

with her devotion to those who surround her, stand as testament to Caroline's commitment to making this world a better place for everyone.

Born on March 25, 1900, in Niagara Falls, NY, Caroline attended the Loretta Convent School and a business academy in Ontario, Canada. After completing her studies, she worked in her family's furniture business for a time, and in 1923 married Frank J. Guarini, Sr., who was a well known and highly respected attorney in Jersey City, NJ. A lieutenant in the U.S. Army during World War I, her husband was corporation counsel in Jersey City and a prominent member of the New Jersey Legislature. Together they enjoyed a life in politics.

Caroline has been active in many charitable and civic groups including the Cleo Club, the Dante Alighieri Society, and the American Committee for Italian Migration. Concerned for the needs of the less fortunate, she has spent countless hours delivering baskets of food and toys to the poor during the holiday seasons. As a senior citizen, she served as a hospital volunteer for the sick and elderly. Caroline's talents include singing and playing the piano. She has been active in her church choir and, at 100, still plays the piano remarkably well.

The Guarinis had two children, Frank Jr. and Marie. Influenced by the spirit and example of his parents—and since the apple doesn't fall far from the tree—Frank J. Guarini, Jr., studied law and went into politics. A distinguished attorney, he was elected to two terms in the New Jersey State Senate and seven terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. He served on the Ways and Means Committee and the Budget Committee. He was majority whip at-large for the Democratic leadership. He recently served as the United States of America Representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations. During World War II, the former member of Congress saw active combat duty in the Pacific as a Navy lieutenant.

Caroline's daughter and faithful companion, Marie, married Albert Mangin and began her career at New York's Lexington School for the Deaf, later teaching elementary school in Newark. The Mangins are the parents of two children, Peter, a noted attorney who is president of the Garden State Development which is engaged in rebuilding the Hudson County Waterfront, and Carol, who holds an MBA and is a medical consultant at Meditech in Boston.

When family and friends ask what she is looking forward to in the new millennium, Caroline, in her usual warm and gracious manner, says, "The celebration of my 100th birthday!"

Through a life that has spanned three centuries and two millennia, one phrase has followed Caroline throughout, and continues to ring true today—what a lady!

IN SUPPORT OF TAIWAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 2000

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, prior to Taiwan's second presidential election on March 18, the People's Republic of China increased its rhetoric and essentially gave Tai-

wan an ultimatum—to start reunification talks or risk invasion. Such hostile rhetoric from Beijing has evoked strong responses in both Taipei and Washington. The people in Taiwan are more determined than ever to disregard Beijing's dire warnings and reject Beijing's "one country, two systems" formula that governed the return of Hong Kong and Macao. The people of Taiwan would have to see a genuine Western-style democracy take hold in China before serious reunification talks could begin. In Washington, both administration officials and lawmakers have warned China that any action against Taiwan would be a matter of grave concern to the United States.

As a strong supporter of Taiwan's vibrant democracy, I believe we must do all we can to ensure that the voters in Taiwan are guaranteed the right to freely elect their president this March 18, and that China must not interfere in Taiwan's electoral process. I know that I, and many of my colleagues, become incensed when China repeatedly threatens its small and democratic neighbor—particularly during an election year. We certainly consider China's latest threats against Taiwan unwarranted, untimely, and unwise.

I am proud of the long-standing friendly relations between the United States and Taiwan, and I believe its time to show support for our friend.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS GILMARTIN

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 2000

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today on the floor of this House in recognition of Mr. Thomas Gilmartin from my district, as the 2000 St. Patrick's Day Parade Grand Marshall.

A prominent Irish-American in Western New York, Tom's community service includes work with the Knights of Columbus, the Irish-American Cultural Association, the Gaelic-American Athletic Association, the Ancient Order of the Hibernians, and the Irish Parade Committee. In fact, he has been involved with the parade committee for over twelve years. In recognition of that dedicated service and his commitment to our Proud Irish-American Heritage, Tom will serve as the Grand Marshall of the 2000 St. Patrick's Day Parade in the City of Buffalo.

Recently, I selected the Buffalo St. Patrick's Day Parade as one of New York's local legacies. This program's chief purpose is to document distinctive examples of a cultural heritage in each of the nation's fifty states, which will then serve as a record of life in America at the end of the Twentieth Century. Our parade is a fitting example of that cultural tradition, and Tom Gilmartin will make a fine Grand Marshall during this important event.

Tom and his wife, Mary (Steffan) are lifelong residents of Western New York, and attend Mass at Sts. Peter and Paul R.C. Church in Hamburg. The Gilmartins have four children and one grandchild.

