

senior Justice Department officials. As Burger noted in 1983, at these seminars, "the topics range from subjects as old as federal jurisdiction, to subjects as new as the impact of automation on the judicial process."

These seminars were more than theoretical discussions. As Burger stated, "Many proposals considered at Williamsburg have been enacted by Congress. They include the division of the 5th Circuit, the creation of the Court of International Trade, the merger of the Court of Claims and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals into the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, the passage of the Omnibus Judgeship Act of 1978 and the Dispute Resolution Act, the relaxation of Speedy Trial Act time limits, improved juror protection and compensation, and clarification and expansion of magistrate jurisdiction."

As these extensive and varied efforts demonstrate, Chief Justice Burger was deeply committed to fostering cooperation between the three branches of the federal government to improve the administration of justice.

Burger's thoughts on prison reform began to form even in his childhood. In a foreword to a 1993 book, "Privatizing Corrections Institutions," he wrote, "I remember a visit as a Boy Scout to the Stillwater prison where some inmates were indeed 'warehoused' even though Minnesota was a pioneer in prison production."

As chief justice, he continued his work on this issue, which he characterized in a 1981 speech as a choice between "more warehouses or factories with fences."

Burger's efforts on behalf of meaningful corrections reform ranged from appearing on Ted Koppel's "Nightline" to taking a distinguished group of Americans to Scandinavia to observe prison industries. Lloyd Elliott, then president of George Washington University, agreed to create a Center on Innovations in Corrections. An advisory board of senior government officials and representatives for the private sector was assembled to assist the center's director, Dr. Judith Schloegel. Job-training projects were identified to be implemented at the state level.

These efforts spawned the creation of the National Task Force on Prison Industries. Chaired by Frank Considine, president of the National Can Corp., this group included other prominent business leaders, criminologists, and senior government officials from all three branches of the federal government.

The task force helped create a national climate of acceptance for prison industries. This was (and continues to be) an especially sensitive issue, since inmate production engenders valid concerns about competition with nonprison workers.

A high-water mark of Burger's prison industries effort was a 1985 conference at Wingspread, in Racine, Wis. Participants considered the full range of legal and practical issues, including management, procurement, marketing, inmate compensation, staff and inmate training, job placement, business and labor concerns, research and evaluation, and media and public relations. Particular attention was given to controlling prison costs and to the establishment of programs designed to help inmates defray some of the costs of incarceration.

Among the representatives from private industry, corrections, legislatures, universities, and the public were a number of co-operating business people, some of whom went on to create or run prison-industry programs. For example, the Control Data Corp. set up a computer assembly plant in the Stillwater, Minn., prison and promised inmate workers jobs when they were released: Jack Eckerd of the Florida drugstore chain, Eckerd Stores, later took over on a private basis the job-placement effort for Florida state inmates.

When Chief Justice Burger retired from the Supreme Court in 1986 to give full-time attention to his job as chairman of the Bicentennial Commission, he put his involvement in prison industries on the back burner. By the early 1990s, however, he was back in the fray, when he took up the cause of UNICOR, the federal prison-industry program created by Congress in 1934 to provide job training in federal prisons, paid for by products made by inmates.

The House of Representatives had adopted an amendment to the 1990 crime bill that would sharply restrict UNICOR in four key areas: furniture, textiles, apparel, and footwear. While this proposal was in conference—and appeared about to be adopted—Chief Justice Burger went into action.

As *The Washington Post* front-page story of Nov. 12, 1990 reported, "Burger fired off letters to House and Senate conferees labeling it an 'astonishing proposal' that would be 'an incredible setback to one of the most enlightened aspects of the federal prison system.'" Conferee Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) told his colleagues that he would not accept the anti-UNICOR amendment, and that ended the matter.

MIDDLE GROUND

Burger lent his considerable energies to efforts to find a middle ground between the federal government and adversely affected industries and labor unions. He revived the Prison Industries Task Force, and prevailed upon former Attorney General Griffin Bell (and later, the former head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency, Judge William Webster) to serve as chairman of that group. In his January 1994 address to the task force, Burger cited the Scandinavian governments as role models for recognizing that most incarcerated individuals eventually return to society and therefore should be made literate and trained in meaningful jobs. "The U.S. needs to focus on education, training, and work to try to make offenders better people than when they entered the system," he urged.

Burger rejected the notion that his views on prison reform were at odds with his law-and-order approach to criminal justice. As the *Post* quoted Burger as saying, "My position on this is the most conservative one you can imagine. If you can take an individual and train him so he can do something a little more useful than stamping license plates, he's a little less likely to go back [into prison]. This isn't for the benefit of the criminal community. It's for the benefit of you and me."

