

that people can define and control their own lives, and live independent lives which is the essence of free men and women.

As we go forth, into this new century and millennium—we can have courage and confidence that we can fulfill our hopes and dash our fears, and we can control change, and make it our servant and that the ideals and lessons of our great past can light the way for the future in an even greater Virginia.

May God bless the Commonwealth of Virginia and the United States of America. ●

INCONGRESS

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an article which appeared in the Washington Post on January 27, 1998 entitled "Web Venture Links Lobbies, Legislation." The article discusses

INCONGRESS (www.incongress.com), an exciting new Web site that promises to open up our legislative process and make it possible for our constituents to have access to the same documents that we receive from lobbyists.

INCONGRESS enables interest groups that lobby the Congress to put their policy statements and press releases—on issues and legislation before the Congress—on one single Web site in an organized and targeted manner. This information is maintained in the INCONGRESS data base so that it can be retrieved at any time by our staffs or any other user of the site, including our constituents.

Personal subscriptions to INCONGRESS are free for Members of Congress and their staffs, as well as for all other government employees, the media and members of the general public. The INCONGRESS Web site is supported entirely by the private sector lobbyists who pay an annual fee to transmit their data from personal computers in their offices right into the site.

INCONGRESS enables all of us, both here in Washington as well as our constituents back home, to see the position papers of lobbyists and interest groups at the same time. The information is retrievable seven days a week, 24 hours a day to any subscriber. This is a major step toward our goal of making the legislative process a more open and informed one.

My reasons for calling this matter to the attention of my colleagues are two-fold. First, INCONGRESS promises to make a great contribution in our access to information and differing viewpoints of pending legislation. It will enable all of us to see the same information at the same time—assuming the interest groups use it, and as the article mentions, several of them have apparently already begun to do so.

Secondly, I am proud to point out to my colleagues something which the Washington Post article did not mention. The INCONGRESS Web site was designed and constructed in my home state of Georgia by IBM Interactive Media in Atlanta. As many of you know, IBM is quickly emerging as the

leader in electronic business—or e-business as some refer to it—and I am proud that the men and women at IBM Interactive Media in Atlanta are playing such a major role in this effort.

In addition, I want to observe that two great Georgia companies, AFLAC, Inc. of Columbus and Bell South of Atlanta, were among the first companies to sign up as INCONGRESS Advocates and agree to put their public policy positions on this Web site for all to see. I commend both of these fine companies for being good corporate citizens and for setting an example which I hope all interest groups—including corporations, trade associations, and unions—will soon follow.

The text of the article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 27, 1998]

WEB VENTURE LINKS LOBBIES, LEGISLATION

(By Bill McAllister)

Some of Washington's biggest lobbyists are betting that the future of lobbying may lie on the Internet. They have invested in InCongress, a new Web site that its creators say may presage the electronic way to lobbying Capitol Hill.

The new site www.incongress.com has been under development for two years, but it will be getting its first full-scale test this week as Congress reconvenes. The site brings together the texts of proposed legislation and the policy positions that various interests have issued on the proposals, as well as links to congressional and governmental sites.

Although Congress and other groups have their own Web sites with some of the same information, InCongress developers say their operation is the only one that brings all the information together at a single site.

"Congress couldn't have created this site and turned it over to Gucci Gulch lobbyists," said developer DeLancy W. Davis, a vice president of the lobby shop Jolly/Rissler Inc. Davis and lobbyist Thomas R. Jolly, who started InCongress as a separate venture from Jolly/Rissler, said they have gotten a highly favorable response from hundreds of congressional aides who want a quick way to tell the boss where all the players stand on legislation.

A number of other online information services provide updated copies of pending legislation, and other groups are attempting to cash in on the move toward feeding Washington's booming special interest business electronically.

Jolly and Davis's InForum Group, which owns the site, already has signed up several interest groups eager to post their policy papers on the site and pay the reduced introductory fee of \$6,000 to be among InCongress's charter "advocates." Those charter advocates include lobbyists and other officials from Arco, AFLAC, BellSouth, IBM Corp., the Interstate Natural Gas Association, the Mortgage Bankers Association, the Career Colleges Association and the Reinsurance Association.

But perhaps as impressive as the first clients are the lobbyists who are financially backing the venture: William H. Cable, chairman of Timmons & Co.; Nicholas E. Calio of O'Brien Calio; Thomas J. Corcoran of O'Connor and Hannan; Patricia F. Rissler, president of Jolly/Rissler Inc.; Thomas M. Ryan of Oldaker, Ryan, Philips & Utrecht; and Craig G. Veith, managing director of American Strategies.

The public can get free access to the site by filling out a sign-up form, but lobbyists who wish to post their position papers have to pay. Jolly and Davis are betting that

there are enough of them to make their site profitable, although perhaps not in the first year.

