

Rights. They, along with their teacher Rosanne Ducey, can be very proud of their accomplishment.

The "We the People * * * the Citizen and the Constitution" challenge was established by the Center for Civic Education, which was founded in 1987, under the auspices of the Commission of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. The Center for Civic Education aims to improve civic education in elementary and secondary schools by increasing both students' and teachers' understanding of our constitutional democracy, and has served over 20 million American students during its 8-year existence.

The "We the People * * * The Citizen and the Constitution" challenge held its national finals on April 27-29, where the St. Dominic class finished with honorable mention. This is a remarkable accomplishment, considering that high schools from throughout America are competing in this program. An incredible amount of preparation and commitment goes with competing in this challenge, and the success of these 13 students from St. Dominic Regional High School is a direct reflection on their dedication and hard work, as well as that of their instructor.

It is so important that our young men and women have a firm understanding about the documents upon which our Nation was founded, and how those documents are as relevant to our lives today as they were when they were written. Indeed, through this challenge, students do so much more than simply learn the content of our Constitution and Bill of Rights. They come to think about the meaning of these documents, how they have been interpreted over the years, and the ways in which they are very much living documents which continue to evolve even today. As these young people grow into adulthood, and the responsibilities that come with being citizens of this great country, they will be able to analyze and approach issues of the day with a firm understanding of the underpinnings of our democracy.

I am pleased and proud to know that these outstanding students from Maine will be well prepared for their further education, and to be full participants in and contributors to their country. Again, I congratulate these young Mainers and wish them all the best for what will certainly be a bright and successful future. ●

HONORING LUCILLE MAURER

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to join the citizens of Maryland in honoring a distinguished public servant, and a respected role model, Lucille Maurer, who died earlier this month.

I am proud to have served with Lucy Maurer in the Maryland House of Delegates after her appointment in 1969. While Lucy was selected to serve the people of Montgomery County, her interests and efforts extended far beyond parochial concerns, encompassing all

the citizens of Maryland, especially the children. A formula that she was instrumental in devising—and in fact bears her name—the Lee-Maurer formula, is still used by the State of Maryland to determine the amount of State educational assistance that each county receives, and ensures those jurisdictions most in need received the state assistance they require to assure educational opportunities for all of Maryland's children.

In addition to her commitment to the children of our State, Lucy was gifted with a keen grasp of State finances and budgeting issues which served her well as Maryland's first female treasurer. Elected to this position in 1987 by the State legislature, Lucy brought to the treasurer's office the same commitment and competence which characterized her service in the House of Delegates.

Throughout her 35-year career in public service, as well as in her work with organizations such as the PTA and the League of Women Voters, Lucille Maurer was a person who effectively brought people together for worthy purposes and with commendable results. She was a positive and unifying force in our State and her quiet competence and pleasant demeanor will be deeply missed. She was a good friend and respected colleague in the public service, and I would like to take this opportunity to extend my deepest and heartfelt sympathies to her husband, Ely and her sons, Stephen, Russell, and Edward.

Mr. President, in testimony to Lucy's exceptional efforts on behalf of the people of Maryland, I ask that the following articles from the Baltimore Messenger, the Baltimore Sun, and the Washington Post, which pay tribute to this respected and honored individual be printed in the RECORD.

The articles follow:

[From the Baltimore Messenger, June 26, 1996]

STATE OWES MAURER DEBT OF GRATITUDE

The death of Lucille Maurer is a sad reminder of how far Maryland government has come since the days when bankers controlled the state treasurer. Or, more accurately, when you had to be a banker to become state treasurer.

Partly because of reforms instituted by Maurer and the late Billy James, her immediate predecessor as state treasurer, those days are gone.

For decades before they came along, the office was a fiefdom of Baltimore bankers favored by the General Assembly. This flowed from the quaint practice of letting the House and Senate elect the treasurer by joint ballot. Because a delegate's vote in this process is equal to a senator's vote and because delegates outnumber senators, this is one of the few situations in which the House holds the upper hand.

Until 1966, the treasurer's post paid only \$2,500 a year but was still one of the most prized jobs in Maryland politics.

The reason? Banks paid little or no interest on the hundreds of millions deposited in them by the state, and the treasurer decided whose banks got this bonanza.

He—it was always a man; Maurer was the only woman elected to the job in its 221-year

history—also decided which politicians or other insiders got the juicy casualty insurance business on state property—schools, office buildings, even the State House and the governor's mansion itself.

One state treasurer insisted that any qualified agent could play in this little game. When I tried to pry the list of participants from him to check this, he refused and threw me out of his office. There was no freedom of information law then, but the game began to fall apart when his refusal was reported. An indignant legislator made him cough it up.