Chief Justice Warren Burger continued his commitment to prison industries until the end of his life. In this quest for inmate rehabilitation, Warren Earl Burger honored his country.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. LENORE DONNELLY

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 21, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today we say farewell to Mrs. Lenore (Lenny) Donnelly, chief of democratic pages, who is retiring after 10 years of dedicated service in this position. She will be sorely missed.

Mrs. Donnelly's career in politics spans three decades and is quite impressive. She knew and worked with two great Democratic Presidents, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B.

Johnson. She campaigned for President Kennedy and served President Johnson in the White House. She also worked for Senator Robert F. Kennedy. In 1985, she was appointed Chief of Democratic Pages by Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill.

Mrs. Donnelly has been a valuable asset to this institution. She has trained and counseled more than 2,000 pages from across the country. Her contributions helped to make the page program a highly productive experience for the young men and women who participated.

I want to express my deep gratitude to Mrs. Donnelly for her outstanding assistance and wish her much success and great fellowship in the future.

REMEMBRANCE OF RICK NEUSTADT

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 21, 1995

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, the Democratic Party lost a creative voice and I lost a good friend.

Rick Neustadt and I met in the Carter White House, where his keen policy instincts were extremely valuable. He then moved to the private sector where he used his knowledge of communications policy to help fledgling new communications technologies to develop. He did good—and he did well.

He also continued his interest in refining and refocusing the Democratic Party to understand new technologies and the new workforce. His ideas were central to an excellent publication by the Democratic Leadership Council in California.

I learned a lot from Rick, and was hopeful he would play an increasingly prominent role in the DLC and the definition of the new Democrat. His untimely death in a rafting accident is a major loss to his friends, his party, and his country.

COMMEMORATING 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF BELVIDERE, NEW JERSEY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 21, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the 150th anniversary of the founding at Belvidere, NJ. The residents of Belvidere will hold a parade tomorrow as one of several events in a year-long celebration that began with a New Year's Eve party December 31. There have also been a costume ball, a charter signing re-enactment and a family fishing day. Obviously, there's so much to Belvidere's proud history that it cannot all be celebrated in just one day or just one event.

Belvidere was officially founded in 1845. But its history goes back to at least 1716, when William Penn and his partner, Colonel John Alford, purchased what was then the Lenape Indian village of Pequase. The property covered both sides of the Pequest River. The line

dividing the Penn and Alford properties became a colonial road that is now known as Route 519.

Many historical events have happened since then in Belvidere. Belvidere has had roles to play in the French and Indian Wars, the American Revolution and the Industrial Revolution, just to name a few of its places in history.

Belvidere was founded largely because of its location at the confluence of the Delaware and Pequest Rivers. The rivers first attracted Indian villages, then 18th century settlers and made possible 19th century mills. Since 1824, Belvidere has been the county seat of Warren County and continues to be the focus of the county.

I'd like to mention some of the past residents of Belvidere who contributed to the town's heritage in ways that should not be forgotten:

Robert Patterson, a tinsmith who purchased land along the Pequest from William Penn in 1759, Patterson's wife had been killed and scalped by Indians in Pennsylvania during the French and Indian War and brought his son to New Jersey to escape the violence. Patterson's log house still stands as Warren Lodge 13 of the Free and Accepted Masons at the corner of Front and Greenwich Streets.

David Brainerd, a 26-year-old Presbyterian minister who came to Belvidere in 1744 to preach Christianity to the Indians. Brainerd was dying of tuberculosis but spent the remaining 3 years of his life at his work. Brainerd translated a number of prayers and Psalms into the Indians' language. In addition, he kept a journal and wrote several reports on the lives of both the local Indians and settlers, which are still of immense historical value today.

Robert Hoops, who in 1769 purchased 500 acres of land from Patterson and William Penn, giving him water rights to both sides of the Pequest. These water rights made possible the industrialization of Belvidere through a saw mill, grist mill, and small factories. When the industries began to thrive on both sides of the river, Hoops linked them with the first bridge across the Pequest.

Captain John Craig, who opened the American House tavern-stagecoach stop at 322 Market Street. During the Revolutionary War, it was Captain Craig who helped reveal the British Army's plan of attack on General George Washington's army as it retreated to Valley Forge in 1777.

There are many others, of course, who contributed to Belvidere's history. I cite these as only a few examples of the wealth of history in a small town that might easily be overlooked by the pages of history books.

