

teacher's sister had. Daniel explained how he chose to serve America through community service in such organizations as Habitat for Humanity. Daniel wrote, "I know that every time I help the woman next door shovel her walk when it snows, serve a hot meal at the rescue mission, or simply walk down the street and smile at someone, the flame from my already burning torch warms the heart, making them want to do more for others and believe in the youth of America." Daniel now hopes he will inspire others to also serve our country through military service, public office, or community service.

After graduation, Daniel plans to attend either DePauw University or the University of Notre Dame where he expects to pursue a career in medicine. Daniel is the President of his class, the vice-president of the school's speech team, and the Secretary of the school's Spanish club. In addition to Habitat for Humanity, Daniel is also involved in the Evansville Rescue Mission and Teen Power.

I commend Daniel on his tremendous accomplishment. Not only has he won a very competitive essay contest, he has also demonstrated the finest qualities of leadership, national service, and community involvement. I hope that his example will inspire others to serve our country.●

TRIBUTE TO JIM THORPE

● Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Jim Thorpe as he is being considered in the selection of Athlete of the Century. Pennsylvania has a historic affiliation to this great man, of whom a borough in Carbon County Pennsylvania is named for.

Jim Thorpe is the only American athlete to ever excel, as an amateur and as a professional, in three major sports; track and field, football and baseball.

As an amateur in track and field, Thorpe won the pentathlon and the decathlon at the Amateur Athletic Union's (AAU) National Championship Trials in Boston, prior to the 1912 Olympics. He went on to represent Sac, Fox Nation and the United States in the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden, and became the first U.S. athlete to win the decathlon and the only athlete in the world to win both the decathlon and the pentathlon during one Olympic year. These athletic feats and the subsequent worldwide publicity helped to establish the viability of the Olympics.

Thorpe's major league baseball career consisted of playing with the New York Giants, the Cincinnati Reds and the Boston Braves, in which he ended the 1919 season with a .327 average.

His amateur football record was established while he was a student at the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania and was chosen to Walter Camp's First Team All American Half-Back in 1911 and 1912. A founding father of profes-

sional football, Thorpe became the first elected president of the American Professional Football Association, now known as the National Football League. He was voted America's Greatest All-Around Male Athlete and chosen as the greatest football player of the half-century in 1950 by an Associated Press Poll of sports writers. He was also named the Greatest American Football Player in History in a 1977 national poll conducted by Sport Magazine.

Because of his outstanding sports achievements, Thorpe was inducted into the National Indian Hall of Fame, the Helms Professional Football Hall of Fame, the Professional Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio, the National Track and Field Hall of Fame, and the Pennsylvania and Oklahoma Halls of Fame.

Mr. President, Jim Thorpe's immeasurable sports achievements have long been an inspiration to America's youth, as well as to the youth of Pennsylvania. I ask my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to Jim Thorpe for his renowned accomplishments, as he is considered for Athlete of the Century in 2000.●

JOYCE CHIANG

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I wish to acknowledge the life and passing of Joyce Chiang, the sister of a member of my staff, John Chiang. I extend my deepest condolences to all the members of Joyce's family and to the many friends who are grieving today over her loss.

A young woman of great talent and promise, Joyce touched the lives of many through her vivacious spirit and dedication to her community. She will long be remembered and greatly missed.

At the age of 28, Joyce had already demonstrated a strong commitment to public service. Most recently, she worked as an attorney for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Prior to joining the INS, Joyce was a staff member for Congressman Howard Berman. She served as the Student Body President at Smith College, where she graduated in 1992. In her spare time, Joyce volunteered for local charities.

After Joyce disappeared one night in January, her friends and family began organizing to find her. They posted fliers, wore yellow ribbons, and held weekly candlelight vigils for her safe return. These vigils, which were held both in Washington and in California, were attended by hundreds of people—a testament to Joyce's ability to touch people's lives in a special way. Tragically, the search for Joyce Chiang ended with the terrible news that her life had been taken.

Joyce was a young person full of energy, intelligence, and generosity. She was deeply dedicated to improving our communities and had only begun to make her contribution to our society.

Her passing is a loss not only for her friends and family, but for all of us in the greater community in which she lived.●

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE R. STEPHENS

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, it is with mixed emotions that I offer this congratulatory statement to George R. Stephens, a long-time GPO liaison to the Senate Republican Policy Committee, on the eve of his retirement. George has been a part of the Policy Committee family for so long that we've practically forgotten he's on a different payroll. In fact, his tenure with the Committee long precedes my service as Committee Chairman.

