

successful. In technology, Blacks have invented the incandescent light bulb, truck refrigeration, polymer fabrics, and automated manufacturing machines used in making shoes, telephones, and other items essential to our daily lives. In space, Lt. Colonel Guion Bluford was the first Black to fly in space. Hoping to advance human services, astronaut Ronald McNair tragically died in the Challenger shuttle explosion. These individuals and many many other African-Americans must be fully recognized for their contributions to American life.

Once we recognize African-Americans for their accomplishments, we must respect them as valuable contributors to American society. In my home state of North Carolina, the African-American community emerged from the shadows of slavery to quickly take positions in government, education, entertainment, and media. The progress has not always been easy or free of hardship and danger, but the results for North Carolina include a vibrant and diverse sense of community that benefits every citizen.

Take, for example, two North Carolinians who should have our respect. First, in the early 1900's Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown founded a school for African-American children. Although she was attacked and oppressed with Jim Crow laws, her faith in God and her commitment to her community gave her the strength to ensure that her school, known as the Palmer Institute, educated Black children in the sciences, language, and culture. She received many honors, and was a friend of Eleanor Roosevelt, W.E.B. DuBouis, Booker T. Washington, and other leaders of the day. I have nothing but respect for people like Dr. Hawkins, who spend their lives committed to God and community.

There is one more person who exemplifies the sort of success that we should respect. Hiram Rhoades Revels is especially significant to me for three reasons. First, he committed his life to God and proclaiming the truth of the Christian Gospel. Second, he was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, only 30 miles from where I was born. Third, he was the first Black member of the United States Congress. It is remarkable that his adult life spanned the Civil War, Reconstruction, and ended in 1901 during the Progressive Era. He was a true pioneer of American political life.

All the people I have mentioned today—the scientists, teachers, politicians, and every African-American—should be respected members of our Nation.

Finally, we should consider America's future in light of the recognition and respect due African-Americans. America works best when every American can act responsibly, work well, and live in a safe community. When Black History Months ends, we must not end the recognition and respect earned by African-Americans. Our recognition and respect for African-Americans leads to a reliance on African-Americans for their valuable contributions to American life.

Today, there are nearly 400,000 African-American children in the North Carolina public schools. We must work together to ensure that their future is full of success and opportunity. Through the efforts of their forebearers, this Nation has come closer to fully understanding our Declaration of Independence: That all men are created equal under God and are entitled to the opportunity for life, liberty, and the pur-

suit of happiness. For many years, these words rang hollow to African-Americans. Let us be wise enough to now recognize their accomplishments, respect their value to society, and rely on them to be equal members in the great work of this Nation.

And may we remember the words of Adlai Stevenson, who was the Democratic nominee for President in 1956, this year I was born, when he said:

Trust the people, trust their good sense, their decency, their faith. Trust them with the facts; trust them with the great decisions; and fix as our guiding star the passion to create a society in which no American is held down by his race or color, by worldly condition or social status from earning that which his character earns him as an American citizen, as a human being as a child of God.

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TRIBUTE TO DANYCE HOLGATE-  
WILKINS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 13, 1997*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, the Borough of Brooklyn is blessed with a tremendous resource of talented citizens who are dedicated to improving their community and making it a better place to live. Danyce Holgate-Wilkins is one of those dedicated citizens. She was born and raised in Brooklyn, and received her undergraduate degree from Stony Brook University, and her law degree from Howard University School of Law.

Since obtaining her law degree, Danyce has worked in a variety of capacities, including a clerkship with the Honorable Judge Bruce Wright, in addition to working in the law firm of Gaston and Snow in Boston, MA. She also has worked as an assistant corporation counsel for the city of New York.

Danyce is involved in a host of local political endeavors, in addition to serving on the board of the Association of Black Woman Attorneys. Additionally, she is a member of the board of the Tri-Community Development Corporation, and the Parent Teacher's Association.

Danyce is married to William Scott Wilkins and is blessed with two wonderful children, twin girls, Danah and Danielle.

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TRIBUTE TO FRANK DEL OLMO

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 13, 1997*

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, it is with utmost pride that I rise today to recognize and honor one of this country's finest journalists—Mr. Frank del Olmo—as he celebrates 25 years of service at *The Los Angeles Times*.

For over two decades, Frank has written for Los Angeles' award-winning daily and has delivered more than just a story and a byline.

Frank began his career at *The Los Angeles Times* as an intern in 1971 and was hired as a reporter upon completion of his apprenticeship. After spending a year reporting local news, he soon became a staff writer specializing in Latin American affairs—a stint which

lasted nearly 10 years and distinguished him as one of the best writers at his hometown paper.

