

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
DR. MONIFA A. JUMANNE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman who has dedicated her life to educating our Nation's youth. On July 9, 1997, Dr. Monifa A. Jumanne was honored for her 10 years of dedicated service to the faculty, staff, and most importantly the students of Oakland University in Rochester, MI, as she prepares to leave her role as director of the Department of Special Programs.

A native of Detroit, MI, Dr. Jumanne received her bachelor's degree from Western Michigan University in 1965. She was the first in her family to achieve this goal. She returned to Detroit and received her master's degree in 1971 and her doctorate in 1994, both from Wayne State University in Detroit. Since 1965, Dr. Jumanne has made a positive impact on the lives of thousands of young people around the world in her roles of teacher, instructor, consultant, and administrator. She has worked in Michigan, Ohio, California, Kansas, and even Monrovia, Liberia. From 1973 to 1981, she traveled and taught throughout West Africa.

In 1987, Dr. Jumanne became director of Oakland University's Department of Student Support Services, later renamed the Department of Special Programs. As director, Dr. Jumanne administered the Academic Opportunity Program, a TRIO program funded by the U.S. Department of Education, which provides an opportunity for a quality college education to students who have been labeled "at-risk." For Dr. Jumanne this program holds a very special place in her heart for it provided her with the opportunity to provide counsel and encouragement to many students that came from similar backgrounds as she. Under Dr. Jumanne's leadership, 979 students have entered the program with at least 500 receiving undergraduate degrees. Her knowledge of and great success with the TRIO program led to her being appointed a trainer of new TRIO directors.

Dr. Monifa Jumanne has served in a number of important positions but the two most important are mentor and friend. Without Dr. Jumanne's resolve, strength, and love, many young adults may have never stepped foot on a college campus or received their degree at a commencement ceremony their heads held high and their hearts filled with a sense of accomplishment and pride. For her work to improve the quality of life for all people through education, we owe her a debt of gratitude.

Dr. Jumanne will certainly be missed at Oakland University but I know that her contributions to the community will never be forgotten. Mr. Speaker, as Dr. Jumanne begins her new position as assistant dean for Student and Community Life at the Interdenominational and Theological Center in Atlanta, GA, please join me in wishing her all the best.

THE BWCA WILDERNESS LEGACY
ACT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 1997

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the BWCA Wilderness Legacy Act. This legislation provides further protections for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness in northeastern Minnesota. This Forest Service wilderness area is the most popular, most widely used wilderness area in our entire National Wilderness System.

The National Government has always recognized the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness [BWCAW] as a special area and a unique national treasure. From the designation of the Superior National Forest by President Teddy Roosevelt, to the inclusion of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in the original Wilderness Act by Senator Hubert Humphrey, the BWCAW has been singled out as an area worthy of special attention and preservation.

That special attention has been worthwhile for our Nation, for Minnesota, for northeastern Minnesotans, and for all those families who have used and enjoyed the BWCA Wilderness. The BWCAW is the most widely used of all our units within the National Wilderness System. While the BWCAW makes up only 1 percent of the total Wilderness System acreage, this alone accounts for over 10 percent of the use.

This level of use provided a real economic boost to northeastern Minnesota. According to U.S. Forest Service testimony before a Senate Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee, the BWCAW and its users contribute nearly \$30 million to the local economy each year.

Unfortunately, the popularity of the BWCAW has also necessitated reasoned and increased restrictions and protections for the resource, due to the fact that the BWCAW is such a highly fragile resource that cannot withstand the trauma of such overuse or abusive use. If the BWCAW is to be available for the enjoyment of our children and grandchildren, effective and responsible limits on the use of the resource and the intrusion of man must be firmly set in place.

The popularity and the competing uses of the BWCAW have engendered passionate views on this resource and its protection. Today's controversy and the inability to reach a complete consensus should not be surprising nor is it a new phenomena. The BWCAW has been the focus of some controversy throughout its history. Every effort at preserving the BWCAW for the enjoyment of future generations has been met by strong opposition. The designation in the 1920's of parts of the Superior National Forest as primitive and off limits to roads; President Truman's ban of flights over the BWCAW below 4,000 feet; and the designation of the area in the 1960's invoked disputes similar to those we see today. Even the decision in the 1977 Boundary Waters

Canoe Area Wilderness Act to ban logging in the wilderness was hotly contested. Today these steps are accepted and viewed by most Minnesota as essential to preserving the wilderness.

Some have tried to portray today's debate over restoring trucks to two portages in the BWCAW as issues of access and broken promises. That is not the case. This is not a debate about access to motorized lakes because motorboats use and access are being accomplished and fully utilized in accord with the 1978 BWCAW Wilderness Act.

