

With the demise of Newt Gingrich, many Republicans think it's time to mute his libelous assault on the Great Society programs he loved to hate. Isn't it also time for Democrats to come out of the closet and recognize the legacy of the president who opened the polls to minorities and established federal beachheads in education, health care and the environment. After all, it's the Democrats' promise to protect these beachheads and forge forward that accounts for much of their success this November and offers their best chance to retain the White House and recapture the House of Representatives in 2000.

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TRIBUTE TO BUD MAURO

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 17, 1998*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bud Mauro, who has just completed his term as President of the Southland Regional Association of Realtors. Bud leaves with a remarkable record. During his tenure, San Fernando Valley realtors experienced one of their most productive years in memory, as a housing slump gave way to a housing boom. I'm sure Bud's leadership was a key reason for the stellar performance of the Valley real estate industry in 1998.

Bud had both the experience and background to be a successful President. His real estate career began in 1972, the same year he became a member of the Association. Beginning in 1978, when he joined the Grievance Committee, Bud steadily rose through the ranks. He served on the Professional Standards Panel, Ethics and Arbitration Policy Committee and the Board of Directors.

Bud is a person of considerable charm and an intimate knowledge of the real estate business. Both traits served him well as President. He motivated more than 200 members of the Association to serve on various committees and task forces. I know firsthand how important such groups are in keeping politicians and community leaders informed about the Association and the condition of the real estate industry. Bud was also actively involved with the seminars and training sessions that are such an important part of the Association's function.

Bud played a big part in upgrading the technological capacity of the Association. He worked to expand and improve computer efficiency, and helped to develop the Association's own web site by establishing cooperative marketing agreements with the California Living Network and REALTOR.Com.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Bud Mauro, who compiled an outstanding record as President of the Southland Regional Association of Realtors. His leadership skills and dedication to his work are an inspiration to us all.

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TRIBUTE TO FORMER  
CONGRESSMAN ROMAN PUCINSKI

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 17, 1998*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Roman Pucinski, who represented the northwest side of the City of Chicago in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1959 to 1973.

From the start of his tenure in Congress, then Representative Pucinski mounted a one-man effort to require airlines to install crash-proof cockpit voice recorders in airplanes. Despite organized opposition from the major airlines, Pucinski kept the pressure on and in 1964 the Federal Aviation Administration issued an order requiring air carriers to install crash-proof cockpit voice recorders in their aircraft. Commonly referred to as the "black box", cockpit voice recorders are now a critical component of aviation safety. Black boxes provide vital information about the final minutes of airline disasters to accident investigators and have helped determine the cause of several plane crashes.

As a decorated Air Force pilot, Pucinski knew that a recording of last minute cockpit conversations would provide vital clues to the cause of airline tragedies. As an Air Force pilot, Pucinski led his bomber group in the first B-29 bombing raid over Tokyo during World War II. He flew 48 other combat missions over Japan and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with Clusters. From his own personal experience as a pilot, Pucinski understood that, in the last few minutes preceding an air tragedy, the cockpit crew are far too busy trying to save their passengers and aircraft to radio formal reports to a ground station. However, a crash-proof tape recorder operating automatically during flight preserves a record of everything said in the cockpit for accident investigators.

Because of Roman Pucinski's dedicated and courageous leadership in the establishment of crash-proof tape recorders in commercial airliners, accident investigation and aviation safety have been significantly advanced in the public interest, and outstanding results for the national aviation system have been achieved. For this reason, on December 18, 1998, former Congressman Roman Pucinski will be honored by the Federal Aviation Administration with a Silver Medal of Distinguished Service.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Roman Pucinski. His tireless advocacy of cockpit voice recorders is one of the most important contributions to airline safety in the history of aviation. Roman Pucinski has made a lasting contribution to aviation safety and he greatly deserves this special honor from the Federal Aviation Administration.

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GLOBAL HUNGER AND UNITED NATIONS  
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
PROGRAM

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 17, 1998*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of our colleagues an editorial from former Senator, now Ambassador, George McGovern, concerning global hunger and United Nations Food and Agriculture Program.

George McGovern has distinguished himself through a life-long commitment of service to the United States and to addressing world hunger. As he recounts in this article, it was

his experience in the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe during World War II which first made him aware of the devastating impact of starvation on a population. Thereafter, he devoted much of his effort in the U.S. Senate to programs designed to alleviate famine. Today he is serving his country once more as Ambassador to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Program. And now he is clarifying for us many of the challenges faced by the United Nations in these efforts, and the benefits which they have brought to hundreds of millions of people around the world.

As Ambassador McGovern notes, foreign assistance programs which help the hungry and promote economic development serve the interests of both of the recipient countries and the United States. However, our leadership in this capacity is threatened today by our delinquency in paying our dues to the United Nations. United States contributions to hunger-related organizations are very positive, effective, and should remain a priority of our engagement with the world.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Nov. 23, 1998]

TOO MANY IN THE WORLD ARE LEFT OUT

(By George McGovern)

In the fall of 1944, as a 22-year-old American bomber pilot based in war-torn Italy, I saw widespread hunger for the first time: emaciated children begging for food on the streets, teenage girls selling their bodies to stay alive, young mothers scratching through the garbage dumps near our bomber base to find scraps of food. This was even worse than the hunger I witnessed during the years of the Great Depression in the 1930s, when our family, who lived in a farm community in South Dakota, fed a steady stream of out-of-work "hobos" who came to our door.

Not surprisingly, hunger became a primary issue for me when I was elected to Congress in 1956. I became director of the U.S. Food for Peace program and later was President Kennedy's designee on what came to be known as the World Food Program—the world's largest international food aid organization. Last year, the program provided food assistance for more than 52 million people in 76 countries. Through these programs I saw how much can be done when nations come together to combat hunger. In the past 25 years, for example, despite a doubling of the world's population, the percentage of chronically undernourished people in the world has been cut in half and the absolute number of chronically undernourished people has been reduced by more than 100 million.

We can take heart from these and other similar steps forward, but this does not mean the job is done. This winter, Russia will be facing acute food shortages caused by poor crop conditions and the collapse of the Russian economy. Millions of Russians will go over the edge of starvation in the absence of international food aid now. Indonesia, hurricane-struck Central America and large parts of Africa currently are sustained by international food donations.

The fact is that many of our fellow human beings are left out, living on the knife-edge of existence. As world Bank President James Wolfensohn reminded us, "In too many countries, the poorest 10% of the population has less than 1% of the income, while the richest 20% enjoys over half."

In too many countries, girls are half as likely as boys to go to school. In too many countries, children are impaired from birth because of malnutrition. And in too many countries, ethnic minorities face discrimination and fear for their lives at the hands of ethnic majorities.