This led to more equitable distribution of the state insurance business. Then, with James and Maurer, came reform of the no-interest bank-deposit system.

James, a highly respected former Senate president, was the first to require that banks pay interest on state accounts. Maurer refined the practice to include offsets of some banking services in exchange for interest. Both ran the office responsibly and never confused the banks' interests with the public interest.

James, and now Maurer, are gone. But because they abolished an obsolescent, putrescent practice, the state owes lasting tribute to the memory of both.

MAURER, 73, DIES OF BRAIN TUMOR

(By Thomas Waldron and Marina Sarris)

Lucille Maurer, a suburban Washington legislator who championed state aid for Baltimore and later became Maryland's first woman treasurer, died yesterday at her home in Silver Spring of complications from a benign brain tumor. She was 73.

Mrs. Maurer's health problems forced her to resign as treasurer in January, ending a career in public service that spanned more than 35 years.

Friends and elected officials yesterday recalled a determined and incisive woman who brought a personable, optimistic approach to politics and life.

"To me, she's the model of a public servant," said state Del. Nancy K. Kopp, a Montgomery Democrat and long-time friend and colleague. "She was intelligent, dedicated and willing to go in and fight long, tough battles, battles that might last for years."

"She paved the way for a lot of women in politics early on, and she proved that a woman can produce as much as any man," said Sen. Ida G. Ruben, also of Montgomery County Democrat.

During her 16 years as a legislator, Mrs. Maurer was scarcely known outside political circles. But inside the State House, she was respected for her keen understanding of state finances and her statewide perspective on budget issues.

Mrs. Maurer was widely appreciated around the capital for her work crafting the complicated formula that has been used for two decades to determine the amount of state education aid each county receives—a formula known as Lee-Maurer, for Mrs. Maurer and former acting Gov. Blair Lee III.

Under the formula, the richer a county was, the less state aid it received, which benefited poorer areas such as Baltimore City.

While her concern for other jurisdictions won her acclaim in Annapolis, it did not always impress the people back home. Her aversion to parochialism helped cost her a Senate seat in 1986.

In 1987, the legislature elected her to the job of treasurer, where she oversaw state investments and the sale of state bonds.

As treasurer, Mrs. Maurer also was the first woman to sit on the Maryland Board of Public Works, the three-member panel that approves all major state contracts.

As a board member, she expressed herself firmly yet quietly, at least compared with

her more outspoken and colorful colleagues, former Gov. William Donald Schaefer and Comptroller Louis L. Goldstein.

"She was a woman of passion, ability and intelligence," said Mr. Goldstein. "She held her own while we had some very unusual discussions back in the governor's private office."

Gov. Parris N. Glendening said, "Through persistence, professionalism and quiet persuasion, she epitomized the art of good government and good politics."

The former Lucille Darwin was born in New York City in 1922 and grew up in Rockland County, north of the city.

She received a degree in economics from the Women's College of the University of North Carolina. After working as an economist with the U.S. Tariff Commission, she received a master's degree from Yale University in 1945.

She moved to Montgomery County in 1950 and became active in community groups, particularly the League of Women Voters. That led to two terms on the county school board from 1960 to 1968.

In 1969, she was appointed to fill a vacancy in the House of Delegates representing a suburban district that took in parts of Wheaton and Silver Spring.

At that time, Mrs. Maurer was one of only a handful of women in the legislature. She won re-election to four four-year terms in the House.

As a legislator, Mrs. Maurer took on issues of concern to many mothers, bills to regulate public swimming pools and camps for children, for instance, and to strengthen laws on child abuse.

Colleagues recalled that she did her homework on the issues, took unwavering positions but remained cordial and diplomatic with her opponents.

"She never made a public display of a confrontation, but she let you know personally how she felt, in a quiet way," Mrs. Ruben said.

The Evening Sun wrote in a 1975 editorial, "Without the rancorous or strident tones too often heard on the subject, she has been a persuasive, constructive leader in the movement for women's rights."

Her career came to a crossroads in a hard-fought campaign for the state Senate in 1986. Her opponent, Idamae Garrott, accused her of caring too little about Montgomery County and worrying too much about the financial needs of Baltimore.

Senator Garrott's message resonated at home. "Montgomery County was feeling the pinch," Senator Ruben said. "Taxes were rising and people felt they were not getting the services they thought they should."

Mrs. Maurer lost, but rebounded quickly when the General Assembly elected her treasurer in early 1987.

A private burial is planned in Rockland County, N.Y. A memorial service will be held later in Maryland.

Mrs. Maurer is survived by her husband of 51 years, Ely Maurer, an assistant legal adviser in the U.S. State Department; three sons, Stephen Maurer of Swarthmore, Pa., Russell Maurer of Pepper Pike, Ohio, and Edward Maurer of Lido Beach, N.Y.; and seven grandchildren.

