

late 50's they also have five kids of their own ranging in age from 21 to 36.

"We consider (the foster children) our very own as well," says Rufina. Their biological children treated the foster kids as siblings with the usual ups and downs of childhood, she says. It hasn't always been easy; a one time they had 12 foster children at once!

Some of the foster children measure their stay in weeks, others in months, and a few others in years. One 16 year-old girl currently living with them has been with them for 10 years. The children all call them mom and dad, and Rufina proudly carries their pictures in her wallet. Some of the foster children now have kids of their own, and the Tainatongo count five of them as their foster grandchildren.

While they do receive some compensation from the government as foster parents. "My payment is when the children appreciate what I've done," Rufina says. "The best (part of being a foster parent) is when the kids appreciate and remember you, they talk to you about their experiences."

Asked where she gets the patience to deal with all those children. Rufina replies with a beatific smile, "The Blessed Mother."

Mr. Speaker, Latte Magazine should be commended for honoring the Tainatongos and the other finalists for Islanders of the Year. These included the following individuals:

Tom Ahillen, the general manager for Matson Guam actively serves on the Gift of Life, a non profit organization created to facilitate blood donations for the local hospital.

Anita Sukola, a local Guam attorney provides pro-bono legal representation to disadvantaged persons, many of them victims of abuse.

Dr. Carolyn Hilt, a longtime island educator is the co-founder of the Micronesian Evangelical Mission and the Evangelical Christian Academy, now a premier educational institution on Guam.

Sister Eileen Mearns, the director of the Aleo Shelter, a shelter for abused women and children on Guam, is unwavering in her support and advocacy for her clients. Many of them come to her in desperation and in need of protection and assistance.

I know that these individuals serve as fine examples of the generosity and dedication that many in our country still have. I hope that others take notice of their contributions to society and follow in their example. Congratulations to them all.

#### TRIBUTE TO HON. NOEL WATKINS

##### HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 16, 1997*

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Honorable Noel Watkins. Mr. Watkins is retiring from his position as superior court judge of Tehama County, CA.

Mr. Watkins was born in Alturas, CA, in October 1932, a descendent of pioneer ranchers. In his early years he attended public school in Chico and continued on to Chico State College where he received a bachelor's degree in political science with honors. After graduation he married Mary Jane Carpenter, native of Tehama County. His academic pursuits led him on to the University of California at Berkeley, Boalt Hall School of Law, where in 1957 he was admitted to the California Bar.

Mr. Watkins returned to his northern California roots where he entered into private practice with Rawlins Coffman in Red Bluff. One year later he was appointed as deputy district attorney for Tehama County. This was to be only the beginning of a long career of public service. Over the next 38 years Mr. Watkins continued to serve the people of Tehama County. As the justice court judge for Red Bluff Judicial District while maintaining his own private practice. By 1975 he was elected to serve as superior court judge of Tehama County. His seat remained unchallenged for the duration of his career.

Judge Watkins will always be remembered as a man of honesty and integrity. His knowledge and expertise earned him a position on the California Judges Association's executive board as well as his receipt of their "25-Year Service to the Bench Award." It is with great honor that I recognize this man and his commitment to public service. Noel Watkins is a statesman whose service to this county is synonymous with justice.

On December 31, Judge Watkins will step down from the Bench. He will join his wife Mary Jane and their two children Laura Lazar and Charles Watkins and extended family to begin a new phase of life. Although more time may be spent hunting and fishing, it is without a doubt that law will be a part of that future.

His absence will be a loss to the community. I offer my best wishes for his retirement and look forward to acknowledging his future accomplishments in the years ahead.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE SURVIVORS AND FAMILIES OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE TUSKEGEE SYPHILIS STUDY

##### HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 16, 1997*

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House to today's White House ceremony in which President Clinton will issue a formal apology today to the eight survivors of the Tuskegee syphilis study.

From 1932 to 1972, the U.S. Public Health Service conducted a study, the "Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male," in which they withheld treatment to 399 syphilis patients in Macon County, AL.

The intent of the study was to determine if syphilis caused cardiovascular damage more than neurological damage and if the natural course of syphilis differed between races. Treatment was given in the initial stages of the study but then withheld after the original study failed to produce any significant data. Even penicillin was denied to the infected participants when it became available in 1947.

It wasn't until a health worker went public in 1972 that the study was called into question.

Mr. Speaker, it is estimated that more than 100 of the participants, who were all impoverished sharecroppers from Macon County, died of tertiary syphilis. The Ad Hoc Advisory Panel that was appointed in 1972 to review the study determined that the Tuskegee study was ethically unjustified. They further concluded that the amount of knowledge gained was minimal in comparison to the risks that the study posed for the participants.

