THE LITTLE SANDY WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I’m proud to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 427, the Little Sandy Watershed Protection Act. This bill extends the boundaries of the Bull Run Watershed to include the Little Sandy Watershed, ensuring quality drinking water for the Portland Metropolitan area for many years to come. It will also protect water quality and vital habitat for wildlife, including endangered species of steelhead and chinook salmon.

The Bull Run Reserve was established in 1892 to provide clean and safe drinking water to the residents of Portland, Oregon, and surrounding communities. Over the next century, logging reduced the reserve from 142,000 acres to just over 90,000. During the same time, the Portland Metropolitan area swelled to a population of nearly one million people. By protecting the hydrology of the Little Sandy Watershed, this Congress will build on over a century long legacy of drinking water protection for Oregon.

H.R. 427 is an important step in providing safe drinking water for Oregon’s largest population center. I strongly support this bill and urge its adoption.

EXPLANATION REGARDING H.R. 2506—THE FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS ACT

HON. C.L. “BUTCH” OTTER
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to provide an explanation of my vote against H.R. 2506, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act.

I voted against H.R. 2506 because of my concerns about the level of federal spending and the dangerous assumption that federal tax dollars belong to the federal government and not the taxpayers in the states. This bill, which contained the vital economic and military aid our close allies deserve and which I support, became a vehicle for passing all manner of spending inconsistent with the principles I was elected to represent. I would like to name but a few of the multiple programs which, although good in themselves, do not justify the expenditure of taxpayers dollars.

For example, this bill contained more than $100 million each for the Asian and African development funds. As an international businessman I have engaged in extensive business ventures in both these continents. I do not see the need for my constituents to underwrite those ventures at the cost of their own well-being.

$35 million is appropriated for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The people of Idaho should not be forced to pay their taxes into an institution that European governments certainly can afford to maintain themselves. $95 million was appropriated for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization. I would suggest that Korea, one of the world’s largest economies, has the resources to fund this organization.

Thomas Paine once wrote that “What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly." I hope my colleagues will join me in showing more esteem for the taxpaying men and women for whom the cost of this bill, along with the rest of the federal budget, is anything but cheap.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. BOB BARR
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, much has been written in recent years concerning the meaningful contributions made by those men and women who have fought for this great country, especially those who served during World War II. We are rapidly losing those who fought so gallantly and much can be learned from these soldiers, described as “The Greatest Generation.”

One member of that generation is Mac Dyer of Cave Spring, GA. He will be 100 years old today, July 27, 2001. Born to Joseph Albert and Nina Collins Dyer in Union County, Georgia, in 1901, Mac has fond memories of growing up in the country. He remembers helping his father make sorghum syrup and driving two days by wagon to purchase any groceries they could not grow themselves.

Mr. Dyer served in the United States Navy during World War II, serving on the Submarine tender USS Bushnell, off Midway Island, as a Naval Photographer. After his discharge from military service, Mr. Dyer managed the print shop at Georgia School for the Deaf, and later became the Manager of the Georgia State Print Shop, retiring in 1961.

In 1952, Mr. Dyer married a lady friend he had known in his younger years. Jewell was the Librarian in Cave Spring. When Mr. Dyer moved to Atlanta to work for the State of Georgia, Jewell became involved with the Deaf Library of the State of Georgia. After her death, Mr. Dyer moved back to Cave Spring and became interested in genealogy, serving 16 years as President of the Rome Genealogy Society. He has traveled extensively, researching his family history, and has written five books, the last published in 1998.

Mr. Dyer will be honored with a birthday celebration on his birthday. The party will be held at the First Baptist Church of Cave Spring, where Mr. Dyer is a member. Many friends and acquaintances will gather there at noon to celebrate this special day with him. In addition to serving active in his Church and neighborhood, he often travels to Alabama, or other Georgia cities for lunch so he can try something new each day.

Happy 100th Birthday, Mac, from a grateful nation.

HON. GARY G. MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to honor Jeri Ann Balick, Ed.D., who is retiring after 35 years of dedicated service to the San Bernardino School District.

From her first assignment in 1966 as a teacher at Adelanto School, to her current position as Director of Student and Family Advocacy, Mrs. Balick has demonstrated outstanding teaching skills, supervisory expertise and leadership in the development of innovative educational programs.

Mrs. Ballic’s impressive record of academic, career and community service has earned the admiration and respect of those who had the privilege of working with her. I would like to congratulate her on these accomplishments and sincerely thank her for her service to the San Bernardino School District.

TOP TEN ALL AMERICA CITY

HON. KAREN McCARTHY
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 27, 2001

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Independence, Missouri, a city in my district recently named a Top Ten All America City by the National Civic League for the third time. Of 93 cities that competed, Independence was unanimously selected by the 12 member panel of civic leaders during the first round. Independence previously received this honor in 1961 primarily for its city charter revisions. In 1981, it took top honors based on the work of the Independence Neighborhood Councils. On June 23, 2001, Independence again proved itself worthy of being the hometown of former President Harry Truman.

David Rein, a spokesman for the National Civic League, describes the winners as “models of exemplary grassroots problem solving,” which perfectly describes the Independence delegation’s message of “Together We Can.”

