

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 75TH
ANNIVERSARY OF ST. CLEMENT
CHURCH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 23, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 75th anniversary of St. Clement Church of Lakewood, OH.

St. Clement Church was founded by Bishop Joseph Schrembs on April 27, 1922. The church was built by a local construction company with a lot of help from parishioners. The church officially opened its doors Easter Sunday, 1923. The church opened its school the next year, and the Cleveland Sisters of St. Joseph staffed it. By 1931, the parish had tripled in size from the original 314 families. A new sanctuary was added. In 1947, a convent for 18 sisters was built. St. Clement continued to grow, and in 1958, a new school building was built, with further expansion in 1965.

St. Clement has grown with the times. St. Clement School is now staffed by lay teachers and a lay principal. The convent was converted to Freedom House, a program which helps women who are making strides toward recovery. An entrance for the disabled was added in 1982.

St. Clement has matured through the generosity of its parishioners. A new restoration is being financed through the pledges of the 1,300 families who worship at the church under the direction of the Reverend Alfred Winters.

St. Clement Church has been an integral institution in the city of Lakewood from its very beginnings. We are honored to have known it for so long, and we look forward to the many great contributions to the community St. Clement Church will make into the next millennium.

**WESSELL'S CELEBRATE 50 YEARS
IN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING**

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 23, 1997

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, at an early age Dick and Mary Jane Wessell arrived at the same conclusion: both wanted to write for newspapers. When they finally met while studying together in the early 1940's at Lake Forest College, Dick was the editor of the college newspaper, and Mary Jane wrote feature stories. A bond of mutual friendship and love was formed.

Today, the Wessell family celebrates 50 days of service to the northwest suburbs. It was in early 1947 that Dick and Mary Jane, the college sweethearts who married shortly after graduation, scraped together moneys saved from Dick's navy service in World War II and Mary Jane's employment with the U.S. Government, and purchased the Des Plaines Journal. What the Wessells purchased was a single weekly newspaper. During the course of the next 50 years, the Wessells, with help from their 6 children and 13 grandchildren, expanded the business to 17 prize-winning newspapers serving 28 suburban communities.

Dick started his career, in neighboring Park Ridge in June 1935, as a reporter for Pickwick Newspapers. A political science major in college, Dick has never lost his interest and respect for the political process. He served 2 years in 1968-70 in Washington with then-Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana; and he worked on the campaigns of former Gov. William Stratton, the late Senator Paul Douglas and Lt. Gov. John W. Chapman.

Mary Jane earned her degree in English and wrote a travel column for Journal & Topics Newspapers for 35 years in addition to her vital duties as an equal partner in the family business.

I extend to the entire Wessell family my heartiest of congratulations on this very special anniversary.

**HARD WORK AND DETERMINATION
PAY OFF**

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 23, 1997

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, everybody in Tennessee is proud of our national champions, the Lady Vols basketball team. But, I am also proud of another basketball team in my district, the McMinn Central Chargerettes. The Chargerettes were the runner-up in the State girls basketball tournament. These young ladies are to be commended for their performance, hard work, and enthusiasm. The following is an article that appeared in the Daily Post-Athenian which I would like to share with my fellow colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

[From the Daily Post-Athenian, Mar. 12, 1997]

CHARGERETTES WON THROUGH HARD WORK

High fives and hearty congratulations are in order for the McMinn Central Chargerettes for their valiant effort in the state girls basketball tournament.

It had been 25 years since the Central girls team had made it into the playoffs and the 1997 Chargerettes made the most of their history-making performance, coming in as the runner-up in one of the toughest divisions in girls basketball play in Tennessee.

Coach Johnny Morgan's team started out the year with the goal of simply playing one game at a time and striving to improve with every contest. That simple philosophy worked as the Chargerettes seemed to just get better each week as they worked on the fundamentals of the game and never let ambition cloud their vision.

One by one their opponents learned the Chargerettes were a team to be wary of because they were able to make the most of each player's abilities. It was a team approach to the game that got them where they wanted to be. It was the players' unselfish attitude that made the Chargerettes a formidable team other schools couldn't contend with when the chips were on the line.

They worked hard, winning didn't just happen for the Chargerettes. The glory came at the end of the games when they were ahead on the scoreboard but it all began with the long hours of practice filled with hours of learning the game and their own strengths and weaknesses. They worked to make the most of their strengths and to overcome their weaknesses and that's what made them winners.

The Chargerettes deserve the praise and accolades heaped upon them when they re-

turned home from the hard-fought battles in state tournament. They earned the right to be proud of their accomplishments.

