

service. With gratitude and thanks I congratulate these Sisters of Mercy on their 50th and silver anniversaries.

Sister Maria Dolores Borja was born in Sumay, Guam, to Jose and Maria Soledad Sablan Borja. With a nursing degree from the Mercy School of Nursing, Sister Maria Dolores spent 15 years as a hall supervisor at Mercy Hospital in Charlotte, NC, and over 26 years at St. Joseph's Hospital. She later returned to Guam to take care of her godson and has since been working with the archbishop on archdiocesan projects. In addition to her work with the archdiocese, she has been actively involved with Catholic Daughters of America, the Catholic pro-life organization, Lina'la' Sin Casino, Health Care Service, and Guam Memorial Hospital. Her life has always reflected her motto of "Fiat Voluntas Tua"—Your Will Be Done—and continues to demonstrate her strong faith.

Sister Mary Roberta Taitano, the daughter of Francisco Watkins and Tomasa Capeda Mateo, began her service as a Sister of Mercy in 1947 when she was received as a novice, along with Sister Maria Dolores in the historic Reception Ceremony at the Agana Cathedral. As a former English major at the Regis College in Massachusetts, Sister Mary Roberta has always had a strong interest in the welfare of children. She has served as a teacher at St. Anthony School and as principal at Cathedral Grade School and the Academy of Our Lady of Guam. Currently, she is the administrator of Mercy Heights Nursery and Kindergarten in Perezville.

Sister Mary Damien Terlaje shares Sister Mary Roberta Taitano's love of children. One of the 11 children of the late Francisco Terlaje and the late Maria Terlaje, Sister Mary Damien Terlaje entered the Sisters of Mercy in 1946. She has taught at the Cathedral Grade School in Agana, the St. Anthony School, and most recently, at the Santa Barbara School. Sister Mary Damien Terlaje has also been involved in nursing work at the Mercy Hospital in Charlotte, NC, and is currently serving at the Infant of Prague Nursery in Tai. Despite her many years of service to the church and her great contributions, she still prescribes to the prayer "Lord, I Am Not Worthy," a motto indicative of her humility and dedication.

Lastly, I'd like to congratulate Sister Trini Pangelinan on her silver anniversary as a Sister of Mercy. The daughter of Jose and Maria Pangelinan, she entered the Sisters of Mercy in 1964. Sister Trini Pangelinan holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Guam and a master's degree in social work from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. With her training, she has been able to serve the Guam community in many ways. She has worked for the archdiocesan family and the Youth Ministry, served as the director of incorporation for the Sisters of Mercy, chaired the Social Justice Committee and Communications Team, served as co-spiritual director for the Couples for Christ movements, and helped found the Rainbows for All God's Children Program. Through all her services, her motto remains "Glory To the Trinity."

Once again, I stand to acknowledge the great contributions these four Sisters of Mercy have made to the welfare of not only Guam but also the United States. It is truly an honor for me to recognize these four Chamorro women on the occasion of their 50th and silver anniversary in the religious life.

GIVE FANS A CHANCE

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a column by Michael J. Volpe. Some members may recall Mr. Volpe from his bid in late 1996 and early 1997 to be a Free Agent Fan of major league baseball. Volpe used the attention generated from this effort to make the point that baseball fans felt neglected by owners, players, and their agents who were too busy chasing multi-million-dollar deals and forgetting the sportsmanship and fun of baseball.

Mr. Volpe now writes a nationally syndicated column for Universal Press Syndicate [UPS]. His column, entitled "Fans May Get a Chance to Invest in Baseball Teams" makes the connection between allowing public ownership of sports teams and improving the livability of our communities. Specifically, he points out that public ownership would help balance the private business interests of team owners with the public interests of communities who want to enjoy the direct and indirect benefits of having a professional sports team. Mr. Volpe notes that "classic nine to five working stiffs [should] have the opportunity to own a piece of a major league baseball team".

