

Operations Able Response and Frontier Shield. He is a designated Coast Guard Cutterman and Navy Surface Warfare Officer, a licensed Master (100 gross tons) and has been awarded over two dozen personal unit, campaign and service awards. He is the 1997 national recipient of the U.S. Navy League's Captain David H. Jarvis Award for inspirational leadership.

From June 1998 to June 2000, Lieutenant Commander Fears was assigned to the United States House of Representatives as the assistant USCG liaison. In this capacity, he unselfishly served me, other members and their staffs in fulfilling requests and providing vital information pertinent to the USCG. My staff worked with Lieutenant Commander Fears closely over the past two years, and I know for a fact they could not have done their job properly without the able-bodied assistance of this fine officer. When a problem or issue pertinent to the USCG surfaced in my office, Lieutenant Commander Fears was the first one my staff or I called and, like clockwork, he promptly and thoroughly addressed the matter at hand.

In August 2000, he reports to the Naval War College, College of Command and Staff, in Newport, Rhode Island, where I know he will find great success. Lieutenant Commander Fears' future is bright, Mr. Speaker, and I wish him and his wife, Kate, the best as they forge ahead.

HONORING RICHMOND COUNTY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL BETA CLUB QUIZ BOWL TEAM

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of the Richmond County Senior High School Beta Club Quiz Bowl Team. Competing in the 20th Annual National Beta Club Convention in mid-June, team captain Joey Moree, John Bream, Allen Hodges, William Morgan, and alternate Mary Catherine Knight placed second in the nation and nearly came home to North Carolina with the National Championship. The Richmond Senior High team was one of 18 teams from southeastern and midwestern states. Some 2,500 Betas participated in the 3 day tournament in Arlington, Texas.

Having placed second in the North Carolina State Beta Quiz Bowl with the help of team member Montgomery Morris, the quiz bowl team earned the right to attend the national convention. The other five team members traveled to Arlington accompanied by advisors Judy Harrelson and Robert Graves. The Richmond team cruised through the first three rounds of the tournament. In the first round, Richmond Senior High defeated Martin County, Florida 185 to 95. The students breezed to a 250 to 140 victory over Koshkonong, Missouri in the second round. However, the semifinals proved to be more challenging. After trailing Pendleton Heights, Indiana 80 to 75 at halftime, the team roared to life and dominated the second half, winning with a resounding 265 to 105 tally. Drawing a crowd of over 2,000 Betas, the final round was a close contest throughout the match. Battling Southside, South Carolina, the finals came down to

the very last question, with Southside pulling ahead of Richmond Senior High with a single bonus to win the championship 155 to 150.

Mr. Speaker, the accomplishments of the Richmond Senior High School Beta Club Quiz Bowl Team deserve recognition. The hard work and dedication of Mr. Moree, Mr. Bream, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Morgan, Ms. Knight, and Mr. Morris have made their peers, teachers and parents proud. These six students have set an example for others to follow by challenging their minds outside the classroom. Their hard work has been duly rewarded with their strong second place performances in both the state and national competitions. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the efforts and achievements of the Richmond Senior High School Beta Quiz Bowl Team.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES-CUBA TRADE ACT OF 2000

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the "United States-Cuba Trade Act of 2000," to supplement legislation I introduced last year, H.R. 229, the "Free Trade with Cuba Act." The United States-Cuba Trade Act of 2000 will make the necessary changes to the U.S. Tariff Schedule and ensure that Cuba is not subjected to Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974, the so-called "Jackson-Vanik" amendment. (It is unclear whether the "Jackson-Vanik" amendment applies to Cuba, but the proposed legislation will eliminate any ambiguity in the law.) The legislation also calls on the President to take any appropriate actions in the World Trade Organization to restore full trading relations with Cuba, once the legislation is passed.

H.R. 229 repeals the legislative authority of the trade embargo against Cuba. The bill I am introducing today will, when applied in conjunction with H.R. 229, fully normalize trade relations with Cuba.

It makes no sense for the U.S. to trade with communist China, communist Vietnam, and other communist and formerly communist countries while continuing a 40-year old failed effort to promote reform in Cuba by isolating her people.

The 40 year old embargo has not achieved the intended result—isolation has not promoted political and economic reforms. In fact, here we are, 40 years later, and Fidel Castro is still in power, having outlasted almost 10 U.S. Presidents.

