

higher education, which students can take to an institution of their choosing and use to pursue the type of education that will most benefit them. Every dollar that a student receives from the Pell program is a dollar that won't have to be borrowed. With average student indebtedness now at \$9,700, this is more important than ever before.

The Pell Grant program was created in 1972, and currently serves 3.8 million students. In the late 1970's, Pell Grants covered 75 percent of the cost of attending a 4-year public college or university. Today, it covers only 36 percent of that cost. Restoring some of this lost buying power is probably the single most important thing we can do to reassure students from low-income families that college is possible. Funding Pell Grants at the level set forth in the resolution would have the added benefit of making an additional 215,000 students eligible, including 21,000 in my home State of California.

Second, this resolution makes funding for the Campus-Based Aid programs a priority. These programs provide institutions with Federal support for grant, loan, and work study programs. They are need based. However, they do provide financial aid professionals with more flexibility to tailor the aid package to the student's needs. Most importantly, these programs require schools that participate to provide matching funds, which allows us to leverage our investment with private dollars.

Finally, this resolution sets priorities. It says to the President and to the American people that we are serious about funding the financial aid programs we know work, and that we shouldn't create new programs until we meet these commitments.

Mr. Speaker, we are faced with a choice. We can blindly buy the "program du jour" on the President's education menu, cooked up by the bureaucrats at the Department of Education, or we can wisely fund the "meat and potato" scholarship programs that have put America's students through college for more than a generation.

I urge my colleagues to show their support for America's students, and cosponsor this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO ALONZO MOODY

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1999

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Alonzo Moody of Paterson New Jersey, an exceptional individual who has dedicated his life to public service. He will be honored this Thursday evening, April 8, 1999, by family, friends, and professionals for his outstanding contributions to the community.

Mr. Speaker, Alonzo Moody was born the sixth child to the late Allard Moody, Sr. and Mary Jane Moody. He has been married to his wife Sarah for 28 years and is the proud father of three sons; Malik Ali Angaza, Zaititi Kufaa, and Kwesi Tacuma.

Alonzo earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in the field of Urban Planning from Ramapo College of New Jersey in 1976. He also attended Honolulu Business College from 1968-1969 in Hawaii, majoring in Systems Analysis. He has worked for the Department of Human Re-

sources and the Paterson Youth Services Bureau for the past twenty five years as Executive Director. His responsibilities include supervision and administration of programs, with direct accountability for their use in the community. He also coordinates all youth agency activities within the City of Paterson. Mr. Moody directs and supervises two youth agencies and fifteen staff members.

On October 21, 1998, Mr. Moody was appointed and sworn in as Deputy Mayor of the City of Paterson by the Honorable Mayor Martin G. Barnes. As Deputy Mayor, he oversees issues involving youth, families, and recreation. In March of 1992, Mr. Moody became Director of the Alexander Hamilton Development Resident Management Youth Program. He implemented homework study hour, a variety of recreational activities, counseling services, and other activities for the youth of the Alexander Hamilton Housing Development during the evening hours. Since 1991 Alonzo has been serving as a member of the Paterson Board of Education.

From 1977 until 1989 Alonzo and his wife Sarah have served as Children's Haven House Parents, providing a nurturing and supportive family environment for eight boys ages eight to fourteen placed by the Division of Youth and Family Services.

Alonzo served as an Assistant Basketball Coach at Passaic County Community College in 1979. From 1973 to 1980 he was an administrator for the Children's Shelter, Community Youth Worker Probation Counselor for Passaic County Probation Department and Director of the Youth Summer Twilight Program for the Catholic Youth Organization. From 1966 until 1969 Mr. Moody also served in the United States Air Force, as an Airman First Class.

