TRIBUTE TO REAR ADMIRAL JAMES CUTLER DAWSON, JR.

HON. IRE SKELETON OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 3, 2001

Mr. SKELETON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to congratulate and pay tribute to Rear Admiral James Cutler Dawson, Jr., who performed in an outstanding manner as Chief of Legislative Affairs from October 1999 to March 2001.

Rear Admiral Dawson did a fine job during his time in Legislative Affairs. Under his leadership, numerous events and actions surrounding the Navy were expertly managed including ship commissioning, christening, and naming ceremonies; Congressional travel; and official receptions on Capitol Hill. During his tenure, Rear Admiral Dawson also played a key role in working with the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations to positively affect the future size, readiness, and capabilities of the Navy.

Rear Admiral Dawson worked well with Congressional offices and created widespread opportunities to promote the Navy’s message. He executed an outreach plan allowing senior Naval leaders to visit over sixty percent of the Members of Congress. He effectively managed a workshop, allowing district staff members to more efficiently perform casework, and he also managed difficult public relations issues and provided advice and counsel during more than 50 Congressional hearings.

Recently it was announced that Rear Admiral Dawson has been nominated and will be appointed to vice admiral. He will be assigned as commander, United States Naval Forces, Central Command and command the Fifth Fleet in Bahrain.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to expand my congratulations to Rear Admiral James Cutler Dawson, Jr., for achieving such success during his time as Chief of Legislative Affairs. I wish him continued success with his new assignment as Commander of the Fifth Fleet. I know that my colleagues in the House will join me in saluting this fine sailor.

TIMBER TAX SIMPLIFICATION ACT

HON. MAC COLLINS OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 3, 2001

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John P. Lavelle, who is retiring after 23 years as a judge of Carbon County, Pennsylvania, including 15 years when he served as the county’s only judge.

Judge Lavelle, the son of Irish immigrants, was born in 1931, grew up in Philadelphia and earned his bachelor of arts degree from Niagara University in 1953. He went on to get his law degree from Villanova University in 1958, holding the distinction of being a member of the first class held at the Villanova School of Law in 1953. He interrupted his law studies for two years to serve his country in the Army in Italy and Austria. After he graduated from law school, he married Marianne Shutack of Nesquehoning, who can claim a “first” in her own right as the first woman admitted to the bar in Carbon County.

He began his career in the Philadelphia law offices of renowned criminal lawyer Morton Witkin and also worked briefly for the firm of Bennett & Bricklin. He also indulged his love of classical language by teaching Latin as a part-time professor at Villanova.

In 1959, he moved to Carbon County and began an active general law practice with his wife and his father-in-law, George Shutack. His roots and upbringing gave him a natural empathy for the underdog, and many of his legal battles were fought for average people overwhelmed by big business or big government. Inspired by President John F. Kennedy, whom he deeply admired, he was active in Democratic politics throughout the 1960s and 1970s.

In 1965, he and his wife built a home in Lehighton, where they have lived ever since. He has often assumed a leadership role in improving his adopted community. For example, he helped to obtain the funding for the Carbon County Airport and spearheaded that project in 1961. He was also the first solicitor for the county airport authority and served in that role for 10 years. In 1966, he organized and obtained the charter for the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Carbon County, helping to bring the first federally insured savings and loan association. He also arranged for the financing and construction of the first professional building in Lehighton, as well as Park View House, the first modern commercial apartment building in the town.

The future judge served as county solicitor from 1971 to 1978. He was elected judge in the shortest election campaign in Pennsylvania history, when the state Supreme Court ruled just weeks before the November 1977 election that the governor could not fill the vacant judgeship by appointment because the state election board should have known the judge who was retiring was approached the mandatory retirement age.

Judge Lavelle assumed his duties with his typical energy and enthusiasm. After a year of study and evaluation, he brought the court system into the computer age, automating the antiquated manual record-keeping system, streamlining office procedures and writing new rules of court and manuals to train court personnel in the new system.

In 1979, he initiated a one-day, one-trial system and developed and produced a unique audiovisual orientation program for jurors that is still used today. He also reorganized and restructured all court offices and appointed women to key positions in the court system. In 1980, he worked to obtain federal funding to cover half the cost of converting the old arbitration room on the courthouse’s third floor into a modern wood-paneled courtroom.

His courtroom was the focal point for several highly publicized cases during his first term. In November 1979, he made the unprecedented decision to call off and nullify the general election in Carbon County because the voting machines used throughout the county would not permit cross-voting. He also presided at the 1982 murder trial of Robert “Mudman” Simon, a motorcycle gang member who was convicted of killing a 16-year-old girl whose body was not found until seven years after her death. He also presided over a 1985 murder trial, which was the first time the battered-wife syndrome defense was used, resulting in an acquittal by the jury.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court recognized his abilities by appointing him to preside over the two long and complex 1991 civil libel trials of a state Supreme Court justice against the Philadelphia Inquirer. He did not hesitate to file suit against the county commissioners in 1989 when they had refused to pay court employees and removed funds from the court budget.

