Intermountain Region’s General Conference entitled “Stewardship: The Art of Collabo-
ration.” Awards were presented to a number of individuals and partners who have worked long and hard with the National Park Serv-

ci ve towards accomplishing the common goals of

preservation and protection of natural and cul-
tural resources within our national parks.

FCC—A BLACK HOLE

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 2001

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, seven years ago some enterprising Texans came to the

FCC seeking approval to deploy their innova-
tive wireless technology. Alas, all these years
late r, they still await a ruling from the FCC.

Once licensed, Northpoint Technology could

offer consumers a low-cost service that would
provide more programming—includ-
ing all local television stations—and high-
speed access to the Internet.

As many of my colleagues know, incumbent

DBS operators carry some local channels, but
only in the largest television markets, and in
no market do they carry all local stations on a
must carry basis. My Congressional District, for
instance, falls within two local television
markets. My constituents in the seventh-rank-
ded Dallas market can get four stations from
DBS carriers, but that’s less than one-
third of the stations in the market. My constitu-
ents in the 9th ranked Waco market are un-
able to get any local stations from DBS car-
riers. If the FCC would grant licenses to
Northpoint, all the stations in the Dallas and
Waco markets would become available to con-
sumers.

I would like to submit for the RECORD an
editorial that appeared recently in the Wall
Street Journal that examines Northpoint’s
struggle to obtain regulatory approval but
raises broader issues. Namely, are our
telecom regulators and regulators serving the
New Economy or burdening it? At least in the
case of Northpoint and Waco, we can all agree
that regulators should not take seven years to
approve the entry of a new competitor into the
marketplace.

REVIEW & OUTLOOK: SPACE INVADERS

[From the Wall Street Journal June 5, 2001]

Space, as every Star Trek fan knows, is the
final frontier, but Federal regulators behave
as though it’s already been conquered. All of
it.

This behavior takes the form of spectrum
allocation, a process by which the Federal
Communications Commission decides who
gets to use—and even how they must use—
the invisible electromagnetic wavelengths
that transmit radio, television, satellite and
wireless phone signals.

The allocation system may have worked
well enough when it was designed 80 years
ago to broadcast first radio and later TV. But
a previously unfathomed technological
development has led to increased demand for spectrum
space, and the current method of doing it
out, like all attempts at central planning,
has resulted in an artificial shortage.

Wireless technologies, we’ll add here, are
but another way to sate America’s thirst for

broadband Internet access, and we suspect
that the shoddy deployment of broadband
has played a significant role in Nasa’s
difficulties. In effect, government control of the
spectrum has helped create the problems.

One way that industry has responded to
the FCC’s frequency-hoarding is by devel-
op ing new ways to increase the capacity and effi-
ciency of available spectrum. The idea is to
share and reuse bandwidth with existing
satellite operators, and without drowning out
what’s already being transmitted over the
same frequency.

Northpoint Technology, for example, wants
to offer a low-cost alternative to DirecTV and
EchoStar, the direct broadcast satellite giants. Northpoint’s plan is to use
part of its capacity to offer channels like
MTV and HBO, while using the other part to
offer high-speed Internet and other data
services. But before any of this can happen,
Northpoint needs access to the spectrum.

DirecTV and EchoStar, which already occu-
py the spectrum and would have to com-
pete with Northpoint for their frequency
space, have denied our application.

What we don’t understand is the behavior
doing the FCC, which says it’s still thinking
about Northpoint’s application for the licen-
cense in 1994, so the FCC has been thinking
about it for seven years.

A provision of the 1996 Telecommuni-
cations Act requires the FCC to act on new
technology within 12 months, but never mind
that. If fundamental reform of the allocation
process isn’t in the cards right now, the very
least that regulators can do is allow the
Northpoints out there to make innovative use of the available spectrum.

The larger issue is whether our telecom
regulators and our telecom regulations are
serving the New Economy or burdening it.

How many would-be innovators have looked
at Northpoint’s application, asked why bother?
And how much longer must we wait for
mass deployment of broadband? Some-
thing is in the way of all this happening sooner rather than later, and it’s certainly not
the technology.

FCC Commissioner Michael Powell has at
least signaled an awareness of these prob-
lems. Last month, he told House appropri-
ators that spectrum allocation “is on the top
of my agenda” and that broadband deploy-
ment is a priority. Industry and consumers
alike have reason to hope he means it.

