have led several missions to Israel and they have each chaired committees too numerous to mention.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Elaine and David Gill’s outstanding work with the Brandeis-Bardin Institute and the Los Angeles Jewish community. They are the true embodiment of the concept that “all Israel are responsible for one another.”

MILITARY HOME OF RECORD ACT OF 1999: LEGISLATION TO CLARIFY THE “HOME OF RECORD” FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE 2000 CENSUS.

HON. PAUL RYAN OF WISCONSIN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, June 8, 1999

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to introduce legislation that I feel is essential to achieving an accurate count in Census 2000. Military personnel are a unique group because they often pay taxes and vote in a state in which they are stationed; therefore, it is difficult to clearly define their actual residence. Most would not be residing in the place they have been stationed were it not for their military service. Many have family in another state.

My bill will provide clarity by ensuring that military personnel are allocated to their “Home of Record.” This will ensure that federal funding and redistricting are based on an accurate count of the population.

Currently, the Census Bureau plans to use “Home of Record” data for counting military personnel who are stationed overseas in Census 2000. This bill requires the Census Bureau to work in partnership with the Department of Defense to count military personnel who have been stationed in the United States as well.

This bill is not a radical shift in policy for the Census. In the 1990 Census as well as in the 1970 Census the Department of Commerce utilized “home of record” data. In 1992, the Supreme Court stated that the Secretary of the Department of Commerce was acting within the law when he used “home of record” data from the personnel files to count military personnel in the 1990 Census.

I am not seeking to uproot years of tradition here today; I am merely fighting to ensure that the Census is done in a fair and equitable manner, accounting for all U.S. citizens in their proper home. These men and women have claimed a state to be their “home”-why shouldn’t we honor that claim. There are many states that, merely based on location, have been chosen to house military personnel. Counting military personnel as residents of these states when they are voting and paying taxes elsewhere simply does not make sense.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring this legislation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF THE LATE DR. THEODORE MILLER

HON. SCOTT McNINIS OF COLORADO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, June 8, 1999

Mr. McNINIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I wish to take this moment to recognize the remarkable life and significant achievements of one of Pueblo, Colorado’s treasured pediatric physicians. Tragically, Dr. Theodore Miller died after a long battle with prostate cancer. While his family and friends remember the truly exceptional life of Dr. Theodore, I, too, would like to pay tribute to this remarkable man.

As a pediatrician in Pueblo, Colorado, for forty years, Dr. Miller’s bedside manner was the best around. According to former patients and colleagues, Dr. Miller was the kind of man who took time for the children to get them directly involved with their diagnosis and recovery. Dr. Miller’s love for his work was evident through his dedication to his partner, and his patients.

Dr. Theodore Miller served in the medical corps in World War II, and moved to Pueblo Colorado soon after. He graduated from Northwestern Medical School in 1945 and started his partnership in 1951. After forty years of serving the community of Pueblo, Dr. Miller retired in 1991. He was a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the Colorado State Medical Society Dr. Miller also served on the American Board of Pediatrics, and was once president of the Pueblo County Medical Society.

Although his professional accomplishments will long be remembered and admired, most who knew him will remember Dr. Miller, above all else, as a friend. It is clear that the multitude of those who have come to know him, mourn his absence. However, Mr. Speaker, I am confident that, in spite of this profound loss, the family and friends of Dr. Theodore Miller can take pride in the knowledge that each is a better person for having known him.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF RUTH SQUIRES

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, June 8, 1999

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 36th year of service for a teacher in my district. Sadly, as students and parents in La Crescenta, CA, would agree, it also marks the end of her distinguished career in education. To honor this service to our youth and to our Nation, I ask my colleagues here today to join me in saluting Ruth Squires.

Ruth’s career in teaching would carry her from coast to coast. She began her career in New York City, where she was awarded a degree at the State University Teachers’ College In Cortland. Eventually finding her way to California, Ruth joined the faculty at Rosemont Middle School in La Crescenta in 1963. She immediately became actively involved in both community and school events. She is best known for her leadership in the school’s production on the United States Constitution. This community event is Ruth’s trademark, bring to life the two-hundred year old document that is the foundation of our government.

In her 36 years at Rosemont, Ruth has taught history, social science and economics, and served as a mentor for her peers. Currently, she is the chair of the history and social science department. And her leadership has not gone unnoticed. In 1988, she was awarded the prestigious Masonic Award, and in 1993, received the John Del Monte Award for her service to campus and community. Ruth is also recognized by “Who’s Who, American University and Colleges Edition.”

Mr. Speaker, too often, the service of those who mean the most goes unnoticed. Although another school year has come to an end, we must not let it pass without recognizing the service of the men and women in education who have unconditionally served our youth. Ruth Squires is one of these patriots. For her three decades of service to the families of California’s 27th Congressional District, and for her distinguished work in the La Crescenta community, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the service of Ruth Squires.

TRIBUTE TO THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA FOR CELEBRATING THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS INDEPENDENCE ON MAY 30, 1999, AND FOR OPENING A NEW CONSULATE GENERAL IN CHICAGO ON APRIL 8, 1999

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, June 8, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Republic of Croatia for celebrating the 9th anniversary of its independence on May 30, 1999, and for opening a new Consulate General in Chicago on April 8, 1999.

