

In the belief that its home city is UCLA's foremost partner and greatest resource, Chancellor Young has engaged the university in myriad ventures and partnerships with the surrounding community. Furthermore, just as Los Angeles has emerged as a world city, UCLA, too, has become a world university and a magnet to students and scholars from around the globe under the leadership of Chancellor Young.

As he prepares to retire, Chancellor Young deserves recognition for shepherding UCLA toward academic greatness, founded on the cornerstone of intellectual freedom. On this occasion we salute Charles "Chuck" Young, his wife, Sue, and his two children and seven grandchildren in celebration of a splendid legacy to American higher education.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO RESTRICT FLIGHTS OVER
CERTAIN AREAS OF HAWAII'S
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation limiting adverse impacts of commercial air tour operations on national park units in the State of Hawaii. Natural quiet is as much an experience in our parks as enjoying the beauty of treasures the parks were established to protect and preserve.

A decade ago, Congress recognized that noise problems within our parks nationwide created by overflights had reached a point critical enough for congressional intervention, by passing the National Parks Overflights Act of 1987.

Not much happened since then to solve the problem until President Clinton on Earth Day 1996 called upon the Transportation and Interior Departments to issue regulations to restore quiet to our parks. As a result of this action, new regulations were released in January of this year for Grand Canyon National Park. To take effect May 1, these regulations would double the current flight-free area, limit the number of tour aircraft that may overfly the park, ban flights from sunset to sunrise, and develop rules requiring quiet aircraft technology.

The National Park Service and Federal Aviation Administration are currently constructing regulations for overflights above Hawaii's parks. However, I understand these could be years in coming and, in the meantime, air tours are operating under voluntary agreements that have not been effective in controlling overflight noise. I continue to receive complaints from hikers and visitors to Hawaii's parks, as well as residents living next to the parks. My bill is necessary to enforce noise controls on these operations.

Main provisions of my bill include prohibitions of flights over Kaloko Honokohau, Pu'u honua o Honaunau, Pu'u kohola Heiau, and Kalaupapa National Historical Parks, as well as sections of Haleakala and Hawaii Volcanoes National Parks. A minimum 1,500-foot altitude restriction is enforced for all other parts of Haleakala and Hawaii Volcanoes National Parks.

The need for restrictions on Hawaii's commercial air tour industry for safety reasons

was made clear in July 1994 with two helicopter tour crashes near the Island of Kauai and on the Island of Molokai, the former resulting in three fatalities. In response, the FAA put in place SFAR 71 emergency regulations applying to Hawaii's commercial air tour operators. As a byproduct, these regulations worked to partially alleviate noise problems in Hawaii's parks. However, the SFAR 71 will expire in October. My legislation is necessary to continue controls on Hawaii's air tour industry.

I strongly urge my colleagues' support of my legislation.

FOR THE RELIEF OF GLOBAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CORP., KERR-McGEE CORP., AND KERR-McGEE CHEMICAL CORP.

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to right a longstanding wrong involving the Federal Government and Global Exploration and Development Corp. and Kerr-McGee Corp. Global and Kerr-McGee became embroiled in an ongoing dispute with the Department of the Interior more than 20 years ago. In January 1991, I introduced legislation for the relief of Global and Kerr-McGee for any damages incurred due to wrongful governmental actions. That bill was successfully referred to the U.S. Court of Federal Claims in July 1992.

The U.S. Court of Federal Claims ruled in September 1994 that the Government had, in fact, committed a wrongful act against Global and Kerr-McGee and that they would be entitled to equitable relief once damages were proven. After an evidentiary hearing, but before the court reached a decision, the parties reached a settlement, the terms of which are embodied in this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that successful passage of this legislation will bring long-awaited, and long-overdue, relief for the parties involved. If we are truly to be a government of the people, we must be ever vigilant in protecting private rights and rectifying public wrongs. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE STENY H. HOYER COMMENDING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY FOR THEIR PARTNERSHIP WITH THE D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the Department of the Treasury and Secretary Rubin for their efforts to support students of the District of Columbia Public Schools.

We have all read about the significant challenges the students in our Nation's Capital face daily, including substandard buildings and less than adequate education. I am pleased

that, with the support of Treasury and its employees, some students are benefiting.

In 1995, Treasury established a Partnership in Education program with two high schools in the District, Eastern and Woodrow Wilson. They initially offered internships for students after school, providing many of them their first exposure to a professional office setting. During the summer of 1996, they employed more than 100 students.

Based on that successful experience, they decided to institutionalize the program, and in addition to internships have added workshops in career planning, resume writing, college admissions standards, and related topics. These workshops are conducted by local university professionals from Georgetown, Howard, American, and George Washington University.

Treasury's mission is a commendable one—to fill those gaps in education that can help students acquire the necessary tools and skills to go on to college or a profession after high school graduation.

In addition to this work, Treasury also manages the Academy of Law, Justice and Security, a program with 200 students at Anacostia High School. I want to note that the Department of Justice and the Department of Defense also support this effort to prepare students for careers in law and law enforcement.

In addition, Treasury bureaus, like the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and the Secret Service are supporting D.C. students and teachers with activities including tutoring, mentoring, equipment, and employment.

Overall, 150 employee volunteers are involved in these activities. This is a great effort and I look forward to Treasury expanding it to include schools in Maryland and in my district.

I commend the work of Secretary Rubin and his staff and encourage other Federal agencies to become more involved in supporting their local school districts.

TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN REZNIK

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to rise in tribute to Benjamin Reznik. Today Mr. Reznik is being recognized by the San Fernando Valley Interfaith Council for his outstanding work and enhancement of human relations within the San Fernando Valley.

Ben's parents were natives of Poland forced to leave their homeland under Nazi occupation. They were fortunate to escape to Israel, where Ben was born. As a 9-year-old boy his family overcame great obstacles and immigrated to America in search of a better life. As a young man Ben excelled in the public school system, and completed his undergraduate studies at UCLA. The culmination of his formal education came with his graduation from USC School of Law. Throughout his academic career Ben had to hold down jobs and take out loans to make ends meet. He has since served as a role model to those having to struggle through similar circumstances.

In 1976, upon graduation, Ben obtained a small loan from a local bank and opened his