

they raised their family and were active in community affairs. Dan was particularly active with the Recreation Department as a volunteer working with untold numbers to improve their tennis skills.

The couple sent their children to the Rockville Centre public school system. From here their son and daughter, David and Sandy, went to find success both academically and in their respective careers. David went off to Georgetown University, in Washington, D.C., and their daughter Sandy, after receiving South Side High's Laurel Award, went on to Northeastern University in Boston.

After earning a masters degree in physical therapy Sandy became an associate director of physical therapy at the Hospital for Special Therapy in Manhattan. She would later go on to become the director for the Amsterdam Nursing Home division and author a number of physical therapy treatments.

David became a lawyer, practicing in New York City and New Jersey and served a two year term as president of the American Numismatic Association. He is currently serving as the Mayor of Fair Lawn, New Jersey and has just published his 14th book-length work.

It's rare today that any couple can spend a half century in wedded bliss, but this is a couple that has done just that. Though Dan turns 80 this October and Bev will be 75 in just a few weeks, they are enjoying their golden years together, playing tennis, golf, and exploring the Internet.

After the love between he and his wife, there are two constants in Dan's life. He has a heart that keeps on giving and he continues to perform magic, which he has done professionally for nearly 70 years. With Bev at his side he frequently performs for youngsters with terminal diseases, such as AIDS.

Dan and Bev are wonderful role models for their three beautiful grandchildren, Scott, Elyse, and Pam. As this couple gathers with their daughter-in-law Kathy, a host of relatives and close family friends I would like to wish them well and congratulate them on this wonderful achievement.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Congresswoman LEE for organizing a Special Order during Women's History Month to recognize the achievements of women of color. I am pleased to take this opportunity to honor a few of the women of color who made important contributions to the entertainment industry earlier this century: Marian Anderson, Ella Fitzgerald, Bessie Smith, and Hattie McDaniel. These incredibly talented women overcame great obstacles to earn international acclaim and forge a path for the women who followed.

The legendary contralto Marian Anderson never took no for an answer. From her early days as a choir member, to her historical concert at the Lincoln Memorial, Ms. Anderson struggled against racism and ignorance to become one of the world's premiere opera stars. In the years after her legendary performance, she was awarded the Congressional Medal of

Honor by President Carter and went on to serve as a delegate to the United Nations.

Ella Fitzgerald was the first woman presented with the Los Angeles Urban League's Whitney M. Young, Jr. Award, which honors those who build bridges among races and generations. Ella Fitzgerald was a major force in the music world and contributed to the evolution of jazz and the business of entertainment during her long, distinguished career. Named the "First Lady of Song," she was a pioneer in her field and went on to win ten Grammys.

Although she did not live to see her fortieth birthday, Bessie Smith had a tremendous influence on entertainment. From her modest beginnings as a vaudeville performer, Ms. Smith grew to be the nation's highest paid African American performer of the early 1920's. Her vibrance and creativity altered the music business and gave blues a more prominent role in American music and culture.

Hattie McDaniel was a woman of many firsts: the first African American woman to sing on network radio in the United States, the first African American to win an Academy Award and the first African American to star in a title role on a television sitcom. Also from humble beginnings, Ms. McDaniel moved from the quiet nights of her home in Kansas to the bright lights of Hollywood. Beating out Eleanor Roosevelt's maid, Elizabeth McDuffie, for the role of Mammy in "Gone With the Wind," Ms. McDaniel took a small role and created a character so memorable that she conquered the hearts of audiences world-wide.

These women are just a small sample of the many women of color who have contributed to the arts and helped shape our nation's culture. There is no question that they needed more than their tremendous talent to triumph during a time of institutionalized discrimination. They were models of courage, ingenuity, persistence, and character.

CELEBRATING WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH STILL STRIVING FOR ECONOMIC EQUITY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1999

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in celebration of Women's History Month and in tribute to the many women who, through the ages, dared to challenge injustice and discrimination in the workplace. It is the tireless work of those leaders who came before us that allow women to enjoy the benefits of the 90s. However, as we all know, those long distance runners for equality and social justice have not completed their course. During Women's History Month, we pause to reflect what we have accomplished in the past, and the work we must do for the future.

Women have made great strides in education and in the workforce. The majority of undergraduate and master's degrees are awarded to women, and 40 percent of all doctorates are earned by women. More than 7.7 million businesses in the U.S. are owned and operated by women. These businesses employ 15.5 million people, about 35 percent more than the Fortune 500 companies worldwide. And women are running for elected of-

fices in record numbers. When I first came to the House in 1987, there were 26 women in the House and two in the Senate. In 1999, there are 58 women serving in the House, and nine in the Senate.