According to the Forest Service, the day use motor permits for Basswood in 1994 and 1995 were completely used—1,017 day use permits for the Newton-Pipestone entry point and 1,358 for Prairie Portage. For Trout Lake, 95 percent of the permits were used in 1994—539 out of 565 permits—with 81 percent used in 1995—456 out of 565 permits. It is important to note that each permit covers up to four boats. If one assumes an average of 2 boats per permit, nearly 5,000 motorboats entered Basswood Lake via the Newton-Pipestone and Prairie Portages each year under day use permits issued, while approximately 1,000 motorboats entered Trout Lake. As the Forest Service data demonstrates, even after the trucks were removed from the portages, access to Trout and Basswood was and is available. For individuals who do not want to or cannot portage their own boat, commercial portage services are available for Prairie Portage.

Six-thousand motorboats can't be wrong—a feasible, nonmotorized means of transporting boats across the portages exist and mechanized portages should not and need not be reintroduced into the BWCA.

This legislation, which I am introducing today, establishes for congressional consideration, an alternative policy path and future for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. It is a policy course that emphasizes protection of the wilderness and nonmotorized use over increased motor use. It is a policy course that, based on last year's debate, enjoys the support of a broad majority of Minnesotans.

The impact of the BWCA Wilderness Legacy Act is straightforward. This legislation proposes wilderness addition and protections for 7,400 new acres in the BWCAW. The bill closes to motorboat use Lac La Croix and Loon Lake on the western boundary of the BWCA. It also closes, effective January 1, 1999, all of Sea Gull Lake within the wilderness to motorboat use. Under the current law only a portion of Sea Gull Lake is to be closed to motorboat use on that date, the remaining section of the lake currently is scheduled to remain open for motorboat use. Finally, the legislation prohibits the use of towboats within the entire BWCA wilderness.

I understand the strong feelings that all Minnesotans have regarding the BWCAW. Minnesotans and the Nation view the BWCAW as a national treasure. All of Minnesota has a stake in and a responsibility toward the future of the BWCAW. In Minnesota, such stewardship responsibilities are a serious matter.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

These Minnesotans, an overwhelming majority of the State, support policies that protect the BWCAW and ensure the this phenomenal resource is available for more than the instant gratification and pleasure of solely today's generation. These Minnesotans, in all statewide polls and in their letters and comments to me and other members of the State congressional delegation, have strongly voiced their views that this fragile resource should be preserved as an valuable wilderness legacy for today and tomorrow.

The BWCAW Wilderness Legacy Act sets in place the policy path to accomplish that goal and honor this Minnesota and national sentiment.

BWCA WILDERNESS LEGACY ACT

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

Section 1. Bill Title. The BWCA Wilderness Legacy Act.

Section 2. Congressional findings.

The BWCA offers a unique lakeland experience for present and future generations. The BWCA is an international, national and Minnesota treasure worthy of preservation as a wilderness area. Congress has supported the protection of the BWCA as a wilderness area. The BWCA is the most widely used wilderness unit in the entire wilderness system. A majority of Minnesotans support greater wilderness protection for the BWCAW. Further protection of the BWCA is necessary.

Section 3. Wilderness Additions.

Expands the BWCA Wilderness by 7,370 acres. The total wilderness area is increased from 1,087,000 to 1,094,370 acres. (Specific wilderness additions are listed below.)

Section 4. Motorized Use.

Closes all portions of Sea Gull Lake within the wilderness area to motorized use on January 1, 1999. Closes Lac La Croix and Leon Lake to motorized use on the date of enactment. Prohibits the use of towboats within the entire BWCA wilderness on January 1, 1998.

Section 5. Extends current prohibition on aircraft over the BWCA to wilderness additions.

WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—7370 ACRES

(1) Crocodile Lake Addition. (40 acres)—Far western tip currently outside border, though the vast majority of Crocodile Lake lies within the BWCAW. Crocodile lies just south of popular East Bearskin Lake.

(2) Dislocation Lake Addition. (340 acres)—Off the Gunflint Trail southwest of Lima Mountain, immediately north of the Ram Lake BWCA entry point #44. State and federal land only. Includes Dislocation and Sled Lakes just outside wilderness border.

(3) Ball Club Lake Addition. (800 acres)—Near Eagle Mountain, includes BWCA entry point 42. Includes (3) Ball Club Lake, Ball Club Creek, and Cleaver Lake leading into BWCA Wilderness.

(4) Lizz Lake Addition. (100 acres)—includes all of Lizz Lake which is currently half out of the wilderness. All federal land. On the popular and heavily used canoe route from Poplar Lake into wilderness; entry point 47.

(5) Meditation Lake Addition. (40 acres)—Located just southeast of Seagull. Eastern shore of lake outside BWCAW, western shore within; all federal shoreline. Connected by 20 rod portage to Seagull Lake.

(6) West Round Lake. (240 acres)—All federal land. Includes all of West Round Lake and Edith Lake on the popular canoe route from public landing on Round. Entry point 53.

(7) Bedew Lake Addition. (40 acres)—Just north of Rush Lake and south of Gunflint Trail. Lake currently half out of the wilderness.

(8) Nighthawk Lake Addition. (30 acres)—Nighthawk Lake lies SE of Swamp Lake near the Gunflint Trail. Nighthawk Lake is currently half in, half out of the wilderness.

