

community into an industrial center in Connecticut. The mills built during this period were multiple stories and incorporated the latest technological innovations. By 1840, Plainfield was home to seven cotton and five woolen mills. The cotton mills produced 3.2 million yards of cloth and employed 512 people. The woolen factories produced 110,500 yards of cloth using nearly 300 employees. In 1840, the railroad began to provide service to Plainfield. This linked Plainfield to communities throughout New England and provided another boost to the growing textile sector. Using the railroad, producers could distribute their products to new markets more cheaply than ever before. Moreover, the coming of the railroad helped to encourage the development of larger and larger industrial facilities. The original Wauregan Mill, built in 1853, was 250 feet long by 50 feet wide making it the largest mill in Plainfield by far. By 1860, this mill was the largest in Windham County with 425 employees who produced 3.9 million yards of various cloth products.

The history of Plainfield continued to be defined in large part by the textile industry through the 1920s. New mills continued to be constructed, including facilities built by the Plainfield Woolen Company and another by the Central Worsted Company. The last major mill was built by Harold Lawton between 1906 and 1912. This was the largest facility ever constructed during more than a century dominated by continuous growth in the textile industry. The original structure was three stories, measured more than 250 feet long and had a 150-foot smokestack rising above its steam generators. Over the next six years, the original building was expanded twice and employment grew to 1,200. These developments in the early part of this century prompted the Providence Sunday Journal to write in 1912 that "Plainfield has been transformed from a quiet farming community into one of the busiest mill villages hereabouts." The transformation of Plainfield from a frontier outpost into an industrial center was complete.

The residents of Plainfield have triumphed over a series of challenges throughout the twentieth century. They survived the Great Depression which dramatically reduced employment in the Town's mills. Young men from the Town served their nation bravely in two world wars, Korea, Vietnam and other military actions around the world. The community developed new industries in the 1950s and 1960s during a period in which economic forces beyond its control shifted textile manufacturing to the southern United States and overseas. During this period, new manufacturers, including Kaman Corporation and C&M Wire, moved to old mill buildings and contributed to economic diversification and revitalization.

Mr. Speaker, a yet to be published book documenting Plainfield's long history is appropriately titled: "Plainfield Transformed: Three Centuries of Life in a Connecticut Town." Over the past three hundred years, the community has been transformed from a frontier outpost to a center of textile manufacturing to the town we see today. As the residents celebrate their past, they look to the future with optimism and a strong sense of community. I know that our grandchildren and their children will mark Plainfield's 400th Anniversary with the pride we feel today.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH E. DEVOY

#### HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 12, 1999

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to pay tribute to Joseph E. DeVoy on the occasion of the Forest Hills Community and Civic Association's Testimonial Luncheon in recognition of his thirty-five years of service to the Association and to the Forest Hills community.

Joe DeVoy, a strong believer in community and coalition building, was selected as Community Board Six's first Chairman and continues to serve as a member of the Board. He has served as the President of the Central Queens Allied Council, a forerunner of Civic Alliances in Queens.

Joe DeVoy's strong interest and focus on community service led him to be one of the founding members of the Forest Hills Volunteer Ambulance Corps where he served as an EMT for six years. Through his dedicated efforts, the North Forest Park Branch of the Queens Borough Library was completed and opened to the public providing neighborhood residents with a haven to read and learn about their community and the world. In addition, Joe DeVoy was the driving force behind the designation and development of Remsen Park as a historic landmark and protected area and currently serves as the President of the Remsen Park Coalition.

Joe DeVoy routinely works with neighborhood community groups and local elected officials to ensure the quality of life of his friends and neighbors in Forest Hills. Under Joe DeVoy's leadership, the Forest Hills Community and Civic Association has developed a broad array of services for people of all ages. Today, the members of the Forest Hills Community and Civic Association still enjoy the benefits of Joe's guidance and leadership in finding ways to resolve problems which affect the Forest Hills community.

Joe DeVoy has long been known as an innovator and beacon of good will to all those with whom he has come into contact. Through his dedicated efforts, he has helped improve my constituents' quality of life. In recognition of his many accomplishments on behalf of my constituents, I offer my congratulations to Joseph E. DeVoy on the occasion of the Forest Hills Community and Civic Association's Testimonial Luncheon in honor of his thirty-five years of service to the Association and to the Forest Hills community.

