

happen several times in my District alone. Our local leaders know how much is needed to fix up their schools and libraries, and they rightly refuse to borrow more than necessary. By supporting this proposal, we are not only wisely utilizing limited federal funds, but we would be saving local taxpayers' money otherwise spent on inflated bond requests, fees, and other administrative costs associated with the for-profit market.

Specifically, SIBs will be created with federal seed money and offer a flexible menu of loan and credit enhancement assistance, terms, and maturities—all of which will allow communities to save local taxpayer dollars. As loans are repaid, the SIBs funds would be replenished and the banks could make new loans or loan guarantees to other school and library infrastructure projects.

Our children need to feel pride in their schools and libraries. It is my hope that my legislation is one of several first steps that can be made towards addressing this overwhelming issue of school and library construction. It is no secret that we need to educate our kids in a safe and supportive environment if we expect them to achieve in the 21st century.

TRIBUTE TO COMMANDER MARK
M. LEARY

HON. BILL C.W. YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding Naval Officer, Commander Mark Leary who has served with distinction for the past 3 years for the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Financial Management and Comptroller as a Principle Assistant and Deputy in the Appropriations Matters Office. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to the Navy, the Congress, and our great Nation as a whole.

During his tenure in the Appropriations Matters Office, which began in January of 1996, Commander Leary has provided members of the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Defense as well as our professional and personal staffs with timely and accurate support regarding Navy plans, programs and budget decisions. His valuable contributions have enabled the Subcommittee and the Department of the Navy to strengthen its close working relationship and to ensure the most modern, well trained and well equipped naval forces attainable for the defense of our great nation.

Mr. Speaker, Mark Leary and his wife Paula have made many sacrifices during his naval career and as they embark once again on that greatest adventure of a Naval Aviator's career, commander of a helicopter squadron, I call upon my colleagues to wish him every success as well as fair winds and following seas.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION POST 694, NORTHPORT ON THE OCCASION OF 75 YEARS OF SPONSORSHIP BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA TROOP 41

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pray tribute to the American Legion Post #694 of Northport, NY, for its continuous support for Boy Scout Troop #41. For the past 75 years the American Legion Post has sponsored this troop, making it the oldest sponsorship in New York State. Post 694's commitment to this troop and its membership over these many years symbolizes all that is truest in America; patriotism, loyalty and love of country.

All of the good deeds that men do, does in fact live after them. So that today, we salute the many members of the American Legion Post 694 who began and continued the sponsorship up until this present date. In a society that seeks great heroes and leaders, it is most commendable that the American Legion Post 694 has striven mightily to maintain this troop with honor and dignity, and to provide a positive role model.

On Sunday, May 2, 1999, when family, friends and members of the American Legion Post 694 and the Boy Scout Troop 41 gather to celebrate this outstanding accomplishment, let us all applaud this Herculean effort and achievement.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to salute the members of the American Legion Post 694, past and present, in an acknowledgment of a deed well done.

EXPOSING RACISM

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in my continuing efforts to document and expose racism in America, I submit the following articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRUTH SOUGHT IN 1910 MOB KILLING OF BLACK MAN

By Todd Bensman

The Dallas Morning News (KRT) Dallas—The only memorial to Allen Brooks is a novelty picture postcard—made from a photograph and, for many years in an earlier time popularly mailed from Dallas.

In the photograph, snapped 89 years ago, a vast Dallas mob of 10,000, many of them children, stand shoulder to shoulder around Brooks, a black man.

He was lynched from a telephone pole in downtown Dallas. The execution is "one of the great tragedies ever to occur in Dallas," said local journalist and historian Darwin Payne. All that remains in the city's memory is an original postcard at the Dallas Public Library and a few old newspaper clippings.

Until now, the event in March 1910 has not been publicly viewed as worthy of investigation or academic reflection.

But that would change if some scholars and city officials have their way.

They say the city of Dallas should commission a study to investigate the incident if only because Brooks' guilt is doubtful and no mob leaders were ever held responsible. The 68-year-old Dallas man was to have stood trial on never-proved charges of molesting a white 3-year-old girl.

"It's not in the nature of Dallas historians to do research on that sort of topic," said Bill Farmer, a historian and professor emeritus of theology at Southern Methodist University. "That's true of Southern regions in general and the tendency to bemoan bad things that happened but then to forget them. And Dallas has a particularly bad case of this."

