Bishop Kelsey was born on April 27, 1898 in Sandersville, GA. He received Christ in May 1915 and relocated to Philadelphia, PA in 1920, Bishop Kelsey officially started the first Church of God In Christ, now known as the Kelsey Temple Church of God In Christ, at 331 C Street, SW. Tent revivals were held nightly. The text of his first sermon, ''Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord'' was later adopted as the church's creed.

Prior to the purchase of the present site, services were conducted at several locations, 404 4½ Street, SW, 2030 Georgia Avenue, NW 4th Street, SW, 451 Virginia Ave., SW and 610 H. St., SW.

Bishop Kelsey's message and ministry reached the entire Washington, D.C. area through the airways. He began broadcasting on WWDC AM in 1941, and later on WOOK AM. The broadcasts continued for more than 40 years. Many broad branches were established as a direct result of Bishop Kelsey's work in this city including: St. Paul Miracle Temple Church of God In Christ, New Bethel Church of God In Christ, Friendship Church of God In Christ, Emmanuel Church of God In Christ, Open Door Church of God In Christ, Star of Bethlehem Church of God In Christ, Macedonia Church of God In Christ, Kirkland Memorial Church of God In Christ, Cornerstone Church of God In Christ, Victory Praise Church of God In Christ, Capital Temple Church of God In Christ and Living Word Church of God In Christ.

In his early ministry, Bishop Kelsey stood as a giant against the adversarial forces which resisted the holiness movement taking root in the Nation's Capital. His charismatic persona and great zeal, however, affirmed his prominence in the local, national and international religious communities. Samuel Kelsey engineered and erected bridges which spanned denominational gaps, and elevated his ministry to a pinnacle of religious diversity and camaraderie in this city. He also pioneered media relations and, in 1989, was recognized by the National Religious Broadcasters (NRB) for his excellence in service to the broadcasting community.

Bishop Kelsey's contributions to the city at-large demonstrated the compassion and commitment which characterized his ministry. Under his pastorate, the church acknowledged its debt ''to serve those in need'' physically as well as spiritually, by burying many of the disenfranchised and by establishing an Outreach Ministry which still exists today. This endeavor demonstrates the essence of servanthood through its clothing, food, and Summer Youth programs. The church also distributes tracts and Bibles, and has a strong Prison Outreach Ministry which serves the D.C. Jail and the Lorton Correctional Institutions.

The church often provided an open forum for the city's political process by offering its pulpit to noteworthy candidates. As an agent in social causes, the church accepted the challenge to continue rendering services during times of civil unrest. In the aftermath of the assassination of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., this church provided temporary relief and shelter for duty-worn officers and civilians.

In 1953 and 1958, Bishop Samuel Kelsey was awarded both the Doctor of Divinity (DD) and Doctor of Laws (LLD) degrees, respectively, from Trinity Hall College and Seminary in Springfield, Illinois. The esteemed legacy of Samuel Kelsey is a tower to the monumental temple that is the gateway to Park Road and 14th Street, NW. It is the inheritance left by a visionary and humble servant that is deeply rooted in the essence of Pentecostalism, and continues to serve as a beacon to the weary and downtrodden. The current pastor, Elder Fred D. Morris, Sr., the former assistant pastor, has accepted the charge of continuing to spread the good news from this vantage point.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members in this hallowed chamber to join me in echoing the theme of the Diamond Jubilee of the Kelsey Temple Church of God In Christ, ''Remembering the Past . . . Living the Present . . . Preparing for the Future.''

TRIBUTE TO FREDERICK W. SILVERTHORNE

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievements of Mr. Frederick W. Silverthorne on his 80th birthday. I ask my colleagues to join me in sending warm wishes to Mr. Silverthorne on this special day.

Mr. Silverthorne has served his country both in the Armed Services and as an elected official. After he graduated from the University of Illinois, Mr. Silverthorne served twenty-seven years in the U.S. Navy where he earned several medals and commendations for his bravery, including the Distinguished Flying Cross. He retired from active duty after attaining the rank of Captain. His position as a naval aviator on the aircraft carrier Coral Sea allowed him to fly multiple types of aircraft. Mr. Silverthorne's bravery and valor are demonstrated by his experiences while fighting in World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. He retired from the Navy in 1968 and joined the National Security Industrial Association (NSIA) where he specialized in anti-submarine warfare for twenty years.

Mr. Silverthorne moved to the City of Fairfax in 1962. In the 1970's, he served on the City's Planning Commission and Parks and Recreation Board. He generously volunteered his time and guided the city at a time when it was experiencing rapid growth as a suburb of Metro Washington. He also served as a member of the Board and President of the Old Lee Hills Civic Association over the past thirty years and is still currently active in the organization. He helped put Old Lee Hills on the map as a politically active community. Mr. Silverthorne was elected to the Fairfax City Council in 1974 and was then elected Mayor of Fairfax in 1978 and re-elected in 1980. He took this position at a time when Fairfax City was feuding with Fairfax County over the city's independence. He was elected on a platform of preserving ties with Fairfax County including its' school systems. The 1978 Mayoral election had the largest municipal turnout in City history with well over 4,000 people voting.