But the praise that meant the most came from Coach Morgan, who knows more than anyone else how much these young women worked over the course of the season.

"I do know this is probably the best overall team I've had in my 19 years as a head coach," he said. "Especially in taking each game one at a time and I know how hard they work to make themselves better—how much they want to be successful."

The goods news for the Chargerettes is bad news for the teams they'll face next year as the team will return basically intact when the season opens. We know they'll continue to work hard to maintain the winning tradition they've established.

Our congratulations echo those of the community. We're proud of your devotion to excellence and sportsmanship.

**HONORING THE U.S. SUBMARINE
VETERANS INC., THE NAVAL
SUBMARINE LEAGUE, AND THE
SUBMARINE VETERANS OF
WORLD WAR II**

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 23, 1997

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of our men and women who tirelessly serve our country in the Armed Forces, please join me in offering tribute to the Navy's silent warriors, those who have qualified to serve for over 200 years as Navy submariners. In honor of the U.S. Submarine Veterans Inc., the Naval Submarine League, and the Submarine Veterans of World War II, let us be reminded just how much we owe our submariners.

As early as the Revolutionary War, America's ports were guarded by naval submarines. In their earliest inception, a young inventor named David Bushnell designed America's first operational submarine. During the War for Independence, Bushnell piloted his craft toward the destruction of British men-of-war. This early work of a patriotic pioneer paved the way toward an innovative and potentially lethal form of naval warfare.

As the Navy grew into the 20th century, the role of the submarine became only more vital. By the late 1800's, the U.S. Navy adopted its first official submersible vessel, the *Holland*. As the world grew closer to entering World War I, submarine technology was further improved.

By the dawn of the Great War, the Navy had 34 submarines in the fleet. One of the Submarine Services' earliest standouts was a young officer named Chester Nimitz. The future admiral would gain fame by commanding the U.S. Pacific Fleet in the Pacific during World War II.

On the morning of December 7, 1941, all of America was awakened by the shock waves reverberating from the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. While the surface fleet was largely destroyed, the submarine fleet remained safely at sea, and soon would render a brutal counterattack on Japanese-flagged vessels.

As the industrial machine in the States steadily labored toward repairing our battered surface fleet, America's submarines set out

like a phalanx to destroy Japanese naval operations. Admiral Nimitz defiantly proclaimed:

It was the great submarine force that I looked to carry the load until our great industrial activity could produce the weapons we so sorely needed to carry the war to the enemy. It is to the everlasting honor and glory of our submarine personnel that they never failed us in our days of great peril.

By the end of World War II, American submariners had decimated the Japanese fleet. Over 1,000 Japanese ships were destroyed in the Pacific theater alone. However, destruction was not the only role submariners would play during the war. Ships assigned to the submarine lifeguard league rescued hundreds of downed Navy and Army Air Corps flyers from the sea. In all, over 500 flyers owed their rescue to the Navy's submariners, prompting one sailor to proclaim, " * * they never failed us in our days of great peril, and we as a nation are forever grateful."

As World War II drew to a close, and the cold war dawned, the role of the submarines and their crews became only more invaluable. With the introduction of the nuclear powered fleet, submariners would be pushed to even greater extremes as men and ships were sent on extended missions well beyond what was imaginable only 10 years prior.

Nuclear subs carried the most lethal deterrent known to mankind—nuclear missiles. With their ability to launch from indeterminable locations without warning, the United States proved its preeminence as a naval power and maintained peace and relative stability around the world.

Triumph was not without tragedy and early nuclear submariners paid the ultimate price. In 1963, the submarine *Thresher* sank with nearly 130 crewmen aboard. Again in 1968 the *Scorpion* went down with 99 crewmen aboard. These tragic losses, however proved to open new doors for American submariners. The deep submergence rescue vehicle program was born out of tragedy and now sailors of all nations can be quickly rescued in the event of tragedy. The tragic losses are sad but gallant extensions of the traditions of duty, professional competence, and self-sacrifice which has always been the hallmark of submariners.

As we enter a new millennia and an era of changing world order, we must be ever mindful of the sacrifices made by our men and women who silently served as submariners. Throughout our history, the role of submariners and their crews have time and time again been put of the test and performed flawlessly. Each day we remember troops, airmen, and sailors—men and women alike—who paid the ultimate price for our continuing freedom. As we look back, let us not forget our submariners, active crews and veterans alike. Let us not forget the sacrifices paid by our submariners. In tribute to their valor, we offer our admiration, respect, and praise.

