

Why not invest in river clean-up processes? Whether we want to admit it or not, these are the types of technologies that will be America's future. We should be embracing them, not suffocating them by limiting research dollars.

Unfortunately, as fledgling industries, they do not have the voice that large, highly profitable industries like oil and gas, do and thus they do not hold as much political influence. It is truly a shame that our country has devolved to such a base motivation as this.

I respect and admire your concern for the economic impact rising gas prices are having on individual families in Idaho. And I understand that if you do not work to protect you constituents they will elect someone who will. But there comes a point at which our elected officials need to act in our long term best interests even if it means short term sacrifices by the people. If doing so costs a politician their seat in the next election, they'll still be able to take much pride in having done the right thing, for the right reasons.

When do you reach that point? What issue gets you there?

CHRIS.

This is not about how energy prices affect my standard of living, but how it affects the standard of living of everyone. We are about to lose many jobs because of high energy prices. The high price of natural gas is going to close down many industries that use large quantities. The impact on Americans lives will be lot worse than \$4 gasoline. We are on the edge of a depression if we lose as many jobs as I think we might.

Congress needs to immediately lease offshore tracts off Florida, and the east coast. Open up offshore California. Get the Alaska pipeline going. That alone can provide 10% of our nation's natural gas needs. Reinvent the nuclear industry. Financially sponsor a reference nuclear generating plant so that future developers will know the costs. The costs are so uncertain that everyone is afraid of the risk. We need to produce electricity with coal and nuclear not natural gas. Remember, in the 1970s, it was unlawful to construct new natural gas fired power plants because Congress deemed it a waste of the resource.

Once we have a stable supply of natural gas encourage it is use as a transportation fuel. Honda makes a Compressed Natural Gas Civic, and I saw one at the Honda dealer in California last week. It is a great car for certain people. We do not have one public CNG filling station in Idaho.

By developing our own resources natural gas, oil shale, coal, and nuclear, we can quit sending billions of dollars to the Middle East and create good jobs for Americans.

Forget alternative energy sources for the time being. It is a distraction from the emergency we are now facing. Focus on the immediate need to save jobs. If Congress does not quickly declare a National Emergency and allow more energy development by cutting through the regulatory processes for permits and opening up more areas for drilling we face economic collapse.

Please try to get Congress to quit grandstanding and work on real solutions. Having oil companies CEOs testify about their compensation packages when the details are already in the public record is pure grandstanding, a disgrace and does nothing to help Americans.

Read *The Bottomless Well* by Peter Huber and Mark Mills.

TYLER.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE BENJAMIN ROSE INSTITUTE

• Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I congratulate the Benjamin Rose Institute on its 100th anniversary, an exciting milestone for this Northeast Ohio organization.

Established in 1908 with money donated by Cleveland industrialist Benjamin Rose, the institute has worked to advance the health, independence, and dignity of older adults by raising the standards of elder care.

Over its 100-year history, the institute has provided counseling and home care to those older Americans suffering from mental and physical illnesses; offered companionship, housing, and social workers to seniors in need; pursued research on applied gerontology; and advocated for the elderly at the local, state, and national levels of government.

In the days before Social Security, the Benjamin Rose Institute provided pensions to older adults who needed help staying in their homes and keeping food on their tables. And starting in the 1940s, the Benjamin Rose Institute began running group homes and, later, nursing homes, for seniors unable to live independently.

Over the years, tens of thousands of Ohioans living in the Cleveland area have been touched by the institute's work and have come to realize the critical role the institute plays in their community.

I commend the Benjamin Rose Institute for a century of charitable work on behalf of older Ohioans.●

REMEMBERING MARY JANE FISHER

• Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I wish to commemorate the wonderful life of my friend, Mary Jane Fisher, a greatly admired journalist and publicist who passed away last Sunday, September 14, in Washington, DC, at the age of 90.

Mary Jane was a dear friend whose life experiences were as varied as the people who knew and loved her. From 1976 to 2001, Mary Jane worked as the Washington correspondent for the National Underwriter, a publisher of insurance and financial services trade publications. Mrs. Fisher, who reported and wrote weekly columns for the company's property and casualty and health and life editions, was a well-known figure on Capitol Hill reporting on insurance activities. She was a frequent presence at hearings in the Ways and Means Committee, where I served for many of those years, and interviewed me often on health care and insurance matters.

A former National Underwriter editor once referred to Mary Jane as the "Helen Thomas" of the insurance trade press. Mrs. Fisher had seen Presidents, Senators, Representatives, lobbyists,

and reporters come and go during her more than three decades of covering insurance issues in Washington. If a congressional committee debated legislation involving pensions, retirement issues or health insurance, you could count on seeing her at the press table.

During one particularly memorable Ways and Means hearing on Medicare prescription drug coverage, I watched from the dais as she beamed with pride. Sitting next to her on one side was her daughter, Susan, who has been my communications director for 22 years, and on the other sat her granddaughter Jennifer, who interned in the Ways and Means Democratic press office that summer.

Her storied career, however, began on the west coast. Born Mary Jane Johnson in Berkeley, CA, on December 31, 1917, she was raised in Seattle, WA. Mrs. Fisher graduated from Franklin High School in 1935 and attended the University of Washington, where she earned a bachelor's degree in journalism in 1939. After college, she worked as a reporter and editor for the Seattle Times, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and the Coos Bay World. In addition to reporting and editing in Coos Bay, in her spare time, Mrs. Fisher also served as forest fire spotter, looking for fires started by Japanese incendiary devices that had been carried across the Pacific via weather balloons.

Mary Jane, as a lieutenant in the Waves in World War II from December 1942 until January 1946, served as a public information officer at the Sand Point Naval Air Station in Seattle. In 1946, she was assigned to the staff handling publicity at the very first meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco.

In 1946, after a whirlwind courtship of several weeks, she married Joel H. Fisher, a Washington attorney, who was then an assistant solicitor in the Commerce Department. They were married in Des Moines, IA, and Commerce Secretary Henry Wallace served as the best man. When her husband became the European counsel for the American Joint Distribution Committee, Mrs. Fisher moved to Paris, where she befriended Alice B. Toklas, a fellow Seattle native.

In 1950, pregnant with twins, Mrs. Fisher returned to the U.S. and settled in Washington, DC. After the birth of her children, Susan and John, she worked on Capitol Hill for 3 years as a staffer for Representative Don Magnuson of Washington State. Later, as a free-lance publicist, she represented the National Ballet, the Institute of Contemporary Arts, and the National Symphony Orchestra, NSO, among many other organizations, and served as the NSO's public relations director.

From 1962 until 1968, she worked as a speechwriter in the Commerce Department and in the summer of 1968, she served as press secretary to India Edwards, the special assistant to DNC Chairman John Bailey, and helped handle press for the Democratic National