While many doors to employment and educational opportunity have opened for women, they still get paid less than men for the same work. Women who work full-time earn less than men who are employed full-time. The average woman college graduate earns little more than the average male high school graduate. Full-time, year-round working women earn only 74 cents for each dollar a man earns.

Although women are and continue to be the majority of new entrants into the workplace, they continue to be clustered in low-skilled, low-paying jobs. Part-time and temporary workers, the majority of whom are women, are among the most vulnerable of all workers. They receive lower pay, fewer or no benefits, and little if any job security.

Women account for more than 45% of the workforce, yet they are underrepresented and face barriers in the fields of science, engineering and technology. Just this week, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), the most prestigious science and engineering university in the country, issued a report revealing that female professors at the school suffer from pervasive discrimination.

That is why I introduced the Commission on the Advancement of Women in Science, Engineering and Technology Development Act. I call it my WISE Tech bill, and it passed the 105th Congress and has been signed into law.

This Act sets up a commission to find out what is keeping women out of technology at this critical time, and what we can do about it. The bill will help us ascertain what are effective and productive policies that can address the underrepresentation of women in the sciences and could help alleviate the increasing shortage of information technology workers and engineers. This legislation is a first step in countering the roadblocks for women in our rapidly-evolving high-tech society, and will help women break through the "Glass Ceiling" and the "Silicon Ceiling" in the fields of science, engineering, and technology.

Last month, we introduced the third Violence Against Women Act, building on the commitment and success of our 1994 legislation. We are only beginning to understand the impact of domestic violence on American businesses. Domestic violence follows many women to work . . . 13,000 attacks each year . . . threatening their lives and the lives of co-workers and resulting in lost productivity for their companies.

The economic problems of the elderly affect women in disproportionate numbers because women tend to have lower pensions benefits than men. Pension policies have not accommodated women in their traditional role as family caregivers. Women move in and out of the workforce more frequently when family needs arise making it more difficult for them to accrue pension credit.

Consequently, Social Security is especially important for women. Women are heavily reliant on Social Security, and since its inception, Social Security has often been the only income source keeping women from living out their days in poverty.

Social Security has worked for women; it is a system where every worker pays in, and

every retired worker receives a pension that she can count on. Social Security has worked for women because workers who earn less receive a larger proportion of their earnings in benefits than those who earn more.

Women must play an important role in shaping Social Security for the future. Social Security reform must be assessed in terms of impact on women, the majority of Social Security recipients. A Social Security system that works well for women, will benefit all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, celebrating Women's History Month highlights the accomplishments of women and the need to open new doors in the future. But this special month would be meaningless if women's needs are forgotten during the rest of the year. We must continue to increase the workplace opportunities for women, which will benefit Americans in every corner of every state, as we face the economic challenges of the 21st century.

CONGRATULATING THE MARIPOSA
HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS TRACK AND
FIELD TEAM

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Mariposa High School girls track and field team, the Lady Grizzlies. Upon the completion of the 1998 season, the Lady Grizzlies secured their fourteenth consecutive Southern League championship. This sets an all-time record for girls track and field in the State of California.

During their streak, no opponent has posed a true threat to the Mariposa team. In 1985, the Lady Grizzlies won their meet with a score of 100, outdistancing their closest competitor by 24 points. In the 13 seasons since, they have more than doubled the score of the second-place team on 10 occasions. To add to the accomplishments of the Lady Grizzlies from 1985 to 1998, their relay teams have won 24 of the available 28 league championships, and their athletes have won 120 out of 186 possible individual league titles. Among the team members from 1990 to 1997, 8 members of the Lady Grizzly team have gone on to compete in track and field on the college level.

Since 1985, the year this winning streak began, the number of teams in the Southern League has fluctuated between 6 and 10 squads. Also in that time, Mariposa has seen 5 different head coaches, 3 principals, and 4 district superintendents. The stability the Lady Grizzlies have maintained throughout these 14 years is a testament to the dedication of the athletes, as well as to the encouragement they have received in the community.

Mr. Speaker, the Lady Grizzlies of Mariposa High School have performed exceptionally throughout the last decade and a half. They have illustrated the virtues of dedication, tenacity, and team work. I encourage them to continue on this path, and wish them the best of luck in the future. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Mariposa Lady Grizzlies track and field team.

