

if we do not lose heart." Dorian Rorex did not grow weary of doing good, and he did not lose heart. In all of his life's endeavors he worked to help people. He was a member of Tarrytown Baptist Church and a graduate of West Side High School. He was a veteran of the United States Marine Corps, who served in Operation Desert Storm. While serving as a member of the Gary Police Department he was a member of the Fraternal Order of Police, the S.W.A.T. team, and served as an Honor Guardsman.

Dorian's life ended too soon, but his life was full, and he lived it with honor and a sense of duty to others. In all of our endeavors to make our community safe, we were encouraged by his energy. We were made young by his enthusiasm, and, when things weren't perfect, we were warmed by his friendship. His commitment to his colleagues, his department and his city was complete. Dorian's love for his family was absolute. And, though we'll never know "Why?" Dorian was taken from us, we can take heart in knowing that at least part of the reason he gave his life was so that the world his son, David, inherits will be the best he could make it. And with that, in some small way, we can all try to make sure that Dorian's hope for a better world for David, and all of our sons and daughters, is fulfilled.

IN HONOR OF MR. PAT TORNILLO

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 5, 1998

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to publicly recognize an important civic leader and my good friend, Mr. Pat Tornillo.

As some of you may know, Pat has been the leader of a nearly four-decade effort to improve the public schools in the Miami-Dade County area.

Pat arrived in the Great State of Florida in 1956. As a new teacher in Miami-Dade, he took an active role in the Dade County Classroom Teachers Association (which is now known as the United Teachers of Dade). Today, 42 years later, he serves as the Executive Director of that important organization.

This week, on February 7, the educational and political communities of Florida are joining together to honor Pat L. Tornillo for his "Uncommon Commitment to Public Education." This commitment includes turning Miami-Dade's public schools into one of the largest and most culturally diverse school systems in the country today.

Mr. Tornillo's work has been publicly noted before. He has won the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Brotherhood Award, the Outstanding Leadership Award from the United Way, and the NAACP Distinguished Award. Now, it is Congress' turn. Mr. Speaker, I ask for my colleagues to join me today as we honor a truly great American. A grateful nation thanks Pat Tornillo.

IN RECOGNITION OF MAYOR LIONEL WILSON

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 5, 1998

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a historic figure, Lionel Wilson, who was elected in 1977 as the first African American Mayor of the City of Oakland, California. Lionel passed away recently at the age of 82 and left a legacy that forever changed the political contours of the city.

Born in New Orleans, Lionel came to his "hometown" of Oakland, California with his family at age 3. He attended Clawson Elementary and McClymonds High School. Lionel went to law school and eventually became the first African American Superior Court Judge in Alameda County. The Wilson Family became a cornerstone of the West Oakland neighborhood during its economic and social heydays of the forties and fifties. Lionel served as Chair of an anti-poverty board in the sixties and seventies that came out of the Great Society legislation under President Lyndon Baines Johnson.

When Oakland elected Lionel in 1977, City Hall was boldly turned around as his compassionate but firm leadership brought access to those who had been denied access. Wilson opened up city government for blacks and other minorities, creating a new Oakland that paved the way for a new generation of minority politicians. Critical to policy decision is the city budget which was the responsibility of the city manager; however, his insistence that the mayor must have an important role in the process led to a three-term mayor serving for 12 years. His broad vision can be seen in the development of downtown Oakland and its neighborhoods.

One passion that Lionel and I share is the love for baseball, in fact, to be professional players. As you see, history had other plans. Lionel Wilson will be greatly missed and remembered by all as a man with a vision for the City of Oakland.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF KENNETH ROGER THOMAS, ESQ.

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 5, 1998

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS and Congresswoman JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD in announcing the untimely passing of one of this nation's outstanding minority newspaper publishers. Kenneth Roger Thomas, Esq., publisher of the Los Angeles Sentinel, died on November 28, 1997. He was not only a friend, but a valiant crusader for the truth and a compassionate man who ceaselessly contributed his time and energy to those who needed help.

Born January 1, 1930, in Cleveland, Ohio to James Edward Thomas and Augusta

Dickerson, Ken spent his formative years in Marietta, Ohio. He completed his primary and secondary education there before attending Ohio University from 1947-1951, where he received a bachelor's degree in pre-medicine. His degree took him not to medical school but to the military; Thomas served in the U.S. Air Force from 1951-1956 in Korea and Japan, achieving the rank of First Lieutenant.

