

SECRETARY HAZEL O'LEARY,
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Secretary Hazel O'Leary and the job she has performed at the Department of Energy. Under her leadership, the Department has undergone a major organizational transformation that has already saved money and enhanced Government performance.

One step toward these goals was taken by developing a first-ever strategic plan, which created a framework and shared vision for the Department's missions in national security, energy resources, weapons site cleanup, and science and technology.

A major overhaul was initiated of the Department's contracting practices, which will yield billions of dollars in savings through increased competition and performance-based contract management.

Under Secretary O'Leary's leadership, the first independent post-cold war review of the Department's 10 national laboratories was commissioned and now the Department is aggressively implementing recommendations that will reduce the costs and help sustain their long record of scientific discovery and technological innovation. This action will help to ensure long-term economic growth.

These actions and others are helping Secretary O'Leary and the Department of Energy to meet the goal of reducing the Department's budget by \$14.1 billion over 5 years. This is just the kind of leadership that the Department of Energy, as well as all of Government needs to ensure efficient and productive expenditure of our tax dollars.

MILITARY-CIVILIAN COLA
INEQUITY

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker—as a veteran of the Korean war and a member of the Veterans Committee—I rise today to address the issue of COLA inequity between military and civilian retirees. In 1993, Congress voted to delay COLA payments for veterans.

By delaying the inflation index for veterans, President Clinton was able to give more money to other programs. This is wrong. When an employer breaks a contract, penalties are paid. Our Government made a contract with our veterans—and our veterans have fulfilled their part of the contract.

We must pay them for their service. Given the sacrifices that veterans make to preserve our freedoms, it is simply wrong for politicians to raid their pensions. Mr. Speaker, this Congress did not create COLA inequity—but we have a moral duty to fix the problem.

TRIBUTE TO JESSE A. BREWER

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend Jesse A. Brewer, a trailblazer who valiantly served his country as a decorated military officer, police officer with the Chicago and Los Angeles Police Departments, and as a member of Los Angeles Police Commission. Commissioner Brewer died on November 19, 1995.

A native of Dallas, TX, Jess Brewer was born on October 21, 1921. He began his undergraduate work at Tuskegee Institute, where he met his wife, the former Odessa Amond, also a student at the university. Brewer was required to temporarily discontinue his education when he was called to serve in the U.S. Army during World War II. In 1943 Jess attended Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, GA, and was commissioned as a 2d lieutenant upon graduation. He would later complete his undergraduate work at Shaw University. His distinguished military career spanned 33 years of active and reserve duty. During World War II he attained the rank of Army captain. After the war he became a reserve officer, retiring in January 1976 at the rank of colonel. Brewer's decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantry badge and two Campaign Ribbons. In 1977 Jess Brewer earned a master's degree in public administration from the University of Southern California.

Brewer began his career as a police officer with the Chicago Police Department in 1947. Brewer left the department in 1952, discouraged by discriminatory hiring and promotion practices. He joined the Los Angeles Police Department in 1952 after applying to the LAPD twice. His first application was rejected on a technicality, an event Brewer attributes to racism. Brewer acquired a great deal of experience through his assignments at the LAPD, which included patrol, vice, traffic, homicide, and burglary investigation. He was promoted to sergeant in 1958, but could only act as an undercover investigator at that time because department rules did not permit African-Americans to supervise white. Later, as barriers to supervisory provisions were removed, Brewer held several command assignments at the rank of Commander.

In 1981 he was promoted to deputy chief and served as commanding officer for the area encompassing south-central Los Angeles from 1981 to 1987. As deputy chief, Brewer garnered praise for pioneering law enforcement innovations such as new officer deployments, which placed more officers in minority neighborhoods as the gang crisis intensified. November 19, 1987, he was promoted to the rank of assistant chief by then-Chief Daryl Gates, where he directed the activities of the Office of Administrative Services and was responsible for all support functions of the LAPD. Chief Brewer's accomplishments were recognized throughout the country, as demonstrated by his selection as technical adviser to the Emmy Award-winning television series "Hill Street Blues"—a series widely praised for its realism and technical accuracy. He also was widely regarded as an ideal candidate to succeed Chief Daryl Gates as the LAPD's top

officer. Assistant Chief Brewer retired in 1991 as the highest ranking African-American in the history of the department.

Four decades as a LAPD officer gave Brewer a firsthand look at the problems of the department, whose name over the years had become synonymous with the harsh treatment of Los Angeles residents. It was this intimate knowledge of the LAPD that led to his July 1991 appointment to the Los Angeles Police Commission, where he was praised for bringing stability and credibility to the commission. In August 1991 he was elected vice-president of the commission and a year later was elected President of the Commission. While a commissioner, Brewer served on the Budget, Deployment, and Riot Investigation Subcommittees and chaired the intelligence subcommittee.