Many of the proponents of the China PNTR bill spoke eloquently about the benefits of trade with Communist countries, including the political message that it sends to the people and leadership of those countries about the benefits of freedom and the strengths of America's economy and society. However, some of these same proponents now balk when asked to apply these same principles to Cuba. It is hard for me to understand why in the view of some, these principles apply with such force to China, but not to Cuba. American businesses, workers and products are our best ambassadors—whether we are talking about China or Cuba.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIVITY OF THE VIRGIN MARY ORTHODOX CHURCH

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary Orthodox Church is Madison, Illinois.

Long before the year 1900, the seeds of the Orthodox faith were firmly planted in the City of Madison, Illinois by Carpatho-Russian and Galician immigrants. The first missionary priest, Fr. Stepanov, was sent to Madison in 1899. He heard his first confessions at the home of the Sawchucks at 1017 Madison Avenue. In 1902, permission was granted by the Archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Church in America to start the process of collecting funds to construct an Orthodox Church on Ewing Avenue in Madison. First a wooden structure was constructed, remaining on this site until 1964 when a new church building was built.

This first church building was blessed by Fr. John Kochuroff, pastor of the Chicago Parish and builder of the present cathedral in Chicago, Illinois. Fr. Kochuroff had later returned to his homeland and in the beginning of the Russian Revolution was martyred in that conflict.

The parish has its own cemetery, eleven acres in size, located at Highway 157 and Interstate 270 and is commonly known as Sunset Hill. The cemetery was purchased in 1924 and dedicated on Memorial Day, 1925. The parish was ministered by missionary priests in its early years, and beginning in 1905, permanent priests were assigned. The church choir was organized in 1920 and continues to this day. In 1962, additional property was acquired and a new building program was commenced. In 1964, ground was broken to begin construction. In 1965, the new church was consecrated and the church was dedicated.

In 1972, the Church held a "mortgage burning ceremony" and a ground breaking was held for a new rectory building. In 1973, the new rectory was completed and in 1988 the Rectory Mortgage was also retired and a Mortgage burning luncheon was held in October of that year. The church and rectory continue today to fulfill the spiritual lives of orthodox Christians of Russian, Greek, Serbian and other eastern European heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the communities and parishioners on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary Orthodox Church.

IN MEMORY OF MY PERSONAL FRIEND—PATRICIA KRONGARD

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, It is with profound sadness that I now rise to honor the life

and memory of an outstanding American, my friend Patricia Krongard. Sadly, Pat succumbed to lung disease earlier this month after a prolonged medical battle. As family and friends mourn her passing, I would like to pay tribute to this beloved wife, mother and friend. She was a great American who will be missed by many. Even so, her life was a remarkable one that is most deserving of both the recognition and praise of this body.

Since her birth in 1940, Pat has been a fixture of the Baltimore community. Along with her husband Buzzy Krongard, Pat gave generously of her time and energies to the Baltimore community. Her service included founding the Mounted Patrol Foundation to support the mounted patrol of the Baltimore Police Department, organizing the Peabody Institute's spring time fair, serving on the Advisory Board of the State Juvenile Service Administration, and finally, working right up until the time of her death to create a Board of Visitors for the University of Maryland Hospital for Children. These, it turns out, are only a few of the many causes that Pat devoted herself to during her accomplished life. Still, each point to the underlying generosity that marked the life of this humanitarian.

In addition to her distinguished service to the Baltimore community, Pat was also a renowned photographer. Pat traveled around the world, from Afghanistan, Nepal, Russia and China, taking striking pictures of foreign places and people. According to a beautifully written obituary that recently ran in the Baltimore Sun, Pat's photographs "reflected a sympathetic curiosity, with a portfolio of portraits of law enforcement officers across the country and artists around the world." Many of her photographs were displayed at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In addition, Pat worked closely by my side on the campaign trail on many occasions over the years, shooting an assortment of photographs of me and my family. In every case, her work was the highest quality. Pat's photographic skills brought her great distinction and were rightly a source of pride.

While her accomplishments as a photographer and humanitarian are many, Pat's lasting legacy rests in her family. Pat was the mother of two—Alexander Lion Krongard, Randall Harris Krongard and Timothy Lion Krongard—and the proud grandmother of two more. In her sons and grandchildren, Pat's love and generosity will endure.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Pat was a beautiful human being who lived an accomplished life. Although friends and family are profoundly saddened by her premature passing, each can take solace in the wonderful life that she led.

I know I speak for everyone who knew Pat well when I say she will be greatly missed.

IN HONOR OF JEAN MURRELL CAPERS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor retired Judge Jean Murrell Capers with The Black Professionals Association Charitable Foundation Life Achievement Award. She has led a life of dynamic public service in

the city of Cleveland for 87 years, and we are blessed that she continues to do so.