WE THE PEOPLE . . . THE CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION

#### HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 12, 1999

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to congratulate the young scholars of Woodbridge High School from Bridgeville who represented my home state of Delaware in the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program. They were part of a group of 1200 students from across the country who were in Wash-

ington, D.C. from May first to the third to compete in the national finals of this program. These young scholars worked diligently and persistently to reach the national finals and through this program have gained a deeper knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy.

The names of the students are: Derek Bowman, Mike Clendaniel, Lisa Culver, Joy Diogo, Laura Divver, Shawanda Garrison, Krsitine Haring, Cassie Hartzell, Brooke Hearn, Lina Hertzog, Heather Holmes, Jared Judy, Michele Keough, Matt McCoy, Josh Miller, Blake Moore, Andrew Morozowich, Jessica Parkison, Willie Savage, Crystal Short and Lefeisha Williamson.

I would also like to extend my congratulations to their teacher, Barbara Hudson, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the team.

The We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young students about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The three-day final competition they participated in consisted of hearings modeled after those in the United States Congress. The students made oral presentations before a panel of adult judges and testified as constitutional experts before a "congressional committee." A panel of adult judges representing various regions of the country and a variety of appropriate professional fields served on the congressional committees. These judges followed up the testimonies with a series of questions designed to test the students' depth of understanding and their ability to apply constitutional knowledge to given situations.

The We the People program is administered by the Center for Civic Education, and has provided curricular materials at upper elementary, middle and high school levels for more than 26.5 million students nationwide. This program has promoted civic competence and responsibility among young students as well as awareness for contemporary relevance of the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

The team from Woodbridge High School conducted research in preparation for the national competition here in Washington, D.C. I congratulate them for their fine work that enabled them to come so far in this competition and to visit our nation's capital.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS EQUITY ACT OF 1999

#### HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 12, 1999

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the President of the United States, William Jefferson Clinton, I am pleased to introduce the "Federal Employees' Benefits Equity Act of 1999." This proposal eliminates certain inequities under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) and the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS), with respect to computation of benefits for certain employees. The legislation also corrects an inequity created by the court decision, *Wassenaar v. OPM*, that affects benefits for survivors of law

enforcement officers and fire fighters who die as federal employees.

Under current CSRS and FERS law, certain employees (i.e. air traffic controllers, fire fighters, law enforcement officers, and nuclear materials couriers) qualify for an immediate enhance annuity if separated from service after reaching age 50 and completing 20 years of service. The enhanced annuity, however, requires that they make retirement contributions that are 0.5 percent higher than employees generally.

The legislation addresses an inequity that occurs when an employee in one of these occupations is forced to retire because of a disability, or is involuntarily separated (not for cause), before reaching age 50, the employee only receives a regular annuity (and not the enhanced annuity), even if he or she has had 20 years of service in the occupation.

The bill fixes this problem by providing the enhanced annuity to employees, who after 20 years of qualifying service, regardless of age, are forced to retire due to involuntary separation, or for disability. The measure also provides for a refund of the additional 0.5 percent retirement contribution, with interest, when employees in these occupations retire or die before attaining eligibility for the enhanced annuity.

By supporting this legislation, you support federal firefighters, law enforcement officers, and others, who work in these very demanding occupations.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CHILD CARE CENTER ACT OF 1999

##### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 12, 1999

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill designed to ensure the continued ability of the Library of Congress to provide quality child care services to those who so ably serve that fine institution and other elements of the Legislative Branch, as well as to other federal government employees and private sector employees when space is available.

Similar to the general law applying to other federal child care facilities, this legislation would amend the Library of Congress Child Care Center's authorizing language to specify that the Center must have at least 50 percent of its enrollees from families of federal employees. The legislation also establishes priorities for enrollment in the Center: first priority would go to children (and grandchildren and dependents) of Library employees; second priority would go to children of other employees of the Legislative Branch; and third priority would go to children of employees of other federal agencies. Children of non-federal employees would then be admitted as space allows, subject to the 50 percent limit.

The 1991 law creating the Library's Child Care Center is ambiguous on the point of permitting the Center to admit children whose parents are employed outside of the Legislative Branch. The Library's General Counsel and the independent Library of Congress Child Care Association Board believe the clear authority provided in the bill I introduce today is

needed to continue the ability of the Library to provide affordable child care to Capitol Hill staff.

