

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO ALBERTA STONECIPHER

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize Alberta Stonecipher of Bethalto, IL. Mrs. Stonecipher is the mother of nine children, and has eleven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. She has made it her responsibility to be an active participant in the Madison County Chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD).

Despite the fact that Mrs. Stonecipher has not lost one of her own to a drunk driver, she asked her children for Mother's Day to donate their money to MADD instead of buying her gifts. As a result, her family donated \$125 to the fight against drunk driving.

I want to thank Mrs. Stonecipher for finding such an important cause and devoting herself to it. Her dedication to helping those who have been a victim to drunk driving and to helping stop it is truly remarkable.

TRIBUTE TO LINDA DEWITT

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, choose a major cause in the Galesburg area and you would find Linda DeWitt. She fought for union causes, women's issues and a host of community oriented programs and projects.

Linda DeWitt was a long time union activist and worker at Protexall in Galesburg, Illinois. She was the President of her local union, UNITE Local 920 for more than 20 years. She was also the chairwoman of the board of the Chicago and Central States Joint Board of UNITE and the President of the Galesburg Trades and Labor Council.

Linda died on May 15th.

When Linda wasn't at work at Protexall hemming or pressing pants—a job she did for 28 years—Linda was doing union work. If she wasn't involved in matters relating her union UNITE, you could find her at the Galesburg Labor Temple tending to matters there. Or perhaps tending to matters involving the Midwest Employees Credit Union, which she chaired.

Linda ran the Labor Assembly in Galesburg and that meant running the bingo to keep the place going. She ran the bingo and did the cooking. She was the chair of the Bingo Board for 18 years. Linda put everything into making sure that the bingo was fun. She was creative in coming up with new ideas, games and prizes to make bingo more than just a game. Many people believe Linda lived at the union hall.

Linda was proud that Galesburg had one of the oldest Labor Day Parades in the country.

She was the principal organizer of that parade for many years.

According to her co-workers, Linda had the ability to fit 36 hours worth of accomplishments into a 24-hour day. Linda was always gracious and kind-hearted—always thinking of others and trying to help them before herself.

During her battle with a brain tumor, the *Peoria Journal Star* did a feature about Linda's struggle. The article depicted Linda's attitude and her religious faith. Incredibly Linda characterized her illness as a win-win situation. But Linda was always a person who could find light in dark situations.

One of her fellow union members of UNITE Local 920 said she will always remember Linda telling her to "just keep smiling". That says it all about Linda DeWitt.

Linda was quoted as saying that she's tried to live her life "where people can say I've done good." There can be no question about all the good that Linda DeWitt has been a part of throughout her entire life.

She was always dedicated to her family and her work and she did so much for her union and the community.

Her passing is a tremendous loss for West Central Illinois, the community of Galesburg, her union and her family.

HONORING FORESTVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL'S SIXTH GRADE TEACHERS, DR. JUDITH ISAACSON, AND PRINCIPAL DAVE KULP

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the faculty of Forestville Elementary School, particularly its sixth grade teachers, Assistant Principal Dr. Judith Isaacson, and Principal Dave Kulp. I join the sixth grade class of 2000 in saluting the wonderful job they have done and their tireless dedication to their students.

Forestville Elementary has flourished in the twenty years since opening its doors in 1980. It is currently in the top six percent of elementary schools, statewide, with regard to Standards of Learning passage. But its greatest accomplishment by far is the education and values that Forestville instills into each and every student that walks through its halls and studies in its classrooms.

This elementary school is leaping into the 21st century by taking full advantage of today's technology and using it to its full potential in the classroom. It has a fully equipped information center which includes CD-ROM, laser disc, and telecommunications stations. Each day, students use classroom computers to accomplish tasks that integrate technology use into all curriculum areas.

Forestville Elementary does not only educate its students in the use of the latest tech-

nology, but also emphasizes some of the most important life lessons a child can learn—the joy of helping others and a commitment to the community in which he or she lives. There is a school wide "buddy" program where younger children are paired with older ones who listen to them read aloud, help them complete special projects, and accompany them on field trips. Also, an active outreach program provides school supplies, food, clothing, gifts, and other needed materials to the school's adopted "sister" school, a local homeless shelter, and victims of natural disasters.

Forestville also encourages children to learn by example—their parents'. The parents in this community work closely with the school on activities such as Project HUG, a reading program for first and second grade students which gives trained parent volunteers the opportunity to work with students who need reinforcement of skills. Over 100 percent regularly volunteer to help children in the computer labs.

And, of course, none of this would be possible without the loving dedication of faculty and staff like Dr. Judith Isaacson and Principal Dave Kulp. These individuals help to create an enthusiastic environment that not only encourages the students to pursue their studies with vigor, but also helps them develop a love of learning that will stay with them throughout their lives. The faculty and staff are the people who bring Forestville's Core Knowledge Sequence to life in the classroom, ensuring that each student has a solid, coherent foundation in history, geography, mathematics, science, language arts, and the fine arts. They are the people who are teaching these children to have a sharp mind, an honest heart, and a strong sense of duty to both their community and their country. I am glad to see that the education of the future leaders of the 21st century are in these very capable hands.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to commend Forestville Elementary and all its faculty and staff for the outstanding job they have done with these students. On behalf of the sixth grade class, thank you for your hard work, dedication, and endless support.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I was absent and unable to vote the afternoon of June 15, 2000. I would have voted in favor of the Sanders of Vermont amendment (rollcall No. 286). I would have voted in favor of the motion to recommit (rollcall No. 287). I would have voted against the Nethercutt amendment (rollcall No. 288). I would have voted against the Weldon amendment (rollcall No. 289). I would have voted in favor of the motion to recommit (rollcall No. 290). I would have voted against final passage (rollcall No. 291).

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

TRIBUTE TO SHELLY BAUGH

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to share the story of a young woman from Centralia, IL, Shelly Baugh. Shelly's father served his country honorably and was killed during the Vietnam conflict when she was only 3 months old.

Until recently, she had spent her life trying to find any details out about her father, Pvt. Richie Githins. Twelve years ago a man who had served with her father made contact with her. His name was Chuck Gregoire of Allen Park, MI. Since then Shelly and Chuck have spent many hours together talking about her brave father. The pair also traveled to Vietnam together to see the place where her father was killed at gun point.

With yesterday being Flag Day, and with Father's Day just around the corner, Shelly's story is especially poignant. It is easy to get caught up in our day-to-day struggles, that we sometimes forget what is truly important—our family and our spirit. Shelly never forgot these values.

I want to take this opportunity to say thank you to Shelly for keeping the story of her father alive. Her father gave the ultimate sacrifice to protect our flag and our way of life. Shelly has fought hard to capture and remember her father's spirit. To both of them, I say thank you for a job well done.

HONORING DOUG HARRISON

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Doug Harrison for his 30 years of outstanding community service with the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District and Fresno County.

Mr. Harrison is the General Manager-Secretary of the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, having served in that capacity since 1972. The American Waterworks Association recognized his work in urban run-off quality research as the best water resources research of 1988. Also, Mr. Harrison was acknowledged by the State Water Resource Control Board in 1993 for federal Clean Water Act program assistance. Subsequently, he was named by the American Public Works Association as one of the Top Ten Public Works Leaders in the nation in 1993; and, Manager of the Year, 1999, by the California Special Districts Association.

Mr. Harrison has spoken nationally on urban storm water and flood control issues, including frequent testimony before the Congress of the United States and the California State Legislature. He has also published numerous articles and was a contributing author for a national water resources policy white paper developed by the National Water alliance for the Bush Administration.

He also serves as a Board Member of the San Joaquin River Conservancy. He is currently serving as a member of the Board of Di-

rectors of the Association of California Water Agencies, and is also the past President and a current Board Member of the National Association of Flood and Storm Water Management Agencies.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to honor Doug Harrison for his 30 years of service with the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District and Fresno County. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Harrison many more years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD H. MARRIOTT

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Richard H. Marriott, former mayor of Sacramento. One of our area's most outstanding citizens, Mr. Marriott passed away on Sunday, June 4, 2000, due to complications with cancer and heart problems. As his friends and family gather for his memorial service, I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in commemorating his life and many accomplishments.

Born in Ely, NE, Richard Marriott was one of four children of the former Anna Gertude Bernard and Joseph E. Marriott. He graduated from Nevada City Union High School in 1935, and he earned his bachelor's degree in English from the University of San Francisco in 1940. He went on to perform his graduate work at the University of California, Berkeley.

Richard Marriott's distinguished political career began in 1959 at a time when there was no district system in local politics. Starting in 1968, he began the first of two terms as mayor of Sacramento.

In 1975, he was appointed by then-Governor, Jerry Brown, to the State Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board. Four years later, the governor named him deputy secretary of the Health and Welfare Agency. He retired from public service in 1982.

As a city councilman, Richard Marriott made a name for himself in championing the defense of organized labor. As mayor, he continued that pursuit. In addition to fighting for workers' rights, he served as editor and manager of the Valley Union Labor Bulletin. According to former mayor Phillip Isenberg, Mr. Marriott was the only modern mayor to come from organized labor.

Among various other accolades, Richard Marriott was credited with establishing prevailing wage rates for plumbers and other craftsmen on the City Hall payroll. This helped to ensure they were paid equitably with their unionized counterparts in the private sector.

In a time when the mayor's position was mainly a ceremonial job, Richard Marriott fought to extend the position's influence. He fought for his beliefs and worked to represent the citizens of Sacramento. His career was truly exemplary, and he stands out as one of Sacramento's finest public servants.

Mr. Speaker, as Richard Marriott's friends and family gather for his memorial service, I am honored to pay tribute to a much admired and respected man of our community. He touched so many others with his conviction and dedication to his family and the city of Sacramento. I ask all of my colleagues to join

with me in wishing Mr. Marriott's family our deepest condolences for their great loss.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I was away from the floor of the House on Thursday, June 15, 2000 to attend to official business in my congressional district and was unable to cast recorded votes on roll calls 280 through 291, relating to Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001.

Mr. Speaker, I regret not being able to vote on any of these rollcalls, but I particularly regret being unable to cast my vote against the Slaughter amendment to provide additional federal funding for the National Endowment for the Arts.

The visual and performing arts are important to me, but I do not believe it is appropriate for the federal government to have a major role in subsidizing the arts. The NEA is at fault for having funded blasphemous endeavors that offer no redeeming benefit to our community. Attempts by NEA officials to assure me that these offenses will no longer occur have not been convincing. Furthermore, I cannot justify this funding at a time when we are trying to preserve Social Security and Medicare and pay of our crushing national debt.

Fortunately, the NEA increases approved by the Slaughter amendment were erased in a subsequent amendment that was approved by voice vote.

Mr. Speaker, had I been present for rollcalls 280 through 291, I would have cast the following votes:

Rollcall 280: "Aye" on the Hansen amendment to the Dicks amendment, to remove the reference to the planning and management of national monuments.

Rollcall 281: "No" on Dicks amendment, to add a new section to provide that any limitation imposed by the bill which is related to planning and management of national monuments or activities related to the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Plan shall not apply to any activity which is otherwise authorized by law.

Rollcall 282: "Aye" on the Stearns amendment, to reduce the amount for NEA by 2 percent and to transfer the money to the fire management account.

Rollcall 283: "No" on the Slaughter amendment, to increase the amount of the deferral for Clean Coal Technology by \$22 million from \$67,000,000 to \$89,000,000.

Rollcall 284: "No" on the Obey motion, that the Committee rise.

Rollcall 285: Quorum call in Committee.

Rollcall 286: "No" on the Sanders amendment, to provide \$10 million in funding for the creation of a Home Heating Oil Reserve.

Rollcall 287: "No" on the Doggett motion, that the Committee rise.

Rollcall 288: "Aye" on the Nethercutt amendment, to prohibit funds in the act to be used to implement any section added by a previous specified amendment except for activities related to planning and management of national monuments.

Rollcall 289: "Aye" on the Weldon amendment, to ensure that the case regarding Indian

gaming brought by Florida and Alabama against the Department of the Interior is fully adjudicated before the Secretary of the Interior is permitted to publish the procedures that would allow tribes to establish casinos under regulations that by-pass tribal-state compacts.

Rollcall 290: "No" on the motion to recommend with instructions.

Rollcall 291: "Yea" on passage.

TRIBUTE TO JANICE CALLARMAN

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize Janice Callarman of Mt. Vernon, IL. After 41 years of teaching she is retiring.

Over her distinguished career, Mrs. Callarman has taught in Saginaw, TX, Watertown, MA, and at Casey Jr. High School and Lincoln Grade School in Mt. Vernon, IL. She has been dedicated to, and responsible for educating and shaping the lives of countless number of students.

As a former teacher myself, I want to thank her for all she has done. She has committed her life to one of the most difficult, yet most rewarding tasks. I wish her the best in her retirement. She will be missed.

CONGRATULATING AMORETTE YANG

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and honor Amorette Yang, who has achieved national recognition for exemplary volunteer service in her community. Amorette of Clovis, California, has been named one of California's top honorees in The 2000 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program, an annual honor conferred on the most impressive student volunteers in each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Ms. Yang will be recognized with a bronze Distinguished Finalist medallion.

Ms. Yang is involved in numerous volunteer activities. Her most recent activities include the Hmong American Women's Association, Inc., Model for Hmong International New Year Cultural Events, Adopt a Highway, Clovis High Tutoring Program, College Church of Christ Nursery, College Church of Christ a cappella choir "In His Steps," CUSD Elementary Cheer Camp Coach, and CUSD Leadership Camp facilitator. With all of her volunteer accomplishments, Ms. Yang still is able to maintain a high grade point average.