Mr. Volpe and I see eye-to-eye on this issue. Earlier this year I introduced H.R. 590, the Give Fans a Chance Act, which Mr. Volpe describes as " * * * the most promising opportunity for the average fan to become an owner of his or her favorite professional sports team." The bill is designed to give communities the tools to invest in their own livability by allowing them to purchase their home sports team. The bill eliminates league rules against public ownership, gives communities a voice in team relocation decisions, and ties the leagues' broadcast antitrust exemption to the requirements in this bill.

Allowing communities to invest in their own livability makes sense for both the teams and the communities. The Green Bay Packers, founded in 1919, are a perfect example. In 1950, the fans saved the team from bankruptcy through a one and only public stock offering. Since then, this team from the NFL's smallest city has seen 175 consecutive sellouts, 11 championships, and three Superbowls, including the Superbowl they won this year. They have the best record in the NFL.

The Packers aren't an ordinary football team. Their fans aren't ordinary fans. And their community isn't an ordinary community—because 1,915 residents of Green Bay and other Packer Backers own their football team. The Packers help hold the Green Bay community together. More communities should have the opportunity Green Bay, WI, has to invest in their home sports team. More teams should have the opportunity to develop a loyal cadre of fans who will support the team through thick and thin.

I urge my colleagues to review Mr. Volpe's column and cosponsor my legislation.

FANS MAY GET CHANCE TO INVEST IN
BASEBALL TEAMS

(By Michael J. Volpe)

The owners of major league baseball teams are all men and women of great wealth.

George Steinbrenner, owner of the New York Yankees, made his millions through the shipping industry. Marge Schott of the Cincinnati Reds and Bud Selig of the Milwaukee Brewers are rich through auto dealerships. Blockbuster Videos helped make Florida Marlins owner Wayne Huizenga wealthy, while Peter Angelos of the Baltimore Orioles is an affluent labor law attorney.

However, unlike other sports teams, there are no classic nine to five working stiffs who have the opportunity to own a piece of a major league baseball team.

The Green Bay Packers football team, for instance, which won last year's Super Bowl, is owned by 1,915 individuals, most of whom are residents of Wisconsin. Fifty-eight percent of the Florida Panthers hockey team (ironically also owned by Huizenga), was sold to the public in 1996 at \$10 a share. The Boston Celtics basketball team is also publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Major League baseball fans have been shut out on public ownership of teams until now. But two elected officials, who reside at opposite ends of the country, have quietly begun working to change that.

H.R. 590, the "Give Fans A Chance Act", is the most promising opportunity for the average fan to become an owner of his or her favorite professional sports team. The legislation is authored by freshman Representative Earl Blumenauer (D-Oregon), and is cosponsored by 15 other members of the House. According to a summary of the bill, the Act is designed "to give communities the tools to invest in their own livability of allowing them to purchase their home sports team" through public stock options and local community ownership.

Specifically, the bill prohibits any professional sports league from denying public ownership of teams. It requires a professional sports league, when considering approving the relocation of a member team, to take into account strict criteria. These include fan loyalty; the extent to which the team benefits from public financing; whether the community is opposed to the relocation; and, whether there are bona fide investors (including fans) offering fair market value to purchase the team and keep it in the home community.

If a league ignores the later provision, it will lose its sports broadcast antitrust exemption, a congressionally granted benefit which allows for sale to a single purchaser. Sports broadcasting rights bring millions of dollars in revenues to Major League Baseball teams each year.

Blumenauer's bill, which awaits House action, is unique because his state has no major league baseball team. "I don't have any particular bone to pick with the Leagues or their member teams," he said in a statement, so "I can hopefully evaluate this issue from a public policy perspective, as opposed to a more parochial" one. He quite simply wants to ensure "that teams are playing it straight with their communities" and are fair to the fans.