Many community organizations have benefited from Mr. Moody's participation. He was a former member of the Paterson Task Force for Community Action, Inc.; the Community Action Day Care Center, Inc. Board of Directors; and the Paterson YMCA Board of Directors. He currently serves on the Eastside High School's Home School Council, RISK, NJ Black United Fund; Passaic County Youth Commission; Municipal Drug Alliance; Village Initiative Executive Board, Children's Haven Board of Directors; and the Minority Concerns Committee.

Mr. Speaker, over the years, Mr. Moody has touched the lives of many people in his community. His warmth of spirit and caring nature has inspired an enormous amount of people. We are all gathered here tonight as a testament to Alonzo and to thank him for all that he has done for the well being of his fellow man.

Mr. Speaker, please join me, our colleagues in the United States House of Representatives, Alonzo's family, friends, and colleagues, and the City of Paterson, New Jersey, in commending a truly great man.

EXPOSING RACISM

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, in my continuing efforts to document and expose racism in America, I submit the following articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

BLACK PARENTS FACE SPECIAL CHALLENGES RAISING A SON TO BE A MAN

(By Le Datta Grimes)

LEXINGTON, KY.—Donita Harris is biracial. Her momma is Chinese. Her daddy is black. She grew up in a predominantly white neighborhood near Turfland Mall. Whenever she reflects on her childhood area, one memory is clear: the neighborhood carpool.

Each week, the neighborhood moms took turns driving the local children to school.

One woman, however, refused to pick up Donita and her brother. The woman didn't like black people, Harris said, so she sped past their house.

Harris, now 27, recalls this episode as she looks into the chubby-checked, bright-eyed face of her 4-month-old son, Robert Jr.

"... I just wonder what prejudice will look like 10 to 15 years from now."

Donita, a social worker, and her husband, Robert Sr., who works at a lamp factory, know that their son will face certain hardships simply because he is a black male.

Their job as Robert Jr.'s parents, they said, is to raise a man capable of withstanding today's stereotypes and achieving success in spite of them.

Raising black males in a society that depicts them as angry, aggressive, lazy and ignorant presents a unique task for black parents, said William Turner, an associate professor of family studies at the University of Kentucky.

While all parents seek to raise healthy, well-adjusted children, black parents raising sons have some additional tasks.

They must teach their sons, Turner said, to navigate and function in a society that sometimes views them through a distorted looking glass.

"There are some extra things that black parents have to teach their kids," he said. "Facts about race and racism are among them."

Tracey Bartleson is raising two sons, Xavier Spence, 7, and Damone Thompson, 3.

Damone's father and Bartleson are no longer together. Xavier's father lives in Canada.

When life puzzles her sons, it is Bartleson they run to. She works the overnight shift, 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., so she can be home for their questions during the day.

A few months ago, as they were watching Selma, Lord, Selma, a Disney movie depicting the sometimes violent anti-segregation marches that took place three decades ago in Selma, Ala., Bartleson turned her head to see tears streaking Xavier's face.

"Momma?" he asked. "Why would people do things like that?" Bartleson pulled her son into her arms and explained. "People don't know us from the inside," she said rocking him. "They pass judgment before they know us."

That's not right, she told him, but it happens. Bartleson handled Xavier's questions on race in a positive, reassuring manner. That's the best way, Turner said, to build self-confidence and self-love.

Defensive statements like, "You're black and people won't like you for it," put children on a path to anger and aggression.

"Finding a way (to discuss race) that isn't traumatic to the child is very important," Turner said.

Along with positive conversations about race, parents can build their children's self-esteem by reading with them about and acknowledging black role models.

It is critical that parents do these things early, Turner said, because around age 6, parents lose the ability to control their children's environment.

When children are 6, parents send them to school and into a salad bowl of opinions and ideas tossed by a variety of chefs. Not all of the seasonings are good.

Turner said most boys enter kindergarten excited and overjoyed with their new environment.

He said research shows, however, that this excitement in black males is often interpreted by teachers as problem behavior or hyperactivity.

In their white male counterparts, this same enthusiasm is labeled rambunctious and outgoing.