The program that has brought this young role model to our attention—The Prudential Spirit of Community Awards—was created by the Prudential Insurance Company in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals in 1995 to impress upon all youth volunteers that their contributions are extremely important and highly valued, and to inspire others to follow their example. In only 5 years, the program has become

the Nation's largest youth recognition effort based solely on community service, with nearly 75,000 youngsters participating since its inception.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Amorette Yang, who has received national recognition for exemplary volunteer service in her community. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Amorette Yang many more years of continued success.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4578) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to comment on the Department of Energy's (DOE) Fossil Energy and Energy Conservation Research and Development (R&D), and Clean Coal Technology provisions in H.R. 4578, the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001. H.R. 4578 represents the hard work of Mr. REGULA and the members of the Appropriations Subcommittee and Committee and I appreciate their diligence.

The Science Committee has responsibility for setting authorization levels for funding civilian research at the DOE. The Committee has passed two authorization bills which address DOE fiscal year 2001 funding: (1) H.R. 1655, the DOE Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1999; and (2) H.R. 1656, the DOE Commercial Application of Energy Technology Authorization Act of 1999. H.R. 4578 appropriates \$535.6 million for Energy Conservation R&D programs, while H.R. 1655 and H.R. 1656 provide a combined \$623.2 million for similar programs. Furthermore, H.R. 1655 and H.R. 1656 provide \$442.4 million for Fossil Energy R&D, and H.R. 4578 provides \$410.4 million for similar accounts. Although H.R. 4578 does not fully fund these accounts to their authorized levels, Chairman REGULA has made a serious effort to fund R&D in a tight fiscal framework. Despite the shortfall in R&D funding, I am pleased the bill does provide \$11.7 million for the Science Committee's Energy Efficiency Science Initiative.

I am also pleased to see that section 330 of H.R. 4578 contains the Knollenberg amendment that prohibits the use of funds to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees or orders for implementing the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change prior to Senate ratification. Mr. KNOLLENBERG's language assures taxpayers that Senate ratification must precede actions to implement the Kyoto Protocol. Given the glaring problems with this unfunded, unsigned, and unratified Protocol, such a limitation is proper and necessary and I commend the Appropriations Committee for including it in H.R. 4578.

HONORING PRO FOOTBALL GREAT MICHAEL GREEN

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, 15 years ago, our colleague from California, Mr. Badham, who represented Newport Beach before I had that honor, rose in this chamber to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of an important community event in Orange County. The event was premised on the "simple act of doing something nice for someone for no reason." Today, 25 years after the people of Orange County first decided to do something nice for someone for no reason, I'm pleased to report that "Irrelevant Week" and Orange County altruism are both thriving.

Irrelevant Week XXV is honoring Michael Green, from Northwestern State in Louisiana, who was selected 254th in the NFL draft. He is headed for the Chicago Bears, where—at six feet tall and 189 pounds—he will have trouble eclipsing the legend of Refrigerator Perry. Such long odds do not dampen the enthusiasm of community leaders like Paul Salata, who put this all together. That's because they recognize that all fame is fleeting, that humility is a virtue, and that even the last-round NFL draft pick is a significantly better athlete that most Members of Congress.

Today, my colleague Mr. ROHRBACHER shares with me the honor of representing the City of Newport Beach, and he joins me in congratulating all of those involved in this celebration, which has now, we can all agree, outgrown its name—for there is little in this world today that is more relevant to our spirit of community and our common humanity than doing nice things for other people. On behalf of the United States Congress and the people of Orange County whom it is my privilege to represent, congratulations to everyone associated with Irrelevant Week XXV, for being more relevant than you care to admit.

TRIBUTE TO OPERATION FIRST CHOICE

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize "Operation First Choice". This group of Mt. Vernon, IL, residents recently received the "Make a Difference Day" Award sponsored by USA Weekend magazine.

They are a volunteer group set in place to offer area kids a chance at excelling in various activities, helping many who might be considered at-risk off the streets and out of trouble. The group consists of the Police Athletic League, Young Marines, and others.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the volunteers of "Operation First Choice" for their commitment to serving as positive role models. They truly are making a difference every day in the lives of the kids of Mt. Vernon and Jefferson County.

LEROY COLLINS: HERO OF THE
STRUGGLE

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the Civil Rights Movement is replete with examples of men and women who risked great personal harm and displayed unwavering courage in the face of danger. Men and women whose names many not be as familiar to us as the names of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. or James Farmer, but who nevertheless made huge contributions to the struggle for freedom. One such person was LeRoy Collins, former governor of Florida, whose mediation skills and nonviolent nature helped Alabama avoid a second Bloody Sunday.

As we all know, the first attempt by marches to cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge on that fateful day—March 7, 1965, Bloody Sunday—was met with unconscionable violence initiated by Alabama state troopers. As plans were made for the second attempt, many expected the worst. Dr. King, who would lead the march, met with LeRoy Collins. Collins was the director of the Justice Department's Community Relations Service and was sent by President Johnson to mediate the situation. After speaking with King, Collins struck a deal with state and local officials designed to avoid a repeat of Bloody Sunday. We would be allowed to cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge but we could not go on to Montgomery.

Later that day, with Alabama State troopers looking on, two thousand people led by Dr. King peacefully marched across the Edmund Pettus Bridge. Once they reached the bottom of the other side they stopped, prayed and sang "We Shall Overcome."

The nonviolent nature of our second march was in no small measure a result of LeRoy Collins' courage and prudence. God only knows what harm may have been suffered on that day if a deal had not been brokered. I will never forget LeRoy Collins. He is truly a hero of the struggle.

THE UNITED STATES COAST
GUARD

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, where I come from, generations of otherwise well-adjusted people have suffered the ill effects of the well-known "Curse of the Bambino." Since the Red Sox traded Babe Ruth, life has never quite been the same, although I am one of those with deep, quite faith that the Curse of the Bambino officially expires as we enter the new millennium.

But I would like to discuss with you a different kind of curse. Call it the "Curse of the Can-Do". This curse afflicts the United States Coast Guard, and its long, proud tradition of never turning down a call for help. Of never shirking new responsibility. Even when the gas tank is literally on empty.

It's too late for the Red Sox to get Babe Ruth back. But we still have an opportunity to

ensure the readiness of the Coast Guard to discharge its lifesaving mission. I take the House floor tonight to thank my colleagues who in the last few days have helped lead us in that direction—but also to warn that we're still sailing into a very stiff wind.

Last month, this House took historic steps to shore up Coast Guard resources to save lives, prevent pollution, fight drugs, help the economy, respond to natural disasters, and enhance national security. It's up to us to see these efforts through.

The FY2000 Transportation Department appropriations bill passed recently by the full House would reverse more than a decade of chronic underfunding that has made it nearly impossible for the Coast Guard to do the work the Congress has assigned it. For the first time in recent memory, there is now genuine hope that we can adequately safeguard the lives and livelihoods of those who live and work on or near the water.

From the small harbors of New England to the ice floes of Alaska; from the Great Lakes to the Gulf Coast to the banks of the Mississippi; I commend Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member OBEY of the Appropriations Committee, and Chairman WOLF and Ranking Member SABO of the Transportation Subcommittee.

Their leadership has underscored the stark fact that the demands on the Coast Guard has vastly outpaced its resources. That there is no longer margin for error. And that the consequences of any such error is literally a life-and-death matter.

Despite the fact that there are no more Coast Guard personnel today than there were in 1967, it is indisputable that—day in and day out—no public agency works harder. Or smarter.

During the 1990s, the Coast Guard reduced its workforce by nearly 10 percent—and operated within a budget that rose by only one percent in actual dollars. Over this period, it also has responded to a half-million SOS calls, an average of 65,000 each year—and in the process, has saved 50,000 lives. Every year, the Coast Guard performs 40,000 inspections of U.S. and foreign merchant vessels; ensures the safe passage of a million commercial vessels through our ports and waterways; responds to 13,000 reports of water pollution; inspects a thousand offshore drilling platforms, conducts 12,000 fisheries enforcement boardings, and prevents 100,000 pounds of cocaine from reaching America's shores.

Two centuries of experience have taught us to rely on the professionalism, judgment, compassion, commitment and courage of the U.S. Coast Guard. From hurricanes to airplane crashes, from drug smugglers to foreign factory trawlers, the Coast Guard is always on call—just as it has been for 200 years.

We have learned to trust the Coast Guard with all we hold dear—our property, our natural resources and our lives. In Washington, a long way from the winds and the whitecaps, it has been tempting to task the Coast Guard with new and burdensome missions. Far too tempting.

Historically, the Coast Guard has discharged whatever duties it was assigned. As a Service originally created in 1790 to regulate maritime duties, its responsibilities have—appropriately—grown with the changing needs and technology of the times.

As co-chair of the House Coast Guard Caucus, along with Representatives HOWARD

COBLE and GENE TAYLOR, I have had grave doubts for a long time.

Most recently, much has been made of the demands on the Coast Guard for work in the area of illegal drug interdiction. As a former prosecutor, I'm all for fighting the drug war and have fully supported calling upon the Coast Guard to step up its interdiction efforts—but not at the expense of its core mission, the saving of human life.

We can't just wish away the costs, and I'm not ready to start treating search-and-rescue like a luxury we can do without—any more than you can move cops off the beat, then complain about street crime.

We have stretched the Coast Guard so thin for so long that it can barely be expected to fulfill its credo, *Semper Paratus*—"always prepared". And there are scores of new missions in the wings.

This year, the Coast Guard was the only federal agency to earn an "A" from the independent Government Performance Project for operating with unusual efficiency and effectiveness. That assessment placed the Coast Guard at the very top of 20 Executive Branch agencies because its "top-notch planning and performance budgeting overcame short staffing and fraying equipment."

It all came down, they concluded, to that Curse of Can-Do. "The Coast Guard," they said, "is a CAN-DO organization whose 'CAN' is dwindling while its 'DO' is growing"

This can't continue. Not when the average age of its deepwater cutters is 27 years old, making this force the second oldest major naval fleet on the globe. Not when fixed-wing aircraft deployments have more than doubled, and helicopter deployments are up more than 25 percent—without any increase in the number of aircraft, pilots or crews.

Not when duty officers suffer chronic fatigue because staffing constraints permit only four hours of sleep at night. Not when the Commandant testifies before Congress that there's not enough fuel to power his boats and planes.

And not when Coast Guard radio communications units are 30 years old, like the one described in a recent news account that began this way:

If you dial 911, say the word 'fire' and run outside, a fire engine will show up at your driveway. If you pick up the handset on your VHF-FM radio, say the work 'Mayday' and jump overboard, you could very well drown or die of hypothermia.

Study after study has documented these hazards. A recent Interagency Task Force concluded that "block obsolescence . . . presents a threat that [the Coast Guard] could soon be overwhelmed by a mismatch between its missions and the quantity and quality of the assets to carry them out."

A 1997 General Accounting Office review was even more blunt. It projected \$90 million annual reductions in operating expenses just to bridge the gap. GAO was alarmed by "the sheer size of the gap and the dwindling number of available efficiency-related options."

Where I'm from, a marine distress call is an urgent plea for emergency law enforcement and rescue personnel. When oil spills jeopardize economic as well as environmental resources; when frozen rivers trap heating oil barges; when the well-being of both fish and fishermen are threatened; when offshore danger strikes, we know were to turn.

That's why when the ink dried on the House DOT appropriation, there was reason for new and genuine hope. Like having Pedro Martinez in the starting rotation, it felt like this really could be the year.

The DOT bill approved recently for next year increases Coast Guard accounts by nearly \$600 million, a 15 percent boost. It also includes \$125 million to help modernize aging airplanes, helicopters and motor lifeboats—and upgrade, rather than abandon, Coast Guard stations and the communities they serve.

Years from now, the 395 House colleagues who voted for the DOT bill can look back and take satisfaction from the knowledge that they helped saved a life, a coastal community, an international alliance—or maybe even a marine species or two.

But that old curse still hovers over the Coast Guard. Just this week, the Senate Subcommittee came in \$200 million lower.

The timing could not be worse. The Senate action followed two rounds of Coast Guard cutbacks for the current fiscal year, reducing cutter days and flight hours by 10 percent.

Why? Because the Coast Guard responded to natural disasters, but the Congress failed to pass emergency supplemental funding. And because a variety of overdue personnel benefits, for everything from housing to health care, were mandated by the 2000 Defense Authorization—but with no money to pay for them.

There's more. The good news is a new effort, through the pending Military Construction bill, to restore \$800 million in supplemental funding. But since only a third of that is designated as "emergency expenses," the baseline for future Coast Guard budgets, next year and beyond, would be seriously compromised.

So I express gratitude for the progress made in this chamber thus far. But also to raise a warning flag about the two challenges immediately ahead.

Specifically, I urge my colleagues to hold firm in conference on the House-approved allocation in the Transportation Appropriation bill. And then to recede to Senate conferees regarding the \$800 million in the MilCon measure.

That's what it will take for the Coast Guard to do the job we have assigned it to do. To contain oil spills. To catch smugglers. And, most important of all, to save lives.

CHINA PNTR

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, we have recently voted to establish permanent normal trade relations with China, which I believe will provide economic opportunities for us and further advance reforms that will promote democratization and hopefully improve human rights in that region.

