

The memories of this storied year will last a lifetime. I encourage all involved, but especially the Wiggins team, to build on this experience by dreaming bigger dreams and achieving greater successes. I offer my best wishes to this team as they move forward from their State 2A Championship to future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF STANLEY SHEINBAUM

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**  
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Stanley Sheinbaum, one of the great beacons of liberal thought and socially responsible practice. Today, we mark the accomplishments of this great American, who has singularly left the mark of conscience on the history of modern America.

Stanley Sheinbaum's long career of good works in the public interest began with his revelations of CIA early and active presence in Vietnam. He then organized and coordinated the legal defense team in the Pentagon papers trial. He served as the Chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Southern California and as a member of the ACLU National Advisory Council for over 25 years. He has given freely of his expertise and time to the Center for Law in the Public Interest, People for the American Way, and California Common Cause. And he was consulting editor for the thought-provoking political journal, *Ramparts*.

Stanley Sheinbaum also made his mark on American politics as a Democratic Party activist. He served as a McGovern Delegate from California to the 1972 Democratic Convention and was instrumental in organizing substantial resources for the McGovern Presidential Campaign.

Stanley Sheinbaum's peacemaking influence has been felt at the local and the international levels as well. He was President of the Board of Police Commissioners and initiated needed reforms after the civil unrest caused by the Rodney King incident. He was also one of the early diplomatic pioneers who worked to bring Chairman Yassir Arafat into negotiations in a powerful effort to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. He also served on the board of Americans for Peace Now and the International Center for Peace in the Middle East.

Stanley Sheinbaum has demonstrated how one can be an effective advocate for justice at every level of life: local, state, national and international. He is a great visionary and a great American.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE JOSEPH W. DORSEY

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joseph W. Dorsey, an outstanding public servant and a close personal friend, who passed away March 15.

Joe Dorsey was that rarest of individuals who always placed the interests of his community above his own.

Joe served honorably in the Army Air Corps during World War II, and afterward returned to his hometown of Collingdale, Pennsylvania. He felt a strong duty to help maintain his town as a solid place to live, work and raise a family. From that time forward, Joe became a tireless worker for his community and the local Republican Party.

He served as president of the Borough Council and as tax collector in Collingdale. From 1966-1972, he represented the 162nd district in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. At that time he was elected Delaware County's Clerk of Courts, later becoming director of the new Office of Judicial Support. In each of these important positions, Joe exhibited strong leadership and he ably represented the interests of local citizens and taxpayers.

Joe was equally committed in his service to the Republican Party. Beginning as a local committeeman, he rose to become chairman of the Collingdale Republican Party and leader of his legislative district. Three times he served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Joe's commitment to Republican ideals, and his ability to bring out the vote on election day, made him one of the most influential leaders in my Congressional district. In fact, he managed several of my Congressional campaigns, including my election to Congress in 1986. I counted heavily on Joe for his political acumen and his knowledge of grassroots political organizing.

Joe's community service was varied, as well. He was a 40-year member of the Collingdale Fourth of July Association, a lifetime member of Collingdale Fire Company 1 and 2, and a member of the Collingdale VFW and American Legion. Joe owned an insurance business in his hometown, and he provided outstanding service to many of the municipalities and businesses in his area.

To Joe Dorsey, community service wasn't an option. It was a responsibility, and it was an honor. Whenever his neighbors called upon him, Joe was always there. There aren't enough Joe Dorseys in our local communities anymore, and his presence will be greatly missed.

I extend my deepest condolences to Joe's wife, Mae, to whom he was married for nearly 54 years, and to his daughter, Dorothy, who has served as my office manager since my election to Congress over 12 years ago. To them, Joe was a loving husband and devoted father. To me, he was a loyal friend and trusted advisor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in a tribute to Joseph W. Dorsey for his selfless dedication to his community and his country.

LEGISLATION TO HELP THE HORSE INDUSTRY

**HON. JERRY WELLER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues, Representatives KAREN THURMAN, RON LEWIS and JOEL HEFLEY to introduce leg-

islation that will end the unfair treatment of horses under the federal tax laws compared to other livestock and business assets. Under present law, gain from the sale of virtually every capital asset—except horses—qualifies for capital gain treatment once it has been held for one year. The holding period for horses, however, is two years. We think this unfair to an important industry.