Upon returning to the states in 1956, Ken studied law at Ohio State University, earning his bachelor of laws and doctor of laws degrees in 1958 and 1967, respectively. He began his successful private law practice in 1960, and served as a California Probate Referee from 1974 until his death. Ken utilized his keen legal mind to assist and advise a number of organizations, including the Los Angeles Fair Housing Council, the NAACP, and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Over the course of his career, he served on the boards of the California Rapid Transit District, the Los Angeles Urban League, and the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

Ken's affiliation with the Sentinel began with his service as longtime attorney for Ruth Washington, the widow of Sentinel founder and civil rights activist Col. Leon H. Washington, Jr. Col. Washington died in 1974, leaving the paper to his wife, who made Ken CEO in 1983. Ken brought tremendous energy and vision to the Sentinel, which had been foundering amid huge debts and antiquated equipment. Through his herculean efforts, the weekly was equipped with computers, its finances were stabilized, and the physical plant was renovated. Meanwhile, Ken found the stamina to maintain his private law practice and help the less fortunate, often playing Santa Claus for foster children at Christmas.

Ken was also important to the Sentinel and the Los Angeles community because he maintained the paper's commitment to relating the black experience to the general public, covering stories not told by the mainstream papers and providing frank commentary untinted by racial bias. He maintained an active interest in Los Angeles politics and was a trusted confidant and advisor to several community and political leaders.

Ken's tenacity, courage, conviction, love, and generosity will be sorely missed by us all. MAXINE, JUANITA, and I strongly urge our colleagues to join us in extending condolences to his loving wife Jennifer, his daughter Maria K. Thomas of Los Angeles, his extended family, and his many devoted friends.

PEACE INITIATIVE OF DR. ANTHONY S. LENZO

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 1998

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to a noble initiative proposed by Dr. Anthony S. Lenzo of Crown Point, Indiana. Dr. Lenzo has toiled selflessly for many years in an attempt to designate a "Weekend of Prayer, Meditation and Thought on the Futility of War and the Desperate Need for Peace in the World." His goal is to have the United States submit his resolution to the United Nations. Dr. Lenzo feels that, as a global leader and the chief proponent of

peace, the United States should be the country to propose such a resolution. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization constitution itself reads, "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

His own words most eloquently express his intentions. According to Dr. Lenzo, who recently retired from teaching elementary school and from his position as a colonel in the Army Reserves, peace is still a possibility: "With the entire world, together with its political and religious leaders, all praying for peace at the same time, marked with parades, speeches, dinners, fireworks, and whatever else is necessary to make this the most important event of the year, it has to have impact on everyone and further the cause of peace." Dr. Lenzo continues, "It will be a thankful day when we can once again live in peace * * * peace in the world, peace within our nations, peace in our neighborhoods, peace on our streets." He dismisses claims that this is impossible: "Years ago it was said that it was impossible to find a cure for polio, but we did; impossible to find a cure for smallpox, but we did; impossible for the Berlin Wall to come down, but it did; impossible to overcome Russian communism, but we did! The endless list of accomplishments that were once thought to be impossible are now realities. Peace in the world can also become a reality."

During the course of his campaign, Dr. Lenzo has met with great success. Between 1992 and 1994, he received responses from 30 states, 9 of whom instated a weekend of prayer for peace at his request. He has received responses from Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the Pope, and Elizabeth Taylor. Nearly all who hear Dr. Lenzo's plea to champion peace commend his campaign.

The last time I called your attention to Dr. Lenzo's initiative, in January 1991, we were just four days away from the United Nations' deadline for Saddam Hussein to remove his troops from Kuwait. Five days after I spoke of Dr. Lenzo's project, we deployed military forces in Kuwait. Now, again, we are nearing a stand-off with Iraq. And again, Dr. Lenzo works to remind us of the gravity of the actions we contemplate. As we negotiate and strategize and consider all our options, Dr. Lenzo tells us to keep in sight the end we all seek. His suggestion that we step back and remember to whom we are accountable is vitally relevant at this time.

In the words of John Milton, "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than War," and Dr. Lenzo's work is surely one of those victories. I admire Dr. Lenzo's insight and encourage all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to seriously contemplate his "Weekend of Prayer, Meditation and Thought."

PRESIDENT'S BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 5, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a member of the Budget Committee, to analyze the President's budget for FY 1999.

The federal budget isn't just an accounting tool. It's a vision of the kind of America we want for our families. Our vision is for an America where families are restored to their central role in society, the entrepreneurial spirit is unleashed in every community, and religious and civic organizations are released to solve local problems.