CAMP-PRICE DRY CLEANING ENVIRONMENTAL TAX CREDIT ACT

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1999

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today, Rep. DAVE CAMP and I are introducing the Camp-Price Dry Cleaning Environmental Tax Credit Act, legislation which would provide an incentive for dry cleaners to transition to environmentally friendly dry cleaning technologies. Under this legislation, dry cleaners would be able to take a 20-percent tax credit on the purchase of technologies that substantially reduce risks to public health and the environment.

The Federal Government can and should help accelerate the transition to technologies that meet our criteria for greater energy efficiency, or greater protection of public health and the environment. If we really want the private sector to move toward greener and healthier technologies, and if we don't want to simply rely on new regulation to do it, the simplest, most effective method is through targeted tax incentives. President Clinton has proposed this type of approach for equipment that helps reduce energy consumption, and I think it is also appropriate for equipment that helps protect human health and the environment.

We are just beginning to see the possibilities of what technology can accomplish for environmental protection. Environmental technology promises to mend the rift that has too often arisen between environmental protection and economic development. It will make reducing pollution easier and cheaper, and it will itself become an engine for growth in our economy.

I am pleased to join with my colleague on this initiative and look forward to working with him to achieve its passage.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. CONSTANCE MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, during this Women's History Month, I'd like to tell you about Johnnie Carr, Daisy Bates, and Diane Nash, three women of color who helped shape America.

How many of you know these women and how their work contributed to the greatest social revolution of our time?

The role of black women in the civil rights movement has largely been overlooked by historians. Yet, black women throughout the South organized protests, strategized, rounded up volunteers for marches and sit-ins, raised money, registered voters—and put their lives on the line.

This network, which crisscrossed cities, towns, and rural areas across the South, provided the underpinning for Dr. King's organization.

The famous Montgomery bus boycott of 1955–56 that put Dr. King in the nation's spotlight for the first time was started by and sus-

tained by women, who put their reputations, their lives, and their jobs on the line. Women organized carpools through their churches and found funds to help support those who had been fired because of their participation in the boycott.

Johnnie Carr of Montgomery helped bail out Rosa Parks who had triggered the boycott when she refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man. Mrs. Carr helped organize that famous boycott and went on to organize the Montgomery Improvement Association and the struggle to desegregate life in Montgomery.

During the course of the boycott that lasted for 382 days, Johnnie Carr arranged for church and private carpools to carry people to their jobs and helped clothe and feed those who had been fired or blacklisted because of their support of the boycott.

Mrs. Carr told the Chicago Tribune in 1994, "We focused on segregation in every phase of life. We were willing to risk bodily harm and even death. . . . The bus company personnel did so many things to intimidate us, but we stood firm in refusing to ride the segregated buses. People walked together in the pouring rain, holding hands and singing."

The boycott was a success, and ultimately, the U.S. Supreme Court declared segregation on Alabama's buses to be unconstitutional.

Daisy Bates story is set in Little Rock, Ark., where she was a leader in the fight to desegregate the city's all-white Central High School. She and her husband ran the Arkansas State Press Newspaper and were active in the local chapter of the NAACP. Daisy Bates was the "coordinator" of the nine children who were selected to attend Central High School, starting on September 4, 1957.

Many of you, if you are old enough, will remember watching events unfold in black and white on your TV sets. On September 3, the Governor of Arkansas, Orval Faubus, ordered the National Guard to surround the school to prevent the nine students from entering the school. His actions were, of course, in direct violation of the 1954 Supreme Court ruling that outlawed "separate but equal schools."

"The parents [of the black children] were justifiably afraid for their children's safety," Bates told the Chicago Tribune. "But we felt that we had to risk everything. . . ."

A mob lying in wait for the arrival of the children tried to lynch 15-year-old Elizabeth Eckford. On September 23, they tried again to enter the school, succeeded but had to leave because of the threatening mob outside. Bates demanded that President Eisenhower intervene and violence spread throughout the city.

The President dispatched 10,000 members of the National Guard and the 101st Airborne division and Central High was integrated.

Although Daisy Bates "won," it was not without a great price. She and other local NAACP leaders were arrested and she and her husband lost their newspaper business when they refused to cave-in to the demands of advertisers that she dissuade blacks from applying for admission to Central High School.

Diane Nash grew up on Chicago's South Side and in 1959 went off to Nashville to attend Fisk University, one of our nation's leading historically black colleges. "There were no restaurants in downtown Nashville where black people could sit and eat in an unsegregated manner, and only one movie theater, where we were relegated to the balcony," Nash told a Chicago Tribune reporter in 1994.