

Last week the trees of mystery celebrated its 50th anniversary. Throughout those 50 years, millions of people have had the pleasure of strolling through nature's shrine. I want to congratulate Marylee Smith and her son, John Thompson, for the foresight to preserve and protect one of the most beautiful spots on Earth.

I hope that all of my colleagues will make an opportunity, as I did last week, to view the cathedral tree, where many marriages take place, or the family tree, with each branch supporting another member of its clan, or the wonderful Native American Museum at the trees of mystery.

Thank you Maylee and John for preserving our history for future generations.

CELEBRATING IOWA'S BIRTHDAY

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to invite my colleagues and their families to become honorary Iowans for the next few weeks as Iowa and its sons and daughters celebrate our State's 150th birthday. Come to the Smithsonian's annual Folklife Festival on the Mall to see what Iowans with midwestern understatement, are so proud of.

You will discover Iowa is a State of immigrants who have come together to make a singularly diverse community.

Our first citizens immigrated to Iowa across a land bridge joining North America with Asia and eventually became members of the approximately 17 different Indian tribes that resided in the State at various times in its early history. The Indian word meaning "the beautiful land" both describes the State and gave it its name.

Iowa's Sauk and Mesquaki tribes were among the most powerful tribes in the upper Mississippi and legend has it that the famous Sauk chief Black Hawk's courageous and intelligent leadership of his people contributed to Iowa becoming known as the "Hawkeye State."

Although it is thought Spanish explorers may have reached Iowa first from the south, and earliest Europeans known to have visited what would become the State were the French explorers Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet. They were followed by immigrants from Germany, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and Great Britain.

In their turn came people from Ireland, Austria, Italy, and Czechoslovakia.

Iowa entered the Union officially on December 28, 1846, as a free State, and prior to the Civil War African-Americans found the State a haven as part of the Underground Railway carrying them from slavery to freedom. Many African-Americans would settle in southeastern Iowa, most notably in Buxton, a community of almost 5,000 that was over 50 percent African-American. Buxton's social and economic institutions were fully integrated decades before the country would begin to make the effort to become so and many of the town's professionals were African-American.

Although far from the great battles of the Civil War, Iowa contributed disproportionately to the Union cause in the conflict. More than

76,000 Iowans, more per capita than any other State, served in the war. One out of five of the Iowans who enlisted lost their life in the course of the war.

Iowa perennially leads the Nation in literacy, school achievement tests and quality of life polls. Its vigorous economy has a sound basis in agri-business, small to medium manufacturing and a growing financial services sector. But it is the State's people that are Iowa's most important product.

Herbert Hoover was a renowned engineer mining whose Presidency preceded the onset of the great depression. His humanitarian relief efforts, both as Chair of the American Relief Commission and U.S. Food Administrator on the War Trade Council during World War I, as co-founder of CARE and UNICEF, and as a leader of U.S. food relief efforts after World War II, are credited with saving hundreds of millions of lives.

Henry Wallace, an agronomist who helped develop hybrid corn, served as Secretary of Agriculture and then Vice President to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. An exemplar of this country's great liberal political tradition, Wallace ran for President in 1948 as one of the most significant third party candidates in American history.

Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's chief-of-staff and personal emissary to Great Britain at the beginning of the war and later to Stalin at its conclusion was an Iowa native.

So was Mamie Doud Eisenhower. Richard Nixon was stationed at the Naval Air Station at Ottumwa, IO, hometown of MASH's Radar O'Reilly, and Ronald Reagan got his first job as a sportscaster in my hometown of Davenport.

Iowa is justly proud of its accomplishments in scientific research. Norman Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on new types of wheat and in the process did as much to alleviate world hunger as anyone in this century.

George Washington Carver graduated from Iowa's Simpson College and did his graduate work at Iowa State University.

John Atanasoff and Clifford Berry invented the computer at Iowa State University. Grinnell College graduate Robert Noyce, who founded Intel Corp., is considered the coinventor of the computer chip.

James Van Allen, an astrophysicist at the University of Iowa, discovered the radiation belts circling the earth that bear his name. Another pioneer of the final frontier, Captain James Tiberius Kirk of the Starship Enterprise was born in Riverside, IA.

At the University of Iowa's magnificent medical research facility, researchers such as Drs. Antonio Damasio and Nancy Andreasen have looked inward rather than outward, using computer images derived from electron microscopes, instead of the magnified pictures caught through the mirrors of a telescope, to do groundbreaking work in mapping the human brain and studying its complexities. Illnesses from psychotic disorders to Alzheimer's disease can be better controlled and eventually cured because of their efforts.

In the leadership of business and industry, Iowa boasts of such sons as Frederick Maytag, inventor and manufacturer of the appliances that have put so many repairmen on the shelf, and John L. Lewis, the founder of the United Mine Workers who did so much to humanize the conditions in that industry.