At only 1.25 square miles and 2,600 residents, Belvidere is the smallest municipality in the county. But its importance in our county's history obviously goes far beyond its size. I congratulate Belvidere on its history and accomplishments, and wish all the people of Belvidere as equal amount of success in the town's future.

SALUTE TO AMANDA SZALASNY

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 21, 1995

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I salute an outstanding young woman from my congressional district, Amanda Szalasny. Amanda was recently awarded first place in the essay contest, "What the American Flag Means to Me," sponsored by the Legnard-Curtin American Legion post, which is located in Green Island, NY.

The American Legion has long supported efforts to educate young people about the flag and what it means to all Americans. Amanda Szalasny's essay reflects the values that the American Legion has always promoted.

WHAT THE U.S. FLAG MEANS TO ME

(By Amanda M. Szalasny)

To me the U.S. flag means liberty and independence. It is one of the most important things in all Americans lives. In the following paragraph, you will find out why I feel this way.

In 1777, the Continental Congress adopted a 13 star and stripe flag. This was a symbol of freedom, liberty, and independence of the United States. I think this flag is very important to all of us because without it, someone could overpower us easily. We wouldn't have the liberty or independence we do now. So many times, we see the flag and we don't even stop to think about how important it is to us. We barely give it the slightest glance. It is not only a piece of fabric, it is a symbol of our freedom and independence. We don't think about what we'd be without it. The flag should be looked at with respect and loyalty. So many times we hear the Star Spangled Banner and say the Pledge of Allegiance without thinking about what we're hearing or saying. What ever happened to the patriotism we used to show for our flag? Now we just hear the Star Spangled Banner and we don't even bother to really listen to this music or look at the flag as we hear it. We say the Pledge of Allegiance without that patriotism in our voice. We have to realize what these things all mean, and treat them with respect. I think our flag should be appreciated by everyone. I appreciate it and try to show the best patriotism I possibly can when I say the Pledge of Allegiance or hear the Star Spangled Banner. And most of all, when I look at our U.S. flag, I don't see just a piece of decorated fabric. I see a symbol of liberty, independence, and my country! I feel that if I do this, maybe others will follow.

In conclusion, I feel that our flag should be treated better because of all it represents. It represents us and I hope that patriotism for our flag will be shown more. Remember what it does for us.

GROUP PREFERENCES

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 21, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, once again President Clinton's propensity for waffling has gotten the best of him. It was only a few months ago that he signaled serious reform of affirmative action was essential. Now, he supports the antiquated system of racial spoils that the American public no longer supports.

Thirty years ago, the civil rights movement began to ensure America's most fundamental ideals—individual liberty and equal justice under the law. Thirty years later, however, radical liberals have distorted the law and instituted quotas and set-asides. This amounts to nothing less than reverse discrimination.

My Republican colleagues and I are committed to fashioning legislation which will create real opportunities for those who need them most. I strongly believe that achievement does not come from heavy handed bureaucratic regulations or preferential treatment, but through equal opportunity and individual effort.

Mr. Speaker, I would warn President Clinton that the policies of the past are as divisive as the policies they sought to remedy. Last November the American people voted for change. His decision to support the status quo is a direct affront to their wishes.

FUNDING OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 21, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring up a matter which deeply troubles me. The House recently passed its version of the fiscal year 1996 Interior appropriations bill, H.R. 1977. In its deliberations many vital programs had to be prioritized and some were eliminated or reduced drastically. During those deliberations, there was no mention of the elimination of construction funding in the Smithsonian request for the National Museum of the American Indian Cultural Resources Center.

Let me explain why this facility is so important to Indian people. First, the collection, which was transferred to the Smithsonian in 1989 from the Heye Foundation in New York, is one of the finest collections of native American treasures in existence and a legacy for the future. Without adequate protection, these treasures could be lost forever. The principal reason for the original transfer of the collection was the dismal condition of the storage facility in New York. The New York building, where most of the collection is housed, is over 70 years old and in such poor condition that it places the collection in physical danger. The Smithsonian has made the transfer of the collection out of the New York facility and into the Cultural Resources Center one of its top priorities. There is no question that the transfer is necessary in order to protect this magnificent collection.

Second, and more importantly, the establishment and progress of the National Museum of the American Indian is a fulfillment of the promises that this Congress made to the Indian tribes. Although the Cultural Resources Center will house over 1 million native American objects it will also serve as a institution of living culture, and will provide training programs, research opportunities, and educational endeavors to native peoples. This will enable Indian people to preserve and maintain their unique culture and community.

In fiscal year 1995, Congress appropriated \$19.4 million in start-up moneys for the Cultural Resources Center. For fiscal year 1996, however, the House did not provide any funds