

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 early 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

compose art or to communicate with students in other cities, states and countries. Strong arts, theater, music and athletic programs enable students to find that they have talents in multiple disciplines.

From the first September nearly 300 years ago, Abington Friends School has been a special place for children. Quakers and non-Quakers and children of all races, nations and economic backgrounds have received rigorous academic training in an environment which empowers them to create, question, challenge and explore. Students are taught the value of peaceful conflict resolution and are required to perform community service. With these powerful guiding principles, Abington Friends School has been able to help children grow into productive, responsible adults committed to improving their communities and the world.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor the students, faculty, administrators, and parents of Abington Friends School as they celebrate their rich history, the dedication to the community, their commitment to peaceful resolution of conflict and their respect for all members of the human family without regard to race, color, creed or social standing. I praise their efforts to raise generation after generation of American children dedicated to working for the common good and I wish them prayers and good wishes for the next 300 years and beyond.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HON.  
CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 30, 1997*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend the deepest sympathies of our community to the family and friends of Congressman Charles Arthur Hayes of Chicago, IL, who served in this body from September 1983 through December 1992.

It was my distinct pleasure to know and work with this indefatigable man we called Charlie, including a visit to his central city Chicago district. During that tour, we walked from public housing development to public housing development, trying to envision a better and different future for the people—especially the children—living there.

He knew every nook and cranny of his town. While we explored his neighborhoods, he talked about his early life, how upon graduation he had sought to work in Chicago but was denied because he was a man of color. He eventually joined the United Food and Commercial Workers Union and spent his life as a tireless and vocal advocate for the working people of our Nation—and for those who wish to work but are denied access.

Through his life, he helped America move forward. As a staunch ally of Martin Luther King, Jr., and civil rights advocates, he changed the laws of our land to meet the Nation's promise that "All people are created equal."

We shall miss you, Charlie. I still look for you in the corridors of Congress, and still hear your voice. Very few citizens with a background like yours achieve election to this

Chamber. You brought a set of experiences and a world view that need greater voice. Rest in peace, faithful servant. In your life, you made a difference.

WOMEN'S BUSINESS  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

**HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 30, 1997*

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to authorize permanently a very successful, low-cost, community-based program to train and counsel current and potential women business owners. This program was created as part of the Women's Business Ownership Act of 1988, which I authored.

Mr. Speaker, women entrepreneurs are an increasingly significant part of the U.S. economy. They account for approximately one-third of all U.S. businesses and are starting businesses at twice the rate of men. Masked by these impressive statistics, however, is the fact that women encounter numerous obstacles trying to start, maintain or expand a business—obstacles which must be eliminated if we are ever to realize the full potential of this dynamic sector of our economy.

While all small businesses have common challenges—access to capital, for example—there are particular problems faced by women. In 1988, the Committee on Small Business first heard testimony from dozens of women business owners on this issue. One area which was repeatedly cited was a need for business training to teach women financial, management and technical skills. The women's business training program, which is the subject of today's legislation, thus was established as a pilot program to see if it could help fill the training void. I can report to you today that it has exceeded our hopes for it.

As befitting a program administered by the Small Business Administration, this program takes a very entrepreneurial and business-like approach to fostering and assisting women entrepreneurs. Organizations experienced in business counseling and training may submit to the SBA proposals for Federal funding to start a training center. The process is very competitive as Federal funds for the program are limited and must be matched by non-Federal assistance according to a specified formula. I can assure you that such terms weed out all but those who are the most committed to assisting women entrepreneurs and are the most likely to be able to keep their centers operational over the long term.

Nine years after getting off the ground, there are currently 54 training sites—19 of which are currently receiving Federal funding—in 28 States and the District of Columbia. Contributing to the program's success is the fact that this program does not require a one-size-fits-all approach. Each center tailors its style and curriculum to the particular needs of the community—be it rural, urban, low income, or linguistically or culturally diverse.

With the centers flexible enough to base everything from hours of operation to class offerings on community needs, the sites have understandably been highly responsive to low-income women and those seeking to get off welfare. We all know the intensive assistance

that must be given to women who are likely to be entering the business world for the first time. Having spoken to the directors of many of the women's business centers about their programs, I can attest to their commitment to working with these women; to making available the necessarily broad array of business and skills courses; and to providing them a learning atmosphere that is supportive enough to bolster them in their decision to make the transition from welfare, yet realistic enough to prepare them for the responsibilities of owning a business.

More than 55,000 women have sought and benefited from the training and counseling in business management, marketing, financial and technical assistance offered by the centers. The centers have directly led to business startups, expansions, and job creation. Equally important, the program has also prevented business failures.

Mr. Speaker, I could spend hours giving concrete examples of the accomplishments of this program and describing the experienced and talented people who put enormous time and energy into running their sites. I will, however, take just a minute to give a few examples of how creatively this program has responded to the needs of its clientele and the realities of the economy and business world they seek to be part of.

The Washington, DC and Los Angeles sites are working on a pilot program with the Department of Defense to provide business training to military spouses, who often cannot develop a career because of the frequent moves required by military life. The training is focusing on portable businesses—ranging from computers to hair care services—that the military spouse can move when the family changes duty stations. This pilot program will take place in Norfolk and San Diego.

All of the women's business centers—including those no longer receiving Federal moneys—are linked on a women's business intranet, which will lead shortly to an Internet training site. Based at the Dallas business center, the computer training site will make available to any woman with a computer business training, mentoring, counseling, etc. This program and its potential so impressed IBM that it has partnered with the Small Business Administration's Office of Women's Business Ownership to give them 240 computers for the sites to teach women how to use computers for business purposes such as developing a business plan.

The Milwaukee program has set up in a nearby office building a coffee business called Coffee with a Conscience. The training center rotates potential businesswomen as "owners" of the coffee cart, giving them firsthand experience in the fundamentals of owning a business, including bookkeeping, ordering supplies, and working with customers, and also gives them an opportunity to answer threshold questions such as whether they want to put in the time that owning a business demands.

The Center for Women and Enterprise in Massachusetts last year was given \$150,000 by the Bank of Boston toward the center's private matching fund requirements. Since then, one of the center's clients has won a Small Business Innovation and Research award, which is a highly competitive Federal grant given to small businesses which have technologically innovative and commercially feasible products to develop.