

One way to begin that process is to clean up our own house, and eliminate the influence of big money in politics. Campaign finance reform is needed now more than ever. Clearly no one can argue that the problem of low voter turnout in Virginia would be solved by spending more money. It is time to pass campaign finance reform and send a clear signal to the people of this country, that this Government is not for sale, that their vote does count, and that this Government belongs to the people and not the special interests.

The people are expressing this displeasure by staying home on election day. We must pass campaign finance reform before we adjourn this year. For all our sake, we cannot accept "no" as an answer.

222D ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues and all citizens of this Nation join me in congratulating the men and women of our U.S. Marine Corps as they celebrate the 222nd anniversary of the birth of the corps this Monday, November 10.

In commemoration of this event, I would like to include for the record a description of the creation of the Marine Corps in 1775 and a brief summary of the history of the Marines "from the Halls of Montezuma" to the evacuation of American citizens from strife-ridden Sierra Leone.

U.S. MARINE CORPS HERITAGE

On Friday, 10 November 1775, Col. Benedict Arnold stood on the banks of the St. Lawrence River and looked in frustration across a mile of storm-whipped water at the objective—Quebec. It was critical that Arnold's army execute the crossing before British reinforcements arrived.

Outside Boston on that same day, Gen. George Washington and his army were encamped at Cambridge. Although reasonably provisioned, there were shortages of blankets, uniforms, and powder.

In Philadelphia that same Friday morning, the President of the Congress, John Hancock, convened the Second Continental Congress to consider the situations near Quebec and Cambridge. Major items of discussion focused on relieving pressure from Arnold's army by securing Nova Scotia and replenishing Washington's army with the captured supplies.

The success of the Nova Scotia plan called for the creation of two battalions of Marines from Washington's army. Accordingly, the Continental Congress resolved that two battalions of Marines would be raised and they "be able to serve to advantage by sea when required." The new battalions would be distinguished as the First and Second Battalions of American Marines.

General Washington considered the decision to raise the Marine battalions from his army impractical. Congress relieved Washington of this responsibility and ordered the Marine battalions to be created independently of the army.

The expedition to Nova Scotia was eventually abandoned, but Congress refused to

abandon the resolution to form two new Marine battalions. The Continental Congress continued to maintain the idea of a Corps of Marines. During the subsequent decades and centuries, Congress has continued to nurture and support America's Marines.

In the aftermath of World War II, Congress directed the maintenance of a versatile and efficient Marine force. Congress resolved that a highly mobile and alert force of Marines should always be in position to impede a full-scale enemy aggression, while the American Nation is given time to mobilize its vast defense machinery. This capability remains the hallmark of today's Marine Corps.

Throughout their 222-year history, the U.S. Marine Corps has lived up to its reputation as America's most efficient force. Characterized by its amphibious, expeditionary, and combined arms capabilities, the Marine Corps has followed congressional direction that it "remain most ready when the Nation is least ready."

Since their creation in 1775, the marines have served our Nation in virtually every clime and place:

They were with John Paul Jones and Gen. George Washington during the American Revolution.

They stormed the shores of Tripoli in 1805, and raised the U.S. flag for the first time in the Eastern Hemisphere.

They were the first United States troops to enter the capital and to occupy the Halls of Montezuma in Mexico City during the Mexican War.

They were at Bull Run and New Orleans during the Civil War, in Cuba and the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, and in China during the Boxer Rebellion.

They fought at Belleau Wood, Soisson, St. Michiel, and the Argonne during World War I. They pioneered the concept of close air support in Nicaragua as marine aviators flew the first air missions in support of infantry forces.

They confirmed the legitimacy of amphibious warfare at Guadalcanal, Bougainville, Tarawa, Saipan, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa during their World War II island campaign in the Pacific.

They executed the classic amphibious assault at Inchon, and became the first military organization to conduct helicopter operations in battle.

They destroyed seven enemy divisions at the Chosin Reservoir during the war in Korea.

They added to their lineage the names Da Nang, Hue City, Phu Bai, and Khe Sanh during the war in Vietnam.

They supported our Nation's interests in Beirut, Grenada, and Panama.

They embraced the techniques of vertical short takeoff, landing high-performance aircraft, and new concepts such as maritime prepositioned shipping.

They demonstrated their quick response, combat readiness, and logistical sustainability during the Gulf War.

They demonstrated the capabilities of versatile forces in humanitarian assistance operations by distributing food to the starving people of Somalia.