Commissioner Brewer's wealth of experience and compassion also prompted the Christopher Commission to request his testimony during that commission's investigation of brutality and racism at the LAPD. Although it was Gates who promoted Brewer to the rank of assistant chief, that fact did not prevent Commissioner Brewer from giving a frank assessment of the problems within the LAPD. In testimony before the Christopher Commission, Brewer revealed the excessive force, rudeness, and disrespect had been "out of control" for years. He ultimately recommended that Chief Gates resign, and strongly pushed for the appointment of Willie L. Williams, Los Angeles' first African-American police chief. Commissioner Brewer left the Los Angeles Police Commission in 1993.

Throughout his career, Brewer served as a board member of several prestigious public and private organizations, including the President Commission on Organized Crime and the National Advisory Committee Task Force on Disorder and Terrorism. He also served as a Governor-appointed member of the board of directors of the California Museum of Science and Industry, and the Los Angeles Coliseum Commission. Commissioner Brewer's many honors include the 1988 NAACP Judge Thomas L. Griffith Legal Award and the Ricky Bell Humanitarian Award. In 1990 he was an honoree at the National Association of the Black Military Officers' dinner and was a lifetime member of the NAACP.

Mr. Speaker, Los Angeles mourns the loss of a great public servant. His commitment, dedication, and gentlemanly demeanor will be sorely missed by us all. I ask you to join me, Mr. Speaker, in paying tribute to a fine officer, a true gentleman, and a good friend, and in expressing our heartfelt condolences to his wife Odessa, his sons, Jesse, Jonathan, and Kenneth, and their families.

CORPORATE AMERICAN BENEFITS
FROM AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on October 26, 1995, the Executive Leadership Council and Foundation held its seventh annual recognition dinner in Washington, DC. The Leadership Council is comprised of African-American executives of Fortune 500 companies. I had the

privilege of joining Council president, Ann M. Fudge, and a host of distinguished guests for a very enjoyable as well as enlightening meeting.

One of the highlights of the Leadership Council's dinner was an excellent speech on the issue of affirmative action. The speech was delivered by John H. Bryan, chairman and chief executive officer of the Sara Lee Corp. He is well qualified to address this topic, having spent the past 35 years in top management positions in the world of business, and 21 years at the helm of Sara Lee.

During his remarks to the Leadership Council, Mr. Bryan looked at the issue of affirmative action from a business standpoint. He cited the movement of minorities and women over the years into business positions that previously were held only by white males. He stated:

This opening up of business opportunities is enormously significant. For it is a reversal of the course of all history, a history during which minorities and women have been largely excluded from leadership roles in the world of business.

Despite the success of affirmative action initiatives, however, Mr. Bryan expressed his concern that the greatest challenges lie ahead. He warned the audience that in light of the current climate on the business and political front, affirmative action must be vigorously defended. Mr. Bryan concluded his speech before the Executive Leadership Council by saying,

The economic opportunities for people of generations to come in America—and, yes, even around the world, depend on the continuing success of the United States in advancing diversity throughout its business and corporate sector.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who are staunch defenders of affirmative action recognize the sober truth of Mr. Bryan's remarks. His speech is also very timely. I am pleased to share John Bryan's remarks with my colleagues. He has provided us with keen insight on a very important topic.

EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP COUNCIL REMARKS
(By John H. Bryan)

Thank you very much. It is a great honor for me to serve as a co-chairman of this Executive Leadership Council dinner tonight. And, I am especially pleased to be joined in this chairmanship by Vernon Jordan, someone who is a contemporary of mine, a fellow-southerner, a great friend, and one of my bosses as a result of his being on Sara Lee's Board of Directors for many years.

It is my privilege to serve as a warm-up act for Vernon this evening! To do that, I shall be brief, but I do want to offer a few thoughts on the current times. These are thoughts that come from the perspective of someone who has spent the past 35 years in top management positions in the world of business, and the past 21 years as the chief officer of a sizable firm and a board member of several other large firms.

During that time, there have been remarkable social changes in our country, one of the most significant being the movement of minorities and women into business positions that previously were held only by whites. This opening up of business opportunities is enormously significant. For it is a reversal of the course of all history, a history during which minorities and women have been largely excluded from leadership roles in the world of business.

And, tonight, we are all here only because of the advancements which so many have

made in the business world. It is that advancement which allows us, tonight, to celebrate the accomplishments of individuals in business and give recognition to exceptional corporate achievement. But, today, there are serious threats to maintaining and continuing such progress—threats to accomplish the aims of an organization like the Executive Leadership Council.