A measure similarly designed to aid fans was introduced in the Virginia State House earlier this year by Delegate Robert G. Marshall (R-Manassas). Marshall's bill would have established the Virginia Baseball Authority as a non-profit organization which would sell shares in a Major League Baseball team in small denominations. "You would be able to own a little piece of baseball heaven for as little as \$100 a share," Marshall said. Although his bill was not acted upon this year, Marshall said he plans to reintroduce the bill in next year's legislative session. His bill is important because Major League Baseball has indicated that Virginia may be a leading candidate to get a major league franchise in the next five years either through expansion or relocation of an existing team.

Although it is uncertain whether either piece of legislation will eventually become law, it is a fact that since 1950, there have been 68 franchise moves in baseball, football, basketball and hockey, 37 of which have taken place since 1970. Some existing baseball franchises are in financial trouble, including the Marlins, whose owner Wayne Huizenga now estimates his team will lose \$30 million this year, forcing him to reduce his payroll next season or sell the franchise.

Perhaps Huizenga could take a page from his hockey franchise, and sell the Marlins back to the team's fans. This would go a long way towards establishing a balance between the private interests of team owners to maintain a profitable business and the ability of the Florida community to enjoy the direct and indirect benefits of having a professional baseball team.

NASA LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER: PART 2

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and pay credit to the excellent work being conducted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's [NASA's] Lewis Research Center [Lewis].

The center, located in Cleveland, OH, is one of 10 NASA field centers. Employing more than 2,000 personnel and comprised in more than 140 buildings, Lewis is one of NASA's larger research facilities and has, since its groundbreaking in 1941, been invested with some \$480 million. Lewis has developed an international reputation for its research on jet propulsion systems and under the current directorship of Donald Campbell, research and development of new propulsion power is continuing to flourish.

NASA has designated Lewis as its No. 1 center for aeropropulsion. Its pioneering work in developing and verifying aeropropulsion technology has benefited the Nation directly, through the results and data which it has compiled and also through the transfer of this knowledge to U.S. industry. Indirectly, such advances have significantly contributed to the promotion of economic growth and national security through safe and superior U.S. aircraft propulsion systems.

Lewis is also NASA's Center of Excellence in Turbomachinery. It has developed innovative technology and made use of its analytical and experimental expertise to enhance future aerospace technology. Lewis' other roles and missions include aeronautics research, on-board space applications and commercial communications.

The following Congressional Research Service report, "NASA Lewis Research Center: Part 2," outlines the functions, history, and current roles and missions of the center:

NASA LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER: PART 2 INTRODUCTION

This report examines the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) Lewis Research Center (LeRC).¹ Changes at the center during the 1990s are examined as well as how NASA's announced plans compare with Lewis' current roles and missions.

Whenever the closing of any of NASA's centers is discussed within the space commu-

nity, some mention Lewis as a likely candidate. This report finds that although Lewis has been downsized at a greater rate in the 1990s than most of NASA's centers, it does not appear to be in danger of being closed in the near-term if currently planned budgets are funded. As currently envisioned, Lewis is expected to have a significant role in NASA's future in fulfilling the goals set forth in the agency's strategic plan through 2025 and beyond.

LOCATION

The center is located 20 miles southwest of Cleveland, Ohio, occupying 350 acres of land adjacent to Cleveland Hopkins International Airport. Lewis comprises more than 140 buildings that include 24 major facilities and over 500 specialized research and test facilities. Additional facilities are located at Plum Brook Station, a 6,400-acre facility about 50 miles west of Cleveland and 3 miles south of Sandusky, Ohio. The center currently has approximately 2,150 employees and on-site contractors totaling approximately 1,600.² Since its initial groundbreaking in 1941, more than \$480 million has been invested in the center's capital plant. According to the center, its currently estimated replacement cost is approximately \$1.3 billion.

The Director of LeRC is Donald J. Campbell and the Deputy Director is Martin P. Kress. Julian M. Earls is the Deputy Director for Operations.