In the law, Iowa was the first State in the Union to admit a woman to the practice of law, Arabella Mansfield, in 1869. Iowa University's Law School was the first public law school to graduate a woman, Mary Beth Hickey, in 1873.

As for the environment, Iowans such as J. "Ding" Darling and Frederick Leopold brought early awareness of the planet's fragility.

The arts have always been at the center of Iowa's life. The Czechoslovakian composer Anton Dvorak spent summers in Spillville and wrote his symphony "From the New World" there. Since then, Iowa has given such classical voices as those of Simon Estes, Emmy Award winner Mary Beth Peil, and Dame Margaret Roberti, to the world's stages. Roberti, a.k.a. Margaret Jean Nobis, opened the season at La Scala more times than Maria Callas and sang the lead in more Verdi operas than anyone in operatic history. She is the only American opera singer ever knighted by the Italian Government.

Jazz immortal Bix Beiderbecke also was from Iowa, as was bandleader Glenn Miller, singer Andy Williams, the original music man—Meredith Willson—and, for a time, the Violist, Sir William Primrose.

Grant Wood was born in Iowa and made the people and landscapes of his home State famous as he pioneered American regionalist art. The printmaker Mauricio Lasansky found a home at the University of Iowa. His haunting depictions of the Holocaust have helped keep alive the memory of the millions lost in Nazi death camps.

Iowans have always loved the written and spoken word. The University of Iowa has long been home to the world famous Creative Writers Workshop, founded by the poet Paul Eagle. The novelists Flannery O'Connor and John Irving among others too numerous to mention chose to live for a time in Iowa City and finished further workshop participation.

Iowa also claims the novelists MacKinlay Kantor and Wallace Stegner, as well as the playwright David Rabe. And two recent Pulitzer Prize winners, Jane Smiley and Jorie Graham, teach at our State universities, the former at Iowa State, the latter at the University of Iowa.

As for the press, journalists like Hugh Sidey, Harry Reasoner, Tom Brokaw, George Mills and Don Kaul have ennobled their profession with common sense, historical perspective, and thoughtful wit.

The actors Cloris Leachman and Marion Morrison—better known as that icon of American manhood John Wayne—are from Iowa, as is Donna Reed and the original Superman, George Reeves.

John Ringling and his brothers ran away from Iowa to found a circus, and Johnny Carson is an Iowan familiar to a generation of insomniacs.

Jack Trice, Nile Kinnick, Bob Feller, Roger Craig, Dan Gable, and Gayle Hopkins are just a few of the world class athletes Iowa has produced.

Where to put Buffalo Bill Cody on a list of eminent Iowans is unclear, but he certainly belongs there. So do the Friedman twins from Sioux City, who, writing as Abigail Van Buren and Ann Landers, have touched the lives of millions of Americans.

In the final analysis, making lists like this is fun, if dangerous. Invariably many who belong on it are overlooked.

Moreover, Iowans know that such lists are ultimately beside the point. They understand that the important people in all of our lives are the family members, friends, and neighbors who make our communities home. What Iowa is for its citizens who have gathered here in Washington and who will gather throughout the State this year for similar events is a celebration of Mid-American values of home and country.

Our country's greatness resides in no small part in the particular virtues of each of the 50 States that are the pluribus that make our unum. This summer, on the Capitol Mall and in our cities and towns, Iowa is celebrating its unique contribution to our United States. All are welcome to join in.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CARL F. EIFLER

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. FARR, of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has not only served his country as a U.S. Army colonel but his community, in Monterey County, CA, for the past 75 years. Dr. Carl F. Eifler is a living legend who is today celebrating his 90th birthday.

Dr. Eifler has led a distinguished life. He joined the Army in 1922 at 15, but was honorably discharged 2 years later when his age was discovered. Eifler later reenlisted with the Army Reserves. His service during WWII was unmatched. He was the commander of the first special agents to operate behind enemy lines, and participated in a number of heroic acts. The developer of training techniques still in use to this day, Eifler helped save more than 200 downed airmen, transported the first captured Japanese pilot from enemy territory and led a special team whose mission was to kidnap a prominent German scientist working on development of the atomic bomb for his country—though the plan was abandoned when the United States invented its own atomic bomb. In 1943, Eifler was successful in rescuing nine survivors from a crashed B-24 bomber, after taking over an unarmed patrol boat no less.