China recently negotiated to become a member of the World Trade Organization, a union of 135 nations who will require China to follow established trade rules. China has agreed to lower tariffs and duties on many products imported from foreign countries including the United States. These lowered tariffs will increase American exports, expand op-

portunities for our businesses, and create new jobs. If we had not granted permanent normal trade relations with China, we would have lost these economic benefits to other countries that would trade with China.

Increased trade with China will create new jobs and stimulate the economy in my district. Lowered tariffs will apply to California's Central Valley agricultural products, such as almonds, oranges, grapes, and cotton. In a few years, China will reduce its tariff on almonds from 30 to 10 percent, on oranges from 40 to 12 percent, and on grapes from 40 to 13 percent. China will also import millions of additional tons of cotton at a low duty. These lowered tariffs and duties will lead to lower prices for Chinese citizens who will demand more products, necessitating increased production in the Valley. New agricultural jobs will support this increased production.

We are already reaping abundant benefits from trade with other countries. Since July of 1999, Kern County alone has shipped over 220,000 tons of cotton to Mexico. Production, transportation, and marketing of cotton for Mexico have generated numerous jobs in the Central Valley. Because China's population is significantly greater than that in the other countries with whom we trade, the amount of products we will export there will also be significantly greater.

Not only will increased trade benefit our economy, but it will also help further the expansion of freedoms in China. In any nation, this process takes time. Our own nation's history attests to this fact. The rights guaranteed in our Constitution have not always been granted to everyone. For example, slavery, with all of its abuses, we practiced for 78 years after the ratification of the Constitution. Eighty-three years after the Constitution, the Fifteenth Amendment theoretically granted suffrage to all people, regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," but these rights continued to be denied to people of color. Our country progressed over time to expand and guarantee equal protection of rights under the law.

Just as the expansion of freedoms has progressed over time throughout the history of the United States, so it will take time for China to extend more freedoms to its citizens. China is just starting the process we have been pursuing for over two centuries, and they are in a different situation than was the United States at its foundation. Chinese leaders do not regard the individual as, in the words of our Declaration of Independence, "endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights." Their government does not derive its "just Power from the Consent of the Governed." The Chinese have still to develop a real understanding of the value of the individual.

Communist Party control over the financial future of Chinese citizens is weakening. Millions of people are migrating away from state-owned enterprises to work in private businesses. At these businesses, they experience improved working conditions and higher wages. They are less dependent on the government, can make their own choices, and thereby have more personal control over their lives. As this movement into the private sector continues, more people will come to expect and demand the reforms necessary to guarantee individual rights.

Exposure to international trade rules will enable the Chinese to appreciate establishing

rule of law within their country. Increased trade with all nations will acquaint Chinese citizens with innovation and new technology from sources outside their government. These ideas will increase their awareness of the rights and freedoms to which they are entitled. Chinese citizens may in time pressure their leaders for reforms that will guarantee these rights and freedoms. Our trade relations will allow us to support the Chinese people if they choose to push for these reforms.

For all of these reasons, I am pleased that the House has voted for permanent normal trade relations with China. The bill is now in the Senate, where I am hopeful it will pass so that the United States and China together can secure the benefits of a more open trade relationship.

TRIBUTE TO MATT LINWONG

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to commend Matt Linwong, a freshman at Mt. Vernon Township High School in Mt. Vernon, IL, for his academic achievement. He recently scored a perfect 800 in English on the SAT and a near perfect 750 in math.

As a result, Matt has been accepted to the Illinois Math and Science Academy in Aurora, IL, which is a school for 10th–12th grade Illinois students who excel in mathematics and science. I want to wish Matt the best as he begins this new chapter in his life. He is an amazing young student who I know will go far and do great things.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4577) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote to move this bill forward but also to express my concerns about what I consider to be seriously inadequate funding levels for education, health, and job training.

Chairman JOHN PORTER did an admirable job constructing this bill considering the difficult 302(B) allocation he was given in the budget resolution. I opposed that resolution because it inadequately funded so many agencies. But as in years past, the Senate has more generous subcommittee allocations and therefore will fund many programs at higher levels than the House. Furthermore, the

President has consistently advocated higher spending levels, though he has funded them through unacceptable taxes and cuts in key programs that members of both parties reject. Hence, as this bill moves through the process of Senate consideration and then the House-Senate conference, allocation levels will rise to what I believe will be sound funding levels appropriately funded. Therefore I vote in favor of this bill to move it forward in the process. I would note that last year's House Labor-HHS proposal provided only \$35.6 billion for education programs while the President proposed a total of \$37.1 billion. Ultimately, the process produced a bill that provided \$38 billion for education and tied to that level of funding was greater flexibility so communities could meet their own needs. I have no doubt the same result will occur again this year which is why I am willing to put aside my concerns with this specific bill and move this legislation forward.

H.R. 4577 provides funding increases for a number of programs of importance, including many health initiatives. I am very proud that Chairman PORTER has targeted community health centers for support as these facilities are the only source of affordable health care in many neighborhoods. Helping people secure health insurance should be a priority for this Congress, but that health insurance will not be helpful unless people have a medical facility they can use. The House proposal increases funding by \$81.3 million, \$31 million more than the President's request.

This legislation also provides critical funding increases for programs that help communities provide HIV/AIDS education and prevention services. We must be vigilant in our battle against the spread of this disease. H.R. 4577 provides \$130 million for the Ryan White AIDS Prevention and Education programs, \$5 million above the President's request.

In some cases, our bill is far more generous than the Senate. The House provides \$86 million more than the Senate and \$156 million more than the President for the Centers for Disease Control. While we were not able to provide the full 15% increase previously agreed to for NIH, Chairman PORTER's bill does increase funding by 5%, the same as the President requested. Chairman PORTER also has made a commitment to work toward the full 15% increase in conference with the Senate. The House bill is also much more generous to SAMHSA providing \$50 million more than the Senate, a \$60 million increase over last year. SAMHSA funding is critical to helping deliver substance abuse and mental health services to communities.

JOB TRAINING/WELFARE

While I am very happy to see an increase in funding for Job Corps programs, residential facilities that provide job training, placement and support services to at-risk youth, I am deeply concerned about funding cuts to many of our other job training programs. While the economy is experiencing its highest rates of growth in our history and unemployment and welfare rolls are at an all time low, job training is more important than ever. Many families moving off public assistance can only become economically independent and secure with help to develop their skills and to win their battles against addiction. They urgently need these job training programs if they are going to successfully transition off of welfare. The cuts to the one-stop career centers as well as WIA adult training grants are both going to un-

dermine our effort to move families off of welfare and to help low wage workers move up the skill and wage ladder. I urge my colleagues to visit a one stop center in their district to see how effective they are.

Another area of great concern is the underfunding of the Social Services Block Grant, used by states to fill funding gaps in their social welfare programs. States use SSBG to fund domestic violence shelters, adoption services, meals-on-wheels, elderly and disabled services and child and adult protective services to name a few. During the debate over welfare reform, Congress guaranteed the states that it would fund SSBG at \$2.38 billion and that states could transfer 10% of their TANF dollars into SSBG to develop the support network necessary to families in transition from dependence to independence. However, to pay for last year's transportation bill, SSBG's authorization was cut to \$1.7 billion and the transfer was reduced to 4.25%. While the level is lower than that I advocate for in my legislation, H.R. 4481, the House actually funded SSBG at its new authorization level of \$1.7 billion. The Senate however cuts the program by \$1.1 billion to \$600 million. A cut of this magnitude will be devastating to the community organizations that serve some of our most needy constituents. I urge my colleagues to restore full funding to \$2.38 billion and the transfer to 10%.

EDUCATION

The House proposal provides additional resources to many important education programs but its failure to increase the allocation for Title I should be of concern to all Members. Both the President and the Senate provided increases which would enable us to reach as many as 260,000 more children. Further, H.R. 4577 would fund the Teacher Empowerment Act, a block grant of the Eisenhower Professional Development program, Goals 2000 and the President's class-size reduction program, at \$1.75 billion instead of the proposed \$2 billion authorization level. If Republicans are going to advocate for block granting similar pots of money—which I support—we must adequately fund the whole. As we have seen with TANF, Congress must abide by our promises and fully fund these programs if the new flexibility granted is to matter to kids, teachers and taxpayers. This cut of \$300 million sets a very dangerous precedent for those who strongly support block grants and I hope my colleagues will reconsider this funding level.

However, there are many programs which received increased funding from the Committee. The bill increases the average Pell Grant to \$3,500, its highest level in history. Republicans have increased the Pell Grant, which saw cuts when the Democrats controlled both the White House and the Congress, by \$1,200, or 50% since assuming the majority in 1995. Further, while the bill doesn't provide the additional \$2 billion in funding agreed to by the House for IDEA, it does increase funding by \$500 million. If there is one program that comes up in every meeting I have had with teachers and administrators in my district, it is IDEA. The increase of \$500 million is a step in the right direction. I also applaud the Head Start increase of \$400 million or 7.5% and the TRIO program increase of an additional \$115 million over FY00.

Given the challenge presented to the committee by the budget resolution, they did a

commendable job on this bill. However, many of its funding levels are inadequate and must grow through the process or I will vote against sending this bill to the President. Again, I will support this proposal because I believe that in the end we will have a bill that reflects our priorities—education, health care, and job training.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4578) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word and rise to support this amendment that helps provide for our states and local communities.

While I support all the funding increases in this amendment, the increase in the Payment in Lieu of Taxes program is of particular interest. Last year, we approved an amendment to increase PILT by twenty million dollars and came out of conference with a ten million dollar increase. This amendment will add ten million dollars to last year's appropriation, the base amount in this legislation.

The federal government has a responsibility in law to help support local governments in areas where the federal government owns the land, thus removing it from the local tax base. We all know, despite the hard work and tough decisions of Chairman REGULA's subcommittee, that appropriations for PILT have not kept up with the authorized amounts. An increase of ten million dollars will not close this gap, but it will provide much-needed assistance to local governments.

For the residents and government of Edmonson County in my district in Kentucky, the support from PILT is essential. Edmonson County is home to Mammoth Cave National Park. While the park draws many visitors to this rural area, Edmonson County's small population and low per capita income make it difficult for local taxpayers to provide basic services, from waste management to emergency services. The support from an increase in PILT will keep the cost of these services more bearable to local taxpayers.

PILT funds help support a 24-hour ambulance service for the National Park and county residents. Federal land ownership has contributed to the isolation of much of Edmonson County. When major transportation routes expanded in the past, the county was bypassed in favor of areas with a larger property tax base to support the projects. Equitable PILT payments are needed to add to the tax base Edmonson County has given up for the National Park as the area faces new challenges for economic development.

The situation faced by Edmonson County is far from unique. As the federal government continues to place responsibilities on local

governments, PILT increases are necessary to relieve local taxpayers across the country, most of them in rural areas. The Bureau of Land Management reports property taxes would provide local governments with one dollar and forty-eight cents per acre. PILT payments are far below that amount per acre. It is difficult to explain to constituents why PILT appropriations have not followed the amounts authorized when they have not even come close. It is difficult to explain why Congress creates new programs when we are not funding the ones already in existence.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment. By doing so you add \$10 million dollars to PILT to aid local taxpayers in rural areas and fulfill a pledge made by the federal government.

COMMENDING THE T.C. WILLIAMS
HIGH SCHOOL CREW TEAM

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I commend the Women's Lightweight Eight Crew of T.C. Williams High School in Alexandria, VA, for their fine season this spring. The T.C. lightweight crew captured gold medals at the Virginia State Championships, the prestigious Stotesbury Cup Regatta in Philadelphia, and the Scholastic Rowing Association of America championship. They followed these triumphs with a silver medal at the Canadian Secondary Rowing Association Championship at St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Their success this year continues a tradition of strong lightweight rowing at T.C. Williams High School. The Women's Eight has captured gold medals at Stotesbury and the Scholastic Rowing Association for three of the last four years.

This lightweight crew excels not only athletically but in their academic work as well. The crew has a collective grade point average that is close to 4.0. Crew members are: Jo Beck, Mary Higgins, Carter Kidd, Riley McDonald, Janie Roden, Kaitlin Donley, Catherine Freeman, Anna Gullickson, and Clare McIntyre.

The coach of the Women's Lightweight Eight, Steve Weir, completed his 25th year coaching women at T.C. Steve has had unparalleled success, winning the Stotesbury Cup for lightweights 12 out of 18 attempts. Parents of the girls who row for Steve say that he has had a major impact on their lives both athletically and in other aspects through the example of his integrity and devotion to excellence.

I am very proud of Steve Weir and his fine crew.

IN HONOR OF NAOMI GRAY

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge Naomi Gray's contributions to the Citizens' Advisory Commission to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore as she steps down

after nearly six years of service. Ms. Gray has been a consistent leader in the fight to make our National Parks a treasure for all of our citizens. Throughout her entire illustrious career, she has sought to make our world more just, and it is my honor to commend this dedicated San Franciscan.

Naomi Gray served as one of the original members of the Board of Directors of the Fort Mason Foundation, which oversees one of the first urban National Parks in the country. On the Board, Naomi consistently worked to ensure that the Center offered programs and services of interest to persons from a wide variety of cultural backgrounds.

Because of her outstanding service at the Forest Mason Foundation and her years of dedicated community activism, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt selected Naomi in 1994 to sit on the Citizens' Advisory Commission to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore. On this commission, she served as chair of the Diversity Committee and as a member of the Presidio Committee. She brought to the Commission a concern for how our National Parks are perceived and how they can be made more welcoming to minority communities. Her work helped to open the Golden Gate National Recreation Area to all of our citizens.