He successfully lobbied the state Legislature the following year to add a second judgeship for the county to handle the court system’s heavy workload.

In 1991, he completely revised and adopted new rules of civil procedure, and in 1992 and 1993, he launched new case management systems to expedite the handling of both civil and criminal cases.

On occasion, Judge Lavelle has issued unusual and creative orders to see that justice is done, including sentencing a woman with a long record of calling in false fire alarms to the Lehighton Fire Company to clean the fire trucks for six months. In 1984, he became one...
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BACK COUNTRY LANDING STRIP ACCESS ACT

HON. C.L. “BUTCH” OTTER
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 2001

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the “Back Country Landing Strip Access Act.” This bill, which was introduced in the last Congress by Chairman Hansen of the Resources Committee, will prohibit the federal government from closing air strips on public lands without the consent of the state aviation authority. I am grateful to Chairman Hansen for letting me reintroduce this bill this year, and would like to thank him and the 23 other original co-sponsors of this bipartisan bill. I would also like to thank my fellow Idahoan, Senator CUPPY, for introducing this legislation in the other body.

Last year, Idaho and the other western states were threatened by some of the largest firestorms in the history of this country, in which more than seven million acres of forest lands burned. People around the nation watched as brave firefighters battled on the ground and in the sky to protect lives and property. Most of those watching may not have been aware that the firefighters on the ground in these wilderness areas were supplied from airstrips on public land. Or that the aerial firefighting efforts depended on back country airstrips as safe havens in the case of emergency. Had back country landing strips not existed, firefighting efforts would have been crippled.

Incredibly, for eight years before the fires the federal government had sought to remove these airstrips. Amazingly, the Departments of Agriculture and Interior had removed numerous airstrips on public lands without even consulting with pilots, land users or state aviation authorities. This heavy-handed land management by unelected federal bureaucrats has placed innumerable lives in danger. Imagine if you were a pilot and attempted a dead-stick landing onto an airstrip on your chart, only to find a grove of trees planted in your path. Or, if you evacuated a camper with a medical emergency. Had back country landing strips not existed, firefighting efforts would have been crippled.

The Back Country Landing Strip Access Act is a common sense measure that will prevent the closure of landing strips, and will require public notice and state approval for any such proposal. When this bill was introduced in the last Congress, many federal officials complained that it would place an unreasonable burden upon land management agencies. But how is it unreasonable for the federal government to seek the permission of a state before closing a field that a local community depends upon? Why is it unreasonable for rural communities to fly in the supplies and equipment they need to survive in winter?

Mr. Speaker, I know this bill will work if enacted because we in Idaho have been working with this system for years. When Congress established the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area in 1980, a provision was added that prohibited the federal government from closing any airstrip in the wilderness without the express written concurrence of the State of Idaho. This provision has not ruined the wilderness area. To the contrary, it has allowed the elderly, the handicapped and children to enjoy wilderness areas they would otherwise be unable to reach. It has preserved the ability of outfitters to bring sportsmen to the heart of the wilderness with a minimum of disruption. In short, it is a model for what we seek to accomplish in this bill.

This bill is a common sense measure to restore cooperation between federal and state governments. It does not force the reopening of closed airfields. It does not require the federal government to spend extra money to maintain back country strips. In fact, this bill authorizes the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with local groups to maintain back country strips.

America’s public lands should not be allowed to become “no-fly zones.” I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this vital legislation, and I am pleased to introduce it today.

HONORING CARLY FITZSIMONS BAKER

HON. LOIS CAPPS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 2001

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, recently I published a speech in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD celebrating the centennial of California Polytechnic State University in San Luis Obispo. Today I rise to recognize an extraordinary leader of the Cal Poly community, Carly Fitzsimons Baker.

A graduate of St. Mary’s College, Notre Dame, Indiana in 1961 and Cal Poly in 1985, Carly Baker has made countless contributions to the university and to the community of San Luis Obispo County for the past 22 years.

While raising four children, Mrs. Baker has served as an unsung, yet remarkable partner to her husband, Warren, President of Cal Poly since 1979.

During the past decades of exceptional growth and achievement of the university, Carly Baker has played a central role in the university’s efforts to strengthen external relations. Carly’s grace, good humor and attention to detail have been evident in every event for visiting dignitaries, university board members, community leaders, donors and the President’s Cabinet. The welcoming environment she has created has nourished an expanding circle of university friendships, critical to Cal Poly’s future.

Carly Baker has made an enormous difference in our community’s quality of life. She has distinguished herself with her contributions to the League of Women’s Voters, the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Commission, the Women’s Shelter, Children’s Protective Services, the Children’s Center Task Force, the Atascadero State Hospital Advisory Board, the Organization of State Hospital Advisory Boards, and the Performing Arts Center.

Mr. Speaker, Carly Baker has admirers more numerous than she could ever imagine.