But, let's start at the beginning. George R. Stephens began his employment with the Government Printing Office in 1969, following in his mother's—and his grandmother's—footsteps. George's mother, Ella Stephens, joined GPO in 1950 as a "clerk-typist." George's first GPO job was a Linotype operator. After a short stint in the private sector, George returned to work at GPO's headquarters for about 10 years. In January of 1981, he began his 18-year service as a GPO liaison to the U.S. Senate, assigned to the Republican Policy Committee (RPC) as a printer/proofreader. The position included aiding the RPC in publishing its Record Vote Analysis, a publication the Committee has provided continually since its inception in 1947.

George has served under four Policy Committee chairmen: John Tower of Texas; Bill Armstrong of Colorado; DON NICKLES; and now myself. It must have been a challenge for a nonpartisan federal employee to work in the single large committee room that houses the dedicated, outspoken, and decidedly opinionated RPC staff, engaged in near-constant discourse about how to solve the problems of the day. To his credit, George's professionalism and nonpartisanship never wavered, yet he is accepted as a full-fledged member of our Policy Committee family. I think it's fair to say he appreciates our party's dedication to keeping government in its place—that is, good government, but not Big Government.

George has certainly been an energetic advocate for the good government work of his employer, Congress' printer. In a letter to the editor to Roll Call in 1995 responding to that newspaper's call for increased privatization of GPO services, George wrote, "... There isn't another printing company on this earth capable of producing such large jobs so quickly and with the high standards to which Members have become accustomed. Newcomers to Washington quickly learn that GPO prints and delivers the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and the Federal Register on a daily basis. They also learn that its ability to have printed bills and other documents available within hours of their drafting is essential to the

smooth and timely operation of Senate proceedings."

George's years of service with the GPO span an era of unprecedented growth in technology. From typewriters and hot metal typesetting, to so-called cold press, to computer desktop publishing, fiber optics, CD-Rom's and online publishing, George has witnessed truly revolutionary changes to the world of printing. However, one thing has not changed: our government's commitment to assure public access to government information. George is part of that proud tradition.

While some witnesses to a revolution turn and run in fear of the unknown, George has embraced each development along the way. His eagerness to keep up with changing technology has been an asset to our Committee, but his eagerness is not limited to technology. This is a man who loves his job. With a record that likely competes with any postman, George travels 60 miles each way every day to arrive at work on time, no matter the weather or traffic conditions. His dedication is commendable.

But George will not be remembered simply for his work as our Committee's GPO liaison. He's also an avid ham radio operator, and for 13 years has served as president of the Capitol Hill Amateur Radio Society. The club was formally established in 1969, and, at the urging of Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, it established a station in the Russell Senate office building. That station has been maintained on a voluntary basis, without any government funds, ever since. Over the years, the club has stood ready to provide communications in the event of a disaster, and to help connect military personnel overseas with their friends or family members. In one of its many accomplishments under George's leadership, the club in 1991 hosted a commemoration of the bicentennial of the birth of Samuel F.B. Morse, by reenacting Morse's historic 1844 message, "What hath God wrought!" from the Nation's Capitol to Baltimore. The telegraph instruments used for the re-enactment were loaned by the Smithsonian Institution, and because the society's members are proficient in Morse code, the re-enactment was historically accurate.

Yet, things have a way of changing. Like hot metal typesetting, ham radio is truly a phenomenon of the 20th century. The advent of the computer and the Internet age have reduced ham radio's appeal. And so now, when George goes, so too goes the Capitol Hill Amateur Radio Club. On George's last day of government service, April 30, the club will disband, the equipment will be donated to a foundation, the antenna removed from the Russell roof. The callsign "W3USS" will remain alive but inactive. This marks the end of a remarkable era.

So, let us look to the future. George and his wife Bea live in a little southern Maryland town called Avenue. His

house is right on the water, but George doesn't own a boat. He says he's never had time for boating. Now, he's looking at buying a nice little 24-foot or 30-foot "party boat" so he can host friends in an occasional leisure-filled afternoon on the lower Potomac. Perhaps, after that little purchase, he won't miss us all quite so much!

In closing, on behalf of myself, and of the current and former staff of the U.S. Senate Republican Policy Committee, I wish to offer heartfelt thanks for George's many valuable years of service, and our hopes that he and his wife enjoy many happy and healthy years of retirement. We truly cannot give enough thanks to someone who has dedicated himself to making sure we Senators—literally—dot our 'i's' and cross our 't's'.

