

ably served the people of the State of Michigan for over forty years.

I am introducing legislation to name the post office building at 200 West Second Street in Royal Oak, Michigan, in honor of my friend and predecessor. I am pleased to report to the House that the entire Michigan House delegation has signed on as original cosponsors of the measure. Mr. Speaker, Bill Broomfield is so well respected by his colleagues on both sides of the aisle that both Republicans and Democrats stand together to honor this fine man.

Bill Broomfield was born in Royal Oak, Michigan, in 1922 and graduated from then-Michigan State College (now Michigan State University) in East Lansing before serving ably in the Michigan legislature. He was first elected to the U.S. Congress in 1956, the same time as the second Eisenhower Administration and he did not stop serving his constituents until his retirement from this body in 1992, a span of thirty-six years.

Bill Broomfield is Royal Oak's favorite son and a true man of the people. He is so endearing and personable that he was known to his constituents simply as "Bill". He loves the people he served for and they have love, admiration, and respect for him.

During his tenure, Bill Broomfield was the hallmark of bipartisanship and a self-defined "consensus builder". He served as a member of the International Relations, later renamed the Foreign Affairs Committee, where he helped craft America's foreign policy during the critical Cold War Era. He served as Ranking Member of this committee from 1975 until his retirement in 1993.

He also was the point-person in Congress for many of the initiatives championed by Presidents Reagan and Bush. From Nicaragua to the Persian Gulf to Eastern Europe to North Korea, he led the charge in Congress for the foreign policy that ultimately won the Cold War. For this effort, Michiganders and Americans everywhere owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude. The history books may credit Reagan and Bush with bringing down communism, but make no mistake, they should also mention Bill Broomfield in the same breath for his outstanding contribution to the effort that ended communism.

Mr. Broomfield was also a careful keeper of Congress' prerogatives in foreign policy. He made sure that the legislative branch of government fulfilled its constitutional duty and that the president consulted with lawmakers. For example, Broomfield ensured that President Bush consulted with Congress when the chief executive ordered a massive troop buildup in Kuwait in 1990 in response to Iraq's aggression. When President Bush did come to Congress, Broomfield supported his efforts. He said, "We must give the president the power he needs to convince Saddam that he has no other alternative . . ."

Think about all of the changes in America he had the privilege of witnessing first-hand during his thirty-six year tenure. He has seen the rise and fall of Soviet totalitarianism. He has seen man reach the moon and Jim Crow fall. He helped move the U.S. Post-War era economy to the brink of the technological revolution. As we move into the 21st Century, we shouldn't forget the legacy of those who helped us get here and Bill Broomfield was at the forefront of that crusade.

Just because he retired from elected office didn't mean that he stopped serving the pub-

lic. In fact, he started a foundation that supports many causes and charities throughout southeast Michigan, including the Salvation Army and efforts for fighting cancer, Alzheimer's, and spina bifida.

From the middle of the Eisenhower era to the beginning of the Clinton administration, Broomfield was a gentleman in every sense of the word, and an example of everything that is good and decent in public service and this institution. Naming the post office in his hometown of Royal Oak is just one way we can pay tribute to this fine man and I urge support for the bill.

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HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. CLEMENT HEALTH SERVICES

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 19, 2000*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 100th anniversary of St. Clement Health Services.

A little more than 100 years ago, the idea of a facility to care for the sick in Red Bud, Illinois was born. Although the original plan only intended for a house to care for ill sisters from the Adorers of the Blood in Christ convent in Ruma, Illinois, the needs and wants of the community created St. Clement's Hospital.

In the 1890's, several sisters had been experiencing serious health problems. Mother Clementine of the ASC order visualized an infirmary facility with extra rooms set aside for sisters who would be passing on their way to Ruma. Land for the house was purchased in 1898. During the summer and the fall of that year, the 3.9 acre tract for the facility was cleared. Construction began on the building in 1899 and continued through 1900. The building was dedicated on August 5, 1900 under the title of St. Clement's Hospital. The facility, built with 8 rooms on the first floor, served not only as a hospital, but also as a place where the aged and infirm could spend their last days in a Catholic setting. It could accommodate as many as 20 patients.

To help support the hospital, the sisters of ASC cultivated a large garden and raised both pigs and cows. Handwork and needlework were also sold. Water was pumped by hand with a hose to the third floor for the bathrooms. Having no electricity, the ice box had to be stocked with ample supplies of ice.

As the hospital grew, an addition was built for the hospital in 1946 with 70 beds, 15 bassinets and 20 beds for the aged and infirm sisters. St. Clement quickly outgrew this addition. In 1966, survey results pointed to the lack of extended care facilities for the anticipated growth for the hospital service area. On May 24, 1969, ground was broken for a new \$4.5 million St. Clement Hospital.

