

Ensuring accessible and affordable health care was a special concern for Don. He served ten years on the Harris County Hospital Board and was a leader in extending Neighborhood Health Centers to all parts of Harris County, bringing health care to low-income people in their own neighborhoods. Don also served on the Texas State Health Board as a Consumer Representative. One of his major accomplishments was to help spur a statewide reexamination of nursing home practices.

Don also served for years on the United Way Board of Trustees and as a Boy Scout Leader. He spent his vacations at campgrounds for Scouts. Another organization that benefited from his participation is the Public Forum, a think tank at the University of Houston.

Retirement has not ended Don Horn's commitment and activism, as he is still active in recruiting union retirees for the Harris County AFL-CIO.

Don has been blessed with a devoted wife, Ruth, and three children, Melvin, George, and Sharon. He has one granddaughter, Ashley, with another granddaughter expected. He is an elder of the Trinity Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Don A. Horn for his thirty years of service to organized labor and Harris County. His contributions to the labor movement and our community will not be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO REV. WILBERT
SPIVEY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, this weekend will witness a tribute to Rev. Wilbert Spivey. Rev. Spivey is being honored for his many years of service to his church community as well as the community at large.

Rev. Spivey is a life-long resident of Montclair, New Jersey. I am honored to serve a portion of Montclair as its Representative in this esteemed body. Rev. Spivey has a wonderful zeal for life and all it entails in making life more comfortable—physically and spiritually. Rev. Spivey has served the St. Paul Baptist Church for more than 40 years in various capacities including Youth Ministry Director, Sunday School Teacher, a member of the Music Ministry (Male Chorus and Gospel Chorus), Wednesday Evening Bible School Instructor and Noontime Bible study teacher. Currently, Rev. Spivey is the Minister to Senior Adults.

Although quite active in the church, Rev. Spivey has taken his commitment to the Montclair community just as seriously. He has served as a past President of the Glenfield PTA. In 1995, he retired from his position as an x-ray technician with the East Orange Veterans Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, the Bible speaks of there being a season for everything. Rev. Spivey has spent his life living to his full potential and working to make sure that others have the same opportunity. I am sure my colleagues will join me as I extend my best wishes to him and his family—his wife, the former Sylvia McCormick; their three children, Michael,

Deborah and Lori; and their two grandchildren, Joya and Tommy; and, of course, his church family at St. Paul Baptist Church under the leadership of Rev. Dr. V. DuWayne Battle.

HONORING ELTA CEOLE SPEIGHT
OF PASADENA, TX

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Elta Ceole Speight of Pasadena, Texas, for her many contributions to the community, including 30 years of service as political director for the Harris County AFL-CIO Council. One of only three women to hold that position with the Council, she has been a leader on many fronts, including rights and opportunities for women, organized labor, and education.

Ceole Speight is best known for her outstanding contributions as a dedicated leader in the labor movement in Texas. Born in Louisiana, she moved to Texas after marrying her husband, Joe Speight, a former labor organizer, and quickly became involved in organized labor herself. She volunteered for the Women's Auxiliary Division of the Harris County AFL-CIO and became one of the organization's most dependable and hardest-working volunteers, recruiting friends and neighbors as well as her four children, Jean, Kenny, Calvin, and Glenn, when extra volunteers were needed. On July 1, 1968, Ceole Speight became the Harris County AFL-CIO's Women's Activities Director. Ceole is also a member of the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union and of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Ceole Speight has also been deeply committed to providing a quality education to all children. She served in all the elected positions of the Parent Teachers Association during her children's school years. In 1997 and 1998, the Texas AFL-CIO Scholarship Fund named a scholarship after her to recognize her concern for and generous contribution to education.

In all her endeavors, Ceole Speight has been a pioneer for women. A member of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, she has worked to ensure that the concerns of working women are not forgotten. Her leadership culminated in her appointment by former Texas Governor Mark White to serve on the Governor's Commission for Women.

Ceole Speight is also deeply committed to making our Nation's political process work for all Americans, as reflected in her efforts to encourage her fellow citizens to register and vote. She is a deputy voter registrar for Harris County and offers classes of instruction for voter registrars. She has also been active in politics at the precinct level and as a member of the League of Women Voters. She continues to serve as a member of the Texas State Democratic Executive Committee.

