

Black children in Summerton attended ramshackle Scott's Branch School, while white children attended classes in a modern facility. White school board officials said white folks paid most of the taxes, so white people were therefore entitled to better schools. There were 30 school buses for whites in Clarendon County. None for Blacks. Some black youngsters had to make their way for nine miles across an arm of newly-formed Lake Marion. One child drowned as they paddled a boat. Appeals to schools officials for transportation such as that offered white failed. The school officials even refused to buy gas for an old bus the blacks bought.

Farmer Levi Pearson, father of three children at Scott's Branch School (Daisy, James, and Eloise) was persuaded to bring a suit on behalf of his son, James. A black man suing white folks * * * no such thing had happened before in the memory of blacks living in Clarendon County. Levi Pearson was an instant hero among his people. But a threat to the white establishment. His credit was cut off by every white-owned store and bank in the county. He had enough money to buy seeds for the cotton, tobacco, oats and wheat he planted, but not enough for fertilizer. He had to cut timber to sell for cash, and borrow from hard-pressed blacks to buy fertilizer. That Autumn he couldn't rent a harvester from a white farmer, so he sat and watched as his harvest of oats and beans and wheat rot in the field. Three months after he filed the lawsuit, it was thrown out because of a technicality that he paid taxes in School District Five, while his children were going to school in District 26 for the high school and District 22 for the Grammar School. Another pupil's parent, Harry Briggs, Sr., filed suit a year later. He and Pearson had to flee for their lives many times. Briggs and his family lived in Florida and New York for 20 years before returning to Summerton in the 1970's but Mr. Pearson never left. Ultimately, their case was consolidated with similar cases from three other States in an action known as *Brown vs. Board of Education*, upon which the door to equal education opportunity was opened in the Supreme Court's Decision of May 17, 1954."

Mr. Pearson never sought fame or notoriety, but stood up for what he felt was right. I am reminded of the speech the late Dr. Martin Luther King gave about the "Drum Major Instinct." A few excerpts go like this:

"* * * everybody can be great. Because everybody can serve. You don't have to have a college degree to serve. You don't have to make your subject and your verb agree to serve. You don't have to know about Plato and Aristotle to serve. You don't have to know Einstein's theory of relativity to serve. You don't have to know the second theory of thermodynamics in physics to serve. You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love. And you can be that servant.

"* * * Every now and then I guess we all think realistically about that day when we will be victimized with what is life's final common denominator—that something we call death. We all think about it. And every now and then I think about my own death, and I think about my own funeral, and I don't think of it in a morbid sense. Every now and then I ask myself, "What is it that I would want said? And I leave the word to you this morning.

"* * * If I can help somebody as I pass along, if I can cheer somebody with a word or

song, if I can show somebody he's traveling wrong, then my living will not be in vain. If I can do my duty as a Christian ought, if I can bring salvation to a world once wrought, if I can spread the message as the master taught, then my living will not be in vain.

Yes, Jesus, I want to be on your right side or your left side, not for any selfish reason. I want to be on your right or your best side, not in terms of some political kingdom or ambition, but I just want to be there in love and in justice and in truth and in commitment to others, so that we can make of this old world a new world."

Mr. Pearson, and Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are now deceased. However, Mr. Pearson's widow still vividly remembers his struggles and this historic period in our Nation's history. Mr. Pearson lived a Christian and committed life for justice and we all know that his living was not in vain. Mr. Speaker, thank you and my colleagues for joining me in honoring the Levi Pearson who increased educational opportunities for children across the country.

HONORING AMERICA'S VETERANS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, one year ago I had the privilege of participating in a memorable Veterans Day program at the Alden-Hebron Elementary School in Hebron, Illinois, in the district I represent. That was a special day for me in many ways. I will never forget having the honor of presenting the Bronze Star to CPL Harold Myers, the school's custodian, for his bravery during the Battle of the Bulge. His gallantry in the service of his country was a reminder of why we commemorate Veterans Day.

It was also heartwarming to witness a new generation of young Americans coming to understand and acknowledge the sacrifices made by past generations of American veterans. As a number of students recounted brief stories about how we as a nation came to set aside November 11th as a day to recognize our veterans, I couldn't help thinking how important it is to keep the flame of patriotism burning brightly in the hearts of each new generation of Americans. They will be the ones who will carry on, and in some cases defend, the values that have made our nation great. The students of Alden-Hebron Elementary have a clearer understanding of the American spirit because they see it personified in Harold Myers, who not only serves as their school custodian, but because of his service to his country, is a genuine American hero.

