

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.

To this day, the Turkish Government does not recognize any of these occurrences and denies responsibility for the eradication of almost the entire Armenian population living in Turkey.

I gather here today with my fellow colleagues and the Armenian community to proclaim that the genocide did indeed happen. Unfortunately, we cannot change the past, but we can all work together to ensure that these injustices never occur again in the course of humanity. By honoring the victims of the Armenian Genocide and sharing the grief of their families, we can begin to heal the many wounds.

I would like to end with this thought from former President Theodore Roosevelt, who in 1915 stated:

... the Armenian massacre was the greatest crime of the war and the failure to deal radically with the horror means that all talk of guaranteeing future peace of the world is mischievous nonsense.

TRIBUTE TO EUNICE FLANDERS CARY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to a very special person who has truly made a difference in the lives of others, Eunice Flanders Cary of East Orange, NJ.

Mrs. Cary is being honored for her efforts in providing foster care to African-American youngsters for more than 50 years. During the earlier years of her life, she volunteered to serve her community and did so until she retired more than 2 years ago.

Eunice Flanders Cary is a native of New Jersey who has lived most of her life in Vauxhall. She raised three children—Jean Hopkins, Bernice Sanders, and a son, George Cary, now deceased. Mrs. Cary has six grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

In 1968, Mrs. Cary opened the first Emergency Shelter for Foster Children in Essex county. During this period, Mrs. Cary provided a home for 84 boys, giving guidance and love to each. Many have found rewarding positions in their adult lives as fireman, bank managers, bus drivers, and businessmen. Although retired, she still has one of her boys, who is now 82, residing with her.

Mrs. Cary is a member of Bethlehem Chapter No. 41, Order of the Eastern Star, PHA East Orange, where she has served as treasurer for 28 years and also served as past matron of her chapter. In addition, she is a member of Ruth Court No. 5, past most ancient matron heroines of Jericho and Rose of Sharon Court No. 4, Order of Cyrenes, PHA.

In 1978, Mrs. Cary was honored by the Life Members guild of the National Council of Negro Women for being a foster mother to homeless boys. She is a life member of the National Council of Negro Women, Section of the Oranges.

Mrs. Cary has been a member of Messiah Baptist Church in East Orange since 1945 and has been a member of the Church's flower guild for 41 years. Her community involvement

includes working with United Way and the Bureau of Toys Services.

Mr. Speaker, we in New Jersey are very proud of this wonderful woman and we are grateful for all that she has done for our community. Please join me in sending congratulations and best wishes to Mrs. Cary as we celebrate her many years of distinguished community service.

HONORING ABINGTON FRIENDS SCHOOL

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding school which began educating our youth even before our Founding Fathers brought forth this great Nation. Founded in 1697, Abington Friends School has the distinction of being the oldest primary and secondary education institution in the United States to operate continuously at the same location and under the same administration.

Abington Friends School is an independent, coeducational, college preparatory day school, founded by and administered under the care of the Abington Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends—The Quakers.

Mr. Speaker, Abington Friends School has been dedicated to teaching the values of peace, community service and commitment to society for three centuries—long before this week's Presidents' Summit for America's Future in Philadelphia attempted to deliver the same message.

It is a basic Quaker tenet that all conflicts can be resolved peacefully. The strength and success of Abington Friends School is that while certain elements have remained the same throughout the past 300 years, the school has shown the ability to adapt to the changing times while still providing a quality education and remaining true to their motto—"Commitment, Community, Character."

In 1697, John Barnes, a wealthy tailor, donated 120 acres of his estate and 150 pounds in currency to construct a meetinghouse and school. The school was the first educational institution in the Abington area and the first classes were conducted in the Meetinghouse.

To put the history of Abington Friends School in perspective, a chronicler once noted that "when the marching troops of General Washington and General Howe kicked up the dust of Old York Road in 1777, it was not the first pupils of the schools who watched with alternating emotions from the hedgerows, but the grandchildren of those first scholars." The school's address—Washington Lane—is a tie and a tribute to that past.

From the beginning, Abington Friends School was ahead of its time, starting as a coeducational school. George Boone, uncle of Daniel Boone, was the popular headmaster from 1716 to 1720. The current caretaker's building next to the Meetinghouse served as the school beginning in 1784. Boys met on the first floor; girls on the second. The present School Store is believed to have been built between 1690 and 1710. The building was either a farmer's residence or a storage cottage.

Over the last 15 years, seventh-grade students have been involved in an archaeological

dig around the store and have uncovered 10,000 artifacts many of which are on display at the school. Among the finds are Colonial artifacts that give credence to the fact that Washington's troops did pass by the school and may have even stopped there.

Abington Friends School was also a leader in the movement to abolish slavery in the United States. Benjamin Lay who lived across the street from the grounds during the 1700's was a Quaker and an ardent abolitionist. He made his distaste for slavery known to the Friends. One day, he detained some students on their way home from school and told the distraught mother: "How do you think those poor mothers in Africa feel when their children are torn from them, never to be returned again?" This family freed their slaves. By 1760, there were black students at Abington Friends. This was 16 years before the Quakers abolished slavery in their ranks and the outset of the American Revolution; 100 years before the American Civil War and 200 years before integration and the Civil Rights Movement. In fact, the earliest school picture from 1869 shows black students.

The abolitionist fervor carried on 100 years later. Lucretia Mott, a local Quaker woman and frequent attendee of Abington Monthly Meeting from 1857–1880, often spoke to students about her experiences as a conductor on the Underground Railroad. In fact, it is likely that the Meeting and school may have been a stop on the Underground Railroad. Today, third-grade students culminate their study of the Underground Railroad by participating in a simulation on the grounds around the Meetinghouse. It is fitting that civil rights pioneer Rosa Parks appeared at Abington Friends this past October.

Abington Friends School operated as a boarding school from 1887–1914 when a Quaker minister, Edith Atlee, saw the need for secondary education. The result was a school from kindergarten through 12th grade. After the close of the boarding school, the high school was eliminated. In the mid 1920's ninth grade was added. Due to the increase of public schools in the area by the early 20th century, enrollment at Abington Friends began to drop, particularly among boys. In 1931, Abington Friends became an all-girls college preparatory school. Boys were readmitted in 1966 with the first co-ed graduation in more than 40 years occurring in 1975.

In 1959, the school committee which establishes policy for the school directed Headmaster Howard Bartram to "expand the number of students and teachers whose racial, religious and cultural backgrounds would help us better understand the world in which we live."

The school continues to actively pursue students of various backgrounds. There are students from Bolivia, Bosnia, England, Israel and the Ukraine and faculty from Ghana and Sweden. This adds a rich international and diverse flavor to the school. A student-run multicultural organization plans such celebrations as Black History Month, Chinese New Year, and a December program which recognizes all the different cultural holiday. A lower school Spanish program exposes students to the values of being multilingual and teaches them to have respect for other cultures.

While Abington Friends School celebrates three centuries of education, it is prepared for the 21st century. Students use computers to access information on the Internet, to write or