"But I think there is a readiness now. I think the time is right."

Kenneth Hamilton, a professor of history at SMU, points to recent efforts to unearth the truth about long-buried cases of killings of blacks, such as massacres in Rosewood, Fla., and Forsyth, Ga., and the Tulsa, Okla., race riots. In Tulsa, a city commission is reconstructing the 1921 melee set off by a rape charge against a black man. Local blacks want reparations.

"We don't have an urban historian on campus who does Dallas history. There's no conspiracy; we just have people whose interests lay elsewhere, and that's not unusual," said Dr. Hamilton of SMU, who is black. "Blacks were not important to Dallas until recently. So if it's important to Dallas, then Dallas can commission someone to do it."

As the State and Nation cope with the modern-day trial in Jasper, TX, of a white supremacist convicted of dragging a black man to death, historians recall an earlier time of such acts.

Small-town Texas contributed to the annals of Southern mob lynchings from post-slavery Reconstruction through the 1920's and 1930's.

But few such incidents anywhere were as urban, well-attended or festive as the mob killing of Brooks in downtown Dallas, historians say.

The only thing that anyone knows for certain is that Brooks never got his day in a big-city court.

According to newspaper accounts, Brooks was found in a barn with Mary Ethel Huven, a 3-year-old who had been missing. He was accused of molesting her and arrested in late February 1910.

Authorities, correctly reading public sentiment, anticipated a lynch-minded mob. They hid Brooks for a week before his scheduled trial. A mob that did form outside the city jail disbanded only after a delegation toured the facility and left satisfied that Brooks was not inside.

But according to eyewitness accounts, the vigilantes knew they would find Brooks a week later at his trial in the Dallas County Courthouse.

Overwhelming more than 70 peace officers, they broke into Judge Robert Sealey's second-floor courtroom, nabbed Brooks and tied a rope around his neck. The other end was thrown to the crowd below. A struggling Brooks was pushed and pulled through the window.

It is thought that he died from the fall. But their fury unassuaged, the crowd dragged his body and hung him up on a telephone pole near an arch erected for an Elks convention. Moments later, witnesses say, people tore his clothing and the rope to shreds for souvenirs.

Judge Sealey ordered a grand jury investigation that proved inconclusive after police officers swore they recognized no one in the crowd.

The incident, one of the hundreds that occurred all over the South during the period, made headlines and was quickly forgotten.

"There wasn't any public outcry," Payne said. "Man, you're talking about the bloody teens and the bloody '20s. This was home to Klan Chapter Number 66, the largest in the country. Lawyers, judges, fire chiefs, police chiefs, they were all members."

Historians familiar with the period suggest there are reasons to doubt Brooks' guilt, primarily because many mob hangings of blacks were set off by flimsy, deliberately inflammatory rape allegations. In 1921 in Tulsa, the rape charges that set off the riots were later dropped, the black suspect acquitted.

Brooks' case, based on the testimony of a 3-year-old, would hardly have withstood a routine defense in a truly impartial court, experts say.

Some odd tidbits have surfaced that cast doubt on the case against Brooks.

Payne, the author of "Big D," said he learned during his research for the book a quarter-century ago that Brooks had been among several black men working for a wealthy white family. After an argument, another black man employed as a cook smeared chicken blood on the child's legs and said Brooks raped her.

But even a determined effort to get at the truth may prove difficult. County grand jury records dating back to the time were mostly destroyed in a 1950's flood of the basement where they were stored. Neither Dallas police nor the county district attorney's office have records dated to those days.

Census, birth and marriage records searches yielded nothing on Huvens, the alleged victim who would be 92 now. It is unknown whether she lived out her life in the area or whether descendants still do. What became of the Brooks family also is uncertain.

No student dissertations or theses about the Brooks case have been done.

City Council member Al Lipscomb, a student of black history, said he supports a commission that would investigate the Brooks case.

"I think it would be healthy for Dallas. Dallas is big enough to weather that, to face that, to clear the conscience of this city and move on," Lipscomb said. "At least we would say we didn't know about and forgot about it. We can't have anything like that in our past without any hint of an investigation."