Like most boys, Xavier hurtled into kindergarten excited, but his enthusiasm dwindled quickly, his mother said.

Shortly after the school year began, Xavier's teachers began sending notes home about his behavior. The notes said he had problems keeping still and that he was disturbing other children, Bartleson said.

She said she knew her son was not a problem child. "I know my child," she said. She then enrolled Xavier in a new school.

The problem, she later discovered, was that Xavier finished his work earlier than the other children, so he had time to cut up. Xavier's new school, Ashland Elementary, challenges him more, Bartleson said, leaving him less time to talk or horse play. Any additional energy Xavier has, Bartleson channels into extracurricular activities such as piano lessons, basketball and church.

Tobey and Debra Gray of Wilmore, formerly of New York, were married three years ago.

Tobey brought five children to the union from a previous marriage, Debra brought three. They have one child together.

The family lived in a two-bedroom apartment in Manhattan. Though the apartment was crowded, the Grays said the chaos inside the home didn't bother them.

It was the violence outside that kept them awake at night. "We were in an atmosphere where cursing was the order of the day," Tobey Gray said. "In New York City, there's the opportunity to fall into a whole bunch of mess."

In addition to the violence, two of their sons, sixth-grader Colin and fourth-grader Trevor, were failing in school.

Many black boys lose interest in school about the fourth grade. This pattern is addressed in the book "Countering the Conspiracy to Destroy Black Boys," by Jawanza Kunjufu.

The phenomenon is called fourth-grade failure syndrome. "In fourth grade they begin to fail and fail horribly," said Nate Sullivan, a social work professor at UK. "This culminates in dropping out either emotionally or physically from the academic arena."

Sullivan said black males often detach themselves from academics because they are ignored in the classroom and receive little recognition for their academic achievement.

"The subtle cues you pick up on lead to a self-fulfilling prophecy," said Margo Monteith, an assistant professor in UK's department of psychology whose area of expertise is prejudice and stereotypes.

When black males fail to win approval in the classroom, they seek it elsewhere, from their peers, on the streets or on the athletic field, Sullivan said.

Trevor and Colin chose the streets. Colin got into fights and ran away often. Trevor fought and back-talked his teachers. Seeing this, Tobey Gray resolved to get more involved in his sons' lives. Gray had worked two jobs to support his family, so he rarely saw the boys.

"If you don't give them attention, they will stray," he said, "I used to work all kinds of weekends and hours. But I don't do that anymore. It's important to me that they grow up well."

Gray arranged special getaways with each of his sons. Some days it was a walk in the

park with Colin. Other days he'd surprise Trevor and drop by his school for lunch.

"My father was always busy, so I said I'm going to break this cycle," Gray said.

Six months ago, the Grays decided New York was no place to raise their kids. Yet, they had nowhere to go.

Debra said she prayed on it and came up with Kentucky. Tobey wasn't sold on the idea.

"You sure God said Kentucky?" he asked. Debra was sure and the family—Tobey and Debra and five of their children—took an 18-hour bus ride to Kentucky. Tobey is a custodian at Asbury College, and Debra is a substitute teacher. Both want to attend Asbury Theological Seminary someday.

Colin, now 14; Loren, 12; Trevor, 11; Tyler, 4; and Timothy, 17 months, came with them. Tobey and Debra Gray's grown children stayed behind in New York.

Since the family's arrival, Loren said, she has seen a difference in her brothers.

"I think they've matured a lot," she said, "I think now they can be a lot more of themselves because in New York they were trying to be like other people, and down here they can just express themselves."

The Grays wake up at 5 each morning. After greeting one another with a kiss, they gather in Debra and Tobey's bedroom. There, the family prays for guidance. Their prayer time also doubles as a family circle during which each family member discusses plans for the day.

In the home of Barbara Commodore-Connor, a similar family circle takes place around the dinner table. Whenever a family decision is to be made, Barbara gathers her three sons—Caleb, 10; Joshua, 14, and Maureece, 21—for a family meeting.