Naomi's work on the Citizens' Advisory Commission is just one of her many activities in public service. She has worked much of her life to advance the cause of public health. After serving as the Director of Field Services for the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, she became the first woman Vice-President of the organization. With Planned Parenthood, she coordinated the work of more than 250 family planning affiliates in the United States and consulted with many international family planning programs.

In 1985, San Francisco established its first Health Commission, and Naomi was selected as a founding member. Naomi became a Vice-President of the Commission, chaired its Budget Committee, and worked to strengthen and improve the Department of Public Health's Affirmative Action programs. Her service was so exemplary that, upon her retirement from the Commission, Mayor Frank Jordan was moved to declare October 8, 1992, as "Naomi Gray Day" in San Francisco.

Ms. Gray has also dedicated her significant talent and energy to working on issues of importance to the African-American community. In 1991 she helped establish the Sojourner Truth Foster Family Service Agency to care for African-American foster children and later founded the Urban Institute for African-American Affairs. She is the founder of the Black Coalition on AIDS, a member of the Black Chamber of Commerce, a member and past President of the San Francisco Black Leadership Forum, and has served on San Francisco's African-American Child Task Force.

Mr. Speaker, Naomi Gray's thoughtful contributions to the Citizens' Advisory Commission will be sorely missed. Undoubtedly, however, she will continue her work on behalf of the people of San Francisco in a new forum and with renewed energy. She is a tireless fighter, and our City is fortunate to have her. I wish her all of the best.

TRIBUTE TO NADIA SHAKOOR

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to commend Nadia Shakoor of Springfield, IL for being selected as a finalist in the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair. She was one of 1,200 students from over 40 countries who traveled to Detroit, MI to compete for more than \$2 million in awards and scholarships.

As a teacher myself, I want to recognize Nadia for her academic achievement. Her success has not come without hard work though, I applaud her for her motivation and desire to learn and grow.

I wish Nadia the best as she continues her education. I know success will follow her wherever she may go.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPRO-
PRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4578) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I submit the following resolutions for the RECORD.

Whereas, our National Forests were established in the 1920's for multiple use including soil and water protection, recreation, and timber production, and;

Whereas, harvesting is an integral component of multiple-use management of forest lands, and;

Whereas, it is not in the best interest of sustainable ecosystem management to ban commercial logging on National Forests, and;

Whereas, the health of adjoining private and other public forest lands would be in jeopardy if National Forest lands were allowed to become overstocked and subject to insect and disease infestations, and unnecessary fuel build-up were allowed to create the potential for disastrous wild fires, and;

Whereas, timber harvested on the National Forests is vital to many local and regional economies, including that of Vilas County, and;

Whereas, Whereas, Wisconsin's National Forests are not producing below cost timber sales and are not virgin forests, and;

Whereas, there would be an increase in pressure to harvest County Forest Lands and private lands in the area if harvesting ceases on the National Forests within the state, and;

Whereas, the State Forester of Wisconsin is also opposed to the halting of commercial logging on National Forests.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Vilas County Board of Supervisors is opposed to the National Forest Restoration Act and other legislative proposals which propose

halting commercial logging on the National Forests.

Be it further resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor, to Wisconsin's Representatives and Senators in the United States Congress, George Meyer, Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources, Gene Francisco, State Forester, the Wisconsin County Forests Association, and the President of the United States.

Respectfully submitted by: Vilas County Forestry, Recreation, & Land Committee.

RESOLUTION NO. 14-00

Whereas, the counties of Wisconsin support sound forest management policies, which assure that the National Forests of Wisconsin are available for multiple uses such as recreation, logging, and the protection of wildlife, and

Whereas, when the Federal Government created the Chequamegon and Nicolet National Forests, they promised the forests would be made available for multiple uses by the people of Wisconsin and

Whereas, President Clinton and the National Forest Service have recently proposed the Roadless Initiative, which would place up to 74,000 acres of the Nicolet and Chequamegon Forests of limits to logging and motorized recreation, and

Whereas, This program, along with other restrictions already placed on the national Forests will have an adverse effect on the economy of the entire state, and

Whereas, the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA), have unanimously passed a resolution stating vehement opposition to the Roadless plan, and

Whereas, the National Forest Service is currently revising its Land and Resource Management Plan, which could place even more restrictions on use and access of the National Forests, and

Whereas, the National Forest Resource Committee, made up of concerned parties from around the Great Lakes Region, led by WCA and including logging companies, recreation enthusiasts, policy makers and others, has been formed to fight against further restrictions on use of the National Forests.

Therefore be it resolved, That the Oconto County Board of supervisors does hereby:

1. Oppose programs such as the Roadless Initiative that place unwanted and unnecessary restrictions on use and access of the National Forests, and

2. Advocate a new Land and Resource Management Plan which would rollback several costly, unnecessary restrictions on National Forest use and access, and

3. Support the efforts of the National Forest Resource Committee in its fight to ensure that such goals are met.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Wisconsin Counties Association, the Governor, the U.S. Congressman who represents Oconto County, and U.S. Senators Russ Feingold and Herb Kohl.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the counties of Wisconsin support sound forest management policies, which assure that the National Forests of Wisconsin are available for multiple uses such as recreation, logging, and the protection of wildlife; and

Whereas, when the Federal Government created the Chequamegon and Nicolet National forests, they promised the forests would be made available for multiple uses by the people of Wisconsin; and

Whereas, President Clinton and the National Forest Service have recently proposed the Roadless Initiative, which would place

up to 74,000 acres of the Nicolet and Chequamegon Forests off-limit to logging and motorized recreation; and

Whereas, this program, along with other restrictions already placed on the National Forests, will have an adverse effect on the economy of the entire state; and

Whereas, the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA), have unanimously passed a resolution stating vehement opposition to the Roadless Plan; and

Whereas, the National Forest Service is currently revising its Land and Resource Management Plan, which could place even more restrictions on use and access of the National Forests; and

Whereas, the National Forest Resource Committee, made up of concerned parties from around the Great Lakes Region, led by WCA and including logging companies, recreation enthusiasts, policy-makers and others, has been formed to fight against further restrictions on use of the National Forests.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Forest County Board of Supervisors does hereby:

1. adamantly oppose programs such as the Roadless Initiative that place unwanted and unnecessary restrictions on use and access of the National Forest use and access; and

2. advocate a new Land and Resources Management Plan which would roll back several costly, unnecessary restrictions on National Forest use and access; and

3. support the efforts of the National Forest Resource Committee in its fight to ensure that such goals are met.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Wisconsin Counties Association, the Governor, Congressman Mark Green, and U.S. Senators Russ Feingold and Herb Kohl.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the United States Forest Service is in the process of developing their Forest Plan Revision with respect to the Ten Year Plan for use of the Nicolet National Forest; and

Whereas, a significant portion of all management alternatives proposed for the national forest land based in Forest County is allocated for research and restrictive use in all of the alternatives of the plan that are presently being developed; and

Whereas, the Forest County economy and recreational activities depend upon use of the national forest; and

Whereas, the proposed Ten Year Plan will result in more land going into restrictive use, non-motorized use, of wilderness areas; and

Whereas, Forest County objects to the allocation of any more land going into such limited uses; and

Whereas, heretofore, when land was purchased from Forest County by the Forest Service, it was represented by said Forest Service that the land to be purchased was to be utilized for timber production as well as other multiple uses. The proposed Ten Year Plan varies considerably from such representations; and

Whereas, Florence County has adopted a similar Resolution objecting to the present revisions of the Nicolet Forest Ten Year Plan; and

Whereas, it is appropriate for the Forest County Board of Supervisors to object to the proposed revisions in the Ten Year Plan with respect to the Nicolet National Forest.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Forest County Board of Supervisors, That said Board strenuously objects to any land under Federal ownership being used for anything other than multiple use and management for timber production.

Be it further resolved, That a true and correct copy of this Resolution, upon its adop-

tion, shall be forwarded by the County Clerk to appropriate representatives of the United States Forest Service so that Forest County's position on the matter can be made known.

RESOLUTION NO. 41-2000

Whereas, the Nicolet and Chequamegon National Forests are two large public forests of great interest and concern to the residents of northern Wisconsin, including those of Oneida County, and

Whereas, these Forests provide forest products, recreational opportunities, clean air and water, and scenic beauty to said residents, and

Whereas, the Nicolet and Chequamegon are currently going through a planning process which will dictate their future management policies and objectives, and

Whereas, there are several initiatives emanating from sources outside northern Wisconsin which are attempting to sway the planning process and thereby the future management of the forests to include large roadless areas and to eliminate commercial harvesting of forest products, and

Whereas, these proposals would negatively impact the economy of Northern Wisconsin and the ability of both the residents and visitors to Northern Wisconsin to travel through and enjoy these National Forests, and

Whereas, when the Federal government sought to purchase the lands for these forests in the early part of the 20th century it made an agreement with the local governments that these lands would provide stability for the local economy through sound resource management, and

Whereas, by locking up large areas of the forest and thereby curtailing the recreational potential and the production of forest products, this promise would be broken, and

Whereas, roadless areas also prevent the forest from being protected from the dangers of fire and large tracts of overmature timber are subject to disease and insect outbreaks, so

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Oneida County Board of Supervisors go on record in support of the production of forest products from the National Forests in a sustainable forestry initiative in conjunction with the concept of multiple use management, and

Be it further resolved, That the Oneida County Board of Supervisors go on record in opposition of roadless area initiatives which preclude citizens reasonable access to the recreational and aesthetic amenities of their forest, and

Be it further resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to United States Forest Service, U.S. Senator Herb Kohl, U.S. Senator Russ Feingold, U.S. Representative Dave Obey, U.S. Representative Mark Green, State Senator Roger Breske, State Representative Joe Handrick, State Representative Lorraine Seratti, Wisconsin D.N.R. Secretary George Meyer and the Wisconsin County Forests Association.

[From the Chequamegon Nicolet Chapter, Local 2165, National Federation of Federal Employees, International Assoc. of Machinists and Aerospace Workers]

ROADLESS INITIATIVE OPPOSITION

Chequamegon Nicolet National Forest employees ask that Wisconsin forests be excluded from the "Roadless Conservation" plan from Washington.

Employees say the Draft EIS is flawed, greatly underestimates detrimental economic impact and fails to specify any beneficial environmental impact.

Call Art Johnson at 715-762-5112 for more information.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, The Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest has only 5 miles of road building, but 55 miles of road obliteration per year.

Whereas, The Chequamegon-Nicolet road system has not been a major public concern on the Chequamegon-Nicolet.

Whereas, The Chequamegon-Nicolet wilderness areas are important, but are underutilized and make up only 1% of the recreational use of the Forests.

Whereas, The Chequamegon-Nicolet's recent Notice of Intent to revise the Management Plan did not identify roadless areas as a topic.

Whereas, The Draft EIS of the Proposed Roadless Conservation plan from Washington does not identify nor analyze beneficial or detrimental impacts on timber, economies, recreation, or ecosystem protection on the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, as required by NEPA and 40 CFR 1500-08.

Whereas, The negative impact on timber sales will cause an estimated job loss of 75 local jobs per year and an economic loss of nearly \$75 million to Wisconsin's economy, the cumulative impacts will be much greater.

Whereas, The Union is concerned about the loss of jobs; and concerned about a lack of relevant, specific information in the Draft EIS;

Therefore, The Union suggests that the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest be eliminated from the proposed Roadless Conservation plan and that these issues be analyzed by the ongoing revision of the Forest Management Plan.

Passed unanimously at the May 18 membership meeting.

[From Forestry in Wisconsin—A New Outlook, Official Report of the Wisconsin Commercial Forestry Conference Held at Milwaukee, March 1928]

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES IN WISCONSIN FORESTRY

(By L.F. Kneipp, Asst. Chief Forester, U.S.F.S., Washington, DC, 1928)

The present Federal forestry activities affecting Wisconsin consist of: Silvicultural Research (Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul) and Forest Products Research (Forest Products Laboratory, Madison). Taxation studies and co-operation in fire control, educational activities and planting is also being conducted. Establishment of a National Forest.

Establishment of a National Forest.—The redemption of the lost provinces of forestry, i.e. the 81 million acres of now unproductive lands, presents special and peculiar problems, for on these lands new forests, in large degree, must be built from the ground up by heavy initial investments which for long periods of time will produce little or no cash returns. To permit of Federal co-operation in this work of forest reclamation the Clarke-McNary Law provides that with the prior consent of the state, lands may be purchased by the Federal government and permanently administered as national forests. This provision is an extension of an elaboration of the so-called Weeks' Law under which the United States has purchased almost three million acres of land in the Appalachian chain from New Hampshire to Alabama.

The purpose of the United States in buying these lands is to restore them to a condition of maximum forest productivity by intensive management, planting, fire protection, etc.; to make them sources of permanent timber supply and bases for permanent wood-using industries and communities. As these proc-

esses go forward research and experimentation will develop and eventually the areas will be concrete demonstrations of the best principles and methods of forest management and thus examples to other owners of forest lands. There is no selfish purpose in this proposal, no cleverly concealed invasion of state powers, but solely a desire to contribute toward the solution of a problem of national concern which in some states is so staggering in its proportions that the probable maximum effort by the states and its citizens will only partially alleviate the situation.