MINORITIES ARE PAWNS IN VOUCHER GAME

By Starita Smith

The battle over school vouchers is heating up again all over the country.

In New York City, Schools Chancellor Rudy Crew threatened to resign over Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's voucher proposal. Giuliani is trying to persuade the school board to establish an experimental program giving vouchers to students in one of the 32 community school districts that make up the New York system.

In Florida and Texas, legislators ponder bills that would give scholarships—read vouchers—to children to attend private schools.

In Florida, these children would normally attend what the state would deem to be failing public schools. In Texas, they would be from large urban areas, with a limit of 5,000 pupils per district eligible for the vouchers. The districts affected would be Houston, Dallas and San Antonio.

While all these proposals sound altruistic, there is a hidden agenda.

Many vouchers proponents are motivated not by the plight of minority children but by the opportunity to score political points. These vouchers are intended to build support among desperate minority parents, who

would then ally with conservatives who want to defund public schools and promote private schools.

The strategy seems to be working. Already in Wisconsin and Texas, a few minority Democratic leaders have joined with Republicans to support voucher programs because they think minority children would benefit.

In the past, the momentum has been against vouchers, as Democrats and others have defeated voucher initiatives usually proposed by Republicans without any mention of improving things for poor kids. Now that vouchers are being proposed for the children who attend the worst schools, struggling families and others who opposed vouchers are rethinking their positions.

A primary argument for vouchers is that public education needs competition just like corporations. The worst schools won't get better until they face a challenge for their clientele, who for the first time will have a choice, vouchers proponents argue.

If the logic sounds as if it sprang from corporate culture, that's because it did. Here in Texas, some of the main proponents of the competition idea are wealthy white businessmen. Some have even given tiny chunks of their multimillion dollar fortunes to start scholarship funds for poor kids to further the idea.

When you sit in a well-furnished office at the top of a tall office building, as some of these men do, I can see how the reasoning might sound good.

However, at ground zero, in the shabby classrooms of our public schools, it doesn't ring true.

Public schools are not corporations. When a corporation faces an aggressive competitor, it can raise more capital; merge with other corporations to become stronger; diversify, or if worst comes to worst, shut down. Public schools, by law, can hardly do any of these things.

Any state funding plan that provides for vouchers will hurt public schools. The voucher proposals would lure thousands of kids away from public schools, and with them, tens of millions of dollars, since public-school funding formulas are based on attendance.

Then there is the long-term consequence of distancing more voters from public schools. If children don't attend public schools, then there is no truly compelling reason for their parents and relatives to vote for local school-tax measures.

Already, public schools face strong competition from private ones in several communities in the South and the North. This competition dates back to the days of fierce resistance to school desegregation, when private schools cropped up as an alternative for white parents who didn't want their children to attend public schools.

Montgomery, Ala., is one of these places. As I toured the city, I rode past imposing campus after imposing campus, expecting to see that at least one or two of them was a public school. None were. A public magnet school I visited looked as if it could use a few hundred thousand dollars worth of work. Friends who volunteer in Montgomery's public schools said the schools are so strapped for cash that teachers have to provide the toilet paper.

The private schools are nearly all white. The public ones are mostly black.

Vouchers would not yield universally integrated private schools. Too few minority children would be able to get vouchers and many of the best private schools would still be too expensive.

The latest proposals simply make minority children pawns in a political game aimed at improving the lot of those who already have all the advantages.

RIGHTS LEADERS SAY LAWS NATIONWIDE TARGETING HATE CRIMES HAVE BEEN EFFECTIVE

By Sabrina L. Miller

Knight Ridder Newspapers (KRT) Miami—Prosecuting hate isn't easy. Although Florida's hate crimes law is one of the toughest in the nation, the number of defendants actually prosecuted under the 10-year-old statute remains relatively low, prosecutors say, because the standard is often difficult to prove.

"What you have to prove is that but for the fact that the victim was not a member of a certain group, the crime would not have happened," said prosecutor Charles Morton, a homicide supervisor in Broward, where a murder last week may have been a case of racial hatred run amok.

Still, civil rights leaders said, laws nationwide targeting hate crimes have been effective.

"We can't prove the negative, meaning we can't prove what hate crimes did not occur because of the law," said Arthur Teitelbaum, Southern Area director for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. "But we know that the Florida law is well known to the haters and the bigots, and they fear its consequences."