The site is run by a contractor based in Schaumburg, Ill. InCongress's meat and potatoes, such as new legislation, is pulled down from government-operated sites. Lobbyists can post their views using a simple transfer mechanism.

"It's a great way to level the playing field," said Jolly, previously an aide to former Rep. Bill Ford (D-Mich.), who predicts the site could have strong appeal to small groups who often feel undermanned on Capitol Hill.

The online venture, along with others, is another step toward moving many aspects of lobbying and government onto the Internet to meet the changing nature of the process of government, Jolly and Davis said.

"Our profession is fundamentally changing. We're moving toward a much more anti-septic, more fact-based type of lobbying," Davis said. "The days of going to a chairman and cutting a deal are over." ●

TRIBUTE TO THE CAMP FIRE BOYS AND GIRLS OF AMERICA

● Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the Camp Fire Boys and Girls of America on the occasion of the 88th anniversary of its founding in March 1910.

The Camp Fire Girls, now the Camp Fire Boys and Girls since being incorporated in 1978 to include boys' programs, was started in 1910 by Dr. and Mrs. Luther Halsey Gulick of Sebago, Maine. The Gulicks founded this non-profit organization to encourage girls to reach beyond traditional limitations. Across the country, Camp Fire was integral in developing America's view of children as an investment in the future of our nation. Within two short years, the new organization of Camp Fire Girls, Inc. was organized in 42 states, one of which was my home state of Minnesota.

Camp Fire clubs grew quickly in Minnesota, making headlines when girls marched off to camp at Square Lake near Stillwater. With groups consisting primarily of high school and university students, nearly 400 girls were involved in Minneapolis Camp Fire. A 1912 article in the Ladies Home Journal inspired a group of girls from St. Paul to start their own chapter. Dr. F.S. Cone, pastor of the St. Anthony Park Methodist Church, agreed to sponsor this group of eight girls and their 21-year-old leader.

Currently serving approximately 670,000 participants annually, 45 percent of whom are male, Camp Fire Boys and Girls is organized in 42 states and the District of Columbia. In 1997, the Minnesota Lakes Council alone served 10,865 youth, aiming to provide them with the necessary tools to live their lives productively in an ever-changing environment.

The Camp Fire Boys and Girls is centered on three concepts: Work, Health and Love (WOHELO). The organization's objective is to provide opportunities for youth to realize their potential as caring, responsible and self-directed individuals. This objective is achieved

by providing three main categories of youth development programs: club programs, outdoor programs and Self Reliance programs. Through these efforts, the Camp Fire Boys and Girls offer a variety of courses to provide youth with an opportunity to build their self-esteem, develop leadership skills, practice cooperation and conflict resolution skills and provide service to their community.

None of this would be possible were it not for the adult volunteers who are the foundation of the Camp Fire Boys and Girls. Currently there are more than 571 men and women in Minnesota who, in the spirit of Dr. and Mrs. Gulick, invest their time and talents to ensure that our youth are prepared for the challenges of tomorrow. Adult volunteers touch the lives of young people by serving as excellent role models and teachers, as well as caring friends.

Mr. President, for 88 years the Camp Fire Boys and Girls of America has been teaching our youth the skills they need to become effective leaders and responsible citizens. This is truly grounds for celebration.●

10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION

● **MR. MOYNIHAN.** Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to some very special members of our armed forces—the men and women of the 10th Mountain Division at Fort Drum, New York. Earlier this year, New York was hit with the worst ice storm in its history. Six counties in the North Country, including Jefferson County where Fort Drum is located, were devastated by this storm, which also caused tremendous damage in Northern New England and Southern Quebec.

Nine individuals lost their lives as a result of the storm which knocked out power to over 150,000 customers in New York alone. Some of these people were without power for over a month. The ice was so thick that not only were thousands of utility poles destroyed, but huge transformer towers were crushed under the tremendous weight. The loss of power was especially difficult for area dairy farmers, who could not milk their cows for several days.

As devastating as the storm was, it would have been much worse had it not been for the tremendous relief efforts of the thousands of New Yorkers who helped respond to this disaster. The State Emergency Management Office, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Guard, the Red Cross, the volunteer firefighters from across the state, and countless other federal, state, and local government personnel and private individuals all chipped in to help the North Country respond.

One of the greatest contributions to this effort came from the people of Fort Drum. Army personnel not only made sure that everyone on the base was safe, they went out into the community to help the City of Watertown and Jefferson County respond. Fort

Drum was also the central distribution point for supplies coming in from outside the region. I want to commend the Commanding General of the 10th Mountain Division, Major General Lawson MacGruder, for the fine work he and his troops did during the disaster.