EARTH DAY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 23, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 23, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

EARTH DAY 1997: THE FUTURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

On April 22 we celebrated the 27th Earth Day. We can take great pride in the advances that have been made in environmental protection. We have succeeded in reducing the levels of lead and other dangerous pollutants from the air. Lakes and rivers, once so contaminated they could catch on fire, now support large fish populations. Forests are rebounding. Endangered species, like the eagle, have been saved from extinction and are now thriving.

Hoosiers strongly support cleaning up our air, water, and land, and want to leave the environment safe and clean for the next generation. They overwhelmingly support sensible, targeted and moderate laws necessary to keep the environment clean. They also support the view that states and localities have a greater role to play in the environment, and that environmental laws should be based on sound science and a careful balancing of costs, benefits and risks. I agree with their common sense beliefs.

As we celebrate the 27th Earth Day, it is helpful to see how our approach to environmental protection has changed over the last two decades, and how we can best meet the environmental challenges of the 21st Century.

THE FEDERAL SYSTEM

Much debate has focused in recent years on the various roles that federal, state and local governments should play in environmental and other areas of regulation. There has been a strong push to devolve more responsibilities to the state and local level, where officials are closer to problems and can respond in a more flexible, cost-effective way. I support that general trend.

The federal government, however, is still the dominant player in the environmental field. There are two primary reasons for this arrangement. First, many environmental problems are national in scope. Air pollution, for example, generated in Louisville or Cincinnati can affect air quality in southern Indiana. Likewise, an oil spill in Pittsburgh will affect water quality throughout the Ohio River system. States, acting alone, cannot effectively respond to environmental problems which cross state boundaries.

Second, the federal government has the resources and expertise to determine what levels of pollution are safe for public health. The federal government first set national standards for air quality in the 1960s and has since adopted similar standards for water quality, hazardous waste disposal and the like. This regulation has come at a cost to industry and local communities—and often the federal government has failed to provide adequate financial resources to help state and local governments meet federal standards—but, in general, federal leadership has resulted in dramatic benefits for public health and overall environmental quality.

REGULATORY APPROACH

The federal approach to environmental regulation has changed over the last two decades. The first approach was characterized by "command and control." The government set the rules and expected state and local governments as well as industry to obey them. Under this approach, a factory would be required to install a specific pollution control device.

"Command and control" has worked, at some cost, in terms of controlling large point sources of pollution, such as industrial facilities, but has been less successful in reducing pollution created by numerous smaller sources. For example, storm runoff can wash pollutants from farms, highways and city streets into the water system. Such dif-

fuse pollution sources are difficult to control.

The federal government is now taking a more cooperative approach in addressing environmental problems. Today, the federal government takes the lead in setting standards for the country, and assumes a substantial share of the resources, but works closely with the states and the regulated community to implement the laws and find cost-effective solutions which aim to strike a balance between environmental protection and economic growth. Many farmers, for example, have switched to low-till or even no-till farming practices. Such methods not only reduce soil erosion and help prevent water contamination, but also improve overall efficiency of the farm operation.

THE GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Environmental problems can be global. Scientists concluded that use of CFCs (a group of chemicals commonly used in aerosol spray cans and automobile air conditioners) was depleting the ozone layer. Ozone in the upper levels of the atmosphere acts as a shield against harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun. In response, the U.S. joined other countries in approving a phaseout of CFCs, and U.S. companies are now leading the way in developing safer substitutes.

The U.S. is working with other countries on a host of international environmental problems, such as maintaining fish and other wildlife in our oceans and improving environmental quality along our borders with Mexico and Canada. The U.S. can and should participate in these efforts because it is in our national interest to do so. If we take a leading role, we can insist that other countries abide by similar environmental standards.

CONCLUSION

When I was first elected to Congress in 1964, there was little or no discussion about the environment. That has, of course, changed. Environmental protection now ranks as one of the most important concerns of the American public, and progress has certainly been made: substantial reductions in most air and water pollution; international efforts to phase out CFCs; reductions in children's blood lead levels; improved industrial management practices to reduce emissions; and, more broadly, a strengthened stewardship ethic to minimize environmental damage.

The challenge for the next century is building upon our successes in more flexible, cost-effective ways. New approaches will entail using innovative technologies, increasing community participation, placing more emphasis on prevention, streamlining government regulations, providing economic incentives to business and industry, and urging cooperation at all levels. As long as the population, economy, and per capita income grow the pressure on the environment will grow. Our challenge is finding the right balance between environmental protection and economic growth.

JEROME WARNER, NEBRASKA'S PREEMINENT CITIZEN LEGISLATOR

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 23, 1997

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this week Nebraskans bade farewell to an extraordinary man. State Senator Jerome Warner, a family