The field of Federal forest ownership is found in those parts of the lost provinces which offer little or no prospect of private action or of county or state action. If private initiative or county or state initiative is able adequately to cope with the situation, there is no need for Federal intervention. If, however, neither private, county, or state agencies are prepared to carry out the necessary and desirable steps then there is room for effective participation by the Federal government.

Wisconsin has its lost provinces of forestry in abundant measure. The estimated area of depleted and unproductive land seems to be not far from 10 million acres of which most is situated in a roughly triangular area based on the north boundary of the state and within which the acreage of improved farm land is at a minimum. There was a time when these lands supported a wealth of timber that was one of the glories of the state, but only pitiful remnants of that wealth remain today and little is being done to effectively replace it.

Nevertheless, these lands are a great potential source of wealth and social service. Their capacity to produce timber has been demonstrated and is unquestioned. They lie in relatively close proximity to what eventually will be probably the greatest timber consuming center of the nation. Developed as forests they will afford the means for outdoor recreation for which there will be increasing need as the population multiplies and the strains of modern existence increase. To the State of Wisconsin these lands are both a challenge and an opportunity.

Under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act a program of forest land purchases has been evolved which provides roughly for the acquisition of approximately two million, five hundred thousand acres in the states of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The so-called Woodruff-McNary Bill, which has passed both houses of Congress and may by this time have become a law, establishes a fiscal policy for carrying out this program.

The act of consent of the State of Wisconsin establishes a maximum area of 500,000 acres and requires in addition the consent and concurrence not only of the Governor, the Director of the Conservation Commission, and the Commissioner of Public Lands, but that of the county commissioners of the counties in which purchases are to be made as well. The determination of the extent to which Federal ownership of forest lands would be desirable in Wisconsin rests therefore with the state and county officials.

Preliminary and rather superficial studies have shown that in Wisconsin there are at least six areas within the provisions and purposes of the Clarke-McNary Law could be made fully effective. These are as follows:

1. An area of approximately 200,000 acres in Forest, Oneida, and Vilas Counties of which part is on the drainage of the Wisconsin River and where white pine, hemlock, and hardwoods are important types.

2. An area of approximately 150,000 acres situated in the extreme northeast corner of Price County with possible minor extensions into Iron County or Oneida County. This

area is on the drainage of the Flambeau River and was at one time characterized by excellent stands of white pine, hemlock, and hardwoods.

3. An area of approximately 150,000 acres in Peshtigo and Oconto Counties principally of sandy plains type and supporting a typical pine stand.

4. An area of virtually denuded land, perhaps 100,000 acres in extent, situated in Bayfield County between Moqua and Iron River.

5. An area of approximately 100,000 acres situated in the eastern parts of Jackson and Monroe Counties. Primarily of the sandy plains type.

6. An area of approximately 150,000 acres lying diagonally across the southeastern corner of Douglas County and northwestern corner of Washburn County and the northeastern corner of Burnett County.

Only one of these areas has as yet been definitely proposed by the Federal government. That is the one in Forest, Oneida, and Vilas Counties and thus far the consent of Forest County has not been secured. As to the others, they are merely possibilities.

The foregoing sketches briefly the Federal forest policy as laid down in the Clarke-McNary Act and financed in the Woodruff-McNary Bill, and the possible applications of that policy in a co-operative private, State, and Federal effort to solve Wisconsin's idle land problem.

The Lake States Forest Experiment Station is the Federal Government's effort to create a body of dependable facts about the growing and utilization of timber crops. The Forest Service has already established 11 regional forest experiment stations, including the Lake States Station at St. Paul. The activities of the Station extend to Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. Its task is not unlike that of agricultural experiment stations except that it deals with forest crops instead of agricultural crops. It carries on investigations into the nature of the different kinds of forests found in the region, their adaptability to certain soils, their growth and yield, and methods of securing their regrowth after cutting; it studies forest fires, their occurrences, causes and factors controlling their spread; it studies methods for planting up land that does not come up naturally to forest—from the collection of seed and raising forest nursery stock to planting out under conditions most adapted for the success of the plantations; it is co-operating with the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, particularly in a thorough understanding of the forest fire situation in the state, and in determining the growth that takes place in the hardwood hemlock forests after selective logging.

The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, operated by the U.S. Forest Service in co-operation with the University of Wisconsin, is a national institution but is performing much research of direct importance to Wisconsin forestry. The Laboratory's function in a broad way is to so improve the processes of forest utilization that the full use-value of wood is realized. The three main phases of the Laboratory's research program consist in determining the physical and chemical properties of the many native species of woods, finding the requirements of various uses in terms of these wood properties, and adapting the one to the other as far as possible through scientific manipulation of growth and manufacturing processes. It is conducting experiments to develop better designs of wood products, better kiln drying and air seasoning methods, better preservative treatments, and better wood glues and fastenings; and it is carrying on studies to improve methods of manufacturing pulp and paper from wood and methods of logging, milling and lumber grading.

While the number of research units is nearly adequate, the present amount and stability of their appropriations is quite inadequate to deliver all the facts on which to build a complete forest policy. Hence the McSweeney-McNary Bill, now pending in Congress. This bill aims to do for forestry research what the Clarke-McNary Act is already doing for forest protection and administration, namely, to lay down an adequate program for the next ten years and to provide for its execution in co-operation with all agencies concerned.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE NICOLET NATIONAL FOREST

(By J. Terry Moore)

"National Forests exist today because the people want them. To make them accomplish the most good the people themselves must make clear how they want them run. Gifford Pinchot in *Use of the National Forests*. May 1907."

The birth of Wisconsin's first national forest was no easy task. The process required a lengthy series of approvals at the federal, state, and local levels before the purchase of land could even begin. One rejection could have derailed the process. This paper focuses on the events leading to the establishment of the original purchase unit that eventually became the Nicolet National Forest, with some attention given to the people who made things happen. The time period covered is from summer 1927 through the end of 1928. The sources of information are the files of *The Rhinelander Daily News*, *The Forest County Republican*, *The Vilas County News Review*, the records of Forest, Oneida, and Vilas counties, the Forest Service, and the Marathon County Historical Society, curators of the personal papers of J.D. Mylrea, President of the Thunder Lake Lumber Co.

Authority for establishing National Forests by purchase of land comes from the Act of March 1, 1911 commonly known as the Weeks Act. When passed the Weeks Act stated that no land could be purchased "until the legislature of the State in which the land lies shall have consented to the acquisition of such land by the United States for the purpose of preserving the navigability of navigable streams." This was known as enabling legislation and gave the states latitude to set conditions on the size or approval process for purchase areas. The Weeks Act was later modified by the passage of the Clark-McNary Act (June 7, 1924) which authorized purchase land for National Forests when such lands would promote a future timber supply. Citing the Clark-McNary authority, the Wisconsin legislature enacted legislation on June 26, 1925, empowering the United States to acquire land, not exceeding 100,000 acres, for the establishment of a national forest. The legislation required "that any tract or tracts so selected shall be first approved by the governor, the commissioners of public lands, and the conservation commissioner." In June of 1927 the state's legislation was amended authorizing an additional 400,000 acres of purchase bringing the total to 500,000 acres. Two additional changes were made. The original language requiring approval of each tract was changed by substituting the words "boundaries of any area so selected" for the statement "any tract or tracts so selected". A new requirement that any "areas so selected be approved by the county boards of each of the counties in which lands were to be purchased", was added.

The Legislative actions by the Federal and State governments set the stage for the Forest Service to advance a proposal to estab-

lish a "purchase unit", the term applied to the areas selected and approved per the enabling legislation. According to an article in *The Rhinelander Daily News*, November 10, 1927, Colonel W.B. Greeley, then Chief of the Forest Service was in Madison to confer with L.B. Nagler, Wisconsin Conservation Director, on the proposal to establish a 500,000 acre purchase in Forest, Oneida, and Vilas counties. The articles also stated that representatives of the Forest Service would be contacting the three county boards to determine their position on the proposed purchase unit.

The November 11, 1927 issue of the *Rhinelander Daily News* contained an editorial reporting that the proposed purchase unit had received the full support of the Forest Service, the State Conservation Commission, and the Governor of Wisconsin. The editorial supported the proposal and urged the three county boards to approve the action during their annual meetings scheduled for the next week.

"If approved by the county boards, the action will be a long step forward in the reforestation program. The Federal government will buy worthless land, good only for forestry, from the present owners. When merchantable timber is produced, it will be cut and sold and a large part of the proceeds will be turned back to the town in which the land is located."

The editorial recognized one negative factor, that the land would not produce income while the forest was being restored but *The Rhinelander Daily News* did not view this as a valid objection, however, because the cut-over lands were going tax delinquent and the counties would lose revenue in either case.

On November 16, 1927, E.W. Tinker who was then a Forest Service lands assistant in the Denver, Region 2 office and Crosby Hoar of the Superior National Forest in Duluth, Minnesota arrived in *Rhinelander* to discuss the proposal with the Forests, Oneida, and Vilas County boards during their annual meetings. Tinker and Hoar appeared before the Oneida board in the morning and the Vilas board in the afternoon of the same day. Their reception was enthusiastic, and both boards quickly passed resolutions approving the purchase unit under a suspension of the normal rules of procedure. Later in the week Tinker and Hoar addressed the Forest County Board, but were not successful, as the Forest County Board tabled the motion for further consideration.

Another editorial in the November 27, 1928, issue of *The Rhinelander Daily News* reported that Forest county withheld action on the proposed forest reserve on the advice of C.L. Harrington, Superintendent of Forestry of the State Conservation Commission. Harrington advised the board that approval of the federal proposal would remove lands from the tax base forever because the federal government had no funds to implement management on the acquired lands. Mr. Harrington also objected to the action on the basis that it would delegate to the federal government a program which belonged properly to the state. The editorial agreed in part that there would be a period of loss of income while the lands were restored, but strongly supported the action taken by the Oneida County Board. The editorial concluded with a request to Mr. Harrington "refrain from misleading the people of northern Wisconsin who have an opportunity to get the cut-over lands back into their best use—forestry."

An editorial in the November 29, 1927 issue of *The Rhinelander Daily News* states that the paper had received dispatches from Madison to the effect that the State Conservation Commission was heartily in favor of the proposed federal forest reserve. The editorial

said that the message from Madison could "be interpreted in no other fashion than that which indicates the commission's displeasure with the activities of C.L. Harrington in appearing before the Forest County Board." The *Daily News* editorial also cited an editorial from the *Antigo Journal* which states:

"The *Antigo Journal* urges Forest county to convene in special session and cancel their former action and to act favorably on the matter. Langlade county will join in on the forest project when they are asked, but Langlade county had not been contacted by the forest service. The *Journal* supports the proposed forest based on future values of the land 25 to 30 years hence."

In tabling the issue of a federal forest, the Forest County Board did not dismiss the idea out of hand. In later meetings they agreed to discuss the matter further at the February 1928 board meeting. That discussion resulted in two significant actions. First that the question of a federal forest would be put to a county wide referendum at the spring elections scheduled for April 3, 1928; and second that the county board would sponsor a public information meeting on the issue prior to the election.

The March 15, 1928 edition of *The Forest County Republican* reported the substance of the public meeting held March 14, 1928, at the Court House in Crandon, Wisconsin. Representing the Forest Service were L.A. Kneipp, Assistant Chief Forester from Washington, D.C., and E.W. Tinker from the Denver, Colorado Region 2 office, that at that time, had responsibility for Forest Service activities in the Lakes States area. The State of Wisconsin was represented by O.C. Lemke, Wausau, Wisconsin, a member of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission; Col. L.B. Nagler, Conservation Director, Madison, Wisconsin, and C.L. Harrington, Wisconsin Chief Forester, Madison, Wisconsin. Numerous county board officials were present as well as citizens from Antigo, Rhinelander, and Park Falls, Wisconsin. The article specifically notes that the representatives from Park Falls were present as part "of a move to get this proposed national forest established in Price county, in case the voters of Forest county turned down the proposition."

At the completion of the public meeting the fate of the future Nicolet National Forest rested with the voters of Forest County. This position was highlighted in an editorial appearing in *The Forest Republican*, March 29, 1928.

"There are several counties in the state who only wish that the voters of Forest county will turn down the proposed proposition so that they will get a chance to secure this forest reserve for their county. The *Forest Republican* believes that if we turn it down and the reserve goes to some other county; we will regret it later when the benefits begin to accrue to the counties entertaining it."

On April 3, 1928, the voters of Forest county approved the establishment of a purchase unit in Forest County. The referendum passed in all precincts in the county with the exception of the town of Alvin. At the May 2, 1928 county board meeting, the Forest County Board voted unanimously to approve the federal forest reserve. The board approved a purchase unit as proposed, except it did not include any of the proposed purchase area within the town of Alvin. Forest County action led to establishment of a three county purchase unit encompassing approximately 148,480 acres within the boundary proposed by the Forest Service.

While Forest County action appeared to be the last approval required to advance the proposal to the National Forest Reservation Commission in Washington, D.C., for final

approval, one more hurdle appeared at the last moment. The state's legislation authorized the State Land Commission, composed of the state treasurer, secretary of state, and attorney general, to "sell and convey for a fair consideration to the United States any state land within such areas" (i.e. State School Trust Lands). An article in the May 17, 1928, *Rhineland Daily News* reported that the State Land Commission had refused to approve the plan for national forest lands in Wisconsin. The article reported that the objection was based on a concern that some of the state lands secured loans to school districts in each of the counties. While the objection of the land commission was not reported as final, the delay was enough to prevent the proposed purchase unit from coming before the National Forest Reservation Commission's May meeting. Since the National Forest Reservation Commission met only twice per year, in May and December, the last minute objection effectively delayed the proposal.