The proportion of Library and other Legislative Branch children enrolled in the Library's Child Care Center has steadily increased since the Center opened its doors in 1993. With nearly 50 percent of the Library's workforce becoming eligible for retirement by the year 2003, Library employees will have an even greater need for quality, convenient child care. Meanwhile, in order to remain self-sustaining, the Library's Center needs the same flexibility provided to other federal centers to admit a small proportion of children from families not employed by the federal government.

#### TRIBUTE TO ALEX AND SHIRLEY FAHN

##### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 12, 1999

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Alex and Shirley Fahn, of Sacramento, California.

Mr. Speaker, the Sacramento community, and especially the community of the Keneset Israel Torah Center understand why Alex and Shirley deserve our recognition and our heartfelt thanks.

These extraordinary individuals display the inspiration of the Talmud and serve as examples to those near them. Alex and Shirley show us by their faith and commitment that this kind of courage is possible and they surround us with their strength.

Perhaps the most remarkable example of Alex and Shirley's commitment to build in our community is their belief in the Keneset Israel Torah Center. Mr. Speaker, Alex and Shirley's work to take a dream and make it a reality touched so many people that they will be honored with a gala dinner in Sacramento later this week. I know I speak for those back home when I say that one evening of recognition could not possibly repay Alex and Shirley for their constant sacrifice.

The Talmud say, "Every blade of grass has an angel that bends over it and whispers, 'Grow, Grow.'" Alex and Shirley have been the angels of the Keneset Israel Torah Center—dedicating their time and enthusiasm to every aspect of creating the Center. Since the initial planning stages, they never hesitated to offer their home to host meetings and events. They served on the Center's Board of Directors and began a tradition of generosity by donating to the building fund and dedicating classrooms. This amazing couple unconsciously grew into a leadership position in the development and life of Keneset Israel.

We are grateful for Alex and Shirley's involvement as congregational and community leaders in a variety of organizations and capacities. Their leadership experience and personal integrity provide an example for the rest of us trying to navigate a true course.

Over the course of their service in Sacramento, Alex has served as president of both the Jewish Federation and Mosaic Law Congregation. Shirley has been active in the philanthropic sorority Theta Delta Xi.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the constant contributions from Alex and Shirley Fahn and

their commitment to truly give all they can. It is with great pleasure that I honor them today and offer my most heartfelt gratitude and best wishes for the future.

#### TRIBUTE TO STANLEY "SKEETER" SHIELDS

##### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 12, 1999

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of East Tennessee are losing a true statesman. After 32 years of successful service, Stanley "Skeeter" Shields is retiring from his post as Mayor of the City of Maryville, Tennessee. Few people in the entire Nation have served one community for so long and with such dedication.

A lifelong member of the Blount County community, Skeeter Shields has spent his career making life better for the citizens of Maryville and indeed all of Blount County. After graduating from Maryville High School, he attended Maryville College and went on to graduate from the University of Tennessee.

Mayor Shields has a beautiful family. He and his wife, Mary Frances, have two wonderful children and three grandchildren. Those who know Skeeter know that he is a true family man.

Skeeter Shields has been a devout member of the First United Methodist Church for many years. In fact, he has taught Sunday school for 44 years and is the past Chairman of the Church Board.

Mayor Shields is a model public servant. He was a member of the Maryville School board for 12 years, helping to improve the lives of young people through the education process. He was elected to the Maryville City Council in 1955, and in 1967 he was elected Mayor. He has served in that position ever since.

During his tenure, Mayor Shields demonstrated the true potential of a public servant. He was instrumental in getting several large industries to establish facilities in the Maryville area. Additionally, he helped develop a regional wastewater treatment plant, three public parks, two fire station facilities, as well as many other things that have greatly benefitted the citizens of Maryville.

Throughout the last 32 years, Mayor Shields has worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life for members of the Maryville and Blount County communities. I know that I join with everyone in East Tennessee in thanking Mayor Stanley "Skeeter" Shields for his outstanding service to this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I have included a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Tennessee General Assembly honoring Mayor Shields that I would like to call to the attention of my fellow Members and other readers of the RECORD.

A RESOLUTION TO HONOR STANLEY SHIELDS, MAYOR OF MARYVILLE, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

Whereas, it is fitting that the members of this legislative body should recognize those citizens who in their years of work have performed with extraordinary dedication and unprecedented devotion; and

Whereas, Stanley Shields is one such outstanding person who has served with alacrity and acuity as the Mayor of Maryville, Tennessee for 32 outstanding years; and