

whole person, including the person standing before this distinguished body today. As a member of the graduating class of 1969, I have personally experienced the benefits of attending an institution that instills a true appreciation and genuine respect for the importance of education, voluntarism, civic responsibility, and community involvement.

Over the past 50 years, Timon has remained steadfast in its mission to create "a spiritual, academic, and physical environment that nurtures and enhances the growth and development of each student." Bishop Timon-St. Jude is an institution that teaches life skills, and it continues to serve as an example of how a superior educational institution contributes to the stability of a region. The western New York community is a stronger community because of the quality educational experience that Bishop Timon-St. Jude High School provides.

Mr. Speaker, today I join with the faculty, staff, administration, and students of Bishop Timon-St. Jude High School, the alumni, and indeed, our entire western New York community in recognition of this historic 50th anniversary.

RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL SPORTSMANSHIP DAY

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor today's celebration of National Sportsmanship Day. National Sportsmanship Day is designed to foster ethics and fair play in healthy athletic competition.

National Sportsmanship Day is administered by the Institute for International Sport, located in my district at my alma mater, the University of Rhode Island. Since its inception in 1991, this program has grown to include more than 8,000 schools in all 50 States and in 75 countries worldwide.

To better educate students about good sportsmanship, the institute provides information and materials to participating schools on sports ethics, healthy competition, and fair and equitable play. The institute also sponsors essay contests, many of which are printed in local newspapers and further spread the laudable message of good sportsmanship.

In the past, National Sportsmanship Day has enjoyed the support and encouragement of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. This year is no different and its cochairs, Florence Griffith Joyner and Tom McMillen, have again commended the Institute for International Sport for its work on promoting good sportsmanship.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding those participating in this worthwhile program, and in extending my congratulations to the Institute for International Sport for being recognized by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

I would like to include in the RECORD the letter received by the Institute for International Sport from the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

The letter follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS, Washington, DC.

Once again, the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports is pleased to recognize National Sportsmanship Day, March 4, 1997. Participation in sports is a great way to promote fitness while at the same time teaching lessons and skills that help us lead longer, healthier lives.

While it is personally satisfying to receive acclaim on individual athletic feats, it is more important to try to help all athletes focus on the value of fair play, ethics, integrity, honesty and sportsmanship, as well as improving their levels of physical activity and fitness.

The Institute for International Sport deserves recognition for the role it continues to play in this important annual event. We wish you every success in your efforts to promote the importance of National Sportsmanship Day.

FLORENCE GRIFFITH
JOYNER,

Co-Chair.

TOM McMILLEN,

Co-Chair.

IN HONOR OF THE U.S.S. "MONITOR"

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the valuable contributions of the U.S.S. *Monitor* during the Civil War and the wonderful success that the Greenpoint Monitor Museum has been in preserving its memory.

Built in the shipyards of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, the U.S.S. *Monitor* left the New York Harbor on March 6, 1862, to ward off its attacks and to destroy the C.S.S. *Virginia*. On March 9, for 4 hours this vessel fought her dreaded adversary to a standstill, in a battle which revolutionized naval warfare while protecting the Union blockade of the southern coast from its most serious challenge.

On Saturday, March 8, the people of Greenpoint will gather to celebrate the 135th anniversary of the departure out of the New York Harbor of the U.S.S. *Monitor* on its way to defeat the C.S.S. *Virginia*. They will follow the route of the U.S.S. *Monitor* from Greenpoint where she was built and launched, passed the Navy yard where she was fitted with her armaments, and finally up to Fort Hamilton where she departed the New York Harbor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to the Greenpoint Monitor Museum which made this first annual celebration possible and the history of the U.S.S. *Monitor* available to everyone.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNION MEMBERS' RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT

HON. JON CHRISTENSEN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, last year, the AFL-CIO spent more than \$35 million on

deceitful and negative television commercials. These ads were paid for by the dues of hard working union members all across America who have a right to know how their dues are being spent.

That's why today I'm introducing the "Union Members' Right-to-Know Act."

This piece of legislation amends Federal law to require labor organizations to inform their members of how much money they spent on: Political activities, including so-called issue advocacy and voter education; political candidates and organizations—including in-kind assistance; and affiliated political action committees [PAC's] and the candidates the PAC's assist.

This is not an antiunion bill. Republicans, Democrats, and union members alike all believe that union members should have the right to know how their dues are spent. For too long, the labor bosses in Washington have prevented the average hard working union member from knowing how his dues are spent—dues that according to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling *Communications Workers of America versus Beck* can be refunded to any union member if they are not being expressly used for representational purposes.

I am responding to the many union members of my district who contacted me last year expressing their opposition to the use of their dues money being spent on partisan politics. They have a right to know.

HONORING MARY RHODES, MAYOR OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TX

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated public servant, Mayor Mary Rhodes, who is retiring in April after 6 years of distinguished service as the mayor of Corpus Christi, TX. On April 4, 1997, the day before the election to succeed her, Special Olympics, Inc. will host a benefit honoring the mayor. I want to join them in commending Mayor Rhodes' service to our community.

Mayor Rhodes came to the mayor's office knowledgeable of the Corpus Christi municipal government. Prior to her service as mayor, she served for 4 years as a member of the Corpus Christi City Council. Mayor Rhodes' other official activities include serving as chair for the Metropolitan Planning Organization and as a board member of the Texas Municipal League.