WORLD REFUGEE DAY

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 2001

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am honored
today to join with my colleagues in honor of
this important occasion and to recognize the
contributions of hard working immigrants who

have formed the backbone of this great
country. I would like to take this opportunity
to highlight the importance of restoring food
stamp benefits for legal immigrants.

For over 30 years, food stamp eligibility was
based solely on need. However, due to the
1996 Welfare Reform legislation, people be-
came disqualified for food stamps based on
the immigration status. While this was partially
repealed in 1998, there are still many immi-
grants, which include paying parents work-
ing long hours, single parents, children disabled people,

and many elderly people who arrived after
1996 and are ineligible for food stamps. In a
country as great as the United States and
where resources are plentiful, hardworking im-
migrants should not be denied crucial work
support such as food stamps.

As well, many citizens of legal immi-
grants are hurt because of these eligibility re-
strictions. The vast majority of immigrant fami-
lies are mixed status families that often in-
clude at least one U.S. Citizen, which is typi-
cally a child. There is a great deal of confu-
sion about who is eligible for benefits and this

deters immigrant families with children who

are citizens from applying for food stamps. In
fact, participation by these children with legal
permanent resident parents declined 70% from
1994 to 1998, from 1.35 million to 350,000, more than twice the overall rate of
participation decline for this period. A recent
study by the Urban Institute reported that na-
tionwide, 37 percent of all children of immi-
grants lived in families worried about or en-
countering difficulties affording food. Children
are the future of this country and it is a trag-
ey that the greatest nation in the world would
allow them to go hungry.

Congressman WALSH and Congresswoman

CLAYTON recently introduced the Nutrition As-
sistance for Working Families and Seniors Act,
which fully support. This bill would restore
Food Stamp Program eligibility to all legal im-
migrants and make other modest improve-
ments in the program for working families.

This legislation is a step in the right direction
in fighting the hunger problem in America and

I would urge my colleagues to support this bill. Our
country is a nation of immigrants and we
should recognize the important contribution
they make to this country by restoring food
stamp benefits to them. Mr. Speaker, thanks
for allowing me to join with my colleagues to
speak on this special order.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE 202ND

COMBAT ENGINEERS, COMPANY B

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 2001

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to
recognize a group of World War II Veterans
who helped change the course of history in
Europe. Their contribution to the American
forces is significant and they should be recog-
nized for their contribution.

The 202nd Combat Engineers, Company B,
was a unique group that was made up of
young men from Ohio and the American Mid-
west. Trained as engineers at Camp Shelby in
Mississippi, they preceded the infantry, during
invasions, to cut roads, blow up pillboxes, re-
move mines and build bridges so the infantry
could advance. The success of the ground
forces was directly linked to the success or
failure of the engineers.

During their assignment to the European
Theater, the 202nd contributed to some of the
most notable battles of World War II. Omaha Beach, Normandy, Battle for Brest, the Break Out of St. Lo, the Battle of the Bulge, were just a few of the famous battles in which these men served.

In one battle at Caen, France, the 202nd constructed a bridge more than 40 miles ahead of the infantry. This bridge is particularly noteworthy because it was the longest roadway pontoon bridge in the world, spanning 1152 feet. They accomplished this feat all while under heavy enemy fire.

This year the members of the 202nd will be awarded the ‘Spirit of Liberty’ Award from the French government for their efforts in liberating France during the Second World War. The presentation will take place on June 23, 2001, during a reunion of the 202nd in Middletown Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, this great group of men, in part, were responsible for bringing the conflict in Europe to an end. We thank them for their service to our country and to the world.

TRIBUTE TO DICK GORBY AND ROCKY BARKER

HON. GREG WALDEN
OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 2001

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the good works of two of the residents of my district, Dick Gorby and Rocky Barker, who together make up the staff of the Veterans Employment Office in Bend, Oregon. I could not be more pleased that the efforts of these two dedicated public servants have earned them their tiny, yet effective, office of the International Association of Personnel in Employment Security award of “Best Veterans Unit” for the year 2000.