General MacGruder, I salute and thank you for your efforts.●

CONGRATULATIONS TO LARRY DOBY ON HIS INTRODUCTION TO THE BASEBALL HALL OF FAME

● **Mr. LAUTENBERG.** Mr. President, I have risen on a few occasions before to pay tribute to a good friend and a man I much admire, Larry Doby. And I have excellent cause to do so again. Just last Tuesday, Larry Doby was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame, not only for being a great baseball player, but also for being a person of outstanding character and drive.

On July 5, 1947, Larry Doby became the first African-American to play in the American League with the Cleveland Indians, only 11 weeks after the famed Jackie Robinson stepped onto the major league diamond with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Because Robinson was the first African American to play professional baseball, Larry has often been overlooked as a deserving player of Hall of Fame status. But he is worthy of that distinction beyond the shadow of a doubt.

I knew Larry when we were both students at Eastside High School in Paterson, N.J. He had already astounded all his observers by his exceptional skill in four sports—baseball, basketball, football and track. We would watch with envy and amazement as he won prize after prize in any of the sports in which he competed. All who knew him believed he would be successful. I was not surprised when he went to the Indians, only disappointed that it didn't happen sooner. He had to wait his turn, but then played with elegance and class. He waited his turn to enter the Hall of Fame, which he also did with same elegance and class.

Mr. President, Larry Doby did more than play a good game of baseball in the major leagues. Larry swung at racism with every crack of his bat, opening the doors of opportunity to future generations of Americans.

Larry weathered the racist insults and vicious invectives hurled at him both on and off the playing field as Jackie Robinson did. While traveling, he stayed alone in dingy hotels only for blacks, while the rest of his team stayed together across town. The color barrier had been broken when Larry started playing, but the blockades of prejudice in people's minds against blacks still stand.

Mr. President, each of us takes a great measure of satisfaction that Larry Doby, this great athlete and superb human being, survived all of the obstacles put in his way to be recognized as the champion that he is. In honor of Larry Doby and his election

to the Baseball Hall of Fame, I would like to share some recent commentary on this milestone with my colleagues. I ask that the text of the articles be printed in the RECORD.

The articles follow:

[From the Star Ledger, Mar. 4, 1998]

HALL SELECTION CAPS DOBY'S HARD JOURNEY

(By Jerry Izenberg)

It was the punctuation mark that finally ended baseball's most shameful unfinished business.

Yesterday, down in Tampa, the Major League Baseball Veterans Committee voted Larry Doby into the Hall of Fame.

Fifty-one years after he integrated the American League by following an agonizing trail that left him alone and friendless through 90-mph beanball nights and lonely and segregated through separate and unequal days, baseball formally acknowledged the role Doby played in bringing its mores into the 20th century.

Along with Doby, the committee chose Lee MacPhail, former American League president; "Bullet" Joe Rogan, a Negro Leagues pitcher, and George Davis, a turn-of-the-century shortstop.

When a friend called Doby with the news out in California, where he was visiting former Dodgers pitcher Don Newcombe, he spoke, as you might expect, about his wife, Helen, and the bond they share that helped him endure what no man should have had to endure simply because he wanted to play professional baseball.

He spoke about his grandmother, Augusta, and his mother, Etta, and the quiet dignity they projected to him, starting through his early years in South Carolina and Paterson, and the way that dignity carried him on a journey through baseball's version of Hell.

And then he paused, because deep within the back roads of his mind there was yet another memory—one of people he never met and whose names he never knew but whose emotions were joined at the heart with the pain he felt as he ran his initiation miles in the kind of spiked shoes nobody else will ever have to fill.

They shaped his life and he promised he would never forget them.

He didn't.

Not after his bat helped win a World Series for Cleveland in 1948 . . . not after he won two American League home run titles . . . not when he couldn't get a job in baseball . . . not later when he wound up as a manager.

Not then.

And not yesterday, when the Hall of Fame doors finally swung open for him.

Not ever.

In his mind's eye he still sees them—an ocean of black faces in the left-field and center-field seats in St. Louis and Washington, bracketed by the grandstand and the box seats where they were not allowed and by faces that were always whiter than the baseball. And when he thinks of them, he can still hear the echoes of the Niagara roars they triggered that grew in a steady crescendo that seemed to say:

"We are here. You can seat us in the outfield and make us come in through the back door but we are not going to go away. Swing that bat, Larry, and remind them that this is our game, too, and we have come to claim a piece of it."

"I always hit well in those parks," Doby said. "I could see them out there in the Jim Crow seats. I felt like a high school quarterback with 5,000 cheerleaders of his own. I knew who was making the noise and I knew where it was coming from. And they made some noise. When I hit a home run, it was deafening.