Ceole Speight has been a leader in many respects, but most of all through her own example. She has been a resource and inspiration for many young Texans. In 1991, the Texas Legislature passed a well-deserved resolution recognizing her many contributions. I join in congratulating and thanking Ceole Speight for all that she has done for organized

labor, education, women, and our community as a whole. Her contributions will endure for years to come.

THE NO SECOND CHANCES FOR
MURDERERS, RAPISTS, OR CHILD
MOLESTERS ACT OF 1998

HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, more than 14,000 murders, rapes, and sexual assaults on children are committed each year by individuals who have been released into our neighborhoods after serving a prison sentence for rape, murder, or child molestation. Think about it: every one of these crimes is preventable. These perpetrators were behind bars, convicted of heinous crimes, yet were released to prey on the population again. This is unconscionable, indefensible, and must stop. I am committed to seeing that it stops, which is why today I am introducing the "No Second Chances For Murderers, Rapists, or Child Molesters Act." The legislation will encourage States to keep the most violent offenders off of the streets.

Public safety demands that we keep these people behind bars. Second chances may be fine for a petty thief. However, I don't believe that individuals who have murdered, raped, or molested a child, should have the opportunity to repeat their criminal behavior.

We can prevent the repeat carnage if we simply have the will to keep these offenders in prison for life. It may be stating the obvious, but the fact is that last year, not a single murderer, rapist, or child molester in prison victimized an innocent person in the community. Unfortunately, all too many who were released went on to commit these brutal crimes again.

Among the crimes committed by released recidivists were these senseless tragedies:

In 1997, Arthur J. Bomar Jr. was charged in Pennsylvania with the rape and murder of George Mason University star athlete, Aimee Willard. Bomar had been paroled in 1990 from a Nevada prison, following an eleven year stint in prison for murder. Even in prison he had a record of violence. Bomar is also being investigated for involvement in at least two other homicides that followed his release.

Laurence Singleton raped and physically mutilated Mary Vincent in California. She showed extraordinary courage and perseverance by surviving the attack and working for his conviction. He was sent to jail, where he should have stayed. Yet because of weaknesses in our criminal justice system, he was later released, and he murdered Roxanne Hayes in Florida. Again in large measure because of Ms. Vincent's efforts, Singleton was recently sentenced to death in Florida.

Robert Simon killed his girlfriend for refusing to engage in sexual relations with his motorcycle gang. For this crime, Simon spent 12 years in a Pennsylvania prison. Eleven weeks after he was paroled, he was arrested for killing a New Jersey police officer, Ippolito "Lee" Gonzalez. A New Jersey jury would later sentence Simon to death for this crime. The judge who had sentenced Simon in Pennsylvania on his first murder conviction, had written to the state parole board that Simon "should never

see the light of day in Pennsylvania or any other place in the free world."

Reginald McFadden killed an elderly woman in Philadelphia by binding her face with tape and suffocating her. After 25 years in prison he was paroled. Three weeks after his parole, McFadden went on a crime spree in New York. McFadden murdered three people, and raped, assaulted, and held hostage a fourth. The survivor of the one man crime wave, Ms. Jeremy Brown, offered courageous testimony that helped to convince jurors to convict McFadden. After the conviction, Ms. Brown said: "McFadden was given a second chance, for some inexplicable reason, and now we have to pay for it."

Gregory Bolin was convicted in Colorado for raping two women. Paroled once, he returned to prison after armed assault. Then, two weeks after being released prematurely for the second time, he moved to Nevada and kidnapped, raped, beat, and finally murdered a 21-year-old woman, Brooklyn Ricks. The prosecution argued that the one lesson Bolin learned during his incarceration was not to leave witnesses to his sex crimes. A Nevada jury sentenced Bolin to death for the murder of Ricks.

Released murderers, rapists, and child molesters are more likely to re-commit the same offense than the general prison population. Released murderers are almost five times more likely than other ex-convicts to be re-arrested for murder. Released rapists are 10.5 times more likely than non-rapist offenders to have a subsequent arrest for rape. Astonishingly, a recent Department of Justice study revealed that 134,300 convicted child molesters and other sex offenders are currently living in our neighborhoods across America.