HISTORY

Lewis was established in 1941 by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA). At that time it was known as the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory. It was one of three NACA centers nationwide.³ Named for George W. Lewis, NACA's Director of Research from 1924 to 1947, the center developed an international reputation for its research on jet propulsion systems. The three NACA Centers became the nucleus of NASA when it was created in October 1958.

CURRENT ROLES AND MISSIONS

The work of Lewis is directed toward research and development of new propulsion, power, and communications technologies for application to aeronautics and space. Microgravity research in fluids and combustion also is a main area of focus. The end product of Lewis' work is knowledge, usually in the form of a report, that is made fully available to potential users—the aircraft engine industry, the energy industry, the automotive industry, the space industry, other NASA centers, and other federal government organizations.

NASA has designated Lewis as its Lead Center for Aeropropulsion. The center's role is to develop, verify, and transfer aeropropulsion technologies to U.S. industry. The center's aeropropulsion program plays a significant role in the agency's goals to promote economic growth and national security through safe, superior, and environmentally compatible U.S. civil and military aircraft propulsion systems. The agency's major efforts are in subsonic, supersonic, hypersonic, general aviation, and high-performance aircraft propulsion systems, as well as in materials, structures, internal fluid mechanics, instrumentation and controls, interdisciplinary technologies, and aircraft icing research.

Lewis has also been designated NASA's Center of Excellence in Turbomachinery. It develops innovative technology and leverages its computational, analytical, and experimental expertise in turbomachinery to enhance future aerospace programs. The goal is to attain improvements in reliability, performance, and efficiency; increases in affordability, capacity, safety, and environmental

capability; and reductions in design cycle time and development costs. Areas of focus include air-breathing propulsion and power systems, primary and auxiliary propulsion and power systems, on-board propulsion systems, and rotating machinery for the pumping of fuels. Related technologies include fans, compressors, turbines, pumps, combustors, bearings, seals, gears, inlets, nozzles, sensors, and actuators. Related disciplines include materials, structures, lubrication, acoustics, heat transfer, computational fluid dynamics, combustion, cryogenics, icing, and controls.

Lewis' roles and missions include: Managing a broad array of aeronautics research and technology propulsion activities including propulsion support technology and propulsion systems analysis; space applications involving power and on-board propulsion; commercial communications; managing intermediate and large payload launch vehicles; and microgravity research in the disciplines of combustion science, fluids physics, and ground-based research.

Lewis is a major contributor to many NASA-wide programs. These programs include: NASA's High Speed Research program in the areas of combustor design and enabling propulsion materials; the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS) effort; microgravity research on board the Space Shuttle in addition to its historical contributions to the program; the development of the Lewis-designed Electrical Power System for the International Space Station (ISS). Lewis will also be a major contributor to the microgravity science aboard the ISS including the development of the Fluids and Combustion Facility; U.S.-Russian cooperative programs such as the Mir Cooperative Solar Array and providing microgravity science experiments; and the Mars Pathfinder mission.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Lewis is one of 10 NASA field centers. The other nine field centers are Ames Research Center (ARC) in California, Dryden Flight Research Center (DFRC) in California, Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) in Maryland, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California, the Johnson Space Center (JSC) in Texas, the Langley Research Center (LaRC) in Virginia, the Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) in Alabama, and the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC) in Mississippi. Except for JPL, which is a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) run by the California Institute of Technology, all these centers are federally owned and operated facilities.

² Employee levels are as of March 1997.

³ Ames Research Center in California and Langley Research Center in Virginia were the other two.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. RICHARD L. LESHER, RETIRING PRESIDENT OF U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, February 24, Dr. Richard L. Leshner, the president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, announced his retirement. So, I rise today to recognize Dr. Leshner, an individual who in his 22-year tenure at the helm of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has displayed a singular dedication to nurturing entrepreneurship and championing the cause of America's small businesspeople.

With his steady leadership, Dr. Leshner has left a lasting legacy for our Nation's business