Mr. Silverthorne retired from the NSIA in 1988 after a long and distinguished career. Retirement has not slowed Mr. Silverthorne down, he remains active in all facets of his community. As a former champion diver, he gives diving lessons at the Country Club Hills Pool which he has been doing for 20 years. He is an avid golfer, playing any and everyday the temperature is over 40 degrees. Mr. Silverthorne is also embracing the technology age by taking computer classes.

Mr. Silverthorne married the former Bette Brackett in 1943. They had four children: Craig, Janet, Nancy, and Scott. Scott has moved on to follow in his father's footsteps by serving as a five term member of the Fairfax City Council.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring the birthday of Frederick W. Silverthorne. As Mayor John Mason stated, ''Frederick Silverthorne has made an enormous contribution to the Fairfax community not only as mayor or but as an outstanding civic leader.'' His 80 years have showed us what being a devoted and loyal American truly means.

TRANSATLANTIC EDUCATION AGENDA

HON. HENRY HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, one of our nation's great experts on education, Dr. D.L. Cuddy has written a valuable article on current legislative initiatives that we all can profit from reading. I herewith share it with my colleagues.

THE NEW TRANSATLANTIC

(By D.L. Cuddy, Ph.D.)

In the U.S. Congress, Rep. Henry Hyde has been warning people about school-to-work (STW) education initiatives, and Senator John Ashcroft has amended the Workforce Investment Partnership Act now being discussed to prohibit its funding of STW. At the state level, N.C. Rep. Don Davis is chairing a House Select Committee for Federal Education Grants, which has been investigating STW grants among others, and invited Richmond Times-Dispatch op-ed editor Robert Holland to address the Select Committee on this subject.

While the implications of STW at the state and national levels have been widely debated, not much has been written about the international connections. On May 18, the White House released a statement at the conclusion of the U.S.-European Summit in London, indicating that ''through the New Transatlantic Agenda (NTA), created in 1995, the United States and the European Union have focused on addressing the challenges and opportunities of global integration.''

One part of this ''global integration'' in 1995 was the agreement between the U.S. and the European Community establishing a cooperation program in higher education and vocational education and training. The agreement, signed December 21 of that year, called for ''improving the quality of human resource development . . . Transatlantic student mobility, . . . and thus portability of academic credits.'' In this regard, a Joint Committee would reach decisions by consensus.

As part of the NTA, the U.S. and European Union then convened a major conference, ''Bringing the Atlantic: People-to-People Links,'' on May 5–6, 1997 calling for ''thematic networks for curriculum development,'' and further stating that in an information-based global economy, ''governments

too are obliged to adapt their economic, training and social welfare programs.'' The conference final report noted that in the U.S., ACHIEVE has been one of the organizations at the forefront of defining key issues in this regard and developing strategies to address them. ACHIEVE has been measuring and reporting each state's annual progress in establishing internationally competitive standards, and business leaders involved have indicated their commitment to consider the quality of each state's standards when making business location or expansion decisions.

The ''Partners in a Global Economy Working Group'' of the conference discussed ''what redesigning of curricula is required . . . (i.e. what career skills are needed), . . . portability of skill certificates, . . . and institutionalizing cross-national learning/training activities.''

Most people debating STW in the U.S. are familiar with the role of Marc Tucker, president of the National Center on Education and the Economy. He's also on the National Skill Standards Board (NSSB), and on its website under international links, one finds ''Smartcards Project Forum,'' under which one reads: ''The Tavistock Institute and the European Commission are working on a feasibility study to research the affect of using Smart Cards in competence accreditation. The study will be carried out in the USA and parts of Europe.'' The project involves assessing and validating students' skills, with information placed on personal skills Smartcards, which ''become real passports to employment.''

If without a passport one cannot enter a country, does this mean that without a skills passport one may not be able to get a job in the future?

In October 1997, the Tavistock Institute (and Manchester University) completed the final report for the European Commission, and described in a report summary were the relevancy of Goals 2000, SCANS (U.S. Department of Labor ''Secretary's Commission on Achieving Necessary Skills'') typology with its ''profound implications for the curriculum and training changes that this will require,'' valid skills standards and portable credentials ''benchmarked to international standards such as those promulgated by the International Standards Organization (ISO).''

The report summary went on to say that ''there is increasing attention being focused on developing global skill standards and accreditation agreements,'' and there will be ''partnerships between government, industry, and representatives of worker organizations . . . (and) a high degree of integration . . . embedding skills within the broader context of economic and social activity, and specifically within the areas of secondary education, work-based learning and local and regional economic development. . . . The NSSB, Goals 2000, STW Program are all combining to act as a catalyst to promote the formation of partnerships to develop skills standards. In this regard, a system like O*Net can be seen as the 'glue' that holds everything together.''