Sentences for these crimes, particularly sex crimes against women and children, are incredibly weak. The average actual time served by men after conviction for rape is just 4 years, 9 months. For sexual assault (including molestation, forcible sodomy, lewd acts with children, etc.), it is just 2 years 9 months. Moreover, fully 13% of convicted rapists receive no jail time. Following the tragic death of nine-year-old Megan Kanka, who was killed by a released, convicted child molester, Congress and state legislatures have recognized the rights of families to be aware of child molesters in their midst. Through Megan's Law and its policies of sex offender registration and community notification, citizens have been empowered to take measures to protect themselves. Now we should build on Megan's Law by keeping these dangerous criminals out of our neighborhoods entirely.

Ten years ago, a parent had no right to be notified that a convicted child molester lived next door. Now, many want more than notification that dangerous child molesters are in their neighborhoods and near their schools. They want to live free from convicted sex offenders. Let's keep every molester behind bars so we don't have to have more tears, more memorial services, and more child victims. I repeat: every crime committed by a released child molester is preventable. And to those who disagree, a simple challenge: you explain to the victims of pedophilia why imprisoned child molesters, who have the highest rates of recidivism, should ever be set free to victimize innocent children again. Given that

criminals with electronic monitors have raped while wearing the tracking devices, it is foolhardy to hope that registration alone can prevent subsequent depraved acts.

I want to change the nature of the debate. To encourage states to keep sex offenders and murderers in prison where they belong, I am introducing the "No Second Chances for Murderers, Rapists, or Child Molesters Act of 1998." The legislation would enact a simple process: if a state releases a murderer, rapist, or child molester and that criminal goes on to commit one of those crimes in another state, the state that released the criminal will compensate the second state and the victim of the later crime. Specifically, the Attorney General, using federal law enforcement funds, would transfer the second state's cost of apprehension, prosecution, and incarceration of the criminal from the state that released the criminal to the second state. Half of the amounts transferred would be deposited in the state's crime victims' fund, and half would be deposited in the state account that collects federal law enforcement funds. Additionally, the proposal provides \$100,000 to the victims of the subsequent attack.

The No Second Chances bill is an appropriate exercise of federal authority. It specifically leaves to the states those cases in which a recidivist strikes again in the same state. But states are helpless in preventing many crimes that occur because other states, with weaker laws, allow their released criminals to return to the streets to commit more crimes. This bill alerts states that they will assume a financial risk when they release the most violent felons back into society. Only states that do not take measures to eliminate interstate recidivism among killers, rapists, and child sex predators will suffer. States that have enacted tough criminal laws should not have to pay for the costs of another state's failure to keep a dangerous offender behind bars.

States can reverse the misguided policy of releasing dangerous sex offenders today. (Some notorious child molesters have publicly admitted that they will terrorize young children again if released into society.) The Supreme Court has ruled that a dangerous sex offender may be kept in custody past the expiration of his sentence. A permanent solution would be for the states to pass laws that mandate lifetime incarceration (or the death penalty) for murderers, rapists and child molesters.

Finally, to ensure that Federal law is consistent with the changes we are encouraging the States to make, the legislation instructs the United States Sentencing Commission to amend the Federal Sentencing Guidelines to provide that whoever is guilty of murder, rape, or unwanted sexual acts against a child shall be punished by imprisonment for life (or by the death penalty, in the case of murder).

We know that the one sure-fire way to prevent crime is to keep criminals in jail. The investment in prisons during the 1980s may be the most important factor in the declining crime rate Americans have experienced during much of the 1990s. We spend about \$102 per person annually—27 cents a day—on federal, state, and local correction facilities, less than we spend on cable television. What is a couple of additional cents compared to a life taken too early, the permanent damage to a woman raped or a child molested? And let's

not forget that society has already spent hundreds of millions of dollars in investigating, prosecuting, and incarcerating these criminals in the first place (not to mention the cost to the original victims).

Before I close, I would like to dedicate this bill to all of those who participated in today's bill introduction ceremony and the memory of those they lost. I am touched that people would come from all across the country to express support for the No Second Chances Bill.

Gail Willard from Pennsylvania, mother of Aimee, has galvanized support for the recidivism measure, which I also refer to as "Aimee's Law."

