

Lacawac was then touched by another remarkable man, Colonel Louis A. Watres, a major figure in Scranton for 50 years, who went to work after completing the fourth grade. He continued to educate himself throughout his life. He clerked for Judge John Handley, read for the bar and established himself in practice. He also pursued a successful political career as County Solicitor, State Senator, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, and two-time Republican nominee for Governor. He quickly rose through the ranks of the Pennsylvania National Guard to become colonel of the 11th Regiment during the Spanish American War. Colonel Watres organized the Spring Brook Water Company which became part of the Pennsylvania Gas and Water Company. It was a Wallenpaupack dam project that made it necessary to acquire the Connell property.

Colonel Watres' two grandchildren visited Lacawac for an occasional picnic or weekend over the years. The awesome natural beauty of Lacawac appealed to Arthur Watres, and he moved there with his recently-widowed mother, Mrs. Reyburn Watres, in 1948.

The entrance road was almost impassable. The dock had collapsed into the lake. The roof of every building leaked. The screening was gone. The staining of the shingles and painting of trim had been neglected for two decades. Porches and sills were riddled with termites and timber ants.

The Watreses joined the Nature Conservancy. At the suggestion of Dr. Richard Pough, that organization's first president, they arranged for scientists from the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences to visit Lacawac. At that time, Lacawac was found to be the southernmost unpolluted glacial lake in the United States and an ideal baseline lake for research.

The Watreses formed the Lacawac Sanctuary Foundation in 1966, and turned over the lake, most of the infrastructure and much of the land to the Foundation. After many difficult years, the board was reorganized in 1990 and the relationship with the Lehigh University Earth and Environmental Sciences Department was formalized.

Lacawac lies within 100 miles of 140 institutions of higher learning, and the Lacawac Sanctuary Foundation is committed to drawing to this beautiful, natural laboratory a strong and significant scientific community to work for the benefit of mankind.

Mr. Speaker, we are all richer for the natural beauty around us. Thanks to the foresight of the Watreses, the magnificence of Lacawac continues both to inspire the love of our region's natural beauty and to encourage responsible scientific and personal stewardship of the land.

HONORING NANCY J. SCHILLING

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 10, 1998

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Nancy J. Schilling, a dedicated civil servant in Evansville, Illinois, in my Congressional district.

Nancy serves as the city clerk for the village of Evansville and as the Randolph County

Civil Defense Director. While her husband, Danny and two children, Roxie and Ryan have always known what a great wife and mother they have, Evansville has been equally blessed in benefiting from Nancy's dedication to her community.

During the flood of 1993, the citizens of Evansville realized just how fortunate they were to have Nancy Schilling as the city clerk. At a time when Evansville was under great strain facing the damage from the flood, she became the organizing force in rebuilding the community. Nancy coordinated efforts with the National Guard, Army Guard, and Coast Guard to assist in a rapid response flood relief plan. She was also instrumental in securing state and federal grant money to provide critical additional support for southern Illinois.

What is most notable about Nancy Schilling is her willingness to meet any challenge presented to her with a friendly smile and determined spirit. Evansville recently recognized her as their Citizen of the Year. I commend Nancy for this well-deserved tribute, honoring her integrity, compassion, and outstanding commitment to Evansville.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Nancy Schilling for the fine example she has set for us all.

IN HONOR OF JULIE MOSES

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 10, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my thanks to Julie Moses, an American Association for the Advancement of Science legislative fellow who has worked diligently in my office for the past year. I am grateful for her outstanding efforts on my behalf.

Her invaluable contribution in staffing hearings, writing letters, undertaking legislative research and her particular expertise in space and technology related issues proved that my confidence in her was well placed. I echo the sentiments of my entire staff in expressing that she proved more than capable in the face of this challenging work. The professionalism, determination, and drive that she demonstrated in her time with us is much appreciated.

I hope that she learned as much in working with us as we learned from the experience of working with her. I wish to thank her again for being an important part of our collective success. I wish her luck in all her future endeavors.

LITTLE ROCK NINE MEDALS AND COINS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2560, a bill to award the Congressional Medal of Honor to Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls Lanier, Melba Patillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmarm, Thel-

ma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson Thomas—better known to the nation as the Little Rock Nine.

When I read, hear, and think about the personal sacrifices that these young men and women were forced to make in the struggle to give real meaning to our nation's founding principles of freedom, opportunity, liberty, equality, and justice for all, I am humbled and forever thankful.

With a display of honor, dignity, and integrity well beyond their years, each one of these pioneers for progress endured and overcame unthinkable emotional, verbal, and physical abuse as they fought to breakdown an entire nation's legacy of prejudice and racial hatred at the schoolhouse door.

Mr. Speaker, as we seek to begin paying America's debt of gratitude to these heroes and heroines—known as the Little Rock Nine—by awarding them the Congressional Medal of Honor, let us not forget that we stand on the brink of a new millennium with the chance to learn from the lessons and legacies of our past and contemplate the challenges and choices that lie ahead.

As we recognize the contributions of the Little Rock Nine and consider how their lives have made the future brighter for today's young people, I am reminded of the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, that: "we are all caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. What affects one directly affects all indirectly." Mr. Speaker, bearing in mind this undeniable principle, I believe if America is to fulfill the legacy of the Little Rock Nine and move from what has been in the 20th century to what can be in the new millennium, then—as a nation—we must strive to acknowledge, embrace, and realize our diversity to its fullest.

OMNIBUS NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4570) to provide for certain boundary adjustments and conveyances involving public lands, to establish and improve the management of certain heritage areas, historic areas, National Parks, wild and scenic rivers, and national trails, to protect communities by reducing hazardous fuels levels on public lands, and for other purposes:

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 4570, the Omnibus National Parks and Public Lands Act of 1998. This compilation of many separate bills contains provisions which waive current environmental protections, provide subsidies and benefits to exclusive special interests, and undermine protections for national parks and public lands.

Due to the many destructive environmental provisions contained in this measure, opposition remains truly bipartisan in nature, with groups ranging from the League of Conservation Voters, to Taxpayers for Common Sense expressing their disapproval.

While many provisions contained in this measure enjoy broad support from the administration and Members alike, this omnibus