Thus far in 1997, our marines have conducted or contributed to 14 operations beyond normal readiness training. The most recent of these was Operation Noble Obelisk, during which our marines assisted in the evacuation of more than 2,500 American citizens from Sierra Leone in late May and early June.

It is with these events in mind, that I say, "Happy Birthday, Marines."

MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS WILDERNESS AND ERNEST F. COE VISITOR CENTER DESIGNATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 931, which would designate the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness Area and the Ernest F. Coe Visitor Center in the Florida Everglades.

The Everglades National Park—A unique national treasure—celebrates its 50th anniversary this year. As we celebrate this important milestone, it is fitting that we recognize the contributions of both of these individuals. As anyone familiar with the everglades knows, Marjory Stoneman Douglas had dedicated her life to the everglades. Her landmark Book, "The Everglades: River of Grass" brought attention to the unique everglades ecosystem and helped set in motion the tremendous restoration efforts now underway.

Mrs. Douglas, who celebrated her 107th birthday on April 7, was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom for her efforts.

Ernest F. Coe helped lead the charge to establish the Everglades National Park and is widely regarded as the park's "father."

Coe's dedication and leadership in this area led to the authorization of the park in 1943 by Congress and the dedication by President Truman in 1947.

Over the years, the everglades and its surrounding ecosystem have fallen victim to neglect and misunderstanding. Congress and the State of Florida have supported action to save the everglades, and have worked to ensure that a coordinated, effective restoration program moves forward.

The ongoing south Florida initiative promises to combine existing programs with new targeted efforts to address many immediate and long-term needs of the everglades, including: fresh water supply and timing, wildlife protection, pollution prevention, Florida Bay improvements, and more.

As we continue to work on the larger issue of everglades restoration, I believe S. 931 offers us the opportunity to recognize the contributions of two individuals that have done so much for this national treasure and I strongly encourage my colleagues to support it.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM VOLUNTEER AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1856. This bill was unanimously reported from the Resources Committee and the amendment before the

House improves its benefits to wildlife even more.

The bill's sponsor, the gentleman from New Jersey, has done yeoman service for wildlife in this country by introducing this legislation and expeditiously bringing it before the House. The amendment does three things: it promotes volunteer programs on wildlife refuges; it protects wildlife habitat by reauthorizing the highly successful North American Wetlands Conservation Act; and it improves the management of nongame species of wildlife by reauthorizing a program of Federal matching grants for such activities.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is about protecting wildlife habitat and enhancing the management of both game and nongame wildlife. We have long since reached a point where Government cannot provide all the know-how and resources adequately to protect our wildlife. By establishing a pilot program to encourage partnerships between wildlife refuges and private organizations, we create a win-win situation for wildlife. Local citizens get an opportunity to gain firsthand experience with wildlife while enjoying the simple pleasure of volunteer service. For their part, wildlife refuges get expertise from the local community, as well as goods and services that would not otherwise be available to them.

In the 7 years of its existence, the North American Wetlands Act has resulted in the protection of more than 10 million acres of wetlands in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. \$208 million in Government funds for this voluntary, nonregulatory program have been matched by more than \$420 million in non-Federal funds, conserving valuable habitat for migratory birds and many nonmigratory species as well.

Last, the amendment reauthorizes the Partnerships for Wildlife Act, which provides matching grants for nongame wildlife conservation and appreciation. A permanent source of funding, like we have for sportfish and game conservation, is sorely needed for nongame species. The States currently estimate their unmet needs for nongame management and conservation at over \$300 million annually. I hope that we have the opportunity to give permanent funding for nongame species serious consideration next session. In the meantime, we will continue doing what we can for nongame species under the Partnerships for Wildlife Program.

This is sound legislation to benefit wildlife through nonregulatory programs that leverage scarce Federal resources. I urge the House to support H.R. 1856.

SAN MATEO COUNTY, CA—CENTER OF THE BIOSCIENCE INDUSTRY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to call to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress the significance of the biotechnology industry in San Mateo County, CA. A part of the impetus for my remarks today is the release of a recent report, "Bioscience in San Mateo County: An Industry Study," which was prepared by the Bay Area Bioscience Center in cooperation with SAMCEDA, the

San Mateo County Economic Development Association.

The bioscience research industry in San Mateo County was ushered into our area in 1976, when the founders of Genentech, a pioneer and major biotech firm, rented space and began operations in the city of South San Francisco. Today, San Mateo County is home to nearly 100 bioscience companies employing over 10,000 men and women. In the past 15 years, San Mateo County has become one of the world's most important centers for the research and the commercialization of bioscience research and development.

