

her more outspoken and colorful colleagues, former Gov. William Donald Schaefer and Comptroller Louis L. Goldstein.

"She was a woman of passion, ability and intelligence," said Mr. Goldstein. "She held her own while we had some very unusual discussions back in the governor's private office."

Gov. Parris N. Glendening said, "Through persistence, professionalism and quiet persuasion, she epitomized the art of good government and good politics."

The former Lucille Darwin was born in New York City in 1922 and grew up in Rockland County, north of the city.

She received a degree in economics from the Women's College of the University of North Carolina. After working as an economist with the U.S. Tariff Commission, she received a master's degree from Yale University in 1945.

She moved to Montgomery County in 1950 and became active in community groups, particularly the League of Women Voters. That led to two terms on the county school board from 1960 to 1968.

In 1969, she was appointed to fill a vacancy in the House of Delegates representing a suburban district that took in parts of Wheaton and Silver Spring.

At that time, Mrs. Maurer was one of only a handful of women in the legislature. She won re-election to four four-year terms in the House.

As a legislator, Mrs. Maurer took on issues of concern to many mothers: bills to regulate public swimming pools and camps for children, for instance, and to strengthen laws on child abuse.

Colleagues recalled that she did her homework on the issues, took unwavering positions but remained cordial and diplomatic with her opponents.

"She never made a public display of a confrontation, but she let you know personally how she felt, in a quiet way," Mrs. Ruben said.

*The Evening Sun* wrote in a 1975 editorial, "Without the rancorous or strident tones too often heard on the subject, she has been a persuasive, constructive leader in the movement for women's rights."

Her career came to a crossroads in a hard-fought campaign for the state Senate in 1986. Her opponent, Idamae Garrott, accused her of caring too little about Montgomery County and worrying too much about the financial needs of Baltimore.

Senator Garrott's message resonated at home. "Montgomery County was feeling the pinch," Senator Ruben said. "Taxes were rising and people felt they were not getting the services they thought they should."

Mrs. Maurer lost, but rebounded quickly when the General Assembly elected her treasurer in early 1987.

A private burial is planned in Rockland County, N.Y. A memorial service will be held later in Maryland.

Mrs. Maurer is survived by her husband of 51 years, Ely Maurer, an assistant legal adviser in the U.S. State Department; three sons, Stephen Maurer of Swarthmore, Pa., Russell Maurer of Pepper Pike, Ohio, and Edward Maurer of Lido Beach, N.Y.; and seven grandchildren.

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LUCILLE MAURER

For as long as anyone can remember, Montgomery County has been a wellspring of civic and public service, famed for its concentration of highly informed, superactive citizens who revel in pursuing the essentials of good local government. Out of this grassroots tradition and on to the high office of state treasurer came Lucille Maurer, an

able, knowledgeable and beloved servant of her fellow Marylanders. Mrs. Maurer, who died this week at the age of 73, rose to recognition along the classic civic-path—from PTA to the League of Women Voters, two terms on the county school board, 18 years in the Maryland state legislature and nine years as treasurer until her resignation for health reasons last January.

Never one to seek the spotlight, Mrs. Maurer won attention and respect for her hard work, fairness and gentle approach to political solutions. Early on, her keen sense of local and state finances won her acclaim and additional responsibilities. If there was any quarrel with her performance in Annapolis, it came from those in her county who did not appreciate one of her greatest strengths: the times when she would forsake parochialism in the interest of statewide concerns. She believed that the health of the state as a whole was in the interests of her constituents—and worked to that end on funding formulas aimed at helping those areas most in need, and especially Maryland's poorest children.

When she became the state's first female treasurer and the highest-ranking state official from the Washington suburbs, Mrs. Maurer transformed the office, ending old-fashioned bookkeeping techniques, consolidating operations and selling off much of the state's stock portfolio before a downturn in the market. It was this blend of hard-nosed decision-making and personal congeniality that endeared Lucy Maurer to those with whom she worked as well as the many more whom she served with dedication, integrity and fondness.●

#### BURLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT TRANSFER ACT

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, last evening I introduced S. 921, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain facilities at the Minidoka project to the Burley Irrigation District. The introduction of this legislation results from a hearing I held in the Senate Energy Committee on May 23, 1995, on S. 620, a generic bill to transfer reclamation facilities. At that hearing, it became obvious a general transfer bill would not work; each reclamation project has unique qualities, and projects should be addressed individually or in distinct groupings. S. 1291 addresses one specific project in Idaho.

The Reclamation Act of 1902 was part of the history of Federal public land laws designed to transfer lands out of Federal ownership and settle this Nation. The origins of that policy predate the Constitution and derive from the early debates that led to the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. The particular needs and circumstances of the arid and semiarid lands west of the 100th meridian led to various proposals to reclaim the lands, including the Desert Land Act and the Carey Act. In his State of the Union Message of 1901, President Theodore Roosevelt finally called for the Federal Government to intervene to develop the reservoirs and works necessary to accomplish such irrigation. The reclamation program was enormously successful. It grew from the irrigation program contemplated by one President Roosevelt to the mas-

sive works constructed four decades later by the second President Roosevelt. For those of us in the Northwest, there is a very personal meaning to a line from Woody Guthrie's song about the Columbia that goes: "Your power is turning our darkness to dawn, so roll on Columbia, roll on."

If what is known now had been known then, some projects may have been constructed differently. However, that is not the question we have before us. The central question is whether and to what extent the Federal Government should seek to transfer the title and responsibility for these projects. Has the Federal mission been accomplished?

As I noted in my introductory statement to S. 620, the best transfer case would be the single purpose irrigation or municipal and industrial [M&I] system that is fully repaid, operation has long since been transferred, and the water rights are held privately. That is the case with the Burley Irrigation District transfer.

The transfer of title is not a new idea. Authority to transfer title to the All American Canal is contained in section 7 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928. General authority is contained in the 1955 Distribution Systems Loan Act. Recently, Congress passed legislation dealing with Elephant Butte and Vermejo.

The Burley Irrigation District is part of the Minidoka project that was built under the authorization of the 1902 Reclamation Act. By a contract executed in 1926, the district assumed the operation and maintenance of the system.

All construction contracts and costs for the canals system, pumping plants, power house, transmission lines, and houses have been paid in full. Contracts for storage space at Minidoka Dam, Jackson Dam, American Falls, and Palisades have been paid in full, along with all maintenance fees. This project is a perfect example of the Federal Government maintaining only a bare title, and that title should now be transferred to the project recipients who have paid for the facilities and rights of the Burley Irrigation District.●

#### MILLION PAGES PROJECT

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I rise today to commend the students, teachers, parents, and librarian Jeannie Riley at Meadows Elementary School in Huntington, WV. This group worked together in an outstanding effort to promote literacy through the million pages reading program.

Jeannie Riley wanted to challenge students at Meadows Elementary School to read 1 million pages by the end of the school year. She worked with school administrators, teachers, and parents to provide creative incentives for the students to read, using activities such as afternoon dances and