I am outraged that such an experiment was conducted in the United States. In 1974, the National Research Act created the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, which ensured that basic principles of research were established and followed from that point forward.

These actions, of course, are too little, too late for the victims of the Tuskegee syphilis study. In fact, the survivors and families of the participants have never received a formal apology until today. Now, 65 years after the start of this unethical study, the survivors will finally receive the long, overdue apology.

I consider this tragedy a dark chapter in our Nation's history. My thoughts and prayers go out to the victims and their families and hope that at least a small part of their pain may be relieved by today's ceremony. If nothing else, I hope today's apology helps bring closure to this national disgrace.

We must work to ensure that atrocities like that Tuskegee syphilis study will never again happen in the United States.

#### TRIBUTE TO JAKE STOCK

##### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 16, 1997*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who blessed this world with his music. Jake Stock, who for more than 50 years was a permanent fixture on the American jazz scene, died recently at the age of 86. He will be remembered by all those whom he touched with his sax and song.

Born in Savannah, GA, on July 10, 1910, and having lived an exciting life since, Mr. Stock moved to Monterey in my congressional district from Los Angeles in 1938 with his wife, Grace. He quickly started making music. Offered a job at the Oasis Club in Salinas, Mr. Stock assembled his prized Abalone Stompers, a jazz ensemble that entertained thousands for decades to come. The group, composed of anywhere from 5 to 15 players, performed in a variety of festivals and clubs throughout California and the west coast. In 1958, they opened the Monterey Jazz Festival and shared the stage with Dizzie Gillespie and Louie Armstrong.

Throughout his career, Mr. Stock was the recipient of numerous honors. The inspiration for famed central coast author John Steinbeck's "Sweet Thursday," he was named Citizen of the Year by Monterey's Parade of Nations in 1982. Mr. Stock was also honored by Monterey's Pacheco and Paisano clubs with a dinner called the "Jake Bake." Until recently, he was a featured Sunday player at Big Sur's River Inn.

He is survived by four sons: Jay of Pasadena; Phil of Murphys; Jackson of Los Angeles and Peter of Portland; three daughters: Judy Cooper of Lake Havasu City, AZ; Katy Stock of Carmel and Sally Beckett of Carlsbad; his brother, Morgan Stock of Monterey and five grandchildren.

DELAURO HONORS THE "AMISTAD"  
AND CONNECTICUT'S ROLE IN  
THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 16, 1997*

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join nearly 60 of my colleagues to introduce the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom bill. This important measure will help to preserve historic stops on the Underground Railroad throughout the country so that we can remember and celebrate the courage of those who used the Underground Railroad in search of freedom from tyranny and oppression.

Slavery is not an easy chapter in our Nation's history to remember. But it should not be forgotten. And the Underground Railroad is especially important to remember and memorialize, because it helps us all to deal with this dark chapter in American history when men and women fought against the institution of slavery to further the cause of freedom, even at their own peril.

There are African-American churches in my hometown of New Haven, CT, such as the Varick AME Episcopal Church and the Dixwell Avenue Unitarian Church of Christ, that were waystations for escaped slaves traveling through the Underground Railroad. Many slaves passed through New Haven as they traveled toward freedom in more northern points such as Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Canada. But many children growing up in New Haven today do not know of the role their town played in this chapter of our history.

In particular, New Haven was thrust into the center of the dispute between the forces supporting slavery and those working for freedom when the sailing ship *Amistad* arrived in the Long Island Sound in the summer of 1839. The *Amistad* was a slave ship that set sail from Havana, Cuba, on June 28, 1839, with 53 Africans who had been kidnapped from their homeland and were on their way to another Cuban port and a lifetime of slavery.

These brave Africans, led by Sengbe Pieh, fought for their lives and freedom. They took control of the ship and forced its Spanish owners to sail toward Africa, using the sun as their compass. However, the Spaniards sailed northward at night, hoping to come ashore in a Southern slave State. Instead, the ship entered the waters of the Long Island Sound and was taken into custody by the U.S. Navy.

The Africans were put in a New Haven jail while a court battle was waged to determine if they would be slaves or free men and women. This dispute forced the country to consider the moral, social, religious, and political questions surrounding slavery. Many members of the New Haven community pulled together to work to secure the Africans' freedom, including the congregation of the Center Church on Temple Street and students and faculty at the Yale University Divinity School. Finally, in February 1841 the Africans—who were defended by former President John Quincy Adams—were declared free by the U.S. Supreme Court.