For Robert Boltuch, the man accused this week of the Feb. 24 killing of Jody-Gaye Bailey, being charged with a hate crime won't help or hinder his case because he already faces the most severe penalty for his alleged actions: If he is formally charged with first-degree murder and convicted, Boltuch faces either life in prison without parole or the death penalty. Boltuch has yet to be charged by the Broward state attorney's office.

"When you're dealing with Murder One, hate doesn't elevate it any further," Morton said. "The defendant is facing either life or death."

Florida's hate crimes law is used to elevate the seriousness and penalty associated with a crime. That is, a defendant cannot be charged independently with a hate crime; rather, the charge is added to an existing crime, such as aggravated assault or battery.

Being charged with a hate crime can bump a misdemeanor up to a felony and, if a defendant is convicted, can mean the difference between probation and prison.

The law cannot be used to enhance a non-capital crime to one where the defendant would face the death penalty. The hate element also cannot be used as an "aggravator," or a factor that jurors could consider in a death penalty case.

Although statistics show hate crimes nationwide have declined, glaring incidents like Bailey's death have made headlines. The names and the incidents are chilling and have gripped the public's worst fears about violence against minorities: James Byrd, a black man tied to a truck and dragged to his death by a white supremacist in Jasper, Texas; Matthew Shepard, a University of Wyoming student beaten to death because he was gay; and the Feb. 19 beating death of Billy Jack Gaither, a gay man in Alabama.

Teitelbaum's group drafted the hate crimes law and was instrumental in getting it passed by the Legislature in 1989. The law was challenged as unconstitutional, with critics saying it targeted attitudes and speech rather than behavior. But a Broward case became the model in a state Supreme Court ruling that the hate crimes law is constitutional.

Fort Lauderdale defense attorney Herb Cohen was physically and verbally attacked by Richard Stalder in 1991 after going to Stalder's home to retrieve earrings for a female friend. Stalder answered the door, stating: "Hey Jew boy, what do you want?" and repeatedly made derogatory comments about Cohen's ancestry.

Stalder was charged with battery against Cohen, and when the two appeared in court, Stalder continued to assault Cohen with antisemitic slurs. Circuit Judge J. Leonard Fleet dismissed the charges against Stalder, saying the hate crimes law was unconstitutional. But the state Supreme Court reversed Fleet in 1994.

Former Chief Justice Gerald Kogan in the opinion wrote: "I do not dispute that people have a right to hold intolerant and bigoted opinions. But that is a far different matter than saying they have a right to act upon those opinions. . . . Criminal motive is not and never has been a protected form of expression."

Stalder later accepted a plea deal and received probation. Cohen said Friday that the standard of proof is fair and appropriate.

"These cases can be difficult to prosecute, and, in a sense, I guess they should be," Cohen said. "It shouldn't be easy to prosecute someone for what they say. But if the criminal act was motivated by race or religion, then it should be prosecuted as a hate crime."

Defendants charged with hate crimes in South Florida can be hit with a double-whammy in state and federal court. Local state law-enforcement agencies have worked closely with the United States Attorney's Office and the FBI to impose the harshest penalties on both levels. Defendants face criminal charges in state court and prosecution for civil rights violations in federal court.

Eighteen-year-old Raymond Leone, for example, faces up to 30 years in prison on state and federal charges after pleading guilty to two separate incidents in which he targeted the victims because of their race and religious backgrounds.

He and several others affiliated with the white-separatist group World Church of the Creator beat a Hispanic father and son for refusing to accept racist literature outside a rock concert in Sunrise in 1997. Leone also robbed and beat the owner of an adult video store in Hollywood because the man is Jewish.

Teitelbaum said the laws continue to punish ugly incidents of hatred.

"We saw the need to have an effective legislative response, a tool for law enforcement to prosecute these crimes because of their specific nature and impact," he said. "The victim is impacted, and every person in the victim's group is threatened and traumatized."

"American history, unfortunately, has been stained by these hate crimes," he said.

AUTHORIZING PRESIDENTS TO CONDUCT MILITARY AIR OPERATIONS AND MISSILE STRIKES AGAINST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

SPEECH OF

HON. DONNA MC CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 28, 1999

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am compelled to rise to make this brief statement on the issue of funding and supporting the NATO operations in Kosovo.

