

enrich the quality of life for generations of Lakewood families.

Lakewood Kiwanians have breathed life into the ideals of brotherhood, community and citizenship for three-quarters of a century. They have personified what is best about America, its people.

The club's long record of service is chronicled in the following article from the Lakewood Sun Post by Dan Chabek, a trustee emeritus of the Lakewood Historical Society and a former board member of Lakewood Kiwanis. I ask that this be placed in the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the members of the club on their 75th anniversary, but more than that, for touching the lives of our community and its people in such a positive way over the years.

LAKWOOD ORGANIZATION CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY

(By Dan Chabek)

In what Lakewood organization does one find compassion for the needy and handicapped, aid for the elderly, support of youth, young children priority one, and a determination to make our city the best place in which to live?

The answer is the Lakewood Kiwanis Club, which is celebrated its 75th birthday this month.

Across the years the membership, now numbering 183, has immersed itself in hundreds of charitable projects, always striving to provide hands-on volunteer help as well as monetary assistance.

Chartered May 17, 1921, the club became Lakewood's first service organization. Its goals to improve quality of life have been sparked all along by the Kiwanis motto: "We build."

The Lakewood club is part of Kiwanis International, which comprises more than 300,000 members from nearly 8,800 clubs in more than 75 nations.

First in the worldwide organization was the Detroit Club, founded by Allen Simpson Browne, a professional organizer, in early 1915. Later that year, the No. 2 club was formed in Cleveland.

Its president, Harry H. Hoard, got the ball rolling for a Lakewood accession that would become the initial suburban Kiwanis in Greater Cleveland. He invited Dr. Walter F. Keating of Lakewood to round up a core of 84 local businessmen as charter members. Keating was named first president of the Lakewood club.

Current officers are Timothy Friedmann, president; Susan Brooks Dickinson, first vice president; Ernest M. "Tex" Phillips, second vice president; Harold Mathiott, secretary; James Simon, treasurer.

In its fledgling years, Lakewood Kiwanis made numerous contributions, including \$5,900 to aid victims of the horrible 1924 Lorain tornado, and \$5,000 to build a camp lodge in Rocky River valley to accommodate the Boy Scouts, YMCA and various other youth groups.

During the Great Depression of the '30s, the club held charity drives during which members plied the city streets in their own cars to pick up used clothing and food for distribution to jobless families.

Lakewood Kiwanis has taken particular pride and interest in its Scholarship Foundation. Starting in 1954, it has awarded to date \$623,000 in college grants to 170 deserving high school seniors.

Today, the foundation has a net worth in excess of \$300,000, with funding coming from endowments, interest on investments, and contributions mostly by Kiwanians at weekly Tuesday luncheon meetings in Lakewood's Masonic Temple on Detroit Road.

In 1971, to commemorate its 50th anniversary, the club was the prime funder of the open picnic pavilion at Lakewood Park, underwriting \$20,000 of the \$30,000 cost.

In 1985, a check for \$100,000 was given to Lakewood High School to build an eight-lane, all-weather running track located at the school's athletic field and open to the community. Three years later, a new \$22,000 automotive van was donated to this area's Youth Challenge organization to transport handicapped children.

In more recent years, there have been many ongoing beneficial programs, such as:

Free distribution of vegetable and flower seeds to grade school pupils in the spring for backyard gardens, with prizes awarded to winning student growers at the end of the crop season.

No-charge, one-on-one tutoring by Kiwanians to pupils needing help in math, social studies and reading. Also, similar participation in a "Grandparents, Read to Me" class for preschoolers who show signs of probable later learning difficulties.

Annual vocational undertaking wherein Lakewood students, hopeful of pursuing designated careers, can elect to "shadow" for a day Kiwanians who are successful in the particular field the student desires to enter.

Regular monthly "pass-the-can" donations up to \$100 or more at Kiwanis luncheons for the Lakewood Christian Service Center's Hunger Project.

To obtain funds for conducting most of its good-deed works, Lakewood Kiwanis relies to a large extent on two fund-raising programs. It makes and distributes doughnuts, as many as 4,000 dozens a year, and it sells tickets and prints playbills for an annual musical variety show performed by a local amateur cast known as The Group.

Kiwanians also roll up their sleeves for numerous other money-making projects, including hot dog sales at community festivals, spaghetti dinners, and reverse raffles.

Assists in fund-raising endeavors are forthcoming from student affiliates of Lakewood Kiwanis—the Key Club at Lakewood High School and Builders Club chartered at Harding, Horace Mann and Emerson Middle Schools, and Lakewood Lutheran School.

A former auxiliary, one made up of the wives of members and known as the Lakewood Kiwanis-Anns, was founded in 1961. It remained active for many years until the advent, within the past decade, of women members in the club's main roster.

This month, as a special gesture to mark its anniversary, Lakewood Kiwanis provided an illuminated sign to be placed in front of the Board of Education Building on Warren Road.

Also on the club's agenda is an anniversary banquet for members, families and friends. It is set for Friday evening, May 17, at Wagner's Country Inn in Westlake.