In the 100 years since St. Clement's has been open, the hospital has experienced significant growth. In the first year of operation, they performed their first surgery. Throughout the 50's and 60's the hospital was averaging 300 surgeries a year. Today, an average of 1,600 surgeries are performed. The first birth didn't occur until 1925. Throughout the 30's no more than 40 births were recorded. In 1943,

there were 169 births while over the next ten years the hospital averaged 420 births a year. Today, the hospital welcomes 130 new babies a year.

One hundred years later, the original hospital may be gone, but you may still find St. Clement Hospital available to take care of the sick and reaching out to the community it serves. Today, St. Clement Health Services is a member of Unity Health. They encompass the resources and personnel of St. John's Mercy Medical Hospital, St. John's Mercy Medical Center and St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring St. Clement's Health Services on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of their founding and to recognize the administration and staff both past and present for the quality service that they have been providing to the people of our area for the past 100 years.

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TRIBUTE TO BILL G. MASTERS

**HON. NICK LAMPSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 19, 2000*

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the outstanding career of Mr. Bill G. Masters, who is retiring this year after 35 years of distinguished service with the Port of Beaumont. Stretching over 4 decades, Mr. Masters' entire career has had a wide-ranging impact across a broad spectrum of important local concerns as well as vital national interests.

Before contributing his valuable assets to the Port of Beaumont, Mr. Masters served our Nation proudly in the Marine Corps and then achieved a degree in accounting. Soon after, Mr. Masters worked for 6 years in the Golden Triangle on waterfront jobs. Joining the port in 1965, Mr. Masters secured his first job as an assistant dock superintendent. He began to prove himself as a great asset to the port and rapidly ascended the ranks of the port administration. In 1986, Mr. Masters was enthusiastically appointed by his peers to the position of port director.

Mr. Masters has led the Port of Beaumont into years of unprecedented growth. This vast expansion includes a steep growth in the amount of cargo handled, doubling the size of both revenue cargo and total cargo handled by the port. In addition, under Mr. Masters' direction, the port has widened its cargo base to include a countless number of new commodities. The port has also grown in space, with the addition of 27 acres since Mr. Masters' appointment.

Mr. Masters' ability to achieve his innovative ideas has greatly benefited the Port of Beaumont. Its newly completed rail-to-ship transfer has propelled the Port of Beaumont into one of our Nation's most vital ports.

Quickly after becoming the director of the Port of Beaumont, Mr. Masters began garnering national recognition of his achievements. Mr. Masters was elected president of both the Gulf Ports Association and the Texas Ports Association in 1991. Currently, Mr. Masters serves on the American Association of Port Authorities as a member of their National Defense Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bill G. Masters' career is ripe with countless examples of selfless hard

work and extraordinary accomplishment in service to our great Nation. His contributions to Southeast Texas are immeasurable. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Bill G. Masters and his family a pleasurable and well-deserved retirement.

Congratulations, Mr. Masters, on a job well done.

COMMENDING THE CEDARTOWN, GEORGIA LITTLE LEAGUE, HOSTS TO THE 2000 SOUTHERN REGION JUNIOR LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT, AUGUST 4-11, 2000

### HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 19, 2000*

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Little League Baseball is an American institution, yet many American don't realize it wasn't founded in 1939, in Williamsport, PA by Carl Stotz. At that time, a \$30 donation was sufficient to sponsor the first three teams. Since that time, Little League Baseball has experienced phenomenal growth that has imbedded it deeply into American culture.

In 1953, the Little League World Series was televised for the first time by CBS: Howard Cosell announced the play-by-play action for ABC radio. In 1955, Cy Young made his last visit to the Little League World Series before his death in September. By that time Little League Baseball was played in all 48 states. In 1959, a National Little League Week was proclaimed for the second week of June by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to honor this portion of America's past time, and in 1964, Little League Baseball was granted a Charter of Federal Incorporation by the United States Congress. Paying tribute to the young athletes, and for his love of the game, former Little League and Harvard baseball player, Vice President George Bush threw out the first pitch of the 1981 Little League World Series.

Though America's past time, baseball is far from America's exclusive sport. In 1951, the first Little League was formed outside the United States, in British Columbia, and since then, Little League has spread throughout Mexico, Europe, and Asia. In 1982, the game was even able to break through the "iron curtain" to provide Poland, a then Eastern Bloc Country, certificates of Charter.