In addition to his outstanding community service, Tom served the Town of Hamburg as Superintendent for Buildings and Grounds for over 20 years, where I had the privilege of working with him as Town Supervisor. Prior to his service to the Town of Hamburg, Tom

served the Village of Blasdell in the Department of Public Works. I am proud to call him my friend.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to join with the entire Gilmartin Family, the United Irish American Association, and indeed, all of Western New York in tribute to Mr. Thomas Gilmartin, a proud Irishman and Grand Marshall of our great parade.

SMALL BUSINESS REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3843) to reauthorize programs to assist small business concerns, and for other purposes:

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 3843, the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000 and urge its adoption.

This reauthorization bill authorization funding for the SBA's primary lending programs, the 7(a), 504 and microloan programs. It also includes provisions to authorize and fund disaster loan surety bond guarantees, Small Business Development Centers (SBDC's) the Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) program, the National Women's Business Council, the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) program, and the Drug Free Workplace program.

H.R. 3843 provides record funding for these critical programs that have played a large role in creating and maintaining this country's unprecedented economic growth. The record funding levels will insure that the core SBA programs will continue to grow over the next 3 years. When enacted, H.R. 3843 will fund \$1.3 billion in additional 7(a) loans, \$3.3 million more in SBIC equity investment loans, and a doubling in Microloan technical assistance grants.

Mr. Chairman, in the Second District of Colorado, many small businesses have reaped the benefits of technology related SBA programs. In particular the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program provides the funds necessary to refine their ideas, turn them into products, and to take those products to the commercial marketplace. Although the main purpose of the program remains meeting the federal government's research and development needs, small businesses have turned SBIR-inspired research into commercial products that have improved our economy and scientific advances that have helped to improve the health of people everywhere.

Studies show that nationwide, small businesses produce twice as many technological innovations per employee, as compared with large employers. In fact, most of the significant technological innovations of the 20th century ranging from personal computers to high resolution x-ray microscopes can be traced to the small business community.

Clearly, the success stories of small business owners who have participated in SBA programs provide powerful testimony to their merits. I commend Chairman TALENT and

Ranking Member VELAZQUEZ on crafting a bipartisan piece of legislation that authorizes record funding for the SBA over the next 3 years. I intend to continue working to help our small business succeed in today's technology driven economy.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on reauthorizing these important programs.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO AFRICA:
SUPPORT AGOA TEXTILE PROVISIONS BENEFICIAL TO AFRICANS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 2000

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as we work toward final passage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act, I want to reiterate the importance of the provisions related to textile and apparel products. These provisions are paramount to the success of the legislation's primary objective—to promote the use of trade as a vehicle for sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa.

In the March 7, 2000 edition of my hometown journal, the New York Times, Tom Friedman makes a compelling case for a commercially viable trade bill for Africa. While 85% of the garments sold in the United States are sewn outside of the United States, all 48 sub-Saharan African countries produce less than 1% of these products. Twenty-two individual countries export more clothing to the U.S. market than all of the countries in the entire sub-Saharan Africa region. Friedman rightfully points out that even "little Honduras" exports seven times more textiles and apparel to the U.S. than all 48 nations of sub-Saharan Africa combined.

It is critical that the African Growth and Opportunity Act that we pass contains provisions that allow African countries to produce duty-free textile and apparel without insurmountable hurdles and quantitative restrictions. Quantitative restrictions placed on that production are certain to discourage the investments necessary to grow industries and compete with Asian countries in the U.S. import market.

In this case, the so-called "technical details" of the final bill, though often overlooked, will mean the difference between a bill that is commercially viable for African and a symbolic bill. A symbolic bill would fail to sufficiently bolster African economies so that these countries can become better trading partners with the U.S. and better friends in the fight against transnational threats, such as illicit drug trafficking, environmental degradation, international terrorism and infectious disease.

I agree with Tom Friedman. Shame on all of us if we do not seize this historical moment to help, in a meaningful way, over 290 million people in sub-Saharan Africa living on \$1 a day. In this era of globalization we must not ignore and leave behind 10% of the world's population.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 7, 2000]

DON'T PUNISH AFRICA

(By Thomas L. Friedman)

There is a travesty brewing in Congress that, if allowed to continue, will be a source of shame for all Americans. It will certainly be an ugly stain on the U.S. labor movement,

particularly the apparel union and the A.F.L.-C.I.O.—a stain that will highlight all the unions' phony-baloney assertions in Seattle that they just want to improve worker rights around the world and help the poor.

This controversy has to do with a stalled trade bill called The African Growth and Opportunity Act. And the bottom line is this: At a time when Africa is ravaged by AIDS, at a time when 290 million Africans—more than the entire population of the U.S.—are living on a dollar a day, the main U.S. textile union, UNITE!; the main textile manufacturers' lobby, ATMI; and the lawmakers who bow to both of them are blocking a bill that would allow Africans to export clothing to America duty free—instead of with the current 17 percent import tax.

Why the opposition? Because Africa might increase its share of U.S. textile and apparel imports from its current level of 0.8 percent! Shame on the people blocking this bill. Shame on them.

