

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO MARJORIE CUTLER BISHOP

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Marjorie Cutler Bishop of Old Field, Long Island, NY, an internationally acclaimed artist who is celebrating her 100th birthday on August 23, 1996. I urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in applauding and honoring this talented painter and long-valued member of the Three Village community on Suffolk County's north shore.

Marjorie Cutler Bishop was born in Rhode Island, the daughter of a Unitarian clergyman. As a child, Marjorie was stricken with polio, but her entire life she never allowed this ailment to prevent the realization of her dreams. In fact, Marjorie's artistic abilities first revealed themselves when she began to draw pictures on her leg casts. Later, when polio's debilitation had subsided, Marjorie learned to walk with braces and crutches.

Marjorie married Arnold Bishop—literally the boy next door—and moved to New York, where she pursued her goal to study art at the New School in Manhattan. After she finished art school, Marjorie and Arnold spent several years traveling and living in France. During her lifetime, Marjorie studied with Georges Braque and sailed with Albert Einstein. Her work has been exhibited in galleries all over America and Europe, earning critical and public praise for her dimensions and for the quality of light that fills her paintings. Marjorie Cutler Bishop is acknowledged around the world as a leader in the oil-and-sand technique pioneered by Braque.

Marjorie and Arnold eventually settled along Flax Pond in Old Field, her artistic sensibilities certainly enticed by majestic vistas along the Long Island Sound. In 1976, Arnold Bishop passed away and Marjorie continues to live in their Flax Pond home. Her involvement in the Three Village community has always remained strong and even today she is a mainstay and trustee of Setauket's Gallery North where, for many years, she was codirector of the prestigious Outdoor Art Show.

During the month of August, Gallery North will exhibit a retrospective of Marjorie Bishop's work entitled "Local Color" and the gallery is hosting a reception for her on August 24 and on her centennial birthday, her friends are planning a special celebration for her.

For centuries, Long Island has been a magnet for talented artists who have enriched our communities by sharing their wonderful artistic gifts with all of us. All of us on Long Island have been blessed by Marjorie Cutler Bishop's world-class artistic talents and I salute her on her 100th birthday. Happy birthday, Marjorie.

PIONEER BRANCH 2, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS IS HONORED

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Pioneer Branch 2 of the National Association of Letter Carriers. In the carriers' annual food drive this year, Pioneer Branch broke its own outstanding past records, and was third in the Nation in the amount of food collected. This year's national food drive may well have been the largest 1-day collection in the world.

Pioneer Branch 2 collected 1,000,361 pounds of food on May 11, which is 500,000 pounds more than last year. Thanks to their efforts, thousands of needy families in the Milwaukee area alone will not have to go to bed hungry.

The letter carriers' continued excellence in helping to feed their community deserves recognition and our commendation. In addition to their fine mail service through all kinds of difficult Milwaukee weather, these dedicated men and women have made a real difference in the quality of life of our city. I cannot thank them enough for their efforts. May their food drive be blessed with continued success.

H.R. 3936, THE SPACE COMMERCIALIZATION PROMOTION ACT OF 1996

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, almost 200 years ago, Thomas Jefferson dispatched a government survey team led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the territory between the Allegheny Mountains and the Pacific coast. As we all learned in school, they blazed a trail that made it possible for others to follow in their place and discovered enough about this continent to make people want to see more. Within a few decades of that first Government mission, private citizens began to follow their path west, some on horseback, some by ox-cart, and some by Conestoga wagon. Jefferson used the power of the Federal Government to blaze a path, but it was these private citizens, using their own resources, who truly opened the western frontier and forever changed the nature of the United States. For those of us who see an American future in space, there is a lesson in our past. Government can blaze new trails, but it takes private citizens, acting on their own, to open new frontiers. After some four decades of Government leadership in blazing new trails in

space, it is time for Americans to open this new frontier. More importantly, it is time for Government to get out of the way.

Today, we are introducing H.R. 3936, the "Space Commercialization Promotion Act of 1996." This bill will help get the Government out of the private sector's way when it comes to developing space commercially. For a long time, commercial space activity was not much more than a dream. With the exception of long-distance satellite communications, the cost of doing business in space was so high that few in the private sector could justify the risks. That's changing. The private sector has built up a huge pool of talent and experience in operating space systems for the Federal Government. Now, they're applying those skills and resources to providing goods and services to non-government customers. At the same time, the private sector has demonstrated that it can successfully manage the risks of space activity, and that it can raise funds needed to invest in long-term space projects. In short, free Americans have followed the trail into space blazed by NASA and the Defense Department. Commercial space activity is now a reality. In 1995, this area of the economy generated some \$7.5 billion in revenues. Over the last decade, commercial space has proven relatively recession-proof and experienced unprecedented growth, creating jobs, providing tax revenue, and leveraging space technology for the improvement of everyday life. By most accounts, this is just the beginning.

The cost of technology is falling, and new Federal investments in reusable launch vehicles, the international space station, and miniaturized spacecraft components promise to make it easier and less costly for commercial space enterprises to succeed. In short, our Federal space program is continuing to blaze a trail that the spirit of American entrepreneurialism will follow to open the space frontier. We may be on the verge of creating a 21st century version of the Conestoga wagon. Unfortunately, our legal, policy, and regulatory processes have not kept up with the pace of these changes. Current laws and policies were designed to accommodate government activities in space, not to enable the entrepreneur to create new capabilities. Congress and the White House have worked on a bipartisan basis to change that and enable the commercial sector to develop the space frontier. We've had some success, but there is still some way to go. This bill moves us forward in the right direction.

We drafted it to build on past successes in promoting space commercialization, and with an eye towards bipartisanship. Still, some things remain to be worked out between the parties in Congress, and between Congress and the White House. I am committed to doing that so that we continue moving forward together to open the frontier of commercial space.

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