This year, from August 4 through August 11, 2000, the Cedartown, Georgia Little League Organization, including members of the teams, coaches, and parents, will, with great pride, host the 2000 Southern Region Junior League Championship Tournament. Teams will be competing for the opportunity to advance to the Little League World Series Tournament in Taylor, Michigan, beginning August 14th. There are 13 states in the Southern Region. Little League teams (which consist of 12 to 14 players and three coaches) from each State will be playing their very best, in hopes of securing a trip to Michigan. ESPN will be on hand to cover all the scheduled games.

Little League activities and tournaments are designed to be 100% funded through corporate, business, and individual contributions. Just a few of the Little League Corporate sponsors are Bubblicious Gum, DNA Insur-

ance, American Honda, MUSCO Sport Lighting, MYTEAM.COM, New Era, RC Cola, Realtime Memories.com, Russell Corporation, Sport Supply Group, TV Guide, Welch's Foods, and Wilson Sporting Goods Company.

Approximately three million children in countries all around the globe enjoy playing Little League baseball. The program is supported on the local level by adult volunteers from within the community. These volunteers give freely of their time to provide a wholesome, family oriented activity for the children in their community.

I want to take this opportunity to salute the families, sponsors, and community leaders who will welcome these young people, their coaches, and their families to Cedartown, Georgia; and who will join with them in enthusiastic participation in this important, and positive American institution for the children of their community. The local teams, their coaches, and members of the community, have been busy with fund-raisers, requests for corporate donations, in order to secure funds to pay for food and lodging for the 13 guest teams and their coaches. Whether in Cedartown, Georgia, Warsaw, Poland, or Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Little League Baseball provides children of all backgrounds, from the local to the global level the opportunity to compete fairly and proudly for their community, their state, and their country.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

### HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 13, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the Burton amendment.

In these times of budget surpluses, and when we are working so hard to encourage emerging democracies, why are we debating an amendment today that proposes to cut aid to the largest democracy in the world? India is a nation with a great potential and tremendous opportunities, but with over 500 million people living at or below the World Bank's poverty line, India remains a nation with tremendous human needs. United States bilateral aid programs in India make a modest, yet important, contribution to the welfare of India's citizens.

Cutting this assistance would be a deliberate attempt to not only torpedo our help for human welfare, but also to stigmatize India just as relations between the world's two great democracies are on the cusp of attaining a new and positive relationship. The Burton amendment, in effect, will undo all the progress that has been made in building a warm and productive relationship with India.

India is the world's largest democracy. The Indian press corps is among the most active in the world and frequently investigates human

rights abuses. India has a fiercely independent Human Rights Commission which has instituted a process to receive complaints, initiate investigations of all claims, and the country has passed laws and taken action against those officials and members of security forces who commit human rights abuses.

Prime Minister Vajpayee has been outspoken in his condemnation of ethnic and religious violence in India. He has declared that his government "is resolved that perpetrators of violence should be dealt with firmly and that exemplary punishments should be awarded to them." And in a recent visit to Vatican and meeting with the Pope, the Prime Minister reiterated his commitment to "protect all minority communities and ensure an atmosphere of communal harmony."

The best response to human rights violations in India is for us to help India promote democracy and encourage India to improve its human rights records. This cannot be achieved by cutting off aid, but it can be accomplished by engaging India in a positive and constructive dialogue.

As the locus of international terrorism shifts from the Middle East to South Asia, India has become a critical democratic ally to the United States and has helped to protect our interests in the region. It would be wrong for us to turn our back on our ally, especially on a staunch democracy such as India.

Mr. Chairman, President Clinton's historic visit to India last March established a new understanding between India and the United States, and has allowed the relationship between our two democracies to flourish. The Burton amendment will go great damage to the historic progress that was made in bilateral relations between our two nations.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the Burton amendment.

IN RECOGNITION OF ENRIQUE "HENRY" MARTINEZ

### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 19, 2000*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, there are those that stand on the sidelines of life, letting others take on the difficult tasks that make communities stronger. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a gentleman, Mr. Enrique Martinez, who has refused to be an observer, but rather has passionately given of his time and talents. Henry, as he is known to his many friends, has dedicated many hours throughout his lifetime for the betterment of our community, building our quality of life, and making a difference in peoples lives.

The son of Jessie and Maria Martinez, Henry was born in 1943 in San Antonio, TX. One of eight children, Henry learned the strength of family and how by working together great things could be accomplished. Working in the farm fields of our great Nation during his youth, Henry came to appreciate the value of hard work and discipline to accomplish goals. These attributes would serve him well as a golden glove boxer and later when he served as a member of our military in the U.S. Army in Germany.

In 1966, Henry married the former Teresa Pineda. Lovers of life, and childhood friends,