Eifler's daring WWII rescues have earned him numerous honors. He was awarded a Purple Heart, inducted into the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame, and presented with the William Donovan Award by the Veterans of the Office of Strategic Services, whose previous recipients include Ronald Reagan and George Bush. And most recently, Eifler was recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Due to an injury sustained in the line of duty, Eifler retired in 1947. However, his post-war achievements are worthy of praised as well. He went on to earn a bachelor of divinity degree and a doctorate in psychology. Following, Eifler served as chief psychologist for the Monterey Department of Public Health in the mental health division from 1964–73.

The above lists of accomplishments which Dr. Eifler has attained are only part of the reason for this tribute to an exceptional man. His outstanding heroism, leadership, and lifetime dedication are truly admirable and are the main reasons we recognize him today, on his

90th birthday. I know I am speaking for all of my constituents when I say that we are lucky to have benefited from Dr. Eifler's service to his country.

CONGRATULATIONS TO OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today it is with great pleasure that I pay tribute to the largest history museum in the northeast on its 50th anniversary, Old Sturbridge Village. Nestled in the small New England community of Sturbridge, MA, Old Sturbridge Village is an outdoor history museum and recreated village that tells the story of everyday life in a rural New England town during 1830's.

Old Sturbridge Village is a composite New England town displaying the various aspects of several communities of the 1830's. The museum was founded by Albert, Cheney, and George B. Wells as an outgrowth of the family's extensive collection of antiques. Old Sturbridge Village first opened to the public on June 8, 1946, with 81 visitors touring the village. Today the nonprofit educational institution boasts more than 435,000 visitors yearly and 100,000 pieces in its collection of antiques documenting New England's past.

Mr. Speaker, this year Old Sturbridge Village is celebrating its first half-century as the region's premier living history museum recreating in lively fashion the important period in American history between 1790 to 1850. For nearly 50 years a historically costumed staff has reenacted the daily work activities and community celebrations of a rural 19th-century town for thousands of children and adults alike.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the achievements of Old Sturbridge Village in its attempt to provide modern Americans with a deepened understanding of their own times through a personal experience with New England's past. By visualizing what moved the men and women of prior generations, Old Sturbridge Village has for 50 years shed light on Americans as they attempted to act, believe, and build the future of America. Congratulations to Old Sturbridge Village on its 50th anniversary.

LEXINGTON AND CANADA: INDEPENDENCE WITH TOGETHERNESS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, as we prepare to celebrate July 4th, our Independence Day, it is important to reflect upon the fact that our struggle for independence was not the only one. In fact, our achievement of independence often served as a magnet for those seeking the richness of freedom for which our forefathers selflessly fought.

On Saturday, July 6, Lexington, MI, will be holding its Annual Independence Day Parade.

This year, the village of Lexington has declared that July 6th will be recognized as "Canada Day," out of respect for the Canadians that contributed to the development of Lexington. In the 1830's, many Canadians came to the United States, and to Lexington in particular, to escape a political struggle in their old homeland. They contributed to the growth of Lexington, which was originally known as "Greenbush," but was renamed as Lexington in 1842 in honor of the American Revolution.

People of Canadian heritage have been a significant part of Lexington's population. In fact, as early as 1850, one-third of the village's population had actually been born in Canada. That proud heritage continues through the present day with many of Lexington's residents, including the parade's Grand Marshall Philomena Falls, having a chance this year to specifically celebrate their Canadian heritage.

Next week Canada herself will be ably represented at the festivities by The Honorable Mike Bradley, major of Sarnia, Ontario, Mr. Joe Mills of the Royal Canadian Legion, and a color guard of the Royal Canadian Legion. I want to join all the people of Lexington in extending a very warm welcome to our Canadian friends.

Mr. Speaker, independence is special. The freedom that we have from independence can never be equaled. But our independence provides us with special opportunities for togetherness—togetherness with those who joined in our struggles to gain or maintain our freedom, or who on their own fought for a freedom very similar to our own. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing the people of Lexington the very best as they celebrate Independence Day.

SUPPORT FOR DURHAM CENTER ALTERNATIVE BASED LEARNING EXPERIENCE

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support alternative schools across our nation, and to highlight the Durham Center alternative based learning experience [ABLE] located in Tigard, OR. The ABLE program is offered by the Tigard-Tualatin School District's 21st Century Academy and provides education, support, and job seeking assistance to students like Denise Saavedra who struggled through high school and is the mother of a 2-year-old child. Denise, at age 20 is the first one in their family to graduate from high school and has learned firsthand about the value of an education and the ABLE program. The education and tools she has received through ABLE will better prepare her and open more doors for her as she seeks employment. She will be better qualified to compete in the job market and to financially support herself and her child.

There are many stories like that of Denise Saavedra. Many young people drop out of high school for reasons ranging from teen pregnancy to problems with fitting in. That is why it is so important for us to invest in alternative schools, such as the ABLE program, which provide an option for young people to go back and get their high school diploma in