In March 1841 the Africans of the *Amistad* moved to live in Farmington, CT, while funds were raised to finance their return to the area that is now Sierra Leone in Africa. The 37 surviving Africans finally reached their homeland in January 1842.

There are several memorials in New Haven commemorating the *Amistad* and the story of the brave Africans who fought for their liberty on its decks. A statue of Sengbe Pieh, who is also known as Joseph Cinque, sits in front of the city hall. Plans are underway for a life-size working replica of the ship to be docked on long wharf, with exhibitions and programs on African-American history and the long fight for true freedom.

I am glad to see this important part of Connecticut's history recognized. I am so proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill which will ensure that the monuments of the Underground Railroad's route in Connecticut and throughout the country will be protected and preserved so that future generations can remember this remarkable time in our history.

REVEREND DR. EDDIE ROBERT  
WILLIAMS, JR. HONORED

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 16, 1997*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today to pay tribute to a man of inspirational vision and stellar commitment. This is a man who has dedicated his life to the service of his community, and to the work of the Baptist Church. The man I am here to honor is the Reverend Dr. Eddie Robert Williams, Jr.

The work of Reverend Williams has touched the lives of area residents in many ways over the past 28 years. He assisted in the design, renovation, and development of new church facilities, and in the development and management of multifamily and senior citizen housing. In his professional life, Reverend Williams has been equally active in the service of his community. He reached tenure as a member of the Northern Illinois University [NIU] faculty in 1976, and has also achieved the rank of captain as the Navy's campus liaison officer at NIU.

Last but definitely not least, I am proud to announce that Reverend Williams will be installed as pastor of the South Park Baptist Church in Chicago, IL. I, along with several of his family and friends, will celebrate this joyous event later on this week. I am certain that Reverend Williams will follow in the footsteps of his father, the last Rev. Eddie Robert Williams, Sr., who was also pastor of South Park Baptist Church and a bedrock of our city, State, and Nation.

I am pleased to be here today to stand for Reverend Williams and to highlight his tireless work before the Congress.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JERROLD NADLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 16, 1997*

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 136 I was erroneously recorded as voting "aye." I had intended to vote "nay." I would ask that the RECORD reflect that fact.

GREAT BRITAIN TO REJOIN  
UNESCO

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 16, 1997*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 14, 1997, the Queen of England, in her speech at the opening of the British Parliament, announced that her Government will rejoin the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO].

This move by the new British Government demonstrates the further isolation of the United States from cooperative world efforts which seek to address common problems. The United Kingdom has left its longtime ally, the United States, alone among the industrial nations of the world, as a nonmember of UNESCO.

My colleagues may remember that 12 years ago, Great Britain joined with its longtime ally, the United States, and quit the Paris-based U.N. body in a protest orchestrated by the Reagan administration. The decision to quit UNESCO, in this Representative's opinion, reflected the then Reagan and Thatcher government's scorn for multilateralism and for consensus building. Building upon their distrust of the United Nations, lobbied by such groups as the Heritage Foundation, the Reagan administration set in motion a policy of what I call schoolyard diplomacy: You play by my rules or I take my ball home.

U.S. supporters of this withdrawal, explained that this move was based upon allegations of inefficiency and Third World bias. Their strategy was to bring about UNESCO reform by denying the organization U.S. dues funding and participation.

Those of my colleagues who have followed UNESCO progress know that a brilliant and innovative new Director General, Federico Mayor brought about the reforms which formed the premise for the withdrawal. You also know that the U.S. response was to remain outside of UNESCO, in spite of the profound changes enacted. The current reason given by the Clinton administration for continuing to remain outside of UNESCO is that "we don't have the money."

No world leader believes this contention. The world understands, instead, that the United States has lost its will to participate in the activities which link our educational, scientific and cultural leaders in common purpose with those of the UNESCO members. Perhaps more to the point, this administration appears to have given in to the right-wing paranoid of the Republican revolutionaries, who see black helicopters and conspiracies against our national sovereignty behind every effort to work cooperatively with members of the United Nations. Nervous about its coming conflict with the Majority party in Congress over United Nations reform issues, this administration has no stomach to face the potential which UNESCO offers this Nation, instead it hides behind protestation of poverty.

What is it that this Country loses because we are not a member of UNESCO? Recently, UNESCO Director General Federico Mayor personally went to Bilbao, Spain, last week to present the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize to an imprisoned Chinese journalist. We let Mr. Mayor face the threats of retaliation from China without our