Mr. Speaker, as a tribute to the American men and women who have served this country throughout our history and in recognition of the students of Alden-Hebron Elementary School, I submit for the RECORD statements made by a number of the students honoring our nation's veterans:

VETERANS DAY

In 1921, an American soldier—his name "known but to God"—was buried on a Virginia hillside overlooking the Potomac River and the city of Washington. The Arlington National Cemetery burial site of the unknown World War One soldier became a place

of honor to all American veterans. Similar ceremonies were held in England and France where an "unknown soldier" was buried in each nation's place of honor.

These ceremonies all took place on November 11 to recognize the end of World War One which ended on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918. It became known as Armistice Day. Over four and a half million Americans served in the military and over 100 thousand died in battle during this war. Today, only 3,200 veterans from that conflict are alive.

On December 7, 1941 the United States entered World War Two. 16 million men and women entered the military services during this time. Four hundred six thousand Americans died fighting in World War Two. Today over 6 million veterans from that time are still living.—Crystal Stolarik

VETERANS DAY

On November 11th 1947 in Birmingham, Alabama a Veterans Day parade was organized to honor all veterans. U.S. Representative Edward H. Rees of Kansas proposed changing Armistice Day to Veterans Day. In 1954 President Eisenhower signed a bill proclaiming November 11th as Veterans Day, and he called on all Americans to rededicate themselves to the cause of peace.

On May 30, 1958 two more unidentified Americans war dead were brought from overseas and buried in Arlington Cemetery beside their World War One comrade. One was killed in World War Two and one in the Korean War.

To honor these men symbolic to all Americans who gave their lives in battle an Army honor guard, the 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard) keeps day and night watch.—Becky Peterson

VETERANS DAY

In 1968 a law passed that changed the national commemoration of Veterans Day to the fourth Monday in October. Soon it became apparent that November 11th was a matter of historic and patriotic significance to a great number of our citizens. Congress returned observance of this special day back to its traditional date in 1978.

The focal point of ceremonies conducted by the Veterans Day National Committee continues to be at the Arlington National Cemetery at the Tomb of the Unknowns. The cemetery, established in 1864 is now operated by the Department of the Army.—Brianna Borman

VETERANS DAY

Tomorrow at 11 o'clock a combined color guard representing all military services honors the unknowns by Executing "Present Arms" at the Tomb. The Nation's tribute to its war dead is symbolized by the lying of a Presidential Wreath and the bugler sounding "taps". The sounding of "taps" remembers the over one million Americans killed in war and the 41 million Americans who have served in the military during times of war. They served in 11 wars from the Revolution to the Persian Gulf earning the special distinction of "Veteran".

Today there is, and perhaps there always will be, conflict in the world. But the United States enjoys peace and freedom.—Marty Ladafoged

HAROLD MYERS MILITARY SERVICE

Harold Myers was inducted into the U.S. Army on March 19, 1942 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. He then went to Camp Claiborne, Louisiana to train on the 30 and 50 caliber machine guns with the 82nd Infantry Division. Training for paragliders was

then given at Fort Bragg. A glider was used by towing it behind a cargo plane attached with a cable, then released when close enough to the final destination. Glider duty was extremely dangerous. The glider which Corporal Myers flew held 4 soldiers and 1 jeep. Corporal Myers left the United States for Casablanca, Morocco on April 29, 1943. After arriving in North Africa his division traveled to Bizerte, Tunisia, a staging area for the invasion of Sicily and Italy. On Sept. 10, 1943 Corporal Myers landed at Maiori, Italy under the command of General Darby's Ranger Force.

After the Sicilian and Italian campaigns Corporal Myers division returned to Ireland of Normandy. The Germans defended against glider landings by cutting tree tops off and stringing barbed wire across them. This prevented the gliders from successfully landing. Instead of an airborne assault Corporal Myers' division landed Normandy (Omaha Beach) by LCI, an infantry landing ship, took their objective St. Mere Eglise.

On June 13, 1944 Corporal Myers' squad was providing air defense for the Division Reserve. As an American convoy passed it came under attack for a captured English Spitfire piloted by a German Officer. Corporal Myers alertly manned his machine gun and shot down the plane on its second pass saving the many soldiers under attack.

Corporal Myers and his division returned to England to ready for the invasion of Holland. On Sept. 23, 1944 Corporal Myers copiled his glider over the English Channel and successfully landed in Holland with men and jeep intact.