Mr. Speaker, the Bend Veterans Employment Office assists local veterans in finding meaningful employment. But of course, it does much more. It reminds the men and women who have worn America’s uniform that their nation and community are grateful for their service. The tireless efforts of Dick Gorby and Rocky Barker have sent this message loud and clear to the veterans in and around Bend. Their success has meant the difference between frustrating unemployment and a sense of dignity and purpose for the thousands of veterans they serve. I salute their commitment to Oregon’s veterans and thank them for their selfless devotion on behalf of the men and women who have served our nation so honorably.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN WADE

HON. MARK UDALL
OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an environmental champion and respected leader—John Wade. On Thursday, May 17, 2001, John passed away from injuries he sustained from a fall during a hiking trip in the mountains of Colorado. He was 81. All those in Colorado who respect the natural world and our duty to the environment will greatly miss John and his passion for people and the landscape.

John was a Presbyterian pastor and a university counselor. He had a pastorate in Utah and Colorado. During his time as a university counselor in Utah, he provided guidance to young men during the Vietnam War and organized the first Earth Day celebration on the University of Utah campus. After that, John returned to his native state of Colorado where he became director of the San Luis Valley Christian Community Services in Alamosa. He retired to Pueblo, Colorado in 1984 and later moved to Denver. But he never slowed down, not even in retirement.

John carried his strong spirit of public service and his belief in the spiritual component of environmentalism into his retirement. He was the living embodiment of the connection between spiritual growth and caring and respect for the natural environment. He understood that these two concepts and ways of acting are complimentary; acting on our faith means acting in concert. He made it his mission to help others understand and stand this connection and take action to fulfill man’s obligations to the natural world. As a result, he joined local Colorado chapters of the Sierra Club where he volunteered vast amounts of his time and energies. In so doing, he became a leader in conservation work for the Sierra Club in Colorado.

John also was a member of the Presbyterians for Restoring Creation, a national group, whose mission, among other things, works to place environmental educators in each of the nation’s 175 Presbyterian leadership groups. It was John’s goal to see this accomplished. John himself described the importance of this goal, not only for Presbyterians but all faiths, when he said, “Conservation is an integral part of Christian discipleship, and the scriptures teach us to both till and keep the earth.” In keeping with these beliefs, John was also chair of the Colorado Council of Churches’ Environmental Commission, which continues to help instituting awareness and the preservation of the environment as a spiritual obligation in denominations throughout Colorado.

In addition to his work with the Sierra Club and religious groups on environmental efforts, John’s strong sense of civic responsibility was demonstrated in other ways. He was outspoken on social justice issues through his work on university campuses throughout the Southwest. He joined marches for labor and human rights—especially as those issues arise in connection with the growing, interconnected global economy. He was concerned about urban sprawl and growth and its attendant impacts to the environment and communities. In addition, he served on a panel, created by Governor Roy Romer in 1994, to address issues related to the grazing of livestock on the federal public lands. His work here, along with the other members of the group, helped steer a new course on these issues and led to the successful creation of public advisory boards which provide input to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management on resource management issues. He did all of this and more in retirement.

Especially impressive was John’s energy and vigor. He climbed 32 of Colorado’s 54 fourteen thousand-foot peaks. He continued to hike, march and contribute right up until his unfortunate accident. He provided guidance and in fact and positive outlook clearly helped shape his views and helped inspire many to join his causes.

John died doing what he loved—enjoying the splendor and beauty of the natural world. His legacy rests with those who knew him, sharing his beliefs and working to make his teachings, inspiration and leadership. In the heated debates over environmental policies and issues, the underlying—and overarching—principle of stewardship and our spiritual relationship to the Earth is too often overlooked. John understood this spiritual connection implicitly. He understood that the health, sustainability and stewardship of the environment not only sustains and enriches our lives, but brings us closer to our obligations under religious teaching to care for and not squander the natural bounty that has been entrusted unto us. John’s life stands as a reminder that we cannot forget the importance of our place in the world and our obligations to it and to provide an enhanced environment for future generations to inherit.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 21, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 22

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nomination of Alberto Jose Mora, to be General Counsel and William A. Navas, Jr., to be Assistant Secretary for Management and Reserve Affairs, both of Virginia, both of the Department of the Navy; the nomination of Diane K. Morales, of Texas, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Logistics and Materiel Readiness and the nomination of Michael W. Wynne, of Florida, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Acquisition and Technology, both of the Department of Defense; and the nomination of Steven John Morello, Sr., of Michigan, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Army.

SR-222