There is no reason to treat horses differently than other capital assets. The horse industry provides sport, recreation and entertainment for millions. This industry has an economic impact on the U.S. economy of \$112 billion and supports 1.4 million jobs. It pays \$1.9 billion in taxes to all levels of government. In my state of Illinois the horse industry has an economic impact of \$3.8 billion and supports 50,000 jobs. However, the racing and breeding industry has struggled over recent years because of the proliferation of various gaming venues. As a result, race tracks have not been able to pay purses large enough to cover the expense of racing a horse. Making the capital gains holding shorter will give some help to these owners who are suffering because purses are too low.

This provision was apparently put in the tax code in 1969 as an anti-tax shelter provision. Since then there have been numerous changes in the tax laws, in particular the passive loss limitations, which have eliminated virtually all so-called "tax shelters." This tax provision has discriminated against Illinoisans and others for long enough. Whatever the rationale was for making the holding period for horses different, it has outlived its usefulness.

It is time to change the tax laws in this area. I welcome other members to join us in this effort by cosponsoring this important legislation.

EXPANDING CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

**HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, one out of every seven children is growing up without health insurance. These 11.6 million children—including 76,000 in my home state of Minnesota—are less likely to get preventive care to keep them healthy, or see a doctor when they get sick. This lack of health insurance coverage can have lasting effects. For example, children whose ear infections go undiagnosed and untreated can suffer from permanent hearing loss.

Sadly there are signs that the prognosis for the health of America's children is getting worse. The percentage of children covered by private insurance has declined from 71.5% in 1990 to 67% in 1997. Additionally, premium costs for family coverage are on the rise, placing health insurance beyond the reach of an increasing number of working families.

It is time for all of us to commit to solving this problem. Today, I am introducing two bills that would move us in the direction of a comprehensive solution.

First, I am introducing the Children's Health Coverage Improvement Act of 1999. This legislation would make children's-only policies widely available at group rates to employees who are already covered by a group policy.

Federally regulated self-insured health plans would be required to offer these policies as one of the options available to covered employees.

Many low-income working families simply cannot find room in the family budget to pay the increasingly large premiums for family policies. Moreover, many financially strapped single parents cannot afford to pay family premiums designed to cover two adults plus children. Kids-only policies could provide an answer for these hard-working and hard-pressed families.

This legislation is sensitive to employers' concerns that they cannot assume further insurance costs. Instead of requiring an employer to shoulder a specified portion of insurance costs, this bill allows the dynamics of the group insurance market to create affordable children's-only policies for the dependents of group health plan beneficiaries.

I am also introducing a second bill to enhance the well-being of federal employees' children. This legislation would allow enrollees in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) to purchase an employee and children-only benefit option at a lower cost than current family coverage options.

My bill would help those federal employees who, because of cost, defer purchasing family health coverage. The bill authorizes the Office of Personnel Management to offer group-rated employee and children only coverage to enrollees of the FEHBP.

There is a real need for a health insurance product that better addresses the needs of low-income and non-traditional families than family policies that are currently available. Group-rated employee and children-only policies would help meet this unfilled need.

Shoring up the decline in employer-sponsored health care is one way to help get kids insured. America's 11,600,000 uninsured children need help. It's time for all of us—in the private and public sector—to pitch in and make sure they get it.

IN HONOR OF DEAN PAUL O'CONNOR

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Dublin, National University of Ireland, The Honorable Paul O'Connor. Dean O'Connor is the guest of honor at the twentieth annual Donahue & Scanlon St. Patrick's Day Party.

Dean O'Connor received primary and post-graduate degrees in law at University College Dublin, the largest law school in Ireland, before qualifying at the Irish Bar in 1976. He was then awarded a fellowship to study at the University of Pennsylvania where he graduated with a Masters in 1978. After practicing briefly in Philadelphia, he returned to his alma mater to take up his first teaching post. Dean O'Connor specializes in the subjects of Criminal Law, Evidence, and Family Law, and he is widely published in each of these areas. In 1986, he resumed his academic acquaintance with the United States as a Fulbright Fellow at

the University of Michigan where he studied comparative matrimonial property regimes.

