

CA. She was 86. She received her B.A. from McAllister College in Minnesota, quickly moving into writing and publishing after college.

Mrs. Shore, believed that everyone has in-born creativity which she encouraged in her students, who successfully published award winning books. At the time of her death she was still teaching classes and editing five books a month.

One book, *The Captive Princess* which was authored by Shore was set in the first century in England and told the story about the first Christian princess of England. The book went into seven printings and was chosen by two book clubs.

What made Mrs. Shore stand out from other creative writing teachers was her dedication to the creativity of the individual and her teaching methods of encouraging students to never give up.

Her career spanned 75 years with Mrs. Shore submitting her first article to a Minneapolis paper at the age of 11. She began writing her first book at the age of 12. Throughout her career she was an editor at Harper's and a member of the prestigious writing group along with Dorothy Parker at the Algonquin Table in New York. She authored hundreds of short stories, serials and articles for national magazines, as well as book reviews and radio scripts. Shore also authored plays for youth.

After leaving New York and Minnesota, Mrs. Shore moved to California with her son Steven. She continued to publish books, and with her writing and interviewing skills, quickly became involved with the stars in the Hollywood community.

Hoping to give her son a better education and home environment, Mrs. Shore moved to Carmel when Steven was a teenager. At the time of her move Shore was already an author of all kinds of fiction, non-fiction and plays and poems. She quickly became an established author and teacher for the Carmel community readily sharing her knowledge of the publishing business and her experience as a writer with her students. Maxine Shore had much to share. A partial listing of books she authored or co-authored in addition to the *Captive Princess* are: *Shipwreck Island*, an adventure story for boys which was based on the 19th century diary of Alfred Glendenning who was shipwrecked at the tip of Cape Horn; a biography, *Hero of Darien*; a biography, *Knight of the Wilderness*; a historical book for boys, *The Slave Who Dreamed*; she also ghost-wrote two other published books; and *Biography of Balboa*.

Mrs. Shore co-authored, *The Destiny Stone*, the story of the Stone of Scone with her son Steven. She just completed a book in May on creative writing.

Mrs. Shore's students have published over 50 books as well as articles, short stories and poems. One student, Mary Ann Taylor also had a serial in *Good Housekeeping*.

Her son Steven, plans as a fitting tribute to Mrs. Shore and her long career to publish poems and books not yet in print.

HONORING THE BRAVERY OF MR.  
LEON BAKER

**HON. DAVE CAMP**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 25, 1998*

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I honor Mr. Leon Baker, from Greenville, Michigan, for his heroic actions. On May 14, 1998 while working for the Greenville Water Department he noticed a home en-

gulfed in fire. After reporting the fire, he ran to the door of the house and heard an elderly woman's cry for help. Without concern for his own life he entered the burning house, located and carried the woman to safety. Due to his selfless actions, the woman's life was saved.

Mr. Baker is truly a hero—even though he refuses to acknowledge that he showed a great deal of bravery in his heroic actions. It was without concern for his own well being that Mr. Baker heroically responded to a desperate call for help and rescued a fellow citizen.

In response to being called a hero he humbly said "I don't classify myself as a hero, just as a good American. I would hope someone would do the same for me if I needed help. I'm a Christian and I did it for that reason. God is my motivation. I'm just glad I could save her." This demonstrates his unselfishness and commitment to his fellow Americans. It is this type of bravery and courage that helped found America. Leon Baker is an example of what is so great about America. I salute him for his heroic actions, bravery and genuine care for his fellow citizens.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

**HON. TIM HOLDEN**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 24, 1998*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4101) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to share my support for America's dairy farmers, and to oppose efforts to strike a very important dairy provision from the FY99 Agriculture Appropriations bill, a provision that will extend the implementation of Federal Milk Market Order (FMMO) reform.

The Agriculture Appropriations bill includes a very carefully crafted compromise designed to assure that Congress has sufficient time to review the Secretary of Agriculture's Final Rule for FMMO reform once it is issued. Specifically, the dairy language in the bill extends the deadline for USDA's implementation of FMMO reform from April 4, 1999 until October 1, 1999. This extension is important for the following reasons:

First, this provision will allow adequate time for Congress to review USDA's Final Rule in FMMO reform. In the 1996 Farm Bill, Congress requires USDA to reform the FMMO program by consolidating 33 milk marketing orders no later than 1999. USDA recently announced its proposed rules for FMMO reform. Included in the Secretary's proposal are two options for reforming the fluid milk pricing: Option 1A and Option 1B. The Secretary has indicated his support for implementing Option 1B even though 238 members of the House and 61 Senators have expressed their support

for Option 1A. With the current implementation deadline of April 4, 1999, there is concern there may not be time for the new Congress to adequately review the Final Rule and make changes, if they wish, before that deadline.

Second, the extension guarantees Congress time to make adjustments to the FMMO reform Final Rule, if necessary. Under this timetable, Congress will have six months from the release of the Final Rule, on or before April 4, 1999, to review the provisions of the Final Rule released by USDA and take up any changes they may wish to make. It would be much more difficult for Congress, which will be reorganizing following the fall elections, to complete its review of FMMO reform before the current April 4, 1999 deadline for implementation of FMMO reform.

I would now like to share with my colleagues the reason for my concern regarding Option 1B, and why I support having the opportunity to have my concerns addressed upon the issuance of a Final Rule.

In my home state of Pennsylvania, dairy is the largest agricultural enterprise in the state—representing a \$1.5 billion industry. Pennsylvania is the 4th largest dairy state in the country, with dairy products accounting for 40 percent of agricultural outputs in Pennsylvania. In the last ten years, the number of dairy farms has declined by 3,200, to only 10,500, and the number of dairy cows has declined by 90,000, down to just 640,000. In Pennsylvania, it has been estimated that 17,000 jobs are tied directly to the dairy industry, and another 12,500 jobs—such as building, trucking, banking, etc.—are indirectly tied to the dairy industry. It has been estimated that a 2 percent decline in Pennsylvania's dairy industry would translate into a loss of almost 600 jobs. Dairy is important to Pennsylvania, and the entire Northeast, because of the economic contributions it makes—both in dollars and jobs.

Under Option 1A, projected annual income of dairy farms would increase \$32 million. This is less than one half of one percent of total dairy farm income. Under Option 1B, however, U.S. dairy farmers would lose \$365 million per year or \$1 million per day under Option 1B. I have heard estimates that Option 1B could reduce mailbox prices by as much as \$0.85–\$1.25 per hundredweight in the Northeast.

The pricing structure for Class I (fluid) milk is extremely important to dairy farm income, rural community economic stability, and the regional supply of fresh fluid milk. The phase-down of farm income proposed by Option 1B will clearly hurt the financial condition of farmers, with small family farms bearing the greatest burden. In fact, the proposed rule states that "small businesses, particularly producers, would experience significant economic impacts." This runs counter to the USDA's recently released National Commission on Small Farms Report, "A Time to Act," which states, "the small farm is the cornerstone of our agricultural rural economy." As demonstrated by the 238 House Members and 61 Senators who signed the April, 1998 letter to Secretary Glickman, there is tremendous support in Congress for Option 1A in the pricing of Class I (fluid) milk. This option has broad bipartisan and geographic support from all major dairy producing regions of the country. Therefore, I am hopeful that USDA's final rule will have a Class I pricing surface, which resembles Option 1A.