Six days later, *The Rhineland Daily News* reported that the State Land Commission approved federal forest areas in Bayfield, Forest, Oneida, Price, and Vilas counties. The Land Commission adopted a position accepting the plan for federal forests, but specified that lands securing loans in the forest area would not be included in the transfer to the federal government. The *Daily News* report concluded with the statement that Colonel Nagler, director of conservation, telegraphed to the federal forest body that the land commission had approved the transfer.

On December 12, 1928, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved the establishment of the Oneida Purchase Unit, consisting of approximately 148,480 acres (or 232 square miles) in Forest, Oneida, and Vilas counties under authority of Section 6 of the Clark-McNary Act. The reasons for acquisition were stated as: "(a) Timber production; (b) determination and demonstration of best principles of forest management in the region; (c) stabilization of waterflow."

My conclusions drawn from this history are that the Nicolet and Chequamegon National Forests exist in Wisconsin today because of the support of the people in the counties where the forests are located. Three factors influenced my findings: (1) The process for approval of the original purchase units placed the ultimate approval authority in the hands of local officials, i.e. the county boards; (2) While there was some opposition at the local level, the majority opinion not only endorsed the idea of national forests, but had counties actively competing for the opportunity to have portions of the authorized 500,000 acres of forest purchase located within their counties; (3) Local supporters were motivated by the belief that the long term economic gains that would result from the federal government's acquisition, restoration, and management of the "cut-over" lands would exceed the short term losses of a reduced county tax base, or any of the alternative management strategies then proposed for the cut-over lands.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RUBEN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, my participation in the June 15th White House Strategy Session on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Students caused me to miss Rollcall

votes 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290 and 291. Had I been present I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall #278, Providing for the consideration of H.R. 4635, Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations, FY 2001—Nay.

Rollcall #279, Nethercutt (WA) Amendment to the Dicks Amendment that sought to strike reference to the planning and management of national monuments—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—No.

Rollcall #280, Hansen of Utah Amendment to Dicks Amendment that sought to strike reference to the planning and management of national monuments—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—No.

Rollcall #281, Dicks of Washington Amendment that exempts activities otherwise authorized by law to the planning and management of national monuments or activities related to the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Plan from any limitations imposed under the Act—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—Aye.

Rollcall #282, Stearns of Florida Amendment (as modified) that sought to decrease National Endowment for the Arts funding by \$1.9 million or approximately 2% and increase wildlife fire management funding accordingly—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—No.

Rollcall #283, Slaughter of New York Amendment that defers an additional \$22 million of prior year clean coal technology funding—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—Aye.

Rollcall #284, Obey Motion that the Committee Rise—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—Aye.

Rollcall #286, Sanders of Vermont Amendment No. 29 printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that sought to make available \$10 million to establish a northeast home heating oil reserve and transfer strategic petroleum reserve funding for this purpose—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—Aye.

Rollcall #287, Doggett motion that the Committee Rise—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—Aye.

Rollcall #288, Nethercutt of Washington Amendment that implements the previously agreed to Dicks amendment except for activities related to planning and management of national monuments—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—No.

Rollcall #289, Weldon of Florida Amendment No. 48 printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that sought to prohibit any funding to be used to publish Class III gaming procedures under part 291 of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—No.

Rollcall #290, Dicks motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it back with an amendment to increase funding for the National Endowment for the Arts by \$15 million, the National Endowment for the Humanities by \$5 million, and Office of Museum Services by \$2 million—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—Aye.

Rollcall #291, Passage—Department of the Interior Appropriations for FY 2001 (H.R. 4578)—Nay.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-BIAN

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the May 20, 2000, Inaugural Address of President Chen Shui-Bian of Taiwan. President Chen has laid out a solid vision of Taiwan's future and his speech deserves wide dissemination.

The United States is pleased with the flourishing on Taiwan of a fully-fledged, multi-party democracy which respects human rights and civil liberties. It is hoped that Taiwan will serve as an example to the PRC and others in the region in this regard and will encourage progress in the furthering of democratic principles and practices, respect for human rights, and the enhancement of the rule of law.

The Congress looks forward to a broadening and deepening of friendship and cooperation with Taiwan in the years ahead for the mutual benefit of the peoples of the United States and Taiwan.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to wish President Chen, Vice President Lu, and the people of Taiwan the very best in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I submit President Chen's Inaugural Address for insertion in the RECORD.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-BIAN, MAY 20, 2000

Leaders of our friendly nations, honored guests and compatriots from Taiwan and abroad; This is a glorious moment; it is also a moment of dignity and hope.

I thank our honored guests, who have come here from afar, as well as those friends from around the world who love democracy and care about Taiwan, for sharing this glorious moment with us.

We are here today, not just to celebrate an inauguration, but to witness the hard-won democratic values, and to witness the beginning of a new era.

On the eve of the 21st Century, the people of Taiwan have completed a historic alternation of political parties in power. This is not only the first of its kind in the history of the Republic of China, but also an epochal landmark for Chinese communities around the world. Taiwan has not only set a new model for the Asian experience of democracy, but has also added a moving example to the third wave of democracy the world over.

The election for the 10th-term President of the Republic of China has clearly shown the world that the fruits of freedom and democracy are not easily come by. Twenty-three million people with an unwavering will have allayed enmity with love, overcome intimidation with hope, and conquered fear with faith.

With our sacred votes, we have proven to the world that freedom and democracy are indisputable universal values, and that peace is humanity's highest goal.

The outcome of Taiwan's Year 2000 presidential election is not the victory of an individual or a political party. It is a victory of the people, a victory for democracy, because we have, while at the focus of global attention, transcended fear, threats and oppression and bravely risen to our feet together.

Taiwan stands up, demonstrating a firmness of purpose and faith in democracy. Taiwan stands up, representing the self-confidence of the people and the dignity of the country. Taiwan stands up, symbolizing the quest for hope and the realization of dreams.

Dear compatriots, let's always remember this moment; let's always remember to value and feel gratitude for it, because the fruits of democracy did not come out of the blue. It was realized by going through many perils and dangers, and by experiencing countless hardships. If not for the fearless sacrifice of our democratic forebears, if not for the unswerving faith of the tens of millions of Taiwanese people in freedom and democracy, we could not possibly be standing on our beloved land today and celebrate a glorious occasion that belongs to all the people.

Today, it is as if we are standing before a fresh new gate in history. In the process of democratization, the Taiwanese people have created a brand-new key to our shared destiny. The new century's gates of hope are soon to open. We are humble but not submissive. We are full of self-confidence but not the slightest bit of self-satisfaction.

Since that moment on March 18 when the election results came to light, I have accepted the mandate of all Taiwanese people in a most earnest and humble frame of mind, and have vowed to devote all my efforts, understanding and courage to assuming the heavy responsibility of this country's future.

I personally understand that the significance of the alternation of political parties and the peaceful transition of power lies not in that it is a change of personnel or political parties. Nor that it is a dynastic change. Rather, it is the return of state and government power to the people through a democratic procedure. The people are the true masters of the country, which no individual or political party can possess. From the head of state to the rank-and-file civil servant—the government exists for all the people and serves all the people.

The alternation of political parties does not mean an all-out negation of the past. We should be fair in evaluating the contributions made by those in power throughout the ages. Mr. Lee Teng-hui deserves our highest praise and heartfelt honor for his promotion of democratic reforms and for his excellent performance during his twelve years of leadership.

Taiwan society has rallied and participated energetically in the election. Despite the diverse views and stances, all individuals share the same intent—to come forward for the sake of their political ideas and the country's future. We believe that the end of an election is the beginning of reconciliation. After the curtain falls on emotional campaigns, rationality should prevail. Under the supreme principles of national interests and the welfare of the people, those in power and in opposition should both fulfill their duties by the people and realize the ideals of fair competition in party politics, as well as the checks and balances of democratic politics.

A democratic society with fair competition, tolerance and trust is the strongest impetus for a nation's development. Placing national interests above those of political parties, we should solidify the will of the people and seek consensus among the ruling and opposition parties, to promote the country's development and reforms.

"A government for all people" and "rule by the clean and upright" were my promises to the people during the election period. It is also an important key for Taiwan society in stepping over its fault lines and exalting to a higher level in the future.

The spirit of a "government for all people" lies in the fact that "government exists for the people." The people are the masters and shareholders of the state. The government should rule on the basis of majority public opinion. The interests of the people are absolutely above those of any political party or individual.

I have always taken pride in being a member of the Democratic Progressive Party, but

from the moment I take my oath and assume the president's post, I will put all my efforts into fulfilling my role as a "president for all people." As in the formation of the new government, we employ people according to their talents and do not discriminate on the basis of ethnicity, gender or party affiliation. We will also place the welfare of the populace as our primary goal in future.

The topmost initiatives of my promise to "rule by the clean and upright" are to eliminate "black gold"—the involvement of organized crimes in politics—and to eradicate vote-buying. For a long time, the Taiwanese people have been deeply repelled by money politics and the interference of organized crime. A grassroots vote-buying culture has also robbed the people of their right to elect the wise and the able. These have tainted the development of Taiwan's democracy.

Today, I am willing to promise hereby that the new government will eliminate vote-buying and crack down on "black gold" politics, so that Taiwan can rise above such downward sinking forces. We must give the people a clean political environment.

In the area of government reforms, we need to establish a government that is clean, efficient, farsighted, dynamic, highly flexible and responsive, in order to ensure Taiwan's competitiveness in the face of increasingly fierce global competition. The age of "large and capable" governments has now passed, replace by "small and effective" governments, which have established partnership relations with the people. We should accelerate the streamlining of government functions and organization and actively expand the role of public participation.

This will not only allow the public to fully utilize their energy but also significantly reduce the government's burden. Similar partnership relations should also be set up between the central and local governments. We want to break the authoritarian attitudes from the days of centralized, money-controlled power. We want to realize the spirit of local autonomy, where the local and central governments share resources and responsibilities, where "the central government will not do what the local governments can do." Whether in the east, west, north or south, or whether on Taiwan Proper or on offshore islands, all will get balanced, pluralistic development, and the gap between urban and rural areas will decrease.

Of course, we should understand that the government is no panacea for all problems. The driving force for economic development and societal progress comes from the people. Over the past half-century, the Taiwanese people have toiled hard to create an economic miracle that has won global applause, and to lay the foundation for the survival and development of the Republic of China. Today, facing the impact of the fast-changing information technologies and trade liberalization, Taiwan's industrial development must move toward a knowledge-based economy. High-tech industries need to be constantly innovative, while traditional industries need to undergo transformation and upgrading.

The future government should not necessarily play the role of a "leader" or "manager." On the contrary, it should be the "supporter" and "service-provider" as expected by private enterprises. The responsibility of a modern government is to raise administrative efficiency, improve the domestic investment environment, and maintain financial order and stock market stability, so as to allow economic development to move toward full liberalization and internationalization with fair competition. By observing these principles, the vitality of the public will naturally bloom and create a new phase in Taiwan's economic miracle.

Apart from consolidating our democratic achievements, promoting government reforms, and raising economic competitiveness, the new government's foremost objective should be to adhere to public opinion and implement reforms, so that the people on this land can live in more dignity, more self-confidence and better quality.

Let our society be not only safe, harmonious and prosperous, but also meet the principles of fairness and justice. As we cultivate the ever-growing abilities of our citizens, we will let our next generation learn in an environment filled with happiness and hope.

The 21st Century will be a time when "the right to a quality life" and "refined lifestyles" are much emphasized. The government will have to bring up solutions for all issues relating to the people's lives, such as social order, social welfare, environmental protection land planning, waste treatment, cleaning up rivers and community-building. It will also have to implement these solutions thoroughly.

At present, we need to immediately improve social order and environmental protection, which are important indicators of the quality of life. Building a new social order, we will let the people live and work in peace and without fear. Finding a balance ecological preservation and economic development, we will develop Taiwan into a sustainable green silicon island. The integrity of the judiciary is a staunch line of defense for democratic politics and social justice. An impartial, independent judicial system is a safeguard for social order and a defender of the people's rights. At present, we still have a long way to go in our judicial reforms. Our compatriots should continue to give the judiciary their calls to action and their ardent expectations. At the same time, we should also restrain our administrative authority and give the judiciary room to operate independently and without interference.

Human resources are Taiwan's most important resources. Talent is the foundation of the country's competitiveness, while education is a long-term plan for empowering the people. We will seek a consensus among the ruling and opposition parties, academia and the public to carry on with educational reforms and build a healthy, proactive, lively and innovative education system, which will allow Taiwan to cultivate first-class, outstanding talents amid the fierce international competition. We will let Taiwan move gradually toward a "learning organization" and a "knowledge-based society." We will also encourage people to take up lifetime learning to fully develop their potential and creativity.

Grassroots community organizations have now been developing around the country, working to explore and preserve the history, culture, geography and ecology of their localities. These are all part of Taiwan culture, whether they are local cultures, mass cultures or high cultures. Due to special historical and geographical factors, Taiwan possesses a wealth of diversified cultural elements. But cultural development is not something that can bring immediate success. Rather, it has to be accumulated bit by bit. We must open our hearts with tolerance and respect, so that our diverse ethnic groups and different regional cultures communicate with each other, so that Taiwan's local cultures connect with the cultures of Chinese-speaking communities and other world cultures, and create a new milieu of "a cultural Taiwan in a modern century."