[From the Washington Post, June 22, 1996]

LUCILLE MAURER

For as long as anyone can remember, Montgomery County has been a wellspring of civic and public service, famed for its concentration of highly informed, superactive citizens who revel in pursuing the essentials of good local government. Out of this grassroots tradition and on to the high office of state treasurer came Lucille Maurer, an

able, knowledgeable and beloved servant of her fellow Marylanders. Mrs. Maurer, who died this week at the age of 73, rose to recognition along the classic civic-path—from PTA to the League of Women Voters, two terms on the county school board, 18 years in the Maryland state legislature and nine years as treasurer until her resignation for health reasons last January.

Never one to seek the spotlight, Mrs. Maurer won attention and respect for her hard work, fairness and gentle approach to political solutions. Early on, her keen sense of local and state finances won her acclaim and additional responsibilities. If there was any quarrel with her performance in Annapolis, it came from those in her county who did not appreciate one of her greatest strengths: the times when she would forsake parochialism in the interest of statewide concerns. She believed that the health of the state as a whole was in the interests of her constituents—and worked to that end on funding formulas aimed at helping those areas most in need, and especially Maryland's poorest children.

When she became the state's first female treasurer and the highest-ranking state official from the Washington suburbs, Mrs. Maurer transformed the office, ending old-fashioned bookkeeping techniques, consolidating operations and selling off much of the state's stock portfolio before a downturn in the market. It was this blend of hard-nosed decision-making and personal congeniality that endeared Lucy Maurer to those with whom she worked as well as the many more whom she served with dedication, integrity and fondness. ●

BURLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT TRANSFER ACT

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, last evening I introduced S. 921, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain facilities at the Minidoka project to the Burley Irrigation District. The introduction of this legislation results from a hearing I held in the Senate Energy Committee on May 23, 1995, on S. 620, a generic bill to transfer reclamation facilities. At that hearing, it became obvious a general transfer bill would not work; each reclamation project has unique qualities, and projects should be addressed individually or in distinct groupings. S. 1291 addresses one specific project in Idaho.

The Reclamation Act of 1902 was part of the history of Federal public land laws designed to transfer lands out of Federal ownership and settle this Nation. The origins of that policy predate the Constitution and derive from the early debates that led to the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. The particular needs and circumstances of the arid and semiarid lands west of the 100th meridian led to various proposals to reclaim the lands, including the Desert Land Act and the Carey Act. In his State of the Union Message of 1901, President Theodore Roosevelt finally called for the Federal Government to intervene to develop the reservoirs and works necessary to accomplish such irrigation. The reclamation program was enormously successful. It grew from the irrigation program contemplated by one President Roosevelt to the mas-

sive works constructed four decades later by the second President Roosevelt. For those of us in the Northwest, there is a very personal meaning to a line from Woody Guthrie's song about the Columbia that goes: "Your power is turning our darkness to dawn, so roll on Columbia, roll on."

If what is known now had been known then, some projects may have been constructed differently. However, that is not the question we have before us. The central question is whether and to what extent the Federal Government should seek to transfer the title and responsibility for these projects. Has the Federal mission been accomplished?

As I noted in my introductory statement to S. 620, the best transfer case would be the single purpose irrigation or municipal and industrial [M&I] system that is fully repaid, operation has long since been transferred, and the water rights are held privately. That is the case with the Burley Irrigation District transfer.

The transfer of title is not a new idea. Authority to transfer title to the All American Canal is contained in section 7 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928. General authority is contained in the 1955 Distribution Systems Loan Act. Recently, Congress passed legislation dealing with Elephant Butte and Vermejo.

The Burley Irrigation District is part of the Minidoka project that was built under the authorization of the 1902 Reclamation Act. By a contract executed in 1926, the district assumed the operation and maintenance of the system.

All construction contracts and costs for the canals system, pumping plants, power house, transmission lines, and houses have been paid in full. Contracts for storage space at Minidoka Dam, Jackson Dam, American Falls, and Palisades have been paid in full, along with all maintenance fees. This project is a perfect example of the Federal Government maintaining only a bare title, and that title should now be transferred to the project recipients who have paid for the facilities and rights of the Burley Irrigation District. ●

MILLION PAGES PROJECT

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I rise today to commend the students, teachers, parents, and librarian Jeannie Riley at Meadows Elementary School in Huntington, WV. This group worked together in an outstanding effort to promote literacy through the million pages reading program.

Jeannie Riley wanted to challenge students at Meadows Elementary School to read 1 million pages by the end of the school year. She worked with school administrators, teachers, and parents to provide creative incentives for the students to read, using activities such as afternoon dances and