The economic benefit to our local communities from bioscience companies is significant. Bioscience companies pay high wages, provide steady employment, and are environmentally clean operations. The members of its work force are well-educated and involved in their residential communities.

To win the benefits of this vibrant bioscience industry in our communities, economic development initiatives to support local bioscience companies have been undertaken by dozens of cities, counties, and States throughout the United States, as well as by Canada and many European countries. Often these recruitment efforts have targeted San Mateo County and other northern California companies with a variety of incentives. Although San Mateo County is the fortunate birthplace of the bioscience industry, there continues to be fierce competition for the industry's future growth.

In the 1950's and 1960's, California's civic and business leadership advanced the State economically by anticipating and encouraging the growth of the aerospace and the electronics industries. The basic elements of that long-term technology development strategy helped create a prosperous Silicon Valley and, more recently, benefited our State's growing bioscience industry.

According to the report "Bioscience in San Mateo County: An Industry Study," few foreign countries and only one other State (Massachusetts) can match the extent of San Mateo County's booming bioscience activity. From industry leaders like Genetech and PE Applied Biosystems Division to promising young companies like Tularik and Arris Pharmaceuticals, the county has established itself as a locale of choice for bioscience companies. One of the principal reasons for this success is the high quality of life that we enjoy on the San Francisco Peninsula.

Ironically, this same success of San Mateo County in establishing its preeminence for the bioscience industry has also created challenges to county leaders in the effort to maintain preeminence in the bioscience industry. This report is a blueprint to assist local officials, business leaders, and the citizens of San Mateo County in considering what steps should be taken to ensure that the county can benefit from the continued growth of this valued industry.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the executive summary of this report be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I think that it will be useful for our colleagues in the Congress to examine this report because it provides an excellent example of cooperative local efforts to deal with the problems of attracting industry for the benefit of a community. It is my hope that the information and recommendations contained in this report can provide a focus for discussion as well as a working tool for economic devel-

opment by San Mateo County officials, public utilities companies, development authorities, and the national bioscience industry.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the last fifteen years, San Mateo County has become a locale of choice for the economically promising bioscience industry. To help ensure that the county maintains its prominence, the San Mateo County Economic Development Association (SAMCEDA) and several local bioscience companies asked the Bay Area Bioscience Center to conduct a Bioscience Business Environment Survey and to offer recommendations for maintaining the competitive advantages currently afforded the industry by the county.

This first-ever look at the scope of the dynamic and growing bioscience industry in San Mateo County comes at a time when the country's business community is implementing a county-wide economic development strategic plan for the retention, expansion and attraction of business through public/private partnerships. The information and recommendations contained herein are intended to provide a focus for discussion as well as a working tool for economic development efforts by county officials, public utilities, developers and the bioscience industry itself.

Selected information and recommendations are summarized on the following pages:

EMPLOYMENT

Forty survey participants expect to create 1,100 new jobs in 1997. This expansion represents a highly impressive overall employment growth rate of 15 percent.

The total operating budget of 32 bioscience companies in 1995 was more than \$1.4 billion, including an estimated \$470 million in salaries and benefits.

REAL ESTATE AND CONSTRUCTION

More than 3.7 million square feet of office, laboratory and distribution space is currently being utilized by the surveyed firms.

The rental expense incurred in San Mateo County by survey respondents for the years 1996 and 1997 is expected to be \$71 million, a 48% increase over the \$46.7 million two year total for 1994 and 1995.

Survey participants invested \$138 million in new construction in San Mateo County for the two years 1994 and 1995, not counting tenant improvements paid for by landlords. The same companies plan to devote \$186 million for construction spending in 1996 and 1997, an increase of 35%.

Facilities growth is not limited to a few large companies: More than 70% of the survey respondents planned to expand their facilities in the two year period 1996 and 1997, pending favorable financing and regulatory conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Develop an incubator initiative in San Mateo County to assist bioscience entrepreneur in their startup operations. The high cost of doing business, and in particular the challenge of finding affordable wet-lab space, is a significant deterrent to new bioscience company formation in the county. A life sciences incubator would help ensure the county's continuing preeminence in bioscience for years to come.

Conduct a comparative analysis of the county's tax and regulatory policies vis-a-vis other leading bioscience counties in California and the nation, and initiate reforms as appropriate.

Establish within SAMCEDA a bioscience industry liaison position that will oversee all issues related to the growth of a strong bioscience industry in San Mateo County, and help implement the recommendations in this report.