

business education for the Jersey City, NJ school system and has been the Dean of Students for 21 years.

Building upon her career successes, Ms. Bynum is a member of numerous professional organizations and the recipient of a wide array of community service awards. Always yearning to assist others, Ms. Bynum has served as a special assistant for the 10th Congressional District and is New York liaison for North Carolina A&T. This month, she will retire as cochairperson of the Cornerstone Day Care Center. I am honored to recognize her numerous and noteworthy achievements.

#### TRIBUTE TO GILBERT GRAY

#### HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 30, 1997*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Gilbert Gray. The death of Mr. Gray on April 9, 1997, was a sad day for all of us who knew him. He will be greatly missed, both as a dedicated civil rights activist and, as a generous and caring individual.

Born to a Texas farming family, he moved to California with his wife, Alice, in 1945. When the shipyard where he was employed was closed, he worked as a janitor at night, and attended barber school and played semi-pro baseball during the day. For the next 27 years, he worked as a military barber at Bay Area bases.

When the Grays moved to Santa Rosa, CA in 1952 to raise their nine children, it was a segregated town. Mr. Gray devoted tremendous time and energy to making the community, and the country, a better place for all Americans by fighting for equal rights. After attending his first NAACP convention, where he met Martin Luther King, Jr., he cofounded the Sonoma County NAACP chapter. He coordinated numerous events to protest injustices occurring to African-Americans across the Nation. When a local saloon refused to serve African-Americans, he organized a successful sit-in to protest.

Gilbert Gray continually extended himself for the good of the community. He was instrumental in establishing the Community Baptist Church in Santa Rosa. He also was a member of the Marin City Council and very active in the northern California Democratic Party. Along with his wife, Alice, he established the Gilbert and Alice Gray Foundation, a nonprofit organization that provides funds for students who excel academically or at a vocational skill. Despite the many awards and honors he received, his proudest moments were spent telling stories about his children earning college degrees.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I acknowledge the loss of Gilbert Gray. He was a tremendous asset to his community. The commitment Mr. Gray exhibited toward civil rights was admired by all who knew him. I extend my deepest sympathies to his wife, Alice, and their family. I, personally, will miss this wonderful man.

#### PERMANENT CROP LOSS EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1997

#### HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 30, 1997*

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest impacts to the California agricultural community was the loss to permanent crops as the result of damage from this winter's flooding. Approximately, 5,600 acres of orchards and vineyards in Stanislaus, Sacramento, Sutter, and Yuba Counties of California were completely destroyed or severely damaged. In these areas, in addition to suffering losses in this crop year, farmers will be faced with the high cost of replanting orchards and vineyards, and will have to wait years before a crop can be harvested.

In order to address this problem, I am introducing legislation today titled, "The Permanent Crop Loss Emergency Assistance Act of 1997," which would authorize USDA's Farm Service's Agency to provide assistance to affected farmers. This program will provide assistance to farmers whose orchards and vineyards have suffered mortality as a result of the 1997 floods, including removing and disposing trees, preparing the land for replanting, the cost of planting stock, and actual planting of the orchard or vineyard. The program is similar to the Tree Replacement Program contained in the 1990 farm bill. This bill contains an appropriation of \$9 million, based upon estimates by the California department of food and agriculture.

The purpose of introducing this legislation is to provide support for the inclusion of this program in the emergency supplemental appropriations bill which will provide the requisite authority and funding for this program.

#### INCREASING SAVINGS FOR WOMEN

#### HON. BILL MCCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 30, 1997*

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I take great pride in introducing the Women's Investment and Savings Equity Act of 1997, the Wise bill. Joining me in this effort is my colleague from Washington, Ms. JENNIFER DUNN.

The old proverb "a penny saved is a penny earned" has more truth today than people realize. Savings is not only a critical part of Americans' retirement security, but our long-term economic growth depends largely on what we save today. After all, the economy cannot grow unless there's an adequate supply of capital to invest. Money saved for retirement, whether it is through savings accounts, IRA's or employer-sponsored pensions, is a primary source of private investment capital.

Unfortunately, today's punitive, complex Tax Code encourages consumption while savings and investment are generally discouraged. Low savings rates means reduced growth potential. It also means a lower quality of life when the retirement years arrive.

In an effort to stimulate savings, the Wise bill would make some much needed changes to our Tax Code as it pertains to savings for parents, especially women. Right now, many

middle-class homemakers have difficulty establishing a tax-preferred individual retirement account [IRA] if their spouse has access to an employer-sponsored pension. Furthermore, parents who take unpaid maternity or paternity leave have no way of making up pension contributions once they return to the work force. Finally, many parents realize that it may not be possible for both parents to work while raising a child. Even if both do, there may not be enough money to make pension contributions.