Judge Capers was born and raised in the same Cleveland neighborhood. From her early years, her remarkable talent and dedication shone. At Central High School, she was an exceptional athlete in basketball, swimming and tennis. She graduated with honors and started college at age 16. After earning her degree from Western Reserve University's School of Education, she returned to the Cleveland public school system to teach elementary students for several years. Her starting salary in 1932 and \$79.32 per month.

In order to serve her community in a leadership role, she ran for Cleveland City Council and won a seat. Her dedication to public service then led her to earn her juris doctorate from John Marshall School of Law by going to school at night. This education helped her to be a more effective city council member. Not only on council, but in her daily workday, she persevered to help individuals in Cleveland. Her long list of clients kept her much busier than most of colleagues. Judge Capers came to the aid of many people who needed her help, especially those who could not afford to pay her much.

In 1960, she became an assistant Attorney General. After that term, she became special counsel to the Ohio Attorney General from 1964 to 1966. Judge Capers was one of the original members of the Women's Advisory Council of the Women's Division at the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services. For this exceptional record, Governor James Rhodes appointed her to Municipal Court Judge in 1977. She then served an additional six year term when she was elected to the position in 1979.

In addition to her outstanding career of public service, she worked to help others through other activities. Judge Capers founded and helped organize political groups whose purpose was to increase the status of women regardless of race or political persuasion. She provided encouragement and guidance as a mentor to many public servants in Ohio, other states and in other nations.

In 1995, Judge Capers was recognized in the John Marshall School of Law's Centennial in the film: Four Decades of African American Leadership. She is also featured in the book *Rebels in Law: Voices in History of Black Women Lawyers*, by J. Clay Smith Jr. She is highlighted as a lawyer who is a leader in her community. Judge Capers was inducted into the Ohio Women's Hall of Fame in 1998.

Today, at age 87, retired Judge Capers continues to help young people, especially women, and mentor them in their career choices. We thank her for being an inspiration to numerous people in their formative years and in public service. As only the fifth person to receive this prestigious Life Achievement Award, we humbly honor Judge Capers for her extraordinary dedication to our community.

RECOGNITION OF SCIENCE DAY 2000

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Science Day 2000, sponsored by The Science

Coalition, an alliance of more than 400 organizations, institutions, and individuals dedicated to sustaining the federal government's historic commitment to U.S. leadership in basic science. Representatives of The Science Coalition visited several Members of Congress today to remind us that an investment in research is an investment in our future.

Medical advances depend on advances in basic science and engineering. For example, scientists are recreating pancreatic islet cells to replace damaged ones, essentially reconstructing the pancreas to treat diabetes. Islet implants are possible thanks to nanotechnology. Working molecule by molecule, scientist are able to create new molecular structures and this ability may lead to new ways of building human tissue and organs. The federal investment in research makes many of these breakthroughs possible.

Advancement in science and engineering requires the interactions of many disciplines. The interaction of physics, chemistry, materials science, computer science, and engineering in combination with the biological sciences makes advancements in health technologies, instruments, and treatments possible.

The physical sciences have transformed the modern world. We could not have mapped the human genome without advances in information technology. Modern navigation aids would not be possible without the Global Positioning System, an outgrowth of astronomy. New diagnostic tools such as digital mammography are grounded in electrical engineering and mathematics.

The economy is changing. Innovations in information technology and research based industries like telecommunications and biotechnology are leading the nation to a new level of prosperity based on federally funded research.

Twenty years ago few could have imagined an economic expansion based primarily on fiber optics and information technology. Yet they are at the core of today's information and innovation economy. How did we get there? Through university research. The next new economy is taking shape at universities today.

Alan Greenspan and leaders of industry continue to state that our economic prosperity is flowing from investments in science and technology we made years ago. Technologies that fuel today's economy came from these investments at university laboratories.

The global market for products manufactured by research-intensive industries such as aerospace, computers, electronics, communications, and pharmaceuticals, is growing more than twice as fast as that for other manufactured goods. This is driving national economic growth around the world. Increased federal investment in university research is one of the most important steps we can take to prepare for the "information and innovation" economy of the 21st century.

The current pace of new scientific breakthroughs holds the promise to raise the quality of our lives even further. To make this a reality however, it is imperative that we continue to fuel this engine by ensuring a sustained commitment of federal funding for basic research in these fields.

As a scientist and a Member of Congress, I am in a special position to speak about the need to ensure continued success of the research and development enterprise by increasing federal support for basic research.