

Wade, which ensured the right of all women to make decision concerning their reproductive health. For millions of women, *Roe v. Wade* has secured the constitutional right to seek access to safe and legal family planning and abortion services. Its impact on the health and safety of the lives of women cannot be overstated.

It is an outrage that despite the Supreme Court's ruling, women still face barriers to seeking abortion without danger. States continue to find ways to restrict access by law, and even more troubling is the recent trend of clinic violence and the harassment of doctors and workers by anti-choice activists. I would like to highlight some cases from this past year of violence and threatening behavior in my home state of California:

In February, a bombing attempt was made on a family planning clinic in Vallejo. The briefcase that contained the alleged bomb was later discovered to be empty.

In April a firebomb was thrown at a Planned Parenthood family planning clinic in San Diego, causing \$5,000 in damages.

A door was broken in El Monte when a rock was thrown at the Family Planning Medical Center.

In July, a San Mateo family planning clinic worker was accused of physical assault by three anti-choice protesters. The protestor's injuries were not found by the police to warrant charges.

In San Diego, a clinic was vandalized, the buildings covered with the words "baby killer."

In September the new Planned Parenthood headquarters in Orange County face over thirty chanting anti-choice protesters.

In Fairfield, a physician was harassed by anti-choice protesters as he arrived for work one morning.

These events are mirrored by others across the country, and show that the fight for reproductive choice did not end with the *Roe v. Wade* decision. Twenty-six years ago the Supreme Court held up the right to reproductive choice for women, yet it is still debated on the floor of the House of Representatives on a near daily basis. We must keep up the fight for a women's right to choose. I remain committed to do all I can to preserve that choice.

MEMORIAL TO OFFICER JAMES
WILLIAMS, JR.

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 9, 1999

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today and ask my colleagues to join me in mourning the passing of Officer James Williams, Jr. Officer Williams, a member of the Oakland Police Department and resident of Pinole, California, died in the line of duty on Sunday, January 10, 1999. Like all of his colleagues throughout law enforcement, Officer Williams put himself at risk for the sake of us all, and for his sacrifice we are forever indebted. He has earned our sincerest respect and gratitude, I know that I speak for every Member of this Chamber when I express our deepest sympathy and appreciation to his wife, Sabrina, and children, Alexander, Aaron and Arriana.

IN HONOR OF NANCY EMSHOFF
MEANY COURT OF COMMON
PLEAS, DOMESTIC RELATIONS
DIVISION

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 9, 1999

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for the past 22 years, Nancy Emshoff Meany has been an Investigator for the Domestic Relations Division. Nominated by Administrative Judge Timothy M. Flanagan, Nancy takes pride in having the same job for that period and still enjoying it. She visits the homes of parties in custody disputes to see that the parents provide a decent home, contacts neighbors, references and other agencies having knowledge of the family and does other background research prior to writing a report of her findings for use by the Court's judges and magistrates.

She recalls a number of humorous incidents, but relates that many of them may not be appropriate for a family audience. However, at the beginning of her employment, she recalls one man's getting so upset that his toupee flew off his head; Nancy maintained her composure and did not laugh.

After graduating from American University in Washington, D.C., in three years, she returned to Cleveland prior to beginning employment with the Court. She credits her parents with helping her and her five brothers and sisters to learn to help others, a skill she feels led her to her current position.

She lives in Solon, with her husband Thomas and her 3½ year old son Michael, with whom she spends time walking in the Metro Parks (when she's not chasing Michael). She golfs, swims, reads and enjoys travel.

AGRICULTURE KEY TO OPEN
SPACE

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 9, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, given Colorado's population boom, it is no surprise ours is among America's most sprawling regions. Ten acres are developed each hour in Colorado. During the next twenty years, the state's population could easily grow by another 1.5 million.

Often, irrigated farmland is consumed to fuel the demands associated with growth. While farmers and ranchers make up only three percent of the state's population, they hold most of the rights to Colorado's most valuable resource—water. This vital link between water, farmland and the nation's food supply cannot be overlooked in our search for solutions to regional growth problems.

Lawsuits and petitions filed by various extremist environmental groups over such rodents as the Preble's meadow jumping mouse and black-tailed prairie dog threaten farmers and ranchers with federal intervention and excessive regulation. However, Washington bureaucrats have proven themselves ill-suited to balance the many competing factors relative to growth in Colorado.

When I asked the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service about the decision to list the Preble's mouse under the Endangered Species Act, I was told farmers and ranchers could continue to work their land so long as they do it while the mouse hibernates. Farmers and ranchers need not fear the Endangered Species Act, say the agency, if they put up their crops between October and April!

When a member of my staff called the Fish and Wildlife Service for information on the black-tailed prairie dog, he was asked, "is that some kind of hunting dog or something?" These fundamental misunderstandings permeate Washington-based initiatives designed to control the growth and destiny of the West.

Sound policy to offset the effects of Colorado's population boom should focus instead on Colorado's best stewards of the land—its farmers and ranchers. Besides supplying safe and inexpensive food for our tables, farmers and ranchers provide valuable open space and wildlife habitat.

In fact, most of this nation's wildlife survives and thrives on private lands. To preserve these valuable assets we need to protect water and property rights and make it easier for farmers and ranchers to pass their land on to succeeding generations.

We must continue to fight ill-conceived Washington-based programs that threaten Colorado water, like Executive Order 13061 recently initiated by the White House. My fight against this invasive order was victorious for Colorado. Consequently, no Colorado waterways will be subject to subsequent federal control this year, but we must keep a wary eye on the future. Federal reserve water rights and bypass flows continue to threaten Colorado farmers and ranchers. As a state, Colorado must continue to stand committed to protecting our water from further federal usurpations.

Colorado's farmers and ranchers are growing older. Factor in inflated property values, rising costs and low commodity prices and its clear Colorado's farmers and ranchers are fighting for their very survival. That is why I introduced legislation designed to keep family farms and ranches in the family.

The Family Farm Preservation Act blocks the death tax from family farms when they are passed along to the next generation. While the death tax has devastating effects on families (up to 55 percent of the farm's value may have to be paid to the I.R.S.), the amount raised by the tax accounts for less than one percent of federal tax revenues, two-thirds of which are wasted on administration and overhead.

Furthermore, Congress needs to further reduce capital gains taxes so retiring farmers can pass farming operations and equipment on to younger agricultural producers.

While certain anti-property rights groups fight for more regulation and government intervention, Colorado must become an aggressive advocate for agriculture. Preserving farms and ranches is one effective way to mitigate Colorado's booming urbanization.

Let us not look to more litigation or to Washington bureaucrats for the solution to Colorado's problems. Instead, let us pursue sound pro-agriculture and pro-environmental policies that help our neighbors and help ourselves.