Dean O'Connor has guest lectured in Europe, the United States and Australia. He is a board member of both the Irish Centre for Commercial Law Studies, and the leading Irish law journal, *The Irish Jurist*. He is also currently a member of the Solicitors profession's Future of the Legal Profession Committee.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring the accomplishments of Dean Paul O'Connor.

HONORING "MR. HOMES ASSOCIATION"

**HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with sadness to remember and honor a legendary person from my district, Mr. Harry Brandel, Jr. Mr. Brandel died last week after a long fight with cancer.

He was known as "Mr. Homes Association" because he led the Palos Verdes Homes Association for more than three decades. He relinquished this position only when forced to by poor health.

Under Harry's leadership, the community established strict development standards, helping to preserve its extraordinary beauty, low density, and high quality residential ambience. Harry leaves behind a legacy of beauty and protection that will outlast many generations.

Harry also left his footprint on the city's political life. He was known as a skilled politician, brokering consensus on many controversial development issues. He could do this with his low-key approach and his ability to be friends with his adversaries. This past January, Harry was honored by the city council as the community's longest serving public official. From one public official to another, it is a fitting remembrance, and one to which we should all aspire.

DIRECT CHECK FOR EDUCATION ACT

**HON. JO ANN EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 17, 1999*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, when I talk with parents, teachers principals and school administrators throughout Southern Missouri, it becomes very clear that much needs to be done to strengthen our local school systems. Aging facilities, increasing class sizes, and tight funding are placing a tremendous strain on the quality of education available for our children. And no two school districts are alike in their specific needs. Whether it's building new classrooms, repairing a hole in the gymnasium roof, hiring more teachers, or acquiring new computers or test books, only the parents, educators, and locally elected school boards really know what priorities need to be met in their schools.

There is no question that our local school districts are faced with significant challenges in preparing our children for the future. Unfortunately, our current federal education programs falling well short in assisting our communities to succeed. One of the problems is that 35 percent of federal education funds are spent on meeting the operation budgets of the more than 760 federal education programs spread out between 39 different agencies. This means that only 65 cents of each education dollar is actually making it to our classrooms. This diversion of funds is particularly burdensome on rural communities. Southern Missouri's school districts are limited in local funding options and we simply need more of our federal education dollars returned to us.

Another significant problem is the burdensome federal regulations and mandates that tie schools' hands and cut into educators' valuable teaching time. According to Vice President Gore's National Performance Review, if a local school district decides to apply for a Department of Education grant, the entire process takes 26 weeks and 487 steps from beginning to end. That's 6 months and countless hours spent on applying for a grant—all without any guarantee that the funds will be approved. I have heard from teachers in Southern Missouri who personally spend up to three days out of the week writing grants and filing out paperwork. This is time that our teachers—who are already overloaded with large classes and limited resources—could be dedicating to planning lessons, teaching their classes, and reviewing student's work. It seems to me that our education system needs fewer bureaucrats in Washington crunching numbers and dreaming up federal mandates and more teachers in our local schools educating our children.

I introduced legislation that begins to address the problems of funding and over regulation in our nation's education policy. My legislation—known as the: "District Check for Education Act," or simply "Direct Check"—would consolidate several Department of Education competitive grant programs and return federal education dollars directly to the local school or school district based on the number of students served. "Direct Check" funds are not tied to any burdensome federal regulations or mandates, and they can be used for purchasing text books, computers and technology, teachers' salaries, and classroom construction or renovation. Other allowable uses of these funds include literacy programs, job training initiatives, and drug and alcohol programs.

Education is a national priority, but it is a local responsibility. It has always been carried out and implemented at the local level. The bottom line is that no Department of Education bureaucrat who lives and works in the city of Washington, DC or its suburbs can possibly understand the educational needs of our children in rural Southern Missouri. My "Direct Check" bill empowers local school districts by giving them the control and flexibility to use federal education dollars in a way that best meets their priorities for improving the education system for their children. And by freeing up resources and giving them directly to local school districts, we can help preserve and strengthen our American public education tradition as we head into the 21st Century.