Finally, in case you've wondered, the name "Kiwanis" is from an old American Indian expression. One broad interpretation was that it meant, "We have a good time—we make noise." However, other definitions, now more generally accepted, are "We trade" or "We share our talents."

HOUSTON-BASED CONTINENTAL AIRLINES IS FLYING HIGH

HON. JACK FIELDS
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal last week, and Business Week

this week, profiled a Houston-based company that is flying high: Continental Airlines. The articles in the Wall Street Journal and Business Week chronicled the improved service that Continental Airlines now offers its passengers—and the resulting improvement in Continental's bottom line.

Under the leadership of Chief Executive Officer Gordon Bethune, and as a result of greater cooperation and better communication between labor and management, Continental Airlines has transformed itself from a mediocre carrier to one of America's best-run airlines. After weathering some turbulence in the 1980's, Continental is soaring into clear skies, and we Houstonians couldn't be prouder that our hometown carrier is doing so well.

In the year and a half since Gordon Bethune arrived at Continental from Boeing, there have been many changes at the airline. No longer does Continental Airlines have one of the industry's worst records for on-time performance, lost or mishandled baggage, or customer complaints. Today, Continental has one of the industry's best records in each of those performance categories. The airlines now provides its customers with some of the best service in the skies—and word's getting out. Continental Airlines is attracting more leisure travelers as well as business travelers, and the airline's bottom line is in better shape today than it has been in years.

Now, while Gordon Bethune is a highly talented and motivated chief executive officer, the turnaround at Continental Airlines is not the result of his efforts alone. It is the result of the hard work of the thousands of dedicated individuals who make Continental "more airline for your money"—employees like the baggage handler who makes certain the right bag is loaded on the right flight, the flight attendant who provides a weary traveler with a little extra attention, and the mechanic who takes the time to prevent problems even before they become problems.

The significant improvements that we've all experienced at Continental Airlines show that when management and labor work together, each can prosper. This mistrust and anger that for too long characterized relations between Continental management and the airline's employees is gone. Under Gordon Bethune's leadership, new and innovative incentives have been instituted to ensure that Continental employees spend more time serving the needs of their customers, and less time arguing among themselves. Those incentives have created an environment in which Continental Airlines employees are encouraged to work together to accomplish the impossible—rather than spending their workdays convincing one another that something cannot be done. Today, everyone at Continental—at corporate headquarters, at each maintenance facility, at every airport and every boarding gate—understands that their fates are tied together. They understand that they and their airline will prosper or fail—together.

This transformation has not been easy, quick or painless. In fact, to some, the mere fact that Continental Airlines is still flying is nothing short of a miracle.

Mr. Speaker, the new Continental Airlines may be the result of a miracle, good luck or just plain hard work on the part of thousands of Continental Airlines employees and executives. Whatever the cause, we Houstonians familiar with Continental's turbulent past are

pleased that its future looks so bright. Continental is a major employer in Houston, and we are proud that our hometown airline is setting the pace in the highly competitive airline industry. I salute Gordon Bethune for his efforts to make that possible, and I salute the hard work and dedication of each and every Continental employee for a job very, very well done.

ALASKA STATE FOREST PRACTICES ACT PROTECTS FISH HABITAT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring the attention of my colleagues to a new study. The study details the effect of modern logging techniques under the State of Alaska's Forest Practices Act on fish streams throughout Alaska.

This is a significant study. It shows that Alaska can handle forest management to protect fish and fish streams. It shows that logging under State standards does not have an adverse impact on fish habitat and stream conditions. It shows that logging on State and private land in Alaska is compatible with fishery protection.

The study is one more reason why Alaskans should be given a chance to elect to own and manage the Tongass National Forest, which is what my bill, H.R. 2413, proposes. If Alaskan policies and rules are achieving these results, the State ownership of the Tongass will more than protect fish streams when timber harvesting is involved. And Washington, DC policies and programs can stay where they originate—inside the Washington, DC beltway.

The study was conducted by an Alaska Native corporation, Sealaska, on land managed under State law. Alaska State law requires 66-foot or 100-foot no timber harvest buffer zones around fish streams.

What distinguishes this study from many others is that it relies on actual stream surveys taken over a 3-year period, 1992–94, in timber harvest areas and unlogged areas. The group conducting the study actually went out and collected real data, something that our Federal researchers in the Forest Service should note.

Stream health was analyzed in 10 basins and the conclusion was that the changes comparing logged and unlogged basins was not discernible. Where disturbances have occurred, they have not resulted in fish stream productivity.

The article from this month's Resource Review that discusses the study follows my remarks. What this teaches is that States can effectively manage resources within their borders. In my view Alaskans should be given the chance to manage the Tongass and other States or local governments should be given lands within their borders.

Management decisions and policies made by the people and closest to the people—outside of the influence of Washington, DC—are the best management decisions and policies.