Some 85 percent of the garments sold in the U.S. today are already sewn abroad. Honduras, little Honduras, already exports seven times more textiles and apparel to the U.S. than all 48 nations of sub-Saharan Africa combined. With our minimum wages, we can't produce jeans that retail for \$16 and we don't want to. North Carolina's textile industry has already become highly automated and has moved away from low-value goods to high-value, high-tech fabrics. Much of the unionized labor force sewing clothes in the U.S. is in large cities and comprises new immigrants, many not citizens, since most Americans don't want these jobs.

If Africa were given duty-free access to our market, sophisticated textile plants in North Carolina wouldn't move to Madagascar. China would be the big loser, because Africans have the same skills to knit cashmere sweaters cheaply as people in China, and if Africa were given a 17 percent import tax advantage in shipping to the U.S., manufacturers would move their production from low-wage China to low-wage Africa. Which is why a study by the U.S. International Trade Commission concluded that "the impact of quota removal [for African imports] on U.S. producers and U.S. workers would be negligible."

So why do the unions still oppose it? Sheer knee-jerk protectionism—even though the bill has tough measures to protect against any surge in imports from Africa, and restricts free-trade status to African countries moving toward democracy, economic reform and real worker protection.

No matter. Right now the only version of the bill the textile makers would permit is one that says Africa can only import duty-free into the U.S. if it first buys all the fabric, thread and yarn from U.S. factories, then ships it to Africa to be sewn, and then ships it back to the U.S. to be sold—a costly obstacle course that would prevent any new investment in African factories. The real motto of U.S. trade unions is: We're for more worker standards in Africa, not more work.

This is really bad. This bill isn't a panacea for Africa, but it's important. Throughout the history of industrialization, poor countries have started down the road of development by sewing clothes. It's the one thing that poor people can do right away. It's critical that this bill go through now because by 2005 all the quotas on textile imports into the U.S. will expire. It will be a free-for-all. Right now investors are deciding where to locate plants for 2005—whether to stick with China or branch out to Africa, Vietnam or Mexico. If Africa is shut out from these investment decisions, it will fall even further behind.

The Clintonites talk the talk of Africa and AIDS, but, sadly, they have been afraid to

get tough with the unions on this textile issue. Why is AIDS spreading so quickly among young women in Africa? One reason is that women have so few jobs they have to sell themselves to men with AIDS. Apparel jobs largely employ women. They make a difference.

But this is of no interest to the A.F.L.-C.I.O. crowd. All they care about is that Africa not sell more than 0.8 percent of garments here. Shame on them for what they are doing, and shame on us if we let them.

CONDEMNING THE RACIST AND
ANTI-SEMITIC VIEWS OF THE
REVEREND AL SHARPTON

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 2000

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following for printing in the RECORD.

Whereas the Congress strongly rejects the racist and incendiary actions of the Reverend Al Sharpton;

Whereas the Reverend Al Sharpton has condoned anti-Semitic views in that protesters from the Reverend Sharpton's National Action Network have referred to members of the Jewish faith as "blood-sucking [J]ews", and "Jew bastards";

Whereas the Reverend Al Sharpton has referred to members of the Jewish faith as "white interlopers" and "diamond merchants";

Whereas the Reverend Al Sharpton was found guilty of defamation by a jury in a New York court arising from the false accusation that former Assistant District Attorney Steven Pagones, who is white, raped and assaulted a fifteen-year-old black girl;

Whereas to this day, the Reverend Al Sharpton has refused to accept responsibility and expresses no regret for defaming Mr. Pagones;

Whereas the Reverend Al Sharpton's vicious verbal anti-Semitic attacks directed at members of the Jewish faith, and in particular, a Jewish landlord, arising from a simple landlord-tenant dispute with a black tenant, incited widespread violence, riots, and the murder of five innocent people;

Whereas the Reverend Al Sharpton's fierce demagoguery incited violence, riots, and murder in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, New York, following the accidental death of a black pedestrian child hit by the motorcade of Orthodox Rabbi Menachem Schneerson;

Whereas the Reverend Al Sharpton led a protest in the Crown Heights neighborhood and marched next to a protester with a sign that read, "The White Man is the Devil";

Whereas the Reverend Al Sharpton has insulted members of the Jewish faith by challenging Jews to violence and stating to Jews to "pin down", their yarmulkes; and

Whereas the Reverend Al Sharpton has practiced the policies of racial division and made inflammatory remarks against whites by characterizing the death of Amadou Diallo as a "racially motivated police assassination": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) condemns the practices of the Reverend Al Sharpton, which seek to divide Americans on the basis of race, ethnicity, and religion;

(2) expresses its outrage over the violence that has resulted due to the Reverend Al Sharpton's incendiary words and actions; and