The political winds are shifting. Affirmative action, the tool which has been the key to effective change, is today subjected to rhetoric which condemns it or at least questions its usefulness. Thus, today, affirmative action is a fragile concept and, for that reason, future progress is fragile.

My point of view is that affirmative action must be vigorously defended. Twenty-five years is not long enough to change a nature in people, a nature which for centuries has caused people to discriminate and abuse one another based on differences of race, religion, gender or whatever. And, in twenty-five years, surely not enough has been accomplished to put to rest the best tool which has been used to make the progress thus far.

I wish that I could tell you that corporate America does not need affirmative action to do what is right, but that is not the case. Corporate America is busy—busy merging, globalizing, reengineering, and, most of all, just trying to satisfy shareholders in the most competitive environment the world has ever seen.

The advancement of minorities and women is not the highest priority for most of corporate America today. And so without affirmative action, without an outside spotlight on this issue, without the strongest possible effort by organizations such as ELC, to measure and recognize progress in this area, there is serious risk to the future of gains and opportunities for minorities and women in business.

We must keep in mind that affirmative action actually works. It, in fact, is how we manage our businesses, making choices and telling one another what to do. In my experience in the corporate world, people do change their thinking rather quickly when faced with directives from above. We, in business, use affirmative action to change attitudes all the time—setting objectives, deciding what course to take, telling people to just "do it".

And I expect this is precisely the approach used when the management team of President Clinton was selected a few years ago. You will recall that President Clinton openly and consciously chose his management team with the specification that his appointees had to "look like America." By doing that, Bill Clinton defined inclusion and praised diversity as no other president before him. And, with a little help from Vernon Jordan, he named the most diverse cabinet in our history, 29% of his management group were African American, 14% Hispanic, and nearly one-half women. Regardless of one's political persuasion, this dramatic example of affirmative action by a president was a notable happening in America.

The balanced cabinet of President Clinton demonstrated to us so clearly that the problem never has been one of finding capable minorities, women or people from diverse groups, the problem has been creating the right environment—an environment in which such individuals have an equal opportunity to contribute.

It is organizations like you, the ELC, who must support that environment. You must keep measuring performance, recognizing the success of people and corporations, and you must work to keep our government engaged and our political leadership supportive.

The economic opportunities for people of generations to come in America—and, yes

even around the world, depend on the continuing success of the United States in advancing diversity throughout its business and corporate sector.

Thus, it is imperative that we, in this time, defend the concept of affirmative action.

I compliment the Executive Leadership Council tonight, and let me offer the strongest possible encouragement for you to continue your good works.

NIXON LIBRARY REMAINS OPEN— A MODEL FOR OTHERS

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, following the expiration of the short-term continuing appropriations resolution on November 13, all but one of the Presidential libraries were forced to close. Only the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace in Yorba Linda, CA, continued full operations during the budget crisis. In fact, the library offered free admission and gift shop discounts to those Federal employees who were furloughed. This was possible because, unlike all the other Presidential libraries, the Nixon Library is the first and only Presidential museum to be operated without Federal funding. The museum is supported through admissions, gift shop revenue and private donations.

I recognize and appreciate the important educational value of Presidential libraries. Each year, over a million Americans re-live or experience for the first time their own history by visiting a Presidential museum. The libraries also serve as an archive of information and other historical resources for scholars.

But, there is a price to pay for this. The operation of these nine Presidential libraries costs the taxpayer \$24.5 million per year. In order to achieve the goal of a balanced budget within 7 years, Government spending will have to be cut. The recent budget crisis, as highlighted by the closure of the Federal Government for a week, underscores the difficult choices that need to be made in the process. Every federally funded program must be carefully evaluated and prioritized, including the Presidential libraries. While the percentage of funding these libraries receive may be relatively small in comparison to the overall \$1 trillion-plus Federal budget, every dollar still counts nonetheless.

The Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace does not cost the taxpayer a penny to operate. Yet, it provides the same historical experience and other services as the federally-funded libraries. It was planned this way deliberately by the fiscally conservative late President. I am proud to represent Yorba Linda and the Nixon Library in Congress and I have personally visited the library on a number of occasions. Without prejudice, I must say that its displays rank as some of the best of any Presidential library. In part, I believe that is because the library understands that to attract the public and obtain private financial support, it must present quality, dynamic programming. It must compete for the public's attention and business because it does not rely on a continuous Federal subsidy like the other libraries do. I invite my colleagues to come to Yorba Linda and see the success of the Nixon Library for themselves.