JACKIE EBON

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, this past Sunday the Queens Jewish Community Council honored an important member of the staff of the Metropolitan New York Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty (Met Council). Her name is Jackie Ebron and she helps serve the more than 100,000 clients who are helped by this remarkable organization. Ms. Ebron, the Met Council's longest serving employee and Director of Crisis Intervention is an African-American whose exceptional service to impoverished Jewish New Yorkers was recently highlighted in New York's Jewish Week newspaper.

In the past seven years the Met Council has developed 1300 units of special needs housing for the elderly, mentally ill and the homeless; every day they provide nearly three thousand poor elderly individuals with home care services; they provide job placement to more than one thousand people a year and have trained more than 20,000 home attendants since 1993. Their food programs impact on the lives of well over 100,000 people and they also provide furniture and clothing to thousands. The Met Council's coordination of a network of two dozen Jewish Community Councils across New York City helps deliver services where they are needed in a timely and efficient manner. The Met Council is also one of the most efficient non-profit organizations today. They spend 98% of their budget on programs and services; only 2% is spent on administration.

I ask that the Jewish Week article on Jackie Ebron be printed in the RECORD. The article follows:

[From the Jewish Week, Mar. 19, 1999]

THEY CALL HER 'MITZVAH MAMA'

(By Heather Robinson)

By the time she was 8 years old, Jackie Ebron, who is soon to become the first African-American to receive the Queens Jewish Community Council's Chesed Award, had begun helping the elderly.

Growing up in the Grant Projects on 125th Street, her family had an elderly neighbor who rarely left her apartment.

"My mother would never send me to the store that I didn't knock on this woman's door and ask, 'Do you need a loaf of bread or milk?'" recalled Ebron on a recent afternoon. "So [the motivation to help] was with was a child."

Ebron has channeled that motivation into more than two decades of work helping the elderly and others in need. Over the years, she has visited more than 5,000 needy homes and helped many thousands more clients over the phone. And through her work, she quickly overcame an initial prejudice: "In my background," she says, "the words Jewish and poor didn't go together. But there is a very big Jewish poor population at the poverty level or below."

Now the director of crisis intervention services for the Metropolitan Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty (Met Council) in Manhattan, Ebron will receive the Chesed Award on Sunday at the Third Annual Installation Breakfast of the Queens Jewish Community Council (QJCC). Shea Stadium's Diamond Club, the site of the event, will go kosher for the first time in honor of the breakfast for the QJCC, an organization representing more than 90 synagogues and Jewish organizations throughout the borough.

At the event, Ebron will share her honor with Jane Blumenstein, family violence crisis specialist for Met Council. The pair has been selected because of the extraordinary dedication they bring to their work, according to Manny Behar, executive director of the QJCC. He added that he and other officers of the QJCC chose this year's recipients, as they always do, based on character.

"We always give the award to someone who exemplifies *chesed*, which is Hebrew for acts of loving kindness, and this time, one of the people we selected happens to be African-American and non-Jewish," he said.

Because the QJCC and Met Council work together frequently, Behar said he has had many opportunities to observe the rare sensitivity and respect for people which Ebron—whose colleagues call her "Mitzvah Mama"—brings to her work.

Behar recently watched Ebron provide assistance to a homeless, mentally ill man, and he admired her manner. "The patience and understanding she showed him were absolutely inspiring," he recalled.

According to Peter Brest, chief operation officer at Met Council, Ebron "combines a great and giving heart with a common sense approach to problem solving."

While Met Council, which receives public funding, assists many needy non-Jews, it also receives private funds and specifically targets Jewish poverty. The result is that about 80 percent of Ebron's clients are Jews, a fact which is no obstacle to her dedication. "To me it doesn't matter what race or religion you are," she said. "If you are hungry or homeless, I see your need."

A social worker for more than 25 years, Ebron, 48, grew up in Harlem, the eldest of seven children raised by a single mother. She attended Washington Irving High School in Gramercy, which was an all-girls school at the time.

After graduating, she started working at Heights Senior Citizens' Center, where her responsibilities entailed escorting elderly people to the bank and helping them with financial transactions. That was during the '70s, before direct deposit, when older people carrying social security checks were frequently targets for thieves.

That job was followed by a stint as an investigator for the mid-Bronx Senior Citizens' Council, a position that involved a large amount of what she describes as "leg work" to find elderly people in need.

Met Council hired her in 1977 to work on a special project arranged by a donor. In that