

To this day, the Turkish Government does not recognize any of these occurrences and denies responsibility for the eradication of almost the entire Armenian population living in Turkey.

I gather here today with my fellow colleagues and the Armenian community to proclaim that the genocide did indeed happen. Unfortunately, we cannot change the past, but we can all work together to ensure that these injustices never occur again in the course of humanity. By honoring the victims of the Armenian Genocide and sharing the grief of their families, we can begin to heal the many wounds.

I would like to end with this thought from former President Theodore Roosevelt, who in 1915 stated:

... the Armenian massacre was the greatest crime of the war and the failure to deal radically with the horror means that all talk of guaranteeing future peace of the world is mischievous nonsense.

TRIBUTE TO EUNICE FLANDERS
CARY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to a very special person who has truly made a difference in the lives of others, Eunice Flanders Cary of East Orange, NJ.

Mrs. Cary is being honored for her efforts in providing foster care to African-American youngsters for more than 50 years. During the earlier years of her life, she volunteered to serve her community and did so until she retired more than 2 years ago.

Eunice Flanders Cary is a native of New Jersey who has lived most of her life in Vauxhall. She raised three children—Jean Hopkins, Bernice Sanders, and a son, George Cary, now deceased. Mrs. Cary has six grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

In 1968, Mrs. Cary opened the first Emergency Shelter for Foster Children in Essex county. During this period, Mrs. Cary provided a home for 84 boys, giving guidance and love to each. Many have found rewarding positions in their adult lives as fireman, bank managers, bus drivers, and businessmen. Although retired, she still has one of her boys, who is now 82, residing with her.

Mrs. Cary is a member of Bethlehem Chapter No. 41, Order of the Eastern Star, PHA East Orange, where she has served as treasurer for 28 years and also served as past matron of her chapter. In addition, she is a member of Ruth Court No. 5, past most ancient matron heroines of Jericho and Rose of Sharon Court No. 4, Order of Cyrenes, PHA.

In 1978, Mrs. Cary was honored by the Life Members guild of the National Council of Negro Women for being a foster mother to homeless boys. She is a life member of the National Council of Negro Women, Section of the Oranges.

Mrs. Cary has been a member of Messiah Baptist Church in East Orange since 1945 and has been a member of the Church's flower guild for 41 years. Her community involvement

includes working with United Way and the Bureau of Toys Services.

Mr. Speaker, we in New Jersey are very proud of this wonderful woman and we are grateful for all that she has done for our community. Please join me in sending congratulations and best wishes to Mrs. Cary as we celebrate her many years of distinguished community service.

HONORING ABINGTON FRIENDS
SCHOOL

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding school which began educating our youth even before our Founding Fathers brought forth this great Nation. Founded in 1697, Abington Friends School has the distinction of being the oldest primary and secondary education institution in the United States to operate continuously at the same location and under the same administration.

Abington Friends School is an independent, coeducational, college preparatory day school, founded by and administered under the care of the Abington Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends—The Quakers.

Mr. Speaker, Abington Friends School has been dedicated to teaching the values of peace, community service and commitment to society for three centuries—long before this week's Presidents' Summit for America's Future in Philadelphia attempted to deliver the same message.

It is a basic Quaker tenet that all conflicts can be resolved peacefully. The strength and success of Abington Friends School is that while certain elements have remained the same throughout the past 300 years, the school has shown the ability to adapt to the changing times while still providing a quality education and remaining true to their motto—"Commitment, Community, Character."

In 1697, John Barnes, a wealthy tailor, donated 120 acres of his estate and 150 pounds in currency to construct a meetinghouse and school. The school was the first educational institution in the Abington area and the first classes were conducted in the Meetinghouse.

To put the history of Abington Friends School in perspective, a chronicler once noted that "when the marching troops of General Washington and General Howe kicked up the dust of Old York Road in 1777, it was not the first pupils of the schools who watched with alternating emotions from the hedgerows, but the grandchildren of those first scholars." The school's address—Washington Lane—is a tie and a tribute to that past.

From the beginning, Abington Friends School was ahead of its time, starting as a coeducational school. George Boone, uncle of Daniel Boone, was the popular headmaster from 1716 to 1720. The current caretaker's building next to the Meetinghouse served as the school beginning in 1784. Boys met on the first floor; girls on the second. The present School Store is believed to have been built between 1690 and 1710. The building was either a farmer's residence or a storage cottage.

Over the last 15 years, seventh-grade students have been involved in an archaeological

dig around the store and have uncovered 10,000 artifacts many of which are on display at the school. Among the finds are Colonial artifacts that give credence to the fact that Washington's troops did pass by the school and may have even stopped there.

Abington Friends School was also a leader in the movement to abolish slavery in the United States. Benjamin Lay who lived across the street from the grounds during the 1700's was a Quaker and an ardent abolitionist. He made his distaste for slavery known to the Friends. One day, he detained some students on their way home from school and told the distraught mother: "How do you think those poor mothers in Africa feel when their children are torn from them, never to be returned again?" This family freed their slaves. By 1760, there were black students at Abington Friends. This was 16 years before the Quakers abolished slavery in their ranks and the outset of the American Revolution; 100 years before the American Civil War and 200 years before integration and the Civil Rights Movement. In fact, the earliest school picture from 1869 shows black students.

The abolitionist fervor carried on 100 years later. Lucretia Mott, a local Quaker woman and frequent attendee of Abington Monthly Meeting from 1857–1880, often spoke to students about her experiences as a conductor on the Underground Railroad. In fact, it is likely that the Meeting and school may have been a stop on the Underground Railroad. Today, third-grade students culminate their study of the Underground Railroad by participating in a simulation on the grounds around the Meetinghouse. It is fitting that civil rights pioneer Rosa Parks appeared at Abington Friends this past October.

Abington Friends School operated as a boarding school from 1887–1914 when a Quaker minister, Edith Atlee, saw the need for secondary education. The result was a school from kindergarten through 12th grade. After the close of the boarding school, the high school was eliminated. In the mid 1920's ninth grade was added. Due to the increase of public schools in the area by the early 20th century, enrollment at Abington Friends began to drop, particularly among boys. In 1931, Abington Friends became an all-girls college preparatory school. Boys were readmitted in 1966 with the first co-ed graduation in more than 40 years occurring in 1975.

In 1959, the school committee which establishes policy for the school directed Headmaster Howard Bartram to "expand the number of students and teachers whose racial, religious and cultural backgrounds would help us better understand the world in which we live."

The school continues to actively pursue students of various backgrounds. There are students from Bolivia, Bosnia, England, Israel and the Ukraine and faculty from Ghana and Sweden. This adds a rich international and diverse flavor to the school. A student-run multicultural organization plans such celebrations as Black History Month, Chinese New Year, and a December program which recognizes all the different cultural holidays. A lower school Spanish program exposes students to the values of being multilingual and teaches them to have respect for other cultures.

While Abington Friends School celebrates three centuries of education, it is prepared for the 21st century. Students use computers to access information on the Internet, to write or