander-Americans was the internment of over 120,000 people of Japanese descent during World War II. Two-thirds of them were American citizens. They were denied their constitutional rights, forced from their homes, incarcerated in internment camps, surrounded by barbed wire, and placed under surveillance of armed guards. Their allegiance to the United States was questioned only because they were of Japanese descent. Not until 1988, when former Representative Norm Mineta introduced legislation to right this historic injustice, was an apology made by the U.S. Government to those interned during the Second World War.

Although anti-immigrant laws were later repealed, those interned received a formal apology, and significant gains have been made by the Asian and Pacific Islander community in the United States, there is still much work to be done to fight discrimination against these citizens.

Asian and Pacific Islander-Americans continue to face racially motivated bigotry and violence, just as they did when their ancestors arrived in this country over 150 years ago.

The 1992 report: Civil Rights Issues Facing Asian Americans in the 1990's by U.S. Commission on Civil Rights recounts numerous incidents of bigotry and violence over the last two decades. The National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium's 1996 Audit of Violence Against Asian the 1996 elections. Reporters contacted donors of Asian descent simply because they were Asian when the story of possible contributions from Asian nations broke. The media has also used offensive racial stereotypes to depict the fundraising violation problem. For instance, the March 24, 1997, cover of the National Review depicted the President, Vice President, and the First Lady in Asian dress and stereotypically racist physical features.

I am also disturbed by stories of congressional activities possibly driven by racial stereotypes. For instance, by colleague, Representative MORAN, described on the floor last week the story of a constituent who received a subpoena for the telephone records of his wife from the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight just because she has a Chinese surname.

The United States has a long, sordid history of discrimination against Asian and Pacific Islander-Americans. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 limited the number of Chinese immigrants admitted into the United States. It was the first and only immigration law in American history that targeted a specific nationality and was passed due to growing anti-Chinese sentiment created by white laborers competing for jobs. It wasn't repealed until 1943.

The Gentlemen's Agreement of 1908 prohibited Japanese immigration, and the National Origins Quota System limited the number of immigrants from Asian nations.

At the beginning of our Nation, the Founders limited the eligibility for citizenship to free white persons only. In the early 1900's, laws restricting citizenship led to Asian immigrants being Pacific Americans found an increase of 17 percent of anti-Asian incidents reported for 1996 from the previous year. This is particularly disturbing since violent crimes on the whole for 1996 decreased by 7 percent.

In recent months, we have seen incidents of racially motivated violence and harassment toward Asian and Pacific Islander-Americans to discourage their political participation. Students on a University of California campus protesting the anti-affirmative initiative, proposition 209, received chilling hate calls. Asian or Pacific Islander-Americans running for political offices in California, Ohio, and Washington reported their campaign materials vandalized with racial slurs.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution I am introducing reaffirms the rights of the Pacific Islander-American community and underscores the need to protect and advance the civil and constitutional rights of all Americans. I urge my colleagues to do the same and support this resolution.

WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES

**HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, November 8, 1997*

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that today my col-

league, SUE KELLY, and I introduced an important resolution which recognizes important findings and makes recommendations on ways to assist women-owned businesses obtain more Federal procurement opportunities.

On September 25 of this year, we cochaired an unprecedented bipartisan forum addressing the vast growth of women-owned firms and the contrasting poor rate of procurement to these firms. This was a historic day for women business owners, for it was the first time that women business owners have ever convened on Capitol Hill to share their stories with members of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues.

On that historic day, the problems contributing to the dismal Federal procurement rate of 1.8 percent to women-owned firms became painfully clear. Despite the 5 percent Federal procurement rate goal which Congress established in 1994, the procurement rate remains low because of the lack of access to the Federal contracting process, the bundling of contracts frequently excluding small women-owned businesses, the ineffective outreach to women business owners, the poor and often incomplete feedback which is provided to businesses when their bid is not accepted, and the need for one certification for all women-owned businesses.

The sense of Congress resolution we have introduced today is the first step in our plan to address these problems and ensure that there is indeed a level and fair playing field for all business owners. I am fully committed to ensuring that this goal is met and that women-owned businesses are given equal opportunity to obtain a piece of the more than \$200 billion annual procurement pie. Women-owned businesses are growing at nearly twice the rate of all other U.S. firms, employ 18.5 million people, and produce \$2.38 trillion in revenues to the U.S. economy every year. We simply cannot allow this discrepancy to continue.

There is a wealth of knowledge and skills steeped within these women-owned businesses that we as an economic leader in the global marketplace cannot afford to ignore. Today, we take this first step to recognize the contributions the more than 8 million women-owned businesses are making to strengthen our economy. In the coming months, I will continue to recognize these achievements and take concrete actions to ensure equality of opportunity in obtaining Federal contracts.

ELECTRONIC FINANCIAL SERVICES  
EFFICIENCY ACT OF 1997

**HON. RICHARD H. BAKER**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, November 8, 1997*

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Electronic Financial Services Efficiency Act of 1997. This bill is designed to provide a uniform nationwide framework to encourage the use and validity of electronic authentication.

New forms of electronic communication are being utilized as an alternative to paper-based documentation and correspondence. Computers are now routinely used to initiate and execute a substantial and growing number of personal, business, and financial transactions. As a result, the problem of authenticating the