On December 29, 1944, while in Belgium during the Battle of the Bulge, Corporal Myers squad came under heavy fire. 2 men under Corporal Myers' command were killed by an enemy shell which also wounded Corporal Myers and another soldier. He was taken to a field hospital and later returned to the United States. He saw 1 year, 10 months, and 13 days of overseas duty. He fought in the Sicilian, Italian, Normandy-France, and Rhineland Campaigns. His awards include the Glider Badge, Good Conduct Medal, the European-African Theater Medal with 4 stars, and the Purple Heart. Corporal Myers was honorably discharged from the United States Army on 28 Sept. 1945.—Matt Crocco and Eric Schaid

CAL STATE HAYWARD PROFESSOR JULIE GLASS IS NAMED CALIFORNIA PROFESSOR OF THE YEAR

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize California State University-Hayward Professor Julie Glass, who has been chosen by the Carnegie Foundation as California Professor of the Year. Dr. Glass hosts a cable television program devoted to college algebra, has authored math-oriented children's books, and is co-founder of a math and science day camp for school-age girls.

The Carnegie Foundation, a policy center devoted to strengthening America's schools and colleges, and the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) which represents 2,900 colleges, universities and independent elementary and secondary schools recently joined to select 44 state winners. Dr. Glass was selected from among 20 nominees at universities throughout California.

Among Dr. Glass' most visible contributions to Cal State-Hayward are the two programs she has developed for the university CableNet television station, which reaches 120,000 East Bay households. The first, Math on TV, was a video course that ran 2 years ago which targeted high school students preparing for mathematics placement exams.

The second program developed by Dr. Glass is College Algebra, which can be viewed on CableNet, Channel 26 in the Hayward area. The course is offered for college credit, and has an Internet component that allows students to interact with the instructor.

Among other projects, Dr. Glass has co-developed the Mathematical Explorations for Girls' Achievement Camp, a summer enrichment program to encourage girls ages 10–12 to pursue an advanced education in mathematics and science. Program participants have traveled to a wastewater treatment plant and the NASA Ames Center to learn more about career opportunities in these fields.

Dr. Glass also has several children's books with mathematical themes to her credit, and helps to train Cal State-Hayward student interns to work with students from local high schools on their math skills.

We thank Dr. Glass for all she has done to promote proficiency in mathematics and science, and for inspiring young people who would otherwise not consider a career in these fields. We are extremely fortunate for educators who encourage students to become independent thinkers, and help students build the skills they need to participate in the global, technological economy. We are very grateful for a professor who makes it her life's work to prepare our children to be productive adults. We send Julie Glass our warmest congratulations and thanks.

ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation that will provide a clearinghouse for the latest research on issues of significant social concern so that national policymakers can make informed and sound decisions. The bipartisan legislation I am introducing with Representative ASA HUTCHINSON will create a National Center for Social Work Research at the National Institutes of Health. The research conducted and supported through this Center will provide Congress, government agencies and other policymakers with empirical research on how to address social problems such as school violence, depression, mental illness, domestic violence, child abuse, teen pregnancy and a host of other challenges facing our society.

Social workers are in a unique situation to provide such valuable research. They approach both service delivery and research from an interdisciplinary, family-centered, and community-based approach. This comprehensive approach also takes into account a wide-range of social, medical, economic and community influences—information that we as policymakers need to make better informed decisions.

For example, this year Congress has struggled to develop comprehensive legislation on how to deal with the spread of school violence. Unfortunately, there is not one place we as policymakers can turn in order to receive the latest, up-to-date research on what other communities or States are doing to approach this serious issue. Through the National Center for Social Work Research, we can ensure that all research conducted on issues of serious social concern are collected and made available through one entity.

Currently, the Federal Government provides funding for various social work research activities through the NIH and other agencies. However, we currently lack coordination or direction of these activities.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on providing us with a research center that we can turn to for help on formulating policy that will improve the lives of women, children, and families in our communities. The collection of this important data will help us find solutions so that children can feel safer at school, women will no longer suffer from abuse, and communities and States will be empowered with resources on how to deal with major social issues. We owe it not only to ourselves but the women, children and families that rely on us to make informed policy decisions on a daily basis.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I was away from the floor of the House on Wednesday, November 3, 1999, on official business and was unable to cast a recorded vote on rollcall 557.

Had I been present for rollcall 557, I would have voted "yea" on approving the Journal.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 900, GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule, and I would like to make a couple of comments about why I think we should support the conference report.

The future of any American business enterprise is not determined, in the final analysis, by imagination, innovation, technological advances or determination.

It succeeds only when those of us in Congress establish policies that encourage and accommodate sensible and healthy economic growth.

The conference report represents a balanced approach between the House and Senate versions of financial services modernization.

Congress has spent several decades considering many of the complicated and extremely important issues addressed in this compromise.

Failure to adopt this bill will relegate our financial industry to continue to operate under