The September 21 earthquake that occurred last year brought to our land and our compatriots an unprecedented catastrophe, the pain of which is yet to heal. The new government will brook no delay in the reconstruction of disaster areas, including industrial and spiritual recovery. We will work to

ensure that care is extended to every victim and rebuild every destroyed place. Here, we would also like to express our highest respect again for all individuals and non-governmental organizations that have selflessly contributed to the rescue and reconstruction work after disaster. Amid the fierce power of Nature, we have seen Taiwan's most beautiful compassion, strongest faith and greatest trust. Our compatriots have been injured and wounded during the September 21 earthquake, but with the spirit of a "volunteer Taiwan," Taiwan's new family will stand up resolutely on its feet once again.

Dear compatriots, 400 years ago, Taiwan was called "Formosa"—the beautiful island—for its lustrous landscape. Today, Taiwan is manifesting the elegance of a democratic island, once again attracting global attention, as the people on this land create a new page in our history.

We believe that the Republic of China, with its democratic achievements and technological and economic prowess, can certainly continue to play an indispensable role in the international community. In addition to strengthening the existing relations with friendly nations, we want to actively participate in all types of international non-governmental organizations. Through humanitarian care, economic cooperation, cultural exchanges and various other methods, we will actively participate in international affairs, expand Taiwan's room for survival in the international arena, and contribute to the welfare of the international community. Besides, we are also willing to promise a more active contribution in safeguarding international human rights. The Republic of China cannot and will not remain outside global human rights trends. We will abide by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention for Civil and Political Rights, and the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action. We will bring the Republic of China back into the international human rights system.

The new government will request the Legislative Yuan to pass and ratify the International Bill of Rights as a domestic law of Taiwan, so that it will formally become the "Taiwan Bill of Rights." We hope to set up an independent national human rights commission in Taiwan, thereby realizing an action long advocated by the United Nations. We will also invite two outstanding non-governmental organizations, the International Commission of Jurists and Amnesty International, to assist us in our measures to protect human rights and make the Republic of China into a new indicator for human rights in the 21st Century.

We firmly believe that in any time or any corner of the world, the meaning and values of freedom, democracy and human rights cannot be ignored or changed.

The history of the 20th Century left us with a major lesson—that war is a failure of humanity. Waged for whatever purpose or whatever imperious reasons, war is the greatest harm to freedom, democracy and human rights. Over the past one hundred plus years, China has suffered imperialist aggression, which left indelible wounds in her history. Taiwan's destiny has been even more arduous, tormented by brute force and the rule of colonialist regimes. These similar historical experiences should bring mutual understanding between the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, setting a solid foundation for pursuing freedom, democracy and human rights together. However, due to long periods of separation, the two sides have developed vastly different political systems and lifestyles, obstructing empathy and friendship between the people on the two sides, and even creating a wall of divisiveness and confrontation.

Today, as the Cold War has ended, it is time for the two sides to cast aside the hostilities left from the old era. We do not need to wait further because now is a new opportunity for the two sides to create an era of reconciliation together.

The people across the Taiwan Strait share the same ancestral, cultural, and historical background. While upholding the principles of democracy and parity, building upon the existing foundation, and constructing conditions for cooperation through goodwill, we believe that the leaders on both sides possess enough wisdom and creativity to jointly deal with the question of a future "one China."

I fully understand that as the popularly elected 10th-term President of the Republic of China, I must abide by the Constitution, maintain the sovereignty, dignity and security of our country, and ensure the well-being of all citizens. Therefore, as long as the CCP regime has no intention to use military force against Taiwan, I pledge that during my term of office, I will not declare independence, I will not change the national title, I will not push forth the inclusion of the so-called "state-to-state" description in the Constitution, and I will not promote a referendum to change the status quo in regards to the question of independence or unification. Furthermore, the abolition of the National Unification Council or the Guidelines for National Unification will not be an issue.

History has illustrated that war will only create hatred and enmity, with absolutely no benefit to the development of mutual relations. Chinese people emphasize the difference between statesmanship and hegemony, believing in the philosophy that a government which employs benevolence "will please those near and appeal to those from afar," and "when those afar will not submit, then one must practice kindness and virtue to attract them." Such Chinese wisdom will remain universal words of value.

Under the leadership of Mr. Deng Xiaoping and Mr. Jiang Zemin, the mainland has created a miracle of economic openness. In Taiwan, over a half century, not only have we created a miracle economy, we have also created the political marvel of democracy. On such a basis, as long as the governments and people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait can interact more, following the principles of "goodwill reconciliation, active cooperation, and permanent peace," while at the same time respecting the free choice of the people and excluding unnecessary obstacles, both sides of the Strait can make great contributions to the prosperity and stability of the Asia Pacific Region. Both sides will also create a glorious civilization for the world's humanity.

Dear compatriots, we hope so much to share the moving scene of this moment with all Chinese-speaking people around the world. The wide Ketagalan Boulevard before us was bristling with security guards only a few years ago. The building behind me used to be the Governor General's Mansion during the colonial era. Today, we gather here to extol the glory and joy of democracy with songs of the earth and the voice of the people. With a little reflection, our compatriots should be able to appreciate the deep and far-reaching meaning of this moment:

Authoritarianism and force can only bring surrender for one time, while democracy and freedom are values that will endure forever. Only by adhering to the will of the people can we pioneer the paths of history and build enduring architecture.

Today, as a son of a tenant farmer and with a poor family background, I have struggled and grown on this land and, after experiencing defeat and tribulation, I have finally won the trust of the people to take up

the great responsibility leading the country. My individual achievements are minor, but the message is valuable because each citizen of Formosa is a "child of Taiwan" just like me. In whatever difficult environment, Taiwan will be like a selfless, loving mother, who never stops giving us opportunities and who helps us achieve our beautiful dreams.

The spirit of the "child of Taiwan" reveals to us that even though Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu are tiny islands on the rim of the Pacific, the map of our dreams knows no limits. It extends all the way to the end of the horizon, as long as our 23 million compatriots fear no hardship and move forward hand in hand.

Dear compatriots, this magnificent moment belongs to all the people. All grace and glory belongs to Taiwan—our eternal Mother. Together, let's extend our gratitude to the earth and respect to the people. Long live freedom and democracy! Long live the people of Taiwan! We pray for the prosperity of the Republic of China, and for the health and happiness of all compatriots and all honored guests!

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, due to prior commitment in my District, I was forced to return to Massachusetts on Thursday, June 15th, 2000. I was therefore unable to cast a vote on rollcall votes 288, 289, 290, and 291. Had I been present, I would have voted 'nay' on rollcall 288, 'nay' on rollcall 289, 'nay' on rollcall 290 and 'nay' on rollcall 291.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, due to a family commitment I was unable to cast the following House Rollcall votes on June 15, 2000: No. 285, a quorum call; No. 286, on the amendment offered by Representative SANDERS; and No. 287, a motion that the committee rise.

Had I been present, I would have voted "present" on rollcall No. 285, "aye" on rollcall No. 286, and "aye" on rollcall No. 287.

NEW JERSEY SENATE OBJECTS TO SCHOOL-TO-WORK

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a resolution recently approved by the New Jersey Senate. Approved on May 10, 1999, Senate Resolution #73 expresses the objection to the State Senate to the School-to-Work provisions being developed by the New Jersey Department of Education.

State Senators Joseph Kyrillos, William Gormley, Scott Garrett, and Guy Talarico

achieved a significant victory for quality local education by putting the New Jersey Senate on record opposing the federal School-to-Work curriculum and its goals.

The concerns expressed in this resolution cut to the heart of education reform today: Basic academics, local control, unlimited student opportunity and sufficient, quality instructional time are at the forefront of local education efforts and threatened by School-to-Work. New Jersey is clearly concerned about a radical restructuring of its education system around federal workforce development, "applied learning" and limited student choice. Other states and the Congress should take note of New Jersey's courageous stand.

Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit for the RECORD New Jersey Senate Resolution #73 and commend its content to our colleagues.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 73

STATE OF NEW JERSEY—208TH LEGISLATURE,
INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 25, 1999

(Sponsored by: Senator Joseph M. Kyrillos, Jr., District 13 (Middlesex and Monmouth), Senator William L. Gormley, District 2 (Atlantic), Co-Sponsor by: Senators Cardinale and Inverso)

(Synopsis: Expresses the objection of the Senate to the school-to-work provisions being developed by the DOE)

A Senate Resolution expressing this House's objections to the school-to-work proposal being developed by the Department of Education.

Whereas, The Department of Education is developing a new chapter of administrative code to implement the core curriculum content standards and the Statewide assessment system which will fundamentally reform public education in New Jersey and

Whereas, A number of the proposals incorporated in the code represent new graduation requirements for public schools students and since the current requirements for graduation were initially established by the Legislature under chapter 7C of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes, a revision of those standards of the magnitude incorporated within the proposed code and which represent a fundamental change in the educational requirements for secondary school students should undergo legislative review; and

Whereas, The new code provisions will not be formally proposed, according to the timetable set forth by the Department of Education, until August 1999; and

Whereas, The new code provisions emphasize career education and include three phases in this area: career awareness in kindergarten through grade 4; career exploration in grades 5 through 8, with the development of individual career plans during this phase; and career preparation in grades 9 through 12, with students being required to identify a career major, from a list of fourteen majors, prior to the start of the eleventh grade; and

Whereas, The new code provisions require that eleventh and twelfth grade students, for a minimum of one day per week or the equivalent thereof, participate in a structured learning experience which is linked to the student's career plan and which could include volunteer activities, community service, paid or unpaid employment opportunities, school-based enterprises, or participation in an apprenticeship program; and

Whereas, The new code provisions will make school-to-work a requirement for all students in the State, and will result in the loss of 20% of academic instructional time, putting students at a competitive disadvantage in collegiate academic programs; and

Whereas, The school-to-work component of the new code provisions will result in limiting students' choices far too early in their lives and imposing job specific skills training on the educational system at the expense of instructional time in academic subjects; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of New Jersey:

1. This House objects to the school-to-work provisions incorporated into the new chapter of administrative code being developed by the Department of Education to implement the core curriculum content standards and the Statewide assessment system. This House urges that school-to-work provisions be eliminated and that local boards of education be allowed to determine the necessity and nature of any career program for their own school district.

2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a duly authenticated copy of this resolution to the State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education.

STATEMENT

This resolution expresses the objection of the Senate to the school-to-work provisions incorporated into the new chapter of administrative code being developed by the Department of Education to implement the core curriculum content standards and the Statewide assessment system. The resolution also urges that school-to-work provisions be eliminated and that local boards of education be permitted to determine the necessity and nature of any career program for their own school district. According to the department's timetable, the new chapter of administrative code is not scheduled to be formally proposed until August, 1999.

The school-to-work provisions being developed by the department represent a fundamental shift in the way the children of New Jersey will be educated. The school-to-work provisions emphasize career education and include three phases: career awareness in kindergarten through grade 4; career exploration in grades 5 through 8, with the development of individual career plans during this phase; and career preparation in grades 9 through 12, with students being required to identify a career major, from a list of fourteen majors, prior to the start of the eleventh grade. Eleventh and twelfth grade students would be required to participate in a structured learning experience which could include volunteer activities, community service, paid or unpaid employment opportunities, school-based enterprises, or participation in an apprenticeship program. The structured learning experience would be linked to the student's career plan and would be required of every student for a minimum of one day per week or the equivalent thereof, resulting in a 20% loss of academic instructional time. The school-to-work proposal would limit students' choices too early in their lives and impose job specific skills training on the educational system at the expense of instructional time in academic subjects.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NYDIA M. VELAZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, during Roll Call votes numbered 282-291, I was unavoidably detained. If I had been present during Roll Call #282, I would have voted "NO". If I had been present during Roll Call #283, I

would have voted "YES". If I had been present during Roll Call #284, I would have voted "YES". If I had been present during Roll Call #285, I would have voted "PRESENT". If I had been present during Roll Call #286, I would have voted "YES". If I had been present during Roll Call #287, I would have voted "YES". If I had been present during Roll Call #288, I would have voted "NO". If I had been present during Roll Call #289, I would have voted "NO". If I had been present during Roll Call #290, I would have voted "YES". If I had been present during Roll Call #291, I would have voted "NO".

CELEBRATION OF JUNETEENTH

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Father, I stretch my hand to thee—no other help I know. Oh my rose of Sharon, my shelter in the time of storm. My prince of peace, my hope in this harsh land. We bow before you this morning to thank you for watching over us and taking care of us. This morning you touched us and brought us out of the land of slumber, gave us another day—thank you Jesus. We realize that many that talked as we now talked—this morning when their names were called—failed to answer. Their voices were hushed up in death. Their souls had taken flight and gone back to the God that gave it, but not so with us.

Now Lord, when I've come to the end of my journey; when my praying days are done and time for me shall be no more; when these knees have bowed for the last time; when I too, like all others must come in off the battlefield of life; when I'm through being bucked and scorned, I pray for a home in glory.

When I come down the river to the river of Jordan, hold the river still and let your servant cross over during the calm. Father, I'll be looking for that land where Job said the wicked would cease from troubling us and our weary souls would be at rest; over there where a thousand years is but a day in eternity, where I'll meet with loved ones and where I can sing praises to thee; and we can say with the saints of old, Free at Last, Free at Last, thank God almighty, I am free at last. Your servants pray for Christ sake. Amen!

Mr. Speaker, this traditional prayer is similar to prayers recited across the south as many African Americans and others celebrate the 19th of June. The deep south spiritual faith of the enslaved is reflected in this traditional prayer and continues to speak for us of the unquenchable hope that American slaves possessed for freedom.