The assistance of one of the truly courageous people on this planet, Mary Vincent, as well as that of her attorney, Mark Edwards, has been instrumental in putting together the No Second Chances bill.

Jeremy Brown from New York, the rape survivor whose attacker murdered three others and raped her after being released from a murder sentence in Pennsylvania, has also been active in the process of crafting the legislation.

Louis Gonzales from New Jersey, brother of Ippolito, has been a tremendous help in convincing others to support this effort.

Marc Klaas, whose daughter Polly was molested and murdered by a released molester, has been successful in lobbying for the passage of important criminal justice reforms on the state and federal level. His participation in this effort is very much appreciated.

Fred Goldman, whose son Ron was murdered, has been a leader in the victims' rights movement. He has helped us gather support for the bill.

Mika Moulten from Illinois, mother of a beautiful boy Christopher, a 10 year-old molested and murdered by a released child molester and killer, has inspired me with her dedication to improve our nation's criminal justice system.

And Carol and Roger Fornoff from my state of Arizona, parents of Christy Ann, a 13-year-old girl who was raped and murdered while she was delivering newspapers, have generously offered their help to pass the No Second Chances Bill. Carol and Roger led a successful crusade in Arizona to increase sentences for those who attack children.

I also thank Officer Lou Cannon from the Fraternal Order of Police; and Sara O'Meara, Yvonne Feddersen, and Mariam Bell, the founders of Childhelp USA, for their support. It is a great honor to have the support of the nation's preeminent law enforcement organization and the leading child abuse and prevention organization.

Finally, I want to offer my thanks to Steve Twist of Arizona for all of his assistance in drafting the No Second Chances Act. There are few people in the country that have Steve's grasp of the state and federal criminal code.

The most important function of government is to protect the public safety. It is immoral for criminals convicted of the most serious crimes, and already behind bars, ever to be given a second chance to prey upon the innocent. The enactment of the No Second Chances measure would help government meet its fundamental obligation to every man, woman and child in America.

FORWARD, UPWARD, ONWARD
TOGETHER—THE BAHAMAS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, on July 10, the Commonwealth of The Bahamas celebrated the 25th anniversary of independence. On Saturday, July 18, an Independence Luncheon will be held under the direction of Consul General Dr. Doswell C. Coakley. The Honorable Minister of Tourism, Cornelius A. Smith will serve as the guest speaker. As a long-time world traveler who respects cultures and globalism, I would like to add my congratulations and best wishes on such an auspicious occasion.

As one of the premier independent nations of the world, we, recently celebrating our independence, can certainly relate. The 275,000 people who live on the 700 islands of The Bahamas are predominantly of West African descent. Their ancestors were slaves brought to the islands to work cotton plantations until 1834, when Britain abolished slavery in all of its territories. Most white residents are descendants of the first English settlers who emigrated from Bermuda in 1647 to gain religious freedom. Some are also related to the Loyalists who fled the southern United States during the American Revolution. After the abolition of slavery, life in the islands changed drastically. The plantations were dissolved, and both blacks and whites turned to the sea or tried to farm.

Bahamians have a rich cultural legacy. Religion is an integral part of Bahamian life. Even the tiniest village has a church, sometimes two. The citizen's religious zeal and high regard for education are evident. Music is also very important. Here you can hear the elements of African rhythms, Caribbean Calypso, English folk songs and the Bahamian Goombay beat.

Its government is a bicameral parliamentary government composed of a Senate and a House of Assembly, a Prime Minister, an Attorney General, and an independent Judiciary, including a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeals. I'm sure we all recall seeing pictures of Bahamian policemen who pride themselves on their starched uniforms.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to give a bird's eye view of the people and culture of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas. As the world becomes smaller in terms of travel, I hope many of our citizens will visit our good neighbors to the South.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH WEDDING
ANNIVERSARY OF MARILYN AND
CHARLES COX

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, there are a few occasions more joyous and historic in a family's life than a 50th wedding anniversary. On August 18, 1948, my parents, Marilyn Ann Miller and Charles Christopher Cox, were wed in Mahtomedi, Minnesota. They received

a papal blessing, and it was propitious: a half century later, their bonds of matrimony are stronger than ever.