The special designation of All America City pays tribute to Independence’s unique spirit and inventive approaches in dealing with youth, infrastructure, and other civic issues. The participating businesses, non-profit organizations, government agencies, and schools did a tremendous job demonstrating the rehabilitation of older communities and the dedication of its youth to public service. To win a recognition whose stated goal is to honor “communities that teach the rest of us how to face difficult situations and meet those challenges in innovative and collaborative ways” is an achievement Independence can be proud of for years to come.

Each city was judged on three efforts toward community betterment. Independence chose its street and park improvements, Midtown and Truman Road Corridor Project, and the William Chrisman High School Association.
for Chrisman Excellence “ACE” youth volunteer program. Independence has made $150 million worth of improvements to its transportation infrastructure in the past three years, and this past year 325 Chrisman students involved in the ACE program volunteered more than 11,000 hours of their time in community service. Those students who volunteered 40 hours or more were rewarded with a varsity letter.

Even more impressive, the City won this honor after overcoming a period of decline in its public facilities as well as civic apathy. In his presentation to the All America City judges Truman impersonator Ray Ettinger, while holding a replica of the famous “Dewey Defeats Truman” newspaper, declared to the jury, “I know a great comeback when I see one.”

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the 50 delegates and Mayor Ron Stewart who represented Independence in this competition. This award reflects the City’s civic leaders and its citizens, whose commitment to bettering their hometown made these accomplishments possible. I concur with Lenneal J. Henderson, one of the All America City judges, who said, “There was no debate about Independence.”

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the City of Independence for its excellence. I am proud to represent them.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JO ANN EMERSON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 27, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably delayed at a meeting with the President and missed roll call votes 275 and 276 on July 26, 2001. Had I been present, I would have voted no on roll call vote 275 and yes on roll call vote 276.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, last evening, July 26, 2001, I was unavoidably detained and missed Roll Call votes number 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, and 285. Had I been present I would have voted “no” on each of these votes.

IN HONOR OF HARRY BRIDGES

HON. NANCY PELOSI
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 27, 2001

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Harry Bridges, arguably the most significant labor leader of the 20th century. He died on March 30, 1990 at age 88. I am here to celebrate his life and achievements on this day, the 100th anniversary of his birth.

After leaving his native Australia at age fifteen he spent several years as a merchant marine, before he settled in San Francisco in 1920. In those days, workers were paid ten dollars a week, with seventy-two hour work shifts. Work was dangerous and injuries were not uncommon. Harry Bridges set out to improve the lives of workers everywhere.

As leader of the International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union (ILWU), the most progressive union of the time, Harry Bridges led the struggle for worker’s dignity. He called for the San Francisco General Strike of 1934, which was suppressed with brutality, but Harry Bridges and the ILWU-led strike prevailed, and to this day, workers have benefited from safe work conditions, health care benefits, and eight hour work days. Today we can all hold our heads high and be proud of Harry Bridges’ legacy.

Harry Bridges’ passionate support for workers’ rights made him the enemy of the corporate titans and anti-union government officials. His persecution led to his attempted deportation, but justice prevailed. Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy praised Bridges stating, “Seldom if ever in the history of the Nation has there been such a concentrated, relentless crusade to deport an individual simply because he dared to exercise the freedoms guaranteed to him by the Constitution.”

Harry Bridges successfully fought for the integration of segregated unions. In addition, he fought for women’s rights and he opposed the internment of Japanese Americans during the Second World War. He later fought against apartheid in South Africa with strikes and boycotts of South African Cargo, and he advocated for divestiture of the union pension funds from businesses that trade and operate in South Africa.

Harry Bridges and the longshoremen of the 1930’s will be memorialized on July 28th when the City of San Francisco dedicates the plaza in honor after overcoming a period of decline in its public facilities as well as civic apathy. In his presentation to the All America City judges Truman impersonator Ray Ettinger, while holding a replica of the famous “Dewey Defeats Truman” newspaper, declared to the jury, “I know a great comeback when I see one.”

The act of courage and commitment that these men showed is extraordinary. Without fear or hesitation, Murdick and Wilson dove into the swift waters of Slippery Rock Creek, as their job called upon them to do. On Saturday, these two men will be honored for their valiant act by family, friends, fellow firefighters, and members of the community of Slippery Rock Township. I join them in their tribute and hope that others find inspiration in their sense of duty and selfless service just as I have.

CONCERN FOR THE AMERICAN WORKER

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep concern for the health and safety of the American Worker. Ergonomic hazards contribute to hundreds of thousands of injuries each year, and we must do more to address the problem. Unfortunately, instead of dealing with this serious problem, the President with help from the majority party in the House of Representatives, took the drastic step of overturning workplace safety regulations that had been carefully studied for the past 10 years.

The ergonomic rule that was overturned earlier this year protected over 100 million working women and men in this nation and covered over 6 million work sites around the country. These critically important ergonomic regulations would have prevented 4.6 million musculoskeletal disorders, including carpal tunnel syndrome and other ailments related to repetitive motion, force, awkward postures, contact stress and vibration.

Now the Bush Administration, in conjunction with its Labor Department, is going through the motions, dare I say “repetitive motions” of having “field hearings” to review the effects of ergonomic related injuries. These problems have been studied for the past 10 years, how much more information does this administration need to be convinced that this is a pressing matter?