

From 1964 until 1997 he taught in Yonkers Public Schools. But it was in the area of community service where Robert Stauf has been exemplary. He has evinced a willingness to serve on many committees to further the goals of education. He has also served on many government committees and in a boundless number of civic organizations.

He served on the Community Relations Committee for three administrations, was chair of the Human Rights Commission and the Community Action Program, served on the Parking Authority, the South Yonkers Planning Association, the Third Precinct Community Council, was in the leadership of an astonishing number of Irish-American organizations, in 1993 served on the Yonkers City Council, and if that wasn't enough, he can sing.

Bob Stauf has taught our young for almost two generations while being a leader to the many communities he served for as long.

Yonkers is very fortunate in having someone so willing to do so much for his community. I join Yonkers in saluting Bob Stauf for his many contributions to his City.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN H. GLENN, JR.

**HON. TONY P. HALL**  
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Thursday, October 15, 1998*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a friend and fellow Ohioan, who will very soon be embarking upon two great adventures. I am speaking, of course, of Senator JOHN GLENN. In a few days, he will be returning to space aboard the space shuttle *Discovery*. Shortly thereafter, Senator GLENN will be ending his long and distinguished service in the other body of this Congress.

Senator GLENN has served our country in an astonishing number of ways. He fought in the Pacific in the Second World War, and served in Korea. He has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross on six occasions, and holds the Air Medal with 18 clusters. In 1959, he was chosen by NASA as a Project Mercury astronaut. Three years later, on February 20, 1962, he became the first American to orbit the Earth.

In 1974, after a few years in the private sector, Senator GLENN was elected to his current position as a United States Senator from Ohio. During his twenty-four years of service in the Senate, he has devoted enormous energy toward ensuring the security of our country and people, and he has worked to build a responsible and responsive federal government. He is an acknowledged expert and leader in nuclear non-proliferation efforts, and has tirelessly worked to better the lot of working-class families and to protect the environment.

Now, as Senator GLENN prepares for retirement, he has agreed to serve our nation yet again, returning to space in order to add to the body of human knowledge. I am very pleased and proud that Senator GLENN, a true legend and a hero, will again be a very visible example to our nation—an example of service to our country and service to all humanity.

A new generation of Americans will watch the launch of *Discovery* later this month, and hear from their parents and grandparents the many stories of how JOHN GLENN served his

country. They will hear of his bravery in wartime, his skill in the development and piloting of experimental aircraft, and his calm handling of the exceeding dangerous, ground breaking orbits aboard *Friendship Seven*. They will also hear that he spent twenty-four years as a Senator from Ohio, working in innumerable ways to better our nation. That he has set this example for all Americans may be his most lasting contribution. Who can judge the effect of such an example of personal sacrifice upon the children of our country, and upon all Americans?

For these years of service and untiring dedication, I would like to thank Senator GLENN. And, on the occasion of his return to space, I congratulate him and wish him a fruitful flight and a safe return. I will miss his leadership here in Congress, as will all Ohioans. However, I will always remember him as an example of what a true American should be.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE  
SANDIA HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS  
TRACK TEAM

**HON. HEATHER WILSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Thursday, October 15, 1998*

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the girl's track team of Sandia High School—The Matadors in Albuquerque, New Mexico. They have been selected to be featured on the back of the latest Team Cheerios cereal box for their overall academic achievement. The Matadors are one of four amateur squads featured in a special "Team to Watch" promotion.

The "Teams to Watch" program, jointly sponsored by General Mills and Scholastic Publications, honors 16 teams in four categories: tradition, excellence, academic achievement and moving barriers. The team was among four teams noted for academic achievement. They well deserve this honor, having earned a 3.8 grade-point average last school year as well as a fourth-place finish in the Class AAAA state meet.

I applaud this group of talent young women for not only achieving academic excellence but for their athletic success as well. When there is so much news about the problems young people face, it is a real pleasure to see good news about a great group of young women.

Congratulations again to an outstanding group of students and I wish them continued success in their endeavors.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE  
RESOLUTION ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. EVA M. CLAYTON**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Saturday, October 10, 1998*

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3528, the Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 1998.

This bill passed the House in April, by a vote of 405 to 2, and it is here again, with Senate amendments. Alternative Dispute Resolution is commonly referred to as "ADR."

ADR includes a range of procedures, such as mediation, arbitration, peer panels and ombudsmen.

Traditional dispute resolution in America almost always involves a Plaintiff and a Defendant, battling each other in a court, before a judge or jury, to prove that one is wrong and one is right.

It is time consuming, and it is expensive, too expensive for most wage earners to afford, and often too time-consuming to be of much practical use.

In addition, as one writer has observed, a process that has to pronounce "winners and losers necessarily destroys almost any pre-existing relationship between the people involved . . . [and] . . . it is virtually impossible to maintain a civil relationship once people have confronted one another across a courtroom."

The bill before us requires all U.S. District Courts to establish a voluntary alternative dispute resolution program within the courts. The purpose of the Bill is to guarantee that all litigants have another way to resolve their differences, short of a full trial.

Mediation is a voluntary process in which a neutral third party—a mediator—assists two or more disputants, to reach a negotiated settlement of their differences.

The process allows the principal parties to vent and diffuse feelings, clear up misunderstandings, find areas of agreement, and incorporate these areas of agreement into solutions that the parties themselves construct.

The process is quick, efficient and economical. It also facilitates lasting relationships between disputants.

A recent survey by the Government Accounting Office showed that mediation is the ADR technique of choice among the five federal agencies and five private corporations that were surveyed.

The Report stated, "Most of the organizations we studied had data to show that their ADR processes, especially mediation, resolved a high proportion of disputes, thereby helping them avoid formal redress processes and litigation."

In a taped message on Law Day, May 1st, Attorney General Janet Reno said, "Our lawyers are using mediation . . . to resolve . . . employment . . . cases. I have directed that all of our attorneys in civil practice receive training in mediation advocacy."

On that same day, President Clinton issued a memorandum, creating a federal interagency committee to promote the use of alternative dispute resolution methods within the federal government, pursuant to the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996.

In addition, the Civil Rights Act of 1991 encourages the use of mediation and other alternative means of resolving disputes that arise under the Act or provisions of federal laws amended by the title.

And, in 1995, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission promulgated its policy on ADR which encourages the use of ADR in appropriate circumstances.

ADR can provide faster, less expensive, less contentious and more productive results in eliminating disputes.

In sum, ADR is effective and is legislatively and administratively encouraged. Mediation is the ADR method of choice. It is the wave of the future, an effective tool.

In the next Congress, I intend to introduce legislation to further encourage the use of ADR.