The lack of savings opportunities I have just described would be removed if we enacted the Wise bill. First, the bill would allow any non-working spouse to establish a tax-preferred IRA, regardless of whether the working spouse has access to an employer-sponsored pension. This would allow many middle-class people, especially women, to establish secure retirement savings accounts.

Second, the Wise bill would allow those coming off of unpaid maternity or paternity leave to make up contributions to their employer-sponsored pension, for example, 401(k), that they would have been able to make had they not been on leave. The legislation would allow the person 3 years to make up the missed contributions.

Third, the Wise bill would allow parents who do not make contributions to their pension while raising a child, regardless of whether the parent has left the work force or if they simply cannot make a contribution due to other expenses, to make up those contributions at a later date. After all, piano lessons will sometimes come before retirement savings. For example, if a parent does not make contributions for 13 years while raising a child, he or she will have 13 years to make up the contributions. The make-up contributions will be equal to the lesser of what the parent could have otherwise contributed, of 120 percent of the contribution limit minus what is being contributed that year. For example, a \$50,000 earner with a 401(k) allowing for a 5-percent deferral, \$2,500, as defined by the employer could contribute his or her normal \$2,500 plus another \$2,500 if it is a make-up year. The added \$2,500 is the lesser of the plan limit, \$2,500, or 120 percent of the legal limit, \$11,400, minus \$2,500, the contribution already being made. The legal limit of a 401(k) is \$9,500.

These reforms are needed to remove the inequities that parents, especially women, face when it comes to savings for retirement. This would clearly spur additional personal savings. More savings equals an increase in retirement income, a reduction in dependence on entitlements and much needed economic growth. For all these reasons, it is imperative that we make retirement savings more attractive and easier for parents who face unique financial strains. The Wise bill does just that. I urge my colleagues to support this needed reform.

#### THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROVIDES SECURITY ACT OF 1997

#### HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 30, 1997*

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my strong support for legislation introduced today by Representative DINGELL, myself, Representative ROUKEMA and others. Our

bill, the Children's Health Insurance Provides Security or "CHIPS" Act, will help America's children get the preventive health care they need to become healthy adults.

Over 10 million children in this country—a country where over 1 million children a year are being born into poverty—are currently without health insurance. If parents can't afford to purchase health insurance, and cannot afford to pay health bills, those bills do not go away. No, Mr. Speaker, we all pay for the uninsured.

Arkansas recognizes that uninsured children need to receive coverage. Recently, our State enacted a law that is very similar to the legislation we introduced today. In Arkansas, children in families up to 200 percent of the Federal poverty level will have affordable, accessible health insurance.

Arkansas has proved that we can solve the problem of uninsured children in a fiscally responsible manner, as part of a balanced budget. Arkansas is required by State constitution to balance its budget each year, and yet it has set aside \$11 billion to provide health insurance by expanding its Medicaid program.

The legislation we introduced today is an investment in America's future. It is preventive medicine. Think about it—we can provide health insurance for children for only \$700 a year. That's equal to the cost of just one day in the hospital for a child. Or, we can ignore this opportunity to invest in prevention and end up spending hundreds or thousands of dollars down the road when a child is hospitalized.

I am proud to be part of this effort today, and I believe that this measure should be an integral part of balanced budgets offered by both Democrats and Republicans this year. This legislation has bipartisan, bicameral support and I urge my colleagues to include its provisions in our Nation's budget.

#### A TRIBUTE TO DORRIE THURMAN

##### HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 30, 1997*

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I take this opportunity to pay tribute to a great American who gave consistently of herself for the betterment of her community, her city, and her country.

Dorrie Thurman was a community activist in Chicago's Uptown neighborhood where she worked for many years on behalf of the poor and disadvantaged members of our society. She was a member of several welfare rights organizations and eventually became president of The Voice of the People, an affordable housing development corporation.

Dorrie was a strong proponent of the philosophy that "you cannot lead where you don't go and you cannot teach what you don't know." Therefore, she lived in a building owned and operated by The Voice of the People.

The Chicago Tribune wrote, "in her heyday, little Dorrie Thurman was a community leader in Uptown; the kind of big-hearted activist who once sprouted in Chicago like wildflowers in a vacant lot."