Frank rose to the rank of editorial writer and held the position for 9 years before beginning his 6-year tenure as deputy editor of the editorial pages. Today, Frank is assistant to the editor at *The Los Angeles Times*. He holds the highest position of any Latino at the newspaper, and he continues to be one of the few high-ranking Latinos in newspaper management in the country.

Frank has earned a reputation for being a journalist with integrity—a risk-taker who knows how to thread the needle—a man confidently anchored as much in his words as by his deeds.

Perhaps one of the most defining moments in Frank's career was born in a dissenting opinion he wrote a few years ago while deputy editor of the editorial pages. When *The Times* issued a gubernatorial endorsement with which he strongly disagreed, Frank put his pen to work despite the brewing tension that many believed might lead to his permanent departure from the paper. For Frank, expressing his opinions publicly was a matter of conscience. He could not sit back while the official *Times* opinion so offended California's ethnic and immigrant communities. His efforts brought him greater respect from journalists in the newsroom; and management fully realized the talents and crucial voice that Frank brings to its pages.

As assistant to the editor, Frank continues to write an insightful column for Sunday's opinion page, and he has greater input in what the paper will run each day. Frank earned this responsibility because he worked hard, because he was vigilant on behalf of his paper and his principles. He earned it because he dared to speak his mind—legitimately, constructively.

The quality of Frank's work over the years has earned him public acclaim. In 1991, he was a co-winner of *The Los Angeles Times* "Editorial Award" for pieces written on the Rodney King/LAPD/Darryl Gates case. In 1984, Frank received the prestigious "Pulitzer Gold Medal for Meritous Public Service" for a series of articles on Southern California's Latino community.

While Frank is highly regarded in the Los Angeles newsroom where he has worked for over 20 years, the story is no different outside the newsroom.

Frank, the highest-ranking Latino at The Los Angeles Times, serves as a role model for Latinos and other minorities, especially young aspiring journalists. His commitment to advancing the lives of young people and desire to see more Latinos blaze the journalist path inspired him to join with his colleagues to establish the California Chicano News Media Association (CCNMA) nearly 25 years ago.

Today, the 500-member organization serves as a valuable resource for working journalists and aspiring journalists alike. Frank was a principal architect in the designing of the summer high school journalism workshops that are synonymous with CCNMA. The workshops allow participating students to acquire—through one-on-one training with professional journalists in actual newsrooms—the necessary tools to report the world.

From covering the local beat as a rookie reporter, to reporting the violence and bloodshed of civil disturbance in Central America, to writing commentaries and helping students, Frank

has surpassed the expectations and standards of a journalist. In a time when so many take liberty to belittle and bash members of the media, it is with great pleasure that I honor Frank today and share a piece of his life with you.

Mr. Speaker, as friends and associates gather to congratulate Frank for his 25 years of outstanding work, I ask that my colleagues and my country join me in saluting this exceptional individual—An individual who is a tremendous journalist and an active community leader—an individual who, until I memorialize it in writing, may never understand just how proud he makes so many of us feel.

Mr. Speaker, Frank del Olmo is a humble and thoughtful man who carefully conceals the passion and determination of a warrior. He is most deserving of our words of tribute. How I only wish that my pen would sing like his.

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### CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITS AMENDMENT

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SPEECH OF

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 12, 1997*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill joint resolution (H.J. Res. 2) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the number of terms of office of Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives:

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my support for term limits.

When our Founding Fathers drafted the Constitution, they envisioned a citizen legislature of the people, not a lifeline for career politicians.

Congress ought to be an institution that encourages individuals to come to Washington for a short period of time and subsequently return back to their local communities.

By enacting term limits we will return the power of Government back to the people, which is exactly where it belongs.

In my opinion, our current system fosters a class of professional politicians who entrench themselves in office by utilizing the powers of incumbency.

Let's put politics and bickering aside for a day and pass meaningful term limits legislation on a bipartisan basis.

Seventy-five percent of all Americans support term limits. Twenty-four States have approved term limit measures.

It's time for us to put the people back in charge and restore our constituents faith in Congress as an institution.

We can do this by sending a clear signal that the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate will no longer be home to the out of town and the out of touch.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of term limits today.

TRIBUTE TO EVELYN DUBROW ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT AFTER 40 YEARS OF SERVICE ON BEHALF OF AMERICA'S WORKING FAMILIES

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 13, 1997*

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Evelyn Dubrow, whose ceaseless advocacy on behalf of the American worker has spanned four decades and has been a catalyst for positive change in American society.