While I, like many would like to see a clearer definition of the scope of the conflict, and a specific endpoint in sight, I will not abandon our men and women who join those of our partnering countries, or undermine them or our

country. Further, while I am pained that the same concern and appropriate intervention has not taken place for the countries of my ancestry, Africa, as my colleague Mr. MEEKS said that is no reason to deny protection or relief from their persecution to the Albanian people of Kosovo.

I support Senate Concurrent Resolution 21, because it is the right thing to do.

TRIBUTE TO JIM AND ELLYNE WARSAW

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Jim and Ellyne Warsaw who have spent over 20 years building and nurturing their marriage, and family, as well as their strong sense of Jewish community in the Orange County area.

The Talmud states that "He who does charity and justice is as if he had filled the whole world with kindness." In the spirit of such words, innovative volunteers actively participate in delivering tremendous support, selflessly dedicating their time and energy to enriching our community.

Jim Warsaw, has shown his dedication as the Honorary Chair of Project TBY 2000 Building Fund Campaign, as Past President of the American Friends of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and as a board member of numerous organizations including the Regional Board of the Anti-Defamation League, the National New Leadership board of Israel Bonds, and an active member of the Board of Directors of the National Parkinson's Foundation Alliance and the Lobby for Parkinson's Action Network.

Ellyne Warsaw has shown her dedication to Temple Bat Yahm as Past President of the Early Education PFO, Chairperson for the Annual PFO Fashion Show and Holiday Boutique, Trustee as the Vice-President of the Temple Bat Yahm Early Education Program, and as a supporter and contribute for the Annual Canvas of Hope fundraiser for a local chapter supporting Parkinson's Disease.

In addition to their caring for the needs of the Jewish community, Jim and Ellyne Warsaw are symbols of commitment, integrity, and devotion to their children—Bryan, Zakary, and Kyle.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Jim and Ellyne Warsaw. They are both deserving of our utmost respect and praise.

IN HONOR OF THE INSTALLATION OF HONORARY CONSUL OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC FOR THE STATE OF OHIO

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Edward Keshock, Honorary Consul Designate of the Slovak Republic for the State of Ohio.

Dr. Keshock is currently Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Cleveland State University. He received his Ph.D. in Mechanical Engineering from Oklahoma State University and has conducted research on a variety of topics, including energy conservation. Dr. Keshock was also a summer faculty fellow at the NASA Lewis Research Center in Cleveland. He has received numerous awards for his teaching and research. In addition, he holds the rights to two patents.

In addition to his academic achievements, he is also President of the Cleveland-Bratislava Sister Cities. In 1995 he helped coordinate the group of trade and government officials from the Slovak Republic who attended the White House Conference on Trade and Investment in Central and Eastern Europe.

Dr. Keshock has strong ties to the Slovak Republic and was a co-founder of the Public Against Violence movement in 1989 that was the leading Slovak force in the Velvet Revolution against communism.

On May 2, 1999, Dr. Keshock will be installed as the Honorary Consul during the Slovak Spring Weekend celebration. The weekend events include the ceremonial opening of Slovak Consulate Offices in Cleveland, Ohio, which will be attended by the Slovak Republic Ambassador, Ambassador Butora. This opening is a historic event in Slovak-American relations and interactions. Other activities being held include traditional Slovak entertainment and history presentations.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Dr. Keshock for being installed Honorary Consul Designate, a position for which he is well qualified.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHESTER A. RILEY

HON. BILL C.W. YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding Marine Corps Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Chester A. Riley who has served with distinction for the past three years for the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Financial Management and Comptroller as a Principal Assistant and Deputy in the Appropriations Matters Office. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to the Marine Corps, the Department of the Navy, the Congress, and our great Nation as a whole.

During his tenure in the Appropriations Matters Office, which began in October of 1996, Lieutenant Colonel Riley has provided members of the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Defense as well as our professional and personal staffs with timely and accurate support regarding Marine Corps plans, programs and budget decisions. His valuable contributions have enabled the Subcommittee and the Department of the Navy to strengthen its close working relationship and to ensure the most modern, well trained and well equipped naval forces attainable for the defense of our great nation.

Mr. Speaker, Chet Riley and his wife Licia have made many sacrifices during his career