Ms. Thurman leaves a great legacy of involvement, determination, and belief that peo-

ple can make a difference. Her vibrancy, spirit, and willingness to give of herself made her a unique person who will always live as a part of the history of Uptown and as a part of the history of the advocacy for poor people throughout America.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN U.S. TERRITORY

##### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 30, 1997*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, over two dozen Members of Congress have joined in introducing H.R. 1450, urgently needed legislation to stop the inexcusable pattern of labor and human rights abuses in the United States Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands [CNMI]. The full extent of those systematic abuses was detailed in the report released last week by the Democratic staff of the Committee on Resources, Economic Miracle or Economic Mirage: The Human Cost of Development in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Prominent human rights and religious groups including Human Rights Watch, the Asia Pacific Center for Justice and Peace, and the United States Catholic Conference, as well as national labor organizations, are unified in their support of the Insular Fair Wage and Human Rights Act of 1997. This bill would mandate needed reforms in the CNMI's minimum wage and immigration policies. H.R. 1450 sends a strong message to the CNMI Government that these continued abuses will not be tolerated on United States soil.

I welcome the following April 28, 1997 editorial from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin in support of this important legislation. The editorial accurately refers to reports that mistreatment of CNMI laborers has been well documented for years, and the CNMI Government has been unwilling to provide satisfactory protections to these thousands of guests to the United States.

This editorial as well as the strong support of the Hawaii congressional delegation and the many organizations in Hawaii including the Filipino Coalition for Solidarity, the United Filipino Council of Hawaii, the Oahu Filipino Community Council, the Aloha Medical Mission, and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 5, is critical to achieve reform in the CNMI.

The Department of the Interior has urged Congress to take swift action on this issue. It is my hope that the administration, the Congress, and the strong coalition of interest groups will be successful in bringing about reform in the CNMI this session of Congress.

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, April 28, 1997]

#### CONGRESS SHOULD ACT ON NORTHERN MARIANAS

Patience with the Northern Marianas government is running out in Washington. A group of Democratic members of the House of Representatives, including Hawaii's members, is seeking expansion of federal control of the islands to deal with abuses of foreign labor. These reportedly include forced prostitution, drug activity and labor practices likened to slavery.

Rep. George Miller, D-Calif., has introduced a bill to raise the minimum wage in

the Northern Marianas to the federal level, institute federal control over immigration and require garment manufacturers to comply with federal labor laws. Hawaii Reps. Neil Abercrombie and Patsy Mink are among the 25 co-sponsors.

The Northern Marianas were formerly part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. They became a U.S. commonwealth in 1976 after the people approved that status in a plebiscite. As a commonwealth, the islands have limited autonomy but are still under U.S. control.

Complaints about employer mistreatment of foreign labor have been heard for years. Two years ago an official of the Interior Department's Office of Territorial and International Affairs told a meeting organized by Hawaii Filipino leaders that the reported violations of human rights in the Northern Marianas "have no place in a place that flies the U.S. flag." The official spoke in Honolulu en route back to Washington from an inspection trip to Saipan, capital of the Northern Marianas.

Miller charges that the human-rights violations continue in the islands despite criticism by Congress and federal agencies. He says, "These workers are not free." His bill has the support of Filipino organizations in Hawaii. Filipinos comprise the largest group of foreign workers in the islands, but there are also workers from China, South Korea and Japan.

A bill to federalize the Northern Marianas' minimum wage passed the Senate last year but died in the House. Miller's bill is worthy of support in view of the inability of the commonwealth government to deal with the problem. These abuses need not and should not be tolerated because the Northern Marianas have commonwealth status.

#### HONORING THE VICTIMS OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

##### HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 30, 1997*

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Armenian community in Rhode Island, I would like to take the opportunity to recognize and commemorate the Congressional observance of the 82d anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, a solemn, yet historically significant event.

We honor today the 1.5 million victims, who were massacred at the hands of the Ottoman Turks, and express our condolences to their descendants. The world has chosen to ignore this tragedy and because we must ensure that history does not repeat itself, we need to properly acknowledge the horrors of the Armenian Genocide.

The Armenian Genocide was launched when efforts led by the Ottoman Empire led to the eradication and destruction of the Armenian people. As a result, over 300,000 people died in 1895 and 30,000 in 1909 before the West eventually interceded. The tumultuous events of World War I allowed the Turks to launch their next assault on the Armenian community. The period of 1915–23 marks one of the darkest periods of modern times—the first example of genocide in the 20th century. On April 24, 1915, 200 intellectuals, political and religious leaders from Constantinople were executed by Turkish officials. Throughout an 8-year period, Armenians were driven from their homes, forced to endure death marches, starved, and executed in mass numbers.