(9) Camp Lake Addition. (50 acres)—This lake lies west of Newton Lake. The wilderness boundary currently cuts through the lake; most of the lake currently lies inside the wilderness. The addition includes nearly all federal land, with perhaps just a sliver of county land.

(10) Geraldine Lake Addition. (60 acres)—This lake lies half in and half out of the BWCAW, just west of the North arm of Burntside Lake. All federal land, in Sec. 4.

(11) Homer-Brule Addition. (2,880 acres)—North end of the RARE-II proposed addition. This addition includes all federal land except for a county 40 on Homer, a county 40 on Axe Lake, a state 40 on Juno (some already in BWCA), and the previously private lands (now all federal) on Sky Blue Waters Lodge site on Brule. Public landing on far east end of Homer Lake. Nesting site of rare Boreal Owl. Homer Lake currently half in, half out of BWCA Wilderness. Popular Canoe route, entry point 40.

(12) Ham Lake Addition. (600 acres)—Entirely federally owned land. Currently serves as BWCA entry point 51. Includes all of Ham Lake within wilderness, including four wilderness campsites on Ham.

(13) Star Lake Addition. (660 acres)—Opposite Homer Lake across road. All state and federal land; state owns southern bay.

(14) Stuart Portage Addition. (550 acres)—Protects entire Stuart River portage; appropriately three-quarters of a mile from the wilderness boundary to the trailhead.

(15) Mine-Dogleg-Chub Lakes Addition. (940 acres)—Includes all of these three lakes. Private land around Mine Lake (Ogelbay Norton) has since been purchased by the Forest Service through FY 92 LAWCON funds. Site of former Paulsen Mine, circa 1893. Protests east end of Kekekabic Trail.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. THOMAS F. JULICH

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 1997

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to publicly thank, and pay tribute to, a man who embodies the notion of public service. Lt. Col. Thomas F. Julich will leave his command as district engineer of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, in a ceremony tomorrow on the campus of the Citadel.

A 1976 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, Lieutenant Colonel Julich earned a master of science degree in civil engineering from the University of Washington and is a registered professional engineer in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Military honors conferred upon Lieutenant Colonel Julich include the Meritorious Service Medal with one oakleaf cluster, Army Commendation Medal with two oakleaf clusters, and the Army Achievement Medal with one oakleaf cluster. In addition to his domestic assignments, Lieutenant Colonel Julich has served tours in Asia and Europe.

As a Member of Congress, I view my role as a voice for the many constituents I represent who have no other presence in Washington. In this role, I interact with officials at all levels of the executive branch, and I know that each of them are dedicated employees who truly wish to serve the public interest.

A very few of these public servants are remarkable in that their level of dedication and professionalism exemplify the very best in what I consider a noble calling. Lieutenant Colonel Julich certainly falls within this category. Time and time again, I have called upon him to provide information so that I may advocate for my congressional district and its residents. Each and every time, my request was met with the same pleasant, professional, and very capable response.

I am very pleased to say that I also got to know Lieutenant Colonel Julich as a person, not just a public servant. I admire his dedication and I respect his integrity. Lieutenant Colonel Julich will be moving to the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management at the Pentagon. All I can say is that the Pentagon's gain will be Charleston's loss.

LEGISLATION THAT MAKES SENSE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 1997

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues this editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on July 4, 1997. This editorial brings attention to the positive effect of a law passed by the Nebraska Legislature in 1981 referred to as the "Good Samaritan" law which protects anyone donating food from civil lawsuits. Without passage of this law in my home State of Nebraska, thousands of pounds of food that now feeds needy individuals would instead be thrown out each and every day. This Member would also like to commend the many businesses in my home State that contribute their unsold and left-over food and also to commend the charitable organizations that ensure that the food is distributed to needy people.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, July 4, 1997]

LESS FOOD GOES TO WASTE IN OMAHA

More than one-fourth of the food produced in the United States goes to waste, according to an Agriculture Department study. But in Omaha, the picture is different.

Nationally, more than 96 billion pounds of food of all kinds was lost in 1995, the government study indicated. It spoiled in the home refrigerator. It became outdated or damaged in grocery stores. It was left over, unserved, at restaurants and wedding receptions, in company lunchrooms and fast-food places, taco stands and bagel shops across the country.

In Omaha, a gratifying amount of food isn't wasted. Thanks to the generosity of businesses and the determination of the community's charitable organizations, a lot of good, healthful food that might have been tossed out is feeding hundreds of homeless and needy people.

Paul Koch, executive director of Siena-Francis House, said his organization serves 205,000 meals a year on a food budget of less than \$2,000. Most food is donated. Fast-food restaurants, donut shops, food stores, restaurants and large corporations all helped, he said.

The Open Door Mission also benefits from local generosity. Pastor Bob Timberlake said the mission serves 900 meals a day, more than 328,000 a year, and 95 percent of the food is donated. He said mission trucks go to Mutual of Omaha, where they pick up all the