She has also participated in various civic organizations such as the United Way, the League of Women Voters, and the City Council of Parent/Teacher Associations.

Mayor Rhodes has done much to help the children of Corpus Christi through programs to enhance their health and education. Like me, she speaks to schools as often as possible. We both support DARE, an antidrug program, and Operation Supply Our Students, a program aimed at providing school supplies to low-income school districts.

Perhaps one of Mayor Rhodes' greatest legacies is her progress in finding solutions to the long-term water needs of the area. The 1996 drought made many Texas communities realize how very valuable water is to our economic fortunes and personal well-being.

She and I worked together on a bill last year that set in motion a plan for Corpus Christi and Nueces County to get the water our community needs. Corpus Christi is in a better position today to secure water for our population and economy as a result of her service, and I am proud to have worked with her as mayor.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Mayor Mary Rhodes for her service and in wishing her well in her future endeavors.

THE MORRIS K. UDALL ACT OF
1997

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, it was with bitter-sweet pride that last week I once again introduced the Morris K. Udall Wilderness Act of 1997. I introduced this legislation in the last Congress and it was pushed aside—along with countless other environmental initiatives that were sensible, rational legislation—a victim of not just partisan bickering. That would be bad enough—but pushed aside because of powerful oil interests hell-bent on cashing in today while abandoning sound stewardship in their exploration and exploitation of fragile American natural treasures. This legislation is very much needed to provide permanent wilderness designation and protection for a magnificent and special place, the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

The Arctic Refuge coastal plain is a unique ecosystem, long recognized for its rich biological diversity. Today over 200 species of wildlife depend on the coastal plain for survival. Muskoxen, wolves, polar and grizzly bears, and countless complex fauna and flora create a web of life unlike any other place on Earth. The coastal plain is perhaps best known as the home of the 160,000 member Porcupine Caribou herd, which migrates there for calving and post-calving each year. In reality, this Arctic desert landscape is a 20th century window to the ice age, referred to as the North American Serengeti.

I have worked on issues affecting Alaska for a long time. One of my first assignments in Congress was to serve on the Alaska Lands Subcommittee with then Chairman Mo Udall and John Seiberling. Over a 4-year period, Congress debated the appropriate disposition, designation and use of Federal lands in Alaska. We frankly lost some debates and designations and won the preservation of magnificent areas constituting our North American natural legacy.

The final version of H.R. 39, signed into law by President Carter, is one of the most significant pieces of environmental law ever enacted. While this legislation protected many of Alaska's unique resources, the final disposition of the Arctic Refuge was left with limited safeguards, but not permanently resolved. While the House of Representatives strongly supported wilderness designation, the final compromise has left open the possibility of further exploration and development in this fragile area.

For the past 16 years the coastal plain, or 1002 lands, has been in a twilight zone enjoying the status of wilderness without the full force and protection of the law. The failure to

designate the coastal plain as wilderness has haunted us and placed this unique ecosystem at risk. In the last Congress, some of my colleagues supported opening the refuge to oil exploration as a means of raising revenue to balance the budget. We must put this destructive policy path behind us. We must protect this jewel of our national refuge system.

This wilderness designation is under attack from a host of special interests. Instead of considering the potentially catastrophic environmental consequences of oil drilling in the coastal plain, they are looking to pad their already bulging wallets with short-term profits. In short, they are seeking instant gratification at the sacrifice of our children's natural legacy.

Mr. Speaker, the choices in this debate are quite clear. We can save, or we can destroy. We can protect, or we can plunder. We can choose to listen to the majority of the American people who oppose the devastation of this special place, or we can choose to irresponsibly give heed to the fortunate few. I choose to save; I choose to protect; and I choose to listen to the American people, who want to provide true wilderness protection for the Arctic Refuge.

Protecting the environment through policy and law is a topic and craft that Mo Udall knows a lot about, and serving with him was a distinct pleasure and honor. Chairman Udall was dedicated to preserving our Nation's crown jewels for future generations. He worked seriously, but always had a knack for making his points with wit and poignancy. In talking about the Alaska Land Legislation, Mo spoke eloquently to all Americans: "Not in our generation, nor ever again, will we have a land and wildlife opportunity approaching the scope and importance of this one. In terms of wilderness preservation, Alaska is the last frontier. This time, given one great final chance, let us strive to do what is right."

We couldn't do better than to honor Chairman Udall with this designation that he fought so hard to put in place. The American reservoir of values, vision and inspiration that Mo Udall evoked will be enlisted today as Congress once again acts to determine the fate of the Arctic Refuge.

I urge my colleagues to support this effort. We should end this debate and send an important message to the people we represent: we are listening. We will not auction off your natural legacy to powerful special interests. We will follow Mo's wise counsel and do it right, for now and for our children.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for

printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 6, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 7

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for February.

1334 Longworth Building

10:00 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hear and consider the Committee on Governmental Affairs' request for additional funding.

SR-301

MARCH 10

1:30 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management and The District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review management issues for the Department of Commerce.

SD-342

MARCH 11

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for agricultural research.

SR-332

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Consumer Information Center, and the Office of Consumer Affairs.

SD-138

Judiciary

To hold joint hearings with the House Judiciary's Subcommittee on the Constitution to examine issues relating to partial birth abortion.

SD-G50

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Training Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review Federal job training programs.

SD-430

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for Food and Consumer Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-124

Armed Services

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the unified commands military strategies and operational requirements.

SD-106