

Martini Creek-Devil's Slide Bypass right-of-way, which was originally purchased by Caltrans for the purpose of building a highway across Montara Mountain. When San Mateo County voters overwhelmingly decided in a local referendum in favor of the Devil's Slide tunnel rather than the Martini Creek Bypass in 1996, this right-of-way became obsolete. This property, which covers approximately 300 acres, bisects the proposed additions to the GGNRA and will provide important recreation access to the surrounding parklands. It is my understanding that once the GGNRA boundary is adjusted to include this right-of-way, Caltrans will be able to donate this property to the National Park Service.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1953 will also reauthorize the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore Advisory Commission for 20 years. The GGNRA and Point Reyes Advisory Commission was established by Congress in 1972 to provide for the free exchange of ideas between the National Park Service and the public and to facilitate the solicitation of advice from members of the public on problems pertinent to the National Park Service Parks or sites in Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties. The Advisory Commission holds open and accessible public meetings monthly at which the public has an opportunity to comment on park-related issues.

The Advisory Commission is an invaluable resource for park management. It provides an important forum for the gathering and receipt of public input, public opinion and public comment and allows the park to maintain constructive and informal contacts with both the private sector and other federal, state and local public agencies. The Advisory Commission aids in strengthening the spirit of cooperation between the National Park Service and the public, encourages private cooperation with other public agencies, and assists in developing and ensuring that the park's general management plan is implemented.

As part of its regular monthly hearing process, the Advisory Commission will hold public hearings next month on this legislation in Half Moon Bay, California. Advisory Commission members will be hearing public comment on the boundary study for the "Rancho Corral de Tierra GGNRA Boundary Adjustment Act of 2001" which was produced by Peninsula Open Space Trust in consultation with the National Park Service. All Advisory Commission meetings are open to the public and an official transcript of each meeting is on record and available to the public. The activities and contributions of the Advisory Commission are critical to the efficient operation and management of the two adjoining national park units of Point Reyes National Seashore and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Mr. Speaker, preserving our country's unique natural areas must be one of our highest national priorities, and it is one of my highest priorities as a Member of Congress. We must preserve and protect these areas for our children and grandchildren today or they will be lost forever. Adding these new lands in San Mateo County to the GGNRA will allow us to protect these fragile areas from development or other inappropriate use which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of this key part of the Bay Area. I urge my colleagues to take advantage of this unique opportunity to preserve these important

lands for addition to our national parks. I ask my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 1953, the "Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act of 2001".

HONORING WORLD WAR II
VETERAN HAROLD EMICK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud to rise today to honor a very special man—World War II Veteran Harold Emick, a resident of Olathe, Colorado. Harold spent three years in the Army, fighting the Germans in Europe. Because of what Harold saw and what he went through in WWII, I would like to thank him for his bravery and courage on behalf of this Congress.

Harold joined the Army in 1943 at the age of 18. In December of 1944 Harold was assigned to the Army's 70th Infantry Division under General Alexander Patch. The 7th Army traveled north through a wintry France. "They Killed us, we killed them. In the end, we won because we killed more of them," Harold said. Harold's first battle was at a farmhouse near Nancy, France. "It was about 3 o'clock in the morning when the German Panzer tank opened up on our sleeping platoon at point-blank range. There was death and chaos everywhere, and when it was finally over, those of us who had survived had gone from green kids in uniform to soldiers."

The 70th Infantry Division fought its way through more death and according to Harold, it grew more personal, as the division lost men to snipers, land mines and armed women and children. In May of 1945 after the Germans had surrendered, Harold's unit was sent back to the States to prepare for the possible invasion of Japan. After the war had ended Harold left the military and attended the University of Tennessee where he received his degree in engineering and business.

Harold spent 38 years with the Burrough Corporation in a number of positions until he retired in 1983. He then moved to the Uncompahgre Plateau about 17 miles outside of Olathe. Harold received the World War II Victory Medal, the American Service Medal, and the European African Middle Eastern Service Medal with bronze stars for the Rhineland, Central Europe and Ardennes campaign. The 70th Infantry Division earned the Presidential Citation with two stars for its valor.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great appreciation that I ask Congress to recognize and honor Harold Emick for all that he did for this country in World War II. Harold was just a boy when he was thrust into battle, but his bravery and the bravery of those who fought and died for this country will forever be etched in our minds.

THE ILSA RENEWAL ACT OF 2001—
H.R. 1954

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note that earlier today I introduced H.R. 1954, the ILSA Extension Act of 2001, which will extend the provisions of the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act for an additional five years.

I have introduced the bill together with my colleague, the gentleman from California, Mr. HOWARD BERMAN as the lead cosponsor, and with nearly 200 additional original cosponsors.

Among those original cosponsors are members of the House leadership on both sides of the aisle, including, notably, our Majority Leader, DICK ARMEY, DEBORAH PRYCE, CHRIS COX, ROY BLUNT, and Committee Chairmen, PORTER GOSS, SHERRY BOEHLERT, JIM SAXTON, CHRIS SMITH, and DON YOUNG. On the other side of the aisle we have leaders such as MARTIN FROST and BOB MENENDEZ, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, TOM LANTOS, the ranking Democrat on our House International Relations Committee, and GARY ACKERMAN, the ranking Member on our Middle East Subcommittee.

We are advocating that ILSA remain in effect for another five years because Iran continues to threaten the national security of the United States, as President Bush certified to Congress in March. Although Libyans stand convicted of killing Americans, British, and others by bringing down Pan Am Flight 103, the Libyan government has failed to take responsibility for its actions in this matter, as required by the U.N. Security Council. Without ILSA these countries would be more dangerous still.

It was the intent of the supporters of the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act, five years ago, that either Iran would change its behavior so that it would gain access to investments from around the world or that, absent a change in behavior, it would be hampered in its efforts to promote terror and obtain weapons of mass destruction. It is regrettable that Iranian behavior has not changed for the better.

In fact, it seems to be getting worse—in its training of terrorists, in its production of chemical and biological weapons and the production of long range missiles. But that is no reason to give up our struggle to deprive Iran of the means to use violence to achieve its aims. There is ample evidence that ILSA has delayed exploitation of Iran's energy resources and made their development more difficult and more expensive. And that is exactly what the Iran Libya Sanctions Extension Act will continue to do.

In Iran we are confronted with a regime whose national security aims include the destruction of the State of Israel and a desire to threaten the United States. So it is left to us to do what the Iranian people cannot do for themselves, which is to contain the existing regime as best we can. And that is all that our legislation does.

ILSA does not affect any of our American companies. It is aimed solely at foreign companies which take advantage of our executive-order ban on investment in Iran or Libya.

It even provides that it would not have any further effect if Iran and Libya conform to acceptable standards of behavior for members of