MULTI-YEAR STUDY CONCLUDES ALASKA'S FOREST PRACTICES ACT PROTECTS FISH, STREAM HABITAT

A recent multi-year study has concluded that modern logging operations adhering to

the guidelines of the Alaska Forest Practices Act (FPA) do not have an adverse impact on fish habitat and stream channel conditions.

Prepared by Pentec Environmental for Sealaska Corporation and the Alaska Forest Association, the report evaluates the effectiveness of the FPA in protecting fish habitat and channel conditions. The report consolidates the findings of 1992, 1993 and 1994 monitoring studies and is part of a continuing investigation that will provide information on FPA effectiveness in both the short and long term.

The FPA specifies best management practices (BMP) for loggers to follow in preventing significant adverse effects from timber harvest activities on habitat and water quality. In 1992, Pentec was contracted to develop and implement a monitoring program to collect data on fish habitat and channel conditions from streams in forested lands of coastal Alaska. The objectives of the monitoring program were to determine whether fish habitat conditions have changed as a result of forest practices and whether habitat quality has been significantly affected by timber operations.

From 1992 and 1994, stream surveys were conducted in selected timber management areas of Southeast Alaska, the Kenai Peninsula and Afognak Island. Stream basins with varying levels of timber harvest were surveyed during each year, and annual surveys were repeated on several streams.

The results of the Pentec study are based on three years of data that was collected within one of seven years following initiation of timber harvest activities. The data was collected from over 27 miles of streams in 10 different basins.

The report finds the only change that is certain is the increase in large woody debris (LWD) from the riparian buffer in some logged streams as a result of blowdown. The increased LWD is not expected to have a negative effect on fish habitat because the channel changes are local and the amount of stream length affected in small.

The study found that other habitat conditions have changed in stream reaches of both logged and unlogged basins, but the magnitude and direction of these changes are not discernible at this time. The monitoring results suggest no large habitat disturbances have occurred to date and that any disturbances that may have occurred are relatively subtle. None of the changes have occurred at a level large enough to affect fish productivity.

MIGRATORY BIRD BAITING

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, on May 15, 1996 the House Resources Committee held an oversight hearing on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's baiting regulations under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. One of our witnesses was George Reiger of Locustville, VA who is the conservation editor of *Field and Stream*. An avid reader of his monthly column, I was honored to hear this man with outstanding conservation and private property rights credentials give one of the more blunt and informative statements ever made before a congressional committee.

George Reiger and I both remember the day when Federal wildlife law enforcement agents and policies were more practical and less confrontational. Mr. Reiger's testimony

stated, "I've seen Federal law enforcement agents increasingly pursue policies that have done little or nothing to increase the flocks, but which have succeeded in driving many ordinarily law-abiding hunters from the field, including landowners who once invested considerable assets in migratory bird management, but who are now no longer willing for fear of violating a law no one understands."

I urge my colleagues to read Mr. Reiger's testimony to learn about problems associated with the current baiting regulations and possible ways to improve this situation.

TESTIMONY BY GEORGE REIGER, CONSERVATION EDITOR OF *FIELD & STREAM*, AT THE CONGRESSIONAL HEARING ON MIGRATORY BIRD BAITING REGULATIONS, MAY 15, 1996

My name is George Reiger. I've been conservation editor of *Field & Stream* for 22 years. During that time, I've watched languid leadership in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service improvise management policies that brought most migratory birds, and ducks in particular, to historic population lows. At the same time, I've seen Federal law enforcement agents increasingly pursue policies that have done little or nothing to increase the flocks, but which have succeeded in driving many ordinarily law-abiding hunters from the field, including landowners who once invested considerable assets in migratory bird management, but who are now no longer willing for fear of violating a law no one understands.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act gives the Federal Government the right to tell sportsmen when they can hunt migratory birds and how many per day or season they can shoot, but not the time of day, gauge of shotgun or other, what are normally considered, ethical options. Such matters should be for sportsmen's clubs and personal conscience to determine.

Unfortunately, we live in a legalistic society, and lawyers have little faith in the power of personal conscience. As a result, and beginning in the 1920s, we've created a spectrum of moralistic rules to regulate migratory bird hunters which have little, if any, value for scientific management of the birds. The most arbitrary and capricious of these rules concern baiting. Incredibly, the Fish and Wildlife Service is now considering expanding these rules to include [quote] "the manipulation of native vegetation in wetland habitats" [end quote]. Thus, pasture owners in the Southeast who have been burning hydric soil areas for more than 130 years to attract snipe for hunting may shortly be prosecuted for doing so under federal law. Likewise, duck hunters in the West who cut cattails and bulrush in order to open up holes in the marsh and to provide themselves with material for making blinds could be charged with baiting.

Although career opportunism undoubtedly underlies some abuses by federal law enforcement agents, I'm willing to give most agents the benefit of the doubt by assuming their excessive zeal is a function of their having watched the Fish and Wildlife Service underwrite the collapse of continental duck populations in the 1980s and now claim that only partially recovered stocks are so fully recovered that we can shoot them at daily rates exceeding those we had even in the 1950s, when we really had ducks.

One result has been a no-warning law enforcement policy. Agents stake out allegedly