O*Net is a new occupational database system sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration, and is being piloted in Texas, South Carolina, California, New York and Minnesota. It includes information such as ''Worker Characteristics'' (abilities, interests and work styles) and ''Worker Requirements'' (e.g., basic skills, knowledge and education).

HEROES OF EAST CHICAGO, IN

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and pleasure to commend the following residents of Indiana's First Congressional District for their display of bravery, community service, and altruistic heroism in rescuing over one hundred senior citizens from a fire in the Lake County Nursing and Rehabilitation Center, in East Chicago, Indiana, on June 20, 1998: Foster Battle, Leroy Butts, Dion Cook, Dwayne Cook, Priscilla Cook, Jermaine Cousinard, Betty Gibbs, Johnny Gillis, Darcey Glenn, Mitch Glover, Andrew Gregory, Dwayne Jackson, Anna Rose Jefferson, Jackie Jones, Joey Jones, Johnny Jones, Tyrus Julkes, Bennie Sapp, Louis Sapp, Willie Scott, Alan Simmons, Tim Taylor, Waylane Upshaw, Louis Ward, and Arthur Washington. In recognition of their unselfish efforts, these valiant heroes were honored by the City of East Chicago in a ceremony on July 1st, in Riley Park.

Though five residents of the nursing home were hospitalized, there would have been many more injuries, and even death, if not for the dozens of neighbors, friends, and passers-by who rushed to the scene of the fire. Minutes before the fire trucks and firefighters arrived from the East Chicago Fire Department, the intrepid rescuers were breaking windows with their hands and feet to evacuate the 112 residents from the blazing nursing home. Placing their own lives in danger, these brave humanitarians repeatedly entered the building, evacuated residents, and aided firefighters in caring for the injured until medical help could arrive. If not for their heroic efforts, many more could have been injured, or might have perished, in the fire.

This neighborhood effort shows the importance of community and friendship to the people of Northwest Indiana. Without the teamwork, leadership, and effort shown by these heroes, an unthinkable tragedy might have occurred. Moreover, these dauntless efforts represent the real value, respect, and honor the region shows its senior citizens. This noble rescue shows what a neighborhood can accomplish when working in concert, as well as representing an ideal of every true American community in a crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the brave efforts of these upstanding citizens, as well as the East Chicago Fire Department, for their extraordinarily heroic efforts, last month, which saved the lives of the 112 residents of the Lake County Nursing and Rehabilitation Center.

COMMENDING KIM BEAL

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, during the July District Work Period, I had the opportunity to meet an extraordinary young girl from Addison, Maine. Kim Beal, who is now 11 years old, is a true American hero. I am pleased to be able to bring her to the attention of the House.

Kim has faced many challenges in her life. Diagnosed at the age of 4, Kim has battled a rare form of cancer. She has received chemotherapy treatments, has faced surgeries, and has developed a weakened heart, a common side effect of some forms of chemotherapy.

But her positive attitude and will to survive have kept her going, and kept her one step ahead of the cancer. Today, there is no sign of the cancer in Kim.

That is battle enough to qualify Kim for the designation of ''hero.'' But that is not all of Kim's story.

During her recovery from cancer, Kim learned to swim. Doctors recommended swimming as a good sport to help Kim regain strength in her chest where her tumor was removed. Over time, she has become a very strong and confident swimmer.

The past April, her swimming skills were put to the test. As she played by the pool at a hotel in Ellsworth, Maine, 4 year old Morgan Beal (who is the daughter of Kim's 4–H leader and is not related to Kim) jumped into the pool while an adult was distracted. Kim heard the splash, and looked over to see that the girl could not swim. Kim swam to the girl, grabbed hold of her, and swam toward the side of the pool. Although the girl was grasping at Kim and making it difficult for her to swim, Kim managed to get her to the side of the pool where others helped to pull her out.

It is no understatement to say that Kim's actions that day were heroic. She put her own safety at risk to help a small child who was drowning. Were it not for Kim's actions, the day could have been tragic.

While in my District, I was pleased to have the opportunity to present Kim Beal with the Role Model of the Year Award at the Maine 4–H Teen Conference. Kim truly is a role model for all her peers, and I'm glad she is getting the recognition she so clearly deserves.

TRIBUTE TO BILL OBAN

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, today, North Dakotans said goodbye to a great friend and one of the most compassionate leaders the State has ever seen. State Representative Bill Oban passed away last week and I would like to take this opportunity to pay him tribute.

As a leader in the State legislature over the past 14 years, Bill worked tirelessly on behalf of those who needed the most help. His energy seemed endless during tough battles over compensation for injured workers and education for students with special needs. Bill represented the best part of the Democratic Party—he was, as one good friend described him, the party's conscience—giving a voice to so many people without one. During a time when our country is long on political rhetoric and in short supply of people with vision working on behalf of others, Bill stood tall as a true champion.

You see, Bill was less interested in taking credit than he was in making a difference. And with that attitude, what a difference he did