At a recent meeting, the issue was Barbara's possible engagement. "What do you think about Momma marrying Mr. Steve," she asked.

The boys then took turns answering. This type of structure and family cohesiveness is essential during the teen years when black males are struggling to carve out their identities, Turner said.

"I understand parents have stresses that take away quality time, (but) there needs to be family time," he said.

As black males mature into their teens, stereotypes about them become more pronounced. Media depictions of black teens dead or on their way to prison send bleak messages to black males about their futures, Turner said.

During the teen years, black males become painfully aware of how others view them: If their pants sag, they are thugs. If they walk in groups, they are a gang. And, if they drive a nice car, they are drug dealers.

Accepting the reality of being stereotyped is not easy, Turner said. But it is never an excuse to give in to the stereotypes and fail. "They just have to be aware that there will be times when they will be excluded because of race and they will be misjudged," he said.

The teen years brought strife to Commodore-Connor's home. When Maureece reached 15 or so, he and his mother began to butt heads: She wanted him in at a certain time; Maureece wanted to stay out late.

She wanted him to go to church; he didn't want to go every Sunday. The central problem, Commodore-Connor later realized, was one of freedom. Maureece wanted it, but she wasn't willing to give it.

"Momma," Maureece would tell her, "I got my own mind." His mother said she wasn't ready to hear that, so she became stricter.

And Maureece rebelled more. Finally, Commodore-Connor, a resource specialist in the office of civil rights for Fayette County Schools, said she turned to her big sister Peggy and brother-in-law Ike.

"I felt like I was losing him," she said. "We were having confrontations, and I began to question myself."

Maureece's Uncle Ike played a big role in helping him navigate the teen years. He gave Maureece advice, spent time with him and helped him communicate with his mother better.

Male role modeling is essential to young black males, Turner said. It can come from church, school, extended family or big brother programs, but the ideal source is a committed father.

"In situations where there is a father engaged, talks come about naturally and the child internalizes it," Turner said.

Tobey Gray is teaching his children to love. Whenever the Gray children walk into a room, they are to greet one another with, "I love you." They also must kiss one another good morning and good night.

Gray teaches by example. Whenever the mood strikes, he smooches his boys on the jaw or the forehead. Colin brought a friend home from school once, and Gray kissed him, too.

"There aren't many men being men today," Gray said. "Women are taking the lead in everything. But, if you want to lead, you got to lead by example."

In the seven decades since Langston Hughes wrote the poem "Mother to Son," the stairwell to black manhood has remained a steep climb.

Still, that is not a reason to quit scaling the stairs, Turner said.

It is OK to get angry, he said, but it is never OK to quit climbing.

Whether a child leaps the stairs two at time or gives up midway depends on how the child was equipped by his parents.

"Black males are successful when they see a barrier but say 'I'm not going to let this stop me.'"

South Florida's racial, ethnic and cultural landscape transformed—Juliet Masters can see it in their eyes.

That inquisitive look that asks "What are you?" The spoken question comes a moment later.

"Wow, I hate being asked that because I don't know what to say," said Masters, a 24-year-old special events coordinator who lives in South Miami. "My first answer is human. Then I say I'm mixed and I tell them that my mother is from England, my father is from Jamaica and I was born in New York. And I ask them what they think."

In a country that for much of its history has been preoccupied with race, and for generations largely has considered racial and ethnic identity in black and white terms, how to deal with people of mixed heritage is becoming an ever-intriguing question. Because of the nation's changing demographics, it is also one that will help shape the nation's debate on race well into the next century.

The debate is important, philosophically and economically, because how the country views race will shape aspects of life and determine how resources are allocated. Data collected on race will decide such issues as how federal and state governments spend money, where political boundaries begin and end as well as what will be the content of entertainment and marketing campaigns.

The issue is particularly relevant in South Florida, where huge waves of immigrants have transformed the racial, ethnic and cultural landscape in the last three decades.