Fifty years of marriage have produced five Cox children: myself, identical twins Kathy and Anita, Terry, and Molly. And the Cox children have given our parents nearly 9 grandchildren (I say nearly, because my wife Rebecca is due in just over a month with our third child). They are Nick Hammer, Sean Hedgecock, Christina Ziton, Trevina Joseph, Charles Cox, Katie Cox, Alex Ziton, and Christopher Joseph. Along with the rest of our extended family, we will all join with our parents and grandparents on this memorable occasion to celebrate their golden anniversary.

As each of us in Congress knows, leadership in all walks of life means, more than anything else, setting an example. For us, their children and grandchildren, my parents have been a marvelous example. We owe our values, our education, our caring and commitment for others, and our sense of honor, duty, patriotism, and social justice to the leadership in all of these things that they showed us. Their most fundamental lesson to us was the way they have, and continue to, lead their lives.

At the close of the 20th century, men and women in their 70's, like my parents, can expect to live much longer than those of their parents' generation. What's more important, they can expect to be productive and to enjoy life far beyond what was possible even 20 years ago. This is what social scientists now call the "second adulthood"—post-retirement years that extend for decades or more. As a result, we "children" are still counting on them to show us the way, even though their own parents' lives were necessarily very different. Well into adulthood, we're still learning, and still depending upon, our parents to help us lead our lives.

Mark Twain once remarked that he spent \$25 to research his family tree, and then he had to spend \$50 to cover it up. Not so for the Cox family. We're proud to celebrate our parents' 50th wedding anniversary on the floor of the House of Representatives, and in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. After all, our parents are a national treasure—and what better way to help them celebrate than to share the festivities with 250 million of their fellow taxpayers?

I know every one of my colleagues—particularly those from Minnesota, where our family was raised, and where my parents still live; from California, where my father was raised, and those citizens I am proud to represent; and from Virginia, Colorado, and Indiana, where the rest of the Cox grandchildren live—join me in wishing Marilyn and Charles Cox a splendid 50th wedding anniversary, and many more to come.

INTRODUCTION OF THE LOW IN-
COME HOME ENERGY ASSIST-
ANCE PROGRAM AMENDMENTS
OF 1998

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will reauthorize the

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act through the year 2001. The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides heating and cooling assistance to almost 5 million low-income households each year, over 330,000 of which are in my home State of Pennsylvania.

Individuals and families receiving this vital assistance include the working poor, individuals making the transition from welfare to work, individuals with disabilities, the elderly, and families with young children. In fact, nearly 70 percent of families receiving LIHEAP assistance last year survived on an annual income of less than \$8,000, spending 18.5 percent of their annual household income on energy costs.

While States, local government, and the private sector have demonstrated their willingness to develop creative and effective programs to address energy assistance needs, it has been determined that these programs alone cannot meet the significant energy needs of low income families in our nation. LIHEAP has proved that a successful relationship between government, business, gas and electric utilities, and community-based organizations can and does work.

In addition to the basic energy assistance program, this legislation also extends the authorization for emergency energy assistance, home weatherization, the leveraging incentive program, and the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option (REACH). In order to find out more about how the REACH program is working, we ask the Comptroller General to conduct a study within the next two years on the effectiveness of this program. We also try to better define natural disasters and emergencies in the bill to speed assistance to individuals in the case of natural disasters and energy emergencies under the emergency energy assistance provisions of the Act.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Education and the Workforce plans to consider the LIHEAP program in the coming days. I invite Members of the House to join us in support of reauthorization of this important program.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMU-
NITY SERVICES AUTHORIZATION
ACT OF 1998

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, today I want to join with Chairman BILL GOODLING and others in the introduction of important legislation, the Community Services Authorization Act of 1998. This legislation reauthorizes the Community Service Block Grant program, and incorporates many positive changes into the program.

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides funds to States and local communities for activities designed to fight poverty and foster self-sufficiency. CSBG provides funds to 1,134 "eligible entities"—mostly local non-profit Community Action Agencies in 96 percent of all counties. The community action network is doing a very effective job at addressing the needs of high-poverty communities throughout the nation, but this is not to say that we cannot continue to make improvements in these efforts. We can and should expect no less than excellence in this and all