Unfortunately the President's vision, as outlined in his latest budget, is limited to an ever expanding Federal government.

The President claims that his spending plan achieves a \$9.5 billion surplus in fiscal year 1999 thereby reaching, an even surpassing, the goal of a balanced budget three years sooner than expected.

But even is that assertion is correct, his budget submission misses the real point: balancing the federal budget is not just a book-keeping exercise. Balancing the budget is about moving power out of Washington, having more decisions made by families and communities, and putting more faith in people rather than Washington "experts."

Balancing the budget is about restraining the size of the federal government so that other fundamental institutions—families, religious and civic organizations and business enterprises—begin to play their appropriate roles in the nation. When government grows, it invades the proper roles of these other institutions. The reverse is also true, so that when government is restrained, the other institutions grow. That is why Congress insisted that last year's budget agreement should not only balance the budget, but should also cut taxes at the same time. Only by coupling both strategies would the growth of federal bureaucracies stay in check. Only in this way could balancing the budget achieve the far more important goal of restoring balance among the nation's fundamental institutions.

One example of this restored balanced is the economic growth of the past several years, which has contributed significantly to today's favorable budget outlook. Critics have long predicted that too much deficit reduction, undertaken too fast, would cause the economy to contract. Instead, the reverse has happened. As the 104th and 105th Congresses held fast to their pledge to restrain spending and reform government, the engines of economic growth took over. The economy grew faster than projected. Interest rates fell, which in effect gave everyone a tax cut. Employment climbed. This growth, coupled with Congress's spending restraint, fueled our ability to quickly reach a balanced budget.

Another example of how rebuilding fundamental institutions helps all Americans is the decline in welfare dependency. This has occurred partly because the welfare reform law adopted in 1996—a reform the President vetoed twice before finally accepting public demand for it—devolved responsibilities and control to states and communities, which always were better suited to address the problems of poverty. Welfare reform gave Governors the flexibility to experiment, and tailor programs to their own unique populations. More importantly, it showed real compassion for those who received public assistance by encouraging taking responsibility for their lives, by making them accountable, and by moving them off the welfare rolls and onto payrolls. Since welfare reform was enacted, the welfare rolls have declined by 2.2 million people.

Mr. Speaker, the President seems not to have noticed. His budget reflects a typical re-

turn to expanding government whenever and wherever possible. For him, every problem (real or imagined) has a government solution—one that puts trust in Washington bureaucrats rather than individuals and families.

The President's budget contains 85 new spending programs, including 39 new entitlements. In all, these entitlements add nearly \$150 billion to federal spending over the next five years. Meanwhile, he fails to pursue any further reduction in the tax burden on the American family—who notwithstanding last year's reduction—are still overtaxed. In fact, he slams the family budget by gobbling-up over \$129 billion more of American income in new taxes and fees.

The President, who speaks of building bridges to the future, is actually taking the discredited road of the past—the past that brought on the era of big government. His zeal for more spending is disturbing. The government should be doing all it can to foster growth of economic resources, to provide for long-term prosperity, and to assure that the nation can meet its obligations to future generations. The government should not look for every way possible to spend these resources.

Nowhere is this more important than in Social Security—and nowhere does the President present a more staggering contradiction. To his credit, the President has acknowledged the need to prepare this unique program for the coming retirement of 76 million "baby boomers." In his State of the Union address, he urged that any budget surpluses that appear should be preserved for Social Security's needs. But right now, in this budget, he proposes to spend any surpluses and then increase taxes and pour those funds into more government programs. All this increased spending could, alternatively, be preserved for saving Social Security. But the President's actions say more than his words. He would rather spend the money on special interest giveaways than provide for a safe and secure Social Security system.

The soul of last year's budget agreement was a commitment to restrain the growth of government and to help restore the vitality of America's communities, neighborhoods, and families. By contrast, the President's budget harkens back to the era of big government. While Americans have come to recognize the limits of Washington's ability to solve problems, President Clinton continues trying to draw more of American life under the control of Washington.

America is hungry for a positive vision of society, a society that values hard work, honesty, and a commitment to family faith and freedom. But the President only serves up a vision of more government in a budget that is balanced in numbers, not in spirit.

MICHAEL KELLY COLUMN ON PRESIDENTIAL SCANDAL

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 5, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, if any members are keeping a file of administration scandals, I would suggest including the February 4 "I Believe" Op Ed column in the Washington Post by Michael Kelly, senior writer for the National Journal.