Today's children are growing up in a country where many of recent immigrants and their offspring do not share the United States' historical notions on race.

Along with the children of mixed marriages, they will be less disposed to accept the premise that people are either black or white.

There are now millions of Americans who claim more than one heritage or whose cultural and ancestral roots lead them to reject the American racial dichotomy, said Roderick Harrison, a demographer for the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, a Washington think-tank.

Harrison said his research has revealed an unprecedented change in attitudes about race, especially in metropolitan areas of California, New York, Texas, Illinois, New Jersey and Florida—states that have substantial black, white and Hispanic populations.

Attitudes are changing, he said, because a nation that numerically and conceptually has been divided is becoming more multiracial and multiethnic.

"When people look at a white, black, Hispanic or Asian person 40 years from now I doubt racial or ethnic identity is going to mean the same thing as it means to us," Harrison said. "We won't want complete assimilation but the ability to retain some of our cultures."

For many people in South Florida, a pluralistic world exists now. Hispanics, for example, generally do not define themselves in terms of race—although they're aware that American culture heavily relies upon it.

"I know it sounds corny, but hopefully, we will reach a day when we talk about each other's culture rather than the color of our skin," said Washington Collado, a native of the Dominican Republic who like many people from the Caribbean has a mixed ancestry.

"I never am put in a position where I have to define myself by color," said Collado, 36, of Coconut Creek. "That's a question I don't even know how to answer."

Collado and his wife, Carmen, want their three sons, Mario, 9, Alejandro, 5, and Miguel, 1, to think of themselves as they do—as Dominicans and Hispanics.

"Without being blinded by the fact that they undoubtedly have to mark a little box that says Hispanic, I don't think my kids see themselves as dark skinned," Collado said. "Skin color is not the most important thing. I would rather my kids know who they are."

Such an outlook on race is prevalent among many Latin Americans, who prefer to view themselves as a diverse group united by culture and language.

"In their own countries, national identity is so important that racial identity isn't as important," said Helen Safa, a retired professor of Anthropology and Latin American Studies at the University of Florida.

"That doesn't mean there is no prejudice and discrimination," Safa said. "There is. But racial identity tends to be subordinated to the national identity."

Harrison and other demographers say it's possible that future generations of Hispanics and other immigrants of mixed heritage could classify themselves more along racial lines. But it is just as possible that they will not.

For much of the nation's history, however, the racial divide was such that the children of interracial marriages—as well as black immigrants—found a home only in black America.

Moreover, until about three decades ago, 16 states had laws designed to prevent marriages between people of different races. Then, in 1967, the Supreme Court ruled anti-miscegenation laws unconstitutional.

Since then, the climate of intolerance and separation that led to such laws has faded. The number of mixed marriages has steadily risen, as has the number of people of African descent and mixed ancestry who have immigrated to the United States.

But even today, mixed couples often must overcome barriers. Though more common, such unions are not universally accepted.

Often, the sternest opposition still comes from family members.

That's what Trayce Denise Santoro, who is black, discovered four years ago when she married her husband Filippo, the son of Italian immigrants.

"His mother and father were completely against it," said Santoro, 36, of West Palm Beach. "They didn't come to the wedding or anything. They didn't want to meet me."

Since then, however, Santoro's in-laws have warmed to her and she does not hold their feelings against them. Santoro even wants her children, 2-year-old Filippo II and Lena Marina, 3 months, to learn how to speak Italian so they can better enjoy their dual heritage.

When Trayce Santoro looks at her two children, she sees both black and white—the way she hopes they will also will view themselves. That's why she supports the efforts to establish a new multiracial category on the Census and other forms.

"I would prefer them to choose multiracial if biracial isn't on the list or they couldn't choose (both) black and white," she said. "I wouldn't want them to pick one or the other."

Sociologists say it's no surprise that multiracial and multiethnic people are beginning to reject the nation's outdated racial codes.