Evy Dubrow began her adult life as a journalist but soon became one of the leading voices in the labor movement. After serving as secretary of the New Jersey chapter of the American Newspaper Guild during the 1940's, Evy was hired by the International Ladies Garment Worker's Union [ILGWU] in 1956. Shortly thereafter, Evy was sent to Washington by the ILGWU where she lobbied for passage of many progressive initiatives. Through the Sixties, Seventies, and Eighties she worked closely with the leadership of both parties in support of a more labor-friendly agenda. In the Seventies, in honor of her tireless dedication, then-Speaker Tip O'Neill assigned Evy her own chair outside the House Chamber doors.

Evy Dubrow came to Washington a diminutive political novice, but will leave behind a legacy of the greatest stature. During her tenure on the Hill, Evy pressed for greater access to health care, family and medical leave, raising the minimum wage, and "Buy American," long before they became fashionable causes. Over the years her intelligence, gentility and charm have allowed her to gain access to a veritable Who's Who of the Congress. Never one to threaten or cajole, Evy trusted her firm grasp of the issues and friendly disposition to get her point across.

When Evy arrived in Washington there were only three other women lobbyists on the Hill and Dwight Eisenhower was in the White House. Over the span of her long career, Evy has received more honors than time permits me to list here today. Although she is retiring from her official post as vice president and legislative director of the ILGWU, her love for our institution and her enduring legacy will live on in the Halls of Congress. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of Evelyn Dubrow's dedication to improving the lives of America's working families, and her contribution to the culture of politics, I ask that my colleagues join me today in honoring this truly deserving woman.

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LOU GAMBACCINI; DEPARTURE  
FROM SEPTA

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 13, 1997*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of my good friend Mr. Lou Gambaccini, as he retires from his position of general manager of SEPTA. For 8 years, longer than any other general manager, Lou Gambaccini served SEPTA with dedication and distinction.

Lou Gambaccini inherited a system in 1988 wrought with numerous problems that required

quick and decisive action. He rose to this challenge and set forth to combat an aging infrastructure system. Lou provided the necessary guidance to move SEPTA in a positive direction. Due to his accomplishments, Lou is held in high regard within the national transportation community. He is one of the Nation's most renowned proponents of increasing our Federal commitment to mass transit.

SEPTA quickly moved into the area of infrastructure renewal and repair under Lou's tutelage. Projects were prioritized so that scarce resources were not unwisely depleted. Efficiency was the key element to these projects, reducing time and money spent. Beginning in 1988, SEPTA has engaged in numerous reconstruction projects, including the Frankford Elevated Reconstruction Project [FERC], RailWorks, Norristown High Speed Line, Overbrook Rail Maintenance Facility, Midvale Bus Depot, and the purchase of 400 new buses and 220 new cars for the Market-Frankford line.

The work completed on the Frankford Elevated Reconstruction Project is an amazing demonstration of Lou's leadership and insight. Lou managed this \$750 million reconstruction without any major disruption of service for the community. Thanks to his efforts, the Frankford EI is a vital resource for the constituency of northeast Philadelphia.

Lou moved SEPTA into a new era in which critical dedicated funding could be counted on by organizing the Southeastern Pennsylvania Area Coalition for Transportation [ACT]. ACT is a group of 70 leaders from both traditional and nontraditional transit proponents, representing various constituencies. This group has become a model throughout the Nation for other transit supporters.

Frequently faced by inadequate operating budgets, Lou Gambaccini streamlined operations to cover million dollar gaps and increasing costs. Reacting to budget crises with creative solutions and proactive programs, he succeeded in meeting budget demands with the least amount of disruption possible.

Under Lou's guidance, SEPTA employees have become focused on creating a system that is service-friendly and propelled by its customers. During his tenure, service has improved tremendously with resourceful new need-based routes, as well as a major decline in violent crime on the system.

Serving as a leader to the Nation and the industry, Lou Gambaccini demanded that SEPTA become an agency where real equal opportunity exists. The upper management affirmative action initiative has achieved its goal of producing a middle and senior management workforce more balanced in its representation of females and minorities.

In his unprecedented term of 8 years as general manager of SEPTA, Lou Gambaccini has turned SEPTA around and sent it into the future on the right track. He has displayed perseverance and ingenuity when challenged. SEPTA is now in a position where it will have the ability to continue improving in the future and adapting to the changing needs of the community.

As general manager at SEPTA, Lou Gambaccini displayed the type of commitment and insight necessary for success, and he will be missed and remembered. I wish him the best of luck in the coming years.