I am proud, and especially proud today, to be one of the more than 2 million people of Croatian descent living in the United States who have maintained their links with Croatia. Croatian Americans arrived in the United States with little except for the belief in the “American Dream” and a perseverance to succeed and watch their children excel. Since they first arrived in large numbers in the United States more than one hundred years ago, Croatian Americans have done well in all aspects of American historical, socio-cultural and political life. Their sons and daughters have grown up to be doctors, lawyers and other professionals who have served the country which welcomed their ancestors with open arms.

Croatia is a country rich in history, culture and beauty. Its people have a special appreciation for the United States and Americans. A Croatian poet, Antun Gustav Matos, wrote in 1906 that “America is presently the most important factor in the creation of Croatian democracy, the best school of Croatian vitality.”
Today these words are even more meaningful than they were in 1906. We all remember Croatia’s lengthy war for independence that made headlines worldwide in the early part of this decade. We celebrated when Croatia finally broke from the Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia in 1991, after such great loss of human life, to become its own independent country. Today, we stand with the Croats as they face everyday challenges and persevere. We pay tribute to Croatia’s fully functioning, democratic political structure, and its commitment to further economic development.

I also want to pay tribute to the Republic of Croatia for celebrating its fiftieth anniversary of its independence and for opening a new Consulate General in Chicago on April 8, 1999. The three-day series of events entitled Croatia in Chicago was the largest gathering ever of the Croatian community in the U.S. and it demonstrated that the partnership between Croatia and the U.S. is constantly being strengthened. One particularly special event was a Gala Dinner organized by the Croatian community in Chicago. There were 1,400 guests in attendance and the revenues of the dinner went to benefit the children’s hospitals in Croatia.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the remarks of Ambassador Robert Gelbard at the Croatian event in Mr. Gelbard said “As our trade and business ties grow so must Croatia’s integration into the full range of Western and Euro-Atlantic institutions.”

I believe we must do all we can to help Croatia achieve these goals, and we must continue to reinforce to the Croatian people that our goal is a full partnership with Croatia. Finally, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Republic of Croatia for celebrating the ninth anniversary of its independence and for opening a new Consulate General in Chicago.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE POTOMAC—AN ENDANGERED RIVER

HON. RANDY “DUKE” CUNNINGHAM
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1999

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Congressional Sportsmen’s Caucus and District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee, I am deeply concerned about the environment in and around our nation’s capital.

Two years ago the Congressional Sportsmen’s Caucus held a monthly informational briefing on fishing in the Washington, D.C. area. Following that briefing I submitted for the record an article written by Charles Verharen, a Professor at Howard University and avid local fisherman, that highlighted threats to the Potomac River fishery.

At the request of local fishermen, a study on the impact of sediment discharge on anadromous fish was initiated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), with the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, the Interstate Commission for the Potomac River Basin, the District of Columbia Fish and Wildlife, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. The report concludes that this sediment discharge is causing a significant adverse impact to anadromous fish during the spawning season.

I have attached another article by Charles Verharen that describes the impact of this environmental problem. In addition, I have enclosed the summary of recommendations from the Fish and Wildlife Service report to update my colleagues on the problems facing the Potomac River environment.

JOE FLETCHER’S FISH STORY

(By Charles Verharen)

Joe Fletcher is tempted to cry over his beloved river. And a recent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service report claims he has good reason.

Joe and his family have rented fishing boats on the Potomac at Fletcher’s Boat House for three generations. One of Joe’s favorite stories—not about a fisherman but a ferry passenger—shows why he’s sad.

Joe’s story starts in colonial times when the Potomac was one of the greatest fish havens on the East Coast. The Potomac was one of the most polluted rivers in America. Joe claims that if Washingtonians would just stop biting the fish they would be able to see a sturgeon break the water close to his boat.

Ironically, Joe blames this new threat of extinction on pure water. Joe says the Washington Aqueduct drinking water treatment plants discharges the equivalent of up to twenty-five dump-truck loads of aluminum and copper sulfates and other waste material into the Potomac above Chain Bridge every day as by-product of its water purifying process.

Joe fears the chemicals are damaging the spawning and fry—as well as fishing. “Every time the water treatment plants dump a big load into the river,” Joe claims, “the fish just stop biting.”

Joe can’t imagine Washingtonians would sit still if they saw twenty five trucks parked on Key Bridge dumping waste into the Potomac. And twenty five trucks a day adds up to over nine thousand trucks a year.

And where does all this trash come from? Joe wonders.

A recent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service report on the Washington Aqueduct confirms Joe’s fears. Prepared by Fish and Wildlife’s Chesapeake Bay field office and a panel of sea-water fisheries biologists, the report advocates eliminating all Washington Aqueduct waste discharges into the Potomac, one of fourteen American Heritage Rivers targeted for “environmental, economic, and social restoration projects.”

Surprisingly, the panel claims shortnose sturgeon have been found in the lower and mid-Potomac. Joe Fletcher thinks that if Washingtonians knew how dirty their clean drinking water makes the Potomac, they might want to pay a little extra so the shad and the rockfish have a chance to make a comeback. Joe even dreams about the day he might see a sturgeon breaking the water close to his boat—but not too close!”

Department of the Interior,
Fish and Wildlife Service
Ann Arbor, March 2, 1999

Ms. Patricia Gleason,
U.S. EPA, Region III,
Water Protection Division,
Philadelphia, PA


We appreciate the opportunity to provide information relevant to fish and wildlife resources. If you have any questions on this report, please contact David W. Sutherland at (410) 573–4535 or DavidXSutherland@fws.gov.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Pennington,
Acting Supervisor,
Chesapeake Bay Field Office.