Sarah Willie, a professor of sociology and black studies at Swarthmore College in Swarthmore, Pa., outside Philadelphia, said civil rights leaders and black nationalists laid the groundwork for the nation's broader racial and ethnic framework a generation ago.

That African-Americans could celebrate their roots made it possible for today's immigrants to take such pride in their countries of origin.

No longer so intent upon embracing American culture at the expense of their own, many Hispanics and others now proudly display the flag of their homeland on their cars.

"We forget that nobody was putting a flag on their car 30 years ago," Willie said. "That was the tail end of a very explicit assimilationist policy in the U.S."

"Most immigrants subscribed to that at an incredible cost to language and culture. Ties to the past were lost."

She believes integration and the evolving sense of pride multiracial people have developed in their diverse backgrounds has allowed many to redefine themselves.

"People will still tend to identify with a group," said Willie, who has a black and a white mother. "But they will say I'm black or Latino or Asian—and I have another parent on the other side."

Allowing people to label themselves as they choose may cause waves, however.

Some Americans—white and black—are offended when they see others stress nationalistic roots.

And black Americans may lift an eyebrow when a person they perceive as black acts as if he or she is something else—a sign that being black in the American sense isn't good enough for them.

But those attitudes, too, will change, said Tanya Simons-Oparah, assistant director for outreach for the Broward County Library.

"If you choose not to want to identify with black people I feel badly for you because I know the riches and the value of being of African descent," said Simons-Oparah, 52, an African-American whose parents are from the Bahamas and Panama. "We can't claim everybody."

Harrison said the degree to which children of mixed marriages claim "multiracial" as an identity will help determine how far the changes in attitude go.

"When we look at some of the earlier success for the multiracial categories (on test

Census surveys and school district forms, for example) about 50 percent of the people who exercised that option were under 18," Harrison said. It's reflective of the recent acceptance of mixed marriage, he said.

If Masters is any indication, the change in identification will come because biracial offspring don't want to pretend as if one of their two parents doesn't exist. Even if they consider themselves black, as she does.

"I can't possibly choose between them," Masters said. "They're both from very rich cultures and I have to respect them both."

TRIBUTE TO THE MEDIA

HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1999

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Bob Branen and the local newspapers in my district who are helping the refugees of Kosovo. I strongly believe the most effective way to help those in need is through an individual's time and efforts to volunteer at local charities and churches. This works when helping the homeless and hungry in your own community, or when helping the homeless and hungry thousands of miles away in war-torn Kosovo.

Southern Lakes Media, Inc. of Burlington and Walworth Newspapers, Inc. of Walworth have launched a nine-city effort to generate support of those fleeing Kosovo. Bob Branen, president of the newspaper chains, is asking, through editorials and advertisements, for Wisconsin citizens to donate to World Relief, an international assistance organization.

World Relief is working with Albania's churches to assist the men, women and children who were forced to flee their homes without food, water or clothing. This organization is fighting to give these refugees not only material comforts, but spiritual hope as well. The Kosovars, expelled from their homeland by Serbian president Slobodan Milosevic, are finding safety in the open homes and open arms of the people of Tirana. The outpouring of generosity by my neighbors in Wisconsin translates into meaningful action, half a world away, for the victims of the Kosovo conflict.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to honor their extraordinary example and encourage them to continue their efforts and I commend Mr. Branen for the initiative he took to inform his newspaper readers.

TRIBUTE TO ADREA G. COHEN

HON. BILL PASCARELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1999

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the deeds of Adrea Cohen of Belleville, New Jersey on this the occasion of her Retirement and Testimonial Dinner. Adrea is being honored tonight because of her 25 years of service to the township of Belleville and the Belleville Public Library and Information Center. It is only fitting that we gather here tonight in her honor, for she epitomizes caring and generosity of spirit.

Adrea Cohen has served as Director of the Belleville Public Library and Information Center since 1993. She began as its Assistant Library Director in 1974 after completing her