Juneteenth, or June 19th, 1865, is considered the date when the last slaves in America were freed. Although the rumors of freedom were widespread prior to this, actual emancipation did not come until General Gordon Granger rode in Galveston, Texas and issued General Order No. 3, on June 19, almost two and a half years after President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. Unfortunately, news of the emancipation was brutally suppressed due to the overwhelming influence of powerful slave owners.

President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, notifying the states in rebellion against the Union

that if they did not cease their rebellion and return to the Union by January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves forever free. Needless to say, the proclamation was ignored by those states that seceded from the Union.

Furthermore, the proclamation did not apply to those slave-holding states that did not rebel against the Union. As a result, about 800,000 slaves were unaffected by the provision of the proclamation. It would take a civil war to enforce the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution to formally outlaw slavery in the United States.

For many African Americans, Juneteenth has come to symbolize what the 4th of July symbolizes to all Americans—FREEDOM! Annually, on June 19th, in more than 200 cities in the United States, African Americans celebrate this great event. Texas is the only state that has made Juneteenth a legal holiday. Some cities sponsor week-long celebrations, culminating on June 19th, while others hold shorter celebrations.

The anniversary of freedom was not to be forgotten by people who had spent their entire lives in bondage—people for whom the lash had been a common punishment, but whose sting had been compared with the pain of family separations, the indignity of compelled deference, the thought that only the grave would bring emancipation. So in the ensuing years, the joyous events of June 19, 1865, were reenacted, becoming as Juneteenth celebrations. Best Sunday dress, American flags, thankful prayer, music, baseball games and massive quantities of food characterized these African-American gatherings.

Juneteenth not only symbolizes the end of slavery, it also serves as a historical milestone reminding Americans of the triumph of the human spirit over the cruelty of slavery. It honors those African-American ancestors who survived the inhumane institution of bondage, as well as demonstrating pride in the marvelous legacy of resistance and perseverance.

When the blacks in the south heard the news that they were set free, they sang, danced and prayed. There was much rejoicing and jubilation that their life long prayers had finally been answered. Many of the slaves left their masters upon being freed, in search of family members, economic opportunities or simply because they could. They left with nothing but the clothes on their backs and hope in their hearts.

Listen to this account of a former slave—Susan Ross. "When my oldest brother heard we were free, he gave a whoop, ran, jumped a high fence, and told mommy good-bye. Then he grabbed me up and hugged me and said, 'Brother is gone, don't expect you'll ever see me any more,' I don't know where he went, but I never did see him again."

Freedom meant more than the right to travel freely. It meant the right to name one's self and many freedmen gave themselves new names. County courthouses were overcrowded as blacks applied for licenses to legalize their marriages. Emancipation allowed ex-slaves the right to assemble and openly worship as they saw fit. As a result, a number of social and community organizations were formed, many originating from the church. Freedom implied that for the first time, United States laws protected the rights of blacks. There was a run on educational primers as freed men and women sought the education they had for so long been denied them.

The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, commonly known as the Freedmen's Bureau, was founded by Congress in March 1865, to provide relief services for former slaves. Schools and churches were established and became centers of the newly-freed communities. The promise of emancipation gave freedmen optimism for the future; few realized slavery's bitter legacy was just beginning to unfold and that equality was to remain an elusive dream.

Ex-slaves entered freedom under the worst possible conditions. Most were turned loose penniless and homeless, with only the clothes on their back. Ed-slaves were, as Frederick Douglass said "free, without roofs, to cover them, or bread to eat, or land to cultivate, and as a consequence died in such numbers as to awaken the hope of their enemies that they would soon disappear." But we did not disappear. We celebrate today not only freedom, but the triumph of the human spirit and the legacy of a people whose struggle for equality continues even today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing this great celebration.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE McINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 16, 2000, I was unavoidably absent for rollcall votes 285 through 291. Had I been present I would have voted "present" on rollcall vote 285, "yes" on rollcall vote 286, "yes" on rollcall vote 287, "no" on rollcall 288, "yes" on rollcall 289, "yes" on rollcall 290, and "no" on rollcall 291.

COMMENDING PRESIDENT KIM DAE-JUNG ON HIS HISTORIC QUEST FOR PEACE AND RECONCILIATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend President Kim Dae-Jung of the Republic of Korea for his historic efforts toward peace and reconciliation on the Korean peninsula.

By extending the hand of friendship in summit meetings with Chairman Kim Jong Il of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, President Kim Dae-Jung has shown himself as a courageous visionary committed to the improvement of relations with the North. The agreement reached by the two leaders on humanitarian and economic cooperation represent a bold step toward resolving a half-century of conflict.

As we prepare to depart on a Presidential Mission to Korea to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Korean War, I am filled with hope for the future of all the peoples of that great land.

On behalf of president Clinton and the people of the United States, I join with my former comrades-in-arms, the men of the 503d Field Artillery Battalion who fought in defense of

freedom and democracy in Korea in extending our congratulations to President Kim Dae-Jung and our best wishes for success in his great mission of peace.

A TRIBUTE TO JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to pay tribute to Juneteenth Independence Day. June 19, 1865 is the date that the news of freedom reached slaves in Texas; two and a half years after President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This holiday is now celebrated throughout our country as a time of joy, remembrance, and reflection.

It is my sincere hope that all Americans recognize this as a day of freedom . . . freedom to learn one's history . . . freedom to shape one's own identity . . . freedom to control one's own life. In Wisconsin's Second Congressional District, Juneteenth will be recognized with a wonderful celebration organized by the Nehemiah Community Development Corporation. This annual celebration includes beautiful cultural exhibits, colorful dancing, delicious food, exciting entertainment, music and much more! I want to commend the organizers of this and other important celebrations taking place in Wisconsin and throughout the United States.

Former U.S. Representative Barbara Jordan captured the aspirations of many who recognize the important symbolism of this day. She said, "What the people want is simple. They want an American as good as its promise." How true her words are. Locally and nationally, the struggle for equality continues, but this holiday offers hope for a better future.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4578) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of the Sanders amendment to create a home heating oil reserve in the Northeast.

As many of you know, last winter we had a severe oil crisis in the Northeast. Low temperatures combined with record high prices left thousands of Massachusetts residents struggling to pay enormous heating bills.

Middle income families saw their utility bills triple while lower income families had to choose between heating their homes and feeding their children.

Those of us who witnessed these hardships want to do all we can to make sure they never, ever happen again.

The chill of winter may seem a long way off, Mr. Chairman, but heating your home is not a luxury. In fact, for many in the Northeast, it is a matter of life and death.

By creating this oil reserve, we can help cushion oil prices from the shocks of inadequate supply and steep demand and, in doing so, prevent working families from suffering through such a drastic hike in prices.

I thank Representative SANDERS for his leadership.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 2000

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday June 15 I had the privilege to attend the high

school graduation of my daughter in California and so I was unable to cast the following votes during consideration of H.R. 4578, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

On Rollcall No. 278 (Rule on VA/HUD Approps) I would have voted: "No".

INTERIOR APPROPS

On Rollcall No. 279 (Nethercutt amendment to Dicks amendment) I would have voted: "no";

On Rollcall No. 280 (Hansen amendment to Dicks amendment) I would have voted: "no";

On Rollcall No. 281 (Dicks amendment Columbia River Basin) I would have voted: "aye";

On Rollcall No. 282 (Stearns amendment to cut NEA funding) I would have voted: "no";

On Rollcall No. 283 (Slaughter amendment Re Clean Coal Funding) I would have voted: "aye";

On Rollcall No. 284 (Obey motion that the Committee Rise) I would have voted: "aye";

On Rollcall No. 285 (Quorum Call);

On Rollcall No. 286 (Sanders amendment to create a Home Heating Oil Reserve) I would have voted: "aye";

On Rollcall No. 287 (Doggett motion that the Committee Rise) I would have voted: "aye";

On Rollcall No. 288 (Nethercutt amendment Re national monuments) I would have voted: "no";

On Rollcall No. 289 (Dave Weldon amendment Re Indian Gaming in Florida) I would have voted: "no";

On Rollcall No. 290 (Motion to recommit with instructions) I would have voted: "aye";

On Rollcall No. 291 (Final Passage Interior Approps—passed 204—172) I would have voted: "no".

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 20, 2000 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 21

9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Commerce, Science, and Transportation To hold hearings to examine the proposed United-US Airways merger, focusing on its effect on competition in the industry, and the likelihood it would trigger further industry consolidation. SR-253

Armed Services To hold hearings to examine security failures at Los Alamos National Laboratory; to be followed by a closed hearing (SH-219). SH-216

10 a.m. Judiciary To hold hearings on improving the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. SD-226

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs To hold joint hearings on S. 2697, to reauthorize and amend the Commodity Exchange Act to promote legal certainty, enhance competition, and reduce systemic risk in markets for futures and over-the-counter derivatives. SD-106

Environment and Public Works Fisheries, Wildlife, and Drinking Water Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 1787, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to improve water quality on abandoned or inactive mined land. SD-406

11 a.m. Indian Affairs Business meeting to consider S. 1658, to authorize the construction of a Reconciliation Place in Fort Pierre, South Dakota; S. 1148, to provide for the Yankton Sioux Tribe and the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska certain benefits of the Missouri River Basin Pick-Sloan project; and S. 2719, to provide for business development and trade promotion for Native Americans; to be

followed by a hearing on Indian Trust Resolution Corporation. Room to be announced

2 p.m. Judiciary Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee To resume oversight hearings to examine the 1996 campaign finance investigations. SD-226

2:30 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources Water and Power Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 1848, to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planing, and construction of the Denver Water Reuse project; S. 1761, to direct the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to conserve and enhance the water supplies of the Lower Rio Grande Valley; S. 2301, to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of the Lakehaven water reclamation project for the reclamation and reuse of water; S. 2400, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain water distribution facilities to the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District; S. 2499, to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Pennsylvania; and S. 2594, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Mancos Water Conservancy District to use the Mancos Project facilities for impounding, storage, diverting, and carriage of nonproject water for the purpose of irrigation, domestic, municipal, industrial, and any other beneficial purposes. SD-366

4:30 p.m. Foreign Relations To hold hearings on the nominations of John Edward Herbst, of Virginia, Ambassador to the Republic of Uzbekistan; Carlos Pascual, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to Ukraine; Lawrence George Rossin, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Croatia; and Ross L. Wilson, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan. SD-419

JUNE 22

10 a.m. Judiciary Business meeting to markup S. 2448, to enhance the protections of the Internet and the critical infrastructure of the United States; S. 353, to provide for class action reform, and the proposed Violence Against Women Act. SD-226

Foreign Relations To hold hearings on the nominations of Rust Macpherson Deming, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia; Mary Ann Peters, of California, to be Ambassador to the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Janet A. Sanderson, of Arizona, to be Ambassador to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; and E. Ashley Wills, of Georgia, to be Ambassador to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation

as Ambassador to the Republic of Maldives. SD-419

2 p.m. Judiciary Criminal Justice Oversight Subcommittee To hold hearings on the threat of fugitives to safety, law, and order. SD-226

2:30 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 1643, to authorize the addition of certain parcels to the Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa; and S. 2547, to provide for the establishment of the Great Sand Dunes National Park and the Great Sand Dunes National Preserve in the State of Colorado. SD-366

Appropriations Business meeting to markup proposed legislation making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001. SH-216

3 p.m. Foreign Relations International Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine the role of security in the Department of State foreign service promotion process. SD-419

JUNE 27

9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Rules and Administration To hold hearings on the operations of the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution. SR-301

10 a.m. Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions To hold hearings on S. 1016, to provide collective bargaining for rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions. SD-430

2:30 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources Energy Research, Development, Production and Regulation Subcommittee To hold hearings on the April 2000 GAO report entitled "Nuclear Waste Cleanup—DOE's Paducah Plan Faces Uncertainties and Excludes Costly Cleanup Activities". SD-366

JUNE 28

9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

10 a.m. Finance Business meeting to markup proposed legislation relating to the marriage tax penalty. SD-215

Judiciary To hold hearings on the struggle for justice for former U.S. World War II POW's. SD-226

- 2 p.m.
Judiciary
Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee
To hold hearings on countering the changing threat of international terrorism. SD-226
- 2:30 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2283, to amend the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century to make certain amendments with respect to Indian tribes. SR-485
- JUNE 29
- 10 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the United States Forest Service's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan amendment, and Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Plan. SD-366
- 2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 134, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to study whether the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore should be protected as a wilderness area; S. 2051, to revise the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area; S. 2279, to authorize the addition of land to Sequoia Na-
- tional Park; and S. 2512, to convey certain Federal properties on Governors Island, New York. SD-366
- JULY 12
- 2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement implementing the October 1999 announcement by the President to review approximately 40 million acres of national forest for increased protection. SD-366
- JULY 19
- 2:30 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the National Indian Gaming Commission. SR-485
- JULY 26
- 2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on potential timber sale contract liability incurred by the government as a result of timber sale contract cancellations. SD-366
- Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2526, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such Act. SR-485
- SEPTEMBER 26
- 9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the Legislative recommendation of the American Legion. 345 Cannon Building
- CANCELLATIONS
- JUNE 21
- 11 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SD-419
- JUNE 22
- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine issues dealing with aviation and the internet, focusing on purchasing airline tickets through the internet, and whether or not this benefits the consumer. SR-253
- 10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine medical device reuse. SD-430