

which herdsman have the most commitments to the livestock. The births of animals occupy great spans of time, and often an entire family comes to the fields and helps the herder with a difficult birth. Herdsmen scurry around tending to the needs of animals, trying to establish a health start to the herding season. Summertime is less busy, for herds of animals resort to pasture land and the livestock doesn't demand assistance from herdsman. Yet in the summertime there is still some work to attend to: sheep are shorn for their dense wool and camels and goats are combed for their velvety under-wool. The autumn winds dry the moisture from the grasslands, and as winter approaches groups of herdsman collect their livestock. The animals are confined to graze in small pens and barns, and hay becomes their main diet. In late autumn equipment and tools are replaced or mended for the new births of livestock in the springtime. Mongolian winters come to the land quickly and last for a long amount of time. Temperatures stay low for weeks, which make each day harder for Mongols to endure. Herdsmen stay loyal to the penned animals and help them through the months of winter, so the cycle can repeat.

On the grasslands outside of Ulan Bator, the capital of Mongolia, the Mongols live in tent-like gers (see appendix D). These homes have rounded walls that slope upward to form a point at the top. These traditional homes provide the Mongolian people with warmth and protect them from blizzards that may storm the grasslands. Gers are covered with felt, usually made by women. The process of felt-making typically takes two weeks for enough cloth to cover an entire ger. Because many Mongols are followers of animal herds, the ger satisfies the needs of their culture, for the ger is easy to dismantle and is designed to be transported from place to place. A ger is most commonly moved by a team of camels or oxen, the strongest animals that can support a heavy weight. The placement of a ger has been influenced by Mongols' traditions. Throughout Mongolian history, the door of the ger has always faced southeast. Mongols believe that because winds gust from the southeast and the sacred sun rises in the east, gers that face in this direction are blessed.

The most common animal to be seen roaming the land of Mongolia is the yak. Mongols use the abundance of these animals to benefit their culture by herding them and using the animals as a source of trade. The Mongolian people also dine on meat from yaks and use their fat to fuel stoves. The Mongolian government trades yaks to other countries for oil, manufactured goods, and machinery, which are all conveniences that Mongols cannot process themselves.

The Mongols' land is a tangle of many different environments. A portion of Mongolia includes a vast mountain range locking in bleak and rocky grasslands. The most prominent mountain range is the Altai. This cluster of mountains holds the only glaciers in Mongolia, which makes for a nipping, frigid climate. The Mongolian grasslands also border the Gobi Desert, where the climate is arid and hot. Mongol culture, therefore, has adapted to living among extreme temperatures, but it revolves mostly around the more temperate grasslands. The Mongols have proven, in the survival of their culture, that to this day they still have the spark and the strength that the great Genghis Khan possessed.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF HARMONY MASONIC LODGE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of our colleagues and the American people the achievements of the Brothers of the Masonic Harmony Lodge #199 F.&A.M. of Sparkill, New York, on their 150th anniversary of fraternity and service to their community. The Harmony Lodge has continued the Masonic tradition of promoting "morality in which all men agree, that is, to be good men and true." Together with the nineteen other Masonic Lodges of the Manhattan District, the Harmony Lodge has continued to support the charitable endeavors of the Masons by raising and donating millions of dollars to hospitals, homes for widows, the elderly, and orphans as well as numerous scholarship funds.

The Harmony Lodge held its first meeting with nineteen Brothers on October 12, 1849, and ever since then the language of their meetings has always been German. The Brothers of Harmony Lodge have actively participated with the other Masonic Lodges of New York to raise funds to build the German Masonic Lodge in Manhattan, purchase land for a Masonic Park and Masonic home for the elderly as well as aiding in the foundation of two other Masonic Lodges in the state of New York. The brothers of the Harmony Lodge take great pride displaying German heritage, and do so by inviting thousands of visitors each August to the German Masonic Park to enjoy German culture, food and music entertainment in their annual "Oompah Fest and Steer Roast."

The Masons, officially titled the Free and Accepted Masons, are one of the world's oldest and largest fraternal organizations, dating back to its foundation in England in the early 1700's. Throughout history the Masons have sought to bring men together of all race, religions and political ideology under the ideas of charity, equality, morality and service to God. Today the Masons have millions of members worldwide, including more than 2.5 million in the United States. They have earned a reputation as highly respected businessmen, ministers and politicians. Great men such as American statesman Benjamin Franklin, Composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, French philosopher Voltaire and U.S. President George Washington have all been Brothers in the Masonic order.

My own association as a Brother with the Masons has been a great influence on me throughout my career and in public life. Their moral values and ethical code have been an immeasurable help to guide me in making fair and just decisions in my responsibilities as a Member of this chamber.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that under the leadership of Worshipful Master Arnold Geisler, Secretary Jack Williams and Treasurer Reinhard Kabitzke that the Harmony Lodge will continue its good works as a model organization and will continue to help those in need as well as continue to be an exemplary example of fraternal service to community for another 150 years.

May 4, 1999

TRIBUTE TO THE BELLARMINE COLLEGE MOCK TRIAL TEAM

HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to honor constituents from Louisville, Kentucky. Recently, the Bellarmine College Mock Trial Team competed in the American Mock Trial Association's National Championships in Des Moines, Iowa and brought back to Louisville the National Championship. The Knights of Bellarmine overcame the efforts of Stanford and Rhodes in their march to victory.

This was a redeeming victory for Bellarmine which had finished second in the competition the previous four years. While compiling a record of 7-0-1 during the competition all of the members of the championship team were named All-Americans. Meanwhile, the second team for Bellarmine gained valuable experience, several individual awards and finished in fifth place overall. I also am pleased to honor one of team's coaches the James Wagoner, who was honored for his outstanding service to the American Mock Trial Association and the legal profession outside of mock trial.

The Bellarmine championship team is made up of: William Armstrong, Amanda Bennett, Jason Butler, Nathaniel Cadle, Ryane Conroy and Vanessa Cox. The second team included: John Balenovich, David Chamberlain, Cheryl Danner, Heather Jackson, Matt Rich, Christi Spurlock and Sarah Wimsatt. These two fine squads were led by James Wagoner, Ruth Wagoner and Jason Cooper. Again, I am so proud to honor this team, as Louisville celebrates its National Champion.

CONGRATULATING BILL AND BEV FARNSWORTH ON THEIR SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Bill and Bev Farnsworth as they celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary.

Bill and Bev Farnsworth were married on May 4, 1974 in Elgin, Illinois. They moved to Fresno, California in 1978 and reside there today. Bill owns Valley Drywall Systems, a construction company. Bev is a department manager at Gottschalk's department store in Fresno. Together they have raised four children, Sherrie, Bryon, Kelly and Larry.

Bill and Bev Farnsworth have exemplified true family values in their family and love for each other. They have been involved in their community with various volunteer organizations. Bev was a volunteer for the Clovis Community Hospital Guild. Both Bill and Bev were a part of the Fresno County Republican Central Committee.

